The Planning Inspectorate

Report to Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Councils

by Jonathan G King BA(Hons) DipTP MRTPI

an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government

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PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004

SECTION 20

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION INTO THE BARNSLEY, DONCASTER AND ROTHERHAM JOINT WASTE PLAN

DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT

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Non-Technical Summary

This report concludes that the Barnsley, Doncaster & Rotherham Joint Waste Plan Development Plan Document provides an appropriate basis for the planning of waste management in the 3 metropolitan boroughs until 2026. The Councils have sufficient evidence to support the strategy and can show that it has a reasonable chance of being delivered.

A limited number of changes are needed to meet legal and statutory requirements. These can be summarised as follows:

- the revision of the calculation of the quantities of different types of waste predicted to arise over the Plan period, taking into account more up-to date information and amended assumptions;
- the consequential revision of the quantitative requirement for new management capacity for Municipal, Commercial and Industrial wastes;
- the reduction in the number of new strategic waste management sites from 4 to 3 and the re-designation of the site at Aldwarke Steelworks explicitly as a reserve site;
- the substitution of the plan in Appendix B relating to Wroot Road Quarry with the correct plan;
- the revision of the Monitoring and Implementation Framework; and
- a number of changes intended to ensure effectiveness of the Plan.

All of the changes recommended in this report are based on proposals put forward by the Councils in response to points raised and suggestions discussed during the public examination. The changes do not alter the thrust of the Councils' overall strategy.

Introduction

1. This report contains my assessment of the Barnsley, Doncaster & Rotherham Joint Waste Plan Development Plan Document (the DPD or "the Plan") in terms of Section 20(5) of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It considers whether the Plan is compliant in legal terms and whether it is sound. Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12 (paragraphs 4.51-4.52) [F9] makes clear that to be sound, a DPD should be justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

2. My approach to this Examination has been to work with the 3 Councils and other participants in a positive, solution-orientated and consensual manner aimed at resolving differences and overcoming any potential unsoundness in the Plan.

3. The starting point for the Examination is the assumption that the local authorities have submitted what they consider to be a sound plan. The basis for my examination is the Submitted Version of the Barnsley, Doncaster & Rotherham Joint Waste Plan DPD July 2011 [A1] which is a modified version of the Publication Consultation Document April – May 2011 [A3]. The changes made to the latter are itemised in a schedule of Post Publication Changes [A2].

4. The 3 boroughs have published and revised further schedules of Significant and Minor Changes suggested by them and by me. They have been placed on the Councils' websites. The Significant Changes have additionally been subject to publicity during the period 11th November to 23rd December. I have taken into account the responses received.

5. My report focuses on those changes that are needed to make the Plan sound either because it fails one of the tests of soundness or is factually incorrect or inconsistent in some respect. They are identified in bold in the report **[S..].** All of these changes have been put forward and agreed by the Councils and are presented in **Appendix A**. None materially alters the substance of the Plan and its policies, or undermines the sustainability appraisal and participatory processes.

6. Some of the changes put forward by the Council are factual updates, corrections of minor errors or other minor amendments in the interests of clarity. As these do not relate to soundness they are not generally referred to in this report although I endorse the Councils' view that they improve the Plan. These are compiled into **Appendix B**. For ease of reading, however, some are incorporated into the Significant Changes. I am content for the Councils to make any additional minor changes to page, figure, paragraph numbering and to correct any typographic errors prior to adoption.

7. References in my report to documentary sources are provided thus [xx], quoting the reference number in the Examination Reference Library.

8. Throughout the report I refer to the Plan area of Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham as "BDR"; and I also refer to the 3 boroughs collectively in the same way.

Assessment of Soundness

Overview

9. The Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan DPD has the status of a free-standing Core Strategy which, when adopted, will form part of the Local Development Frameworks of each of the respective Councils. Following a Vision and a series of 8 Aims, it provides the strategic context for waste planning; it safeguards existing waste management sites from other development; it allocates additional strategic sites and includes general policies against which, together with policies in the Councils' other Plans, waste development proposals will be judged. Each policy is accompanied by a section relating to its implementation & monitoring. The policies in the Councils' UDPs that will be replaced by those in the Plan are also listed. The Plan specifically states that its provisions will be included on the Proposals Maps of the constituent councils.

10. The Government intends to abolish Regional Strategy (RS), including, for the purposes of the present Plan, the *Yorkshire and Humber Plan* [D3]; and provision for this is included in the Localism Act 2011. The status and weight to be given to RS has been the subject of legal action in recent times. The present position is that it continues to be part of the development plan. The courts have held that it would be unlawful for a local planning authority preparing a Plan or for an Inspector when examining one to take into account the Government's intention. In the event, this has not been an issue during this Examination.

11. Prior to the Hearings, I drew the attention of all representors to the Government statement *Planning for Growth* [H10]. Immediately prior to submission of the Plan, the Government published the draft of the National Planning Policy Framework. That too was subject to publicity, though I attach little weight to this document in view of its status.

Main Issues

12. Few representations have been made to the submission version of the Plan; fewer were adverse and just one representor took the opportunity to appear at the Hearings. But, taking account of all, together with the written evidence and the discussions that took place at the examination Hearings, I have identified 4 main issues upon which the soundness of the plan depends. One relates to conformity with national legislation, policy and guidance. I do not deal with this as a separate topic, but address conformity issues as they arise within the other sections of the report.

THE QUANTITIES OF WASTE TO BE MANAGED and THE FACILITIES REQUIRED TO MANAGE WASTE

Issue: *Are the predictions for waste arisings for the various categories of waste and the intended provision of facilities to manage it soundly based*?

13. Table 1 of the Plan provides a numerical summary of the quantities of all types of waste which will require management in BDR over the Plan period and of how much is intended to be managed by different methods. It has been

compiled having regard to the statistical analyses contained in the Topic Paper [D4], which have been presented as a series of smaller tables (2-6) and a diagram (Figure 3) within the *Issues and Challenges* chapter of the Plan. I consider each in turn.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

Quantity

14. Table 1 as submitted includes estimates for the quantity of MSW likely to be generated in the area over the Plan period. The quantities are expressed as ranges, with the upper amount representing the apportionment identified in RS and the lower being the quantity predicted by BDR as part of the Private Finance Initiative (PFI) for the management of municipal waste, presently nearing finalisation. Although both rise over the Plan period, the difference between the two increases in both actual and proportional terms as time goes on, with the RS figure for 2026 some 22% higher than the PFI estimate [540,000tpa (tonnes per annum) compared to 440,000tpa]. The quantity for which the CS is seeking to make provision is therefore unclear.

15. Such lack of clarity and specificity is unnecessary. Unlike the statistical basis for much waste planning, the evidence relating to MSW is good and reliable because it is collected by the local authorities who are responsible for its management. Since the Plan was drawn up, more recent figures (included in the Councils' *Revised Waste Figures* document of November 2011 [H7]) have become available. These show that the actual quantities of MSW managed in 2009 and (provisionally) in 2010, were a little below the predicted PFI figure (a difference of about 5,000 tonnes in 2009 and 10,000 tonnes in 2010). This adds significant credibility to the PFI figures but also shows clearly that the RS apportionment is a substantial over-estimate. Notwithstanding that the Plan should be in general conformity with RS, reliance on it would be wholly unjustified and unsound in this instance.

16. Against that background, some representors argue that the PFI estimates themselves may be too high; and that the quantity of MSW produced annually may be expected to continue to reduce at a similar rate to that experienced in recent years. This is possible, but unlikely. The recent falls in waste arisings appear to have taken place principally due to the economic downturn from 2008 and the positive initiatives on behalf of the waste management authorities, with the result that the per capita MSW generated in BDR is already lower than the national average (453kg per annum compared to 466kg). Some continuing reductions per head may well continue, for example as a result of less packaging being used by manufacturers. But small future reductions have already been factored into the PFI predictions. There is no compelling evidence to show that the recent proportional levels of decline will continue; and it would be imprudent to plan on such an assumption. Such reductions as may take place will most likely be balanced or slightly outweighed by an increase resulting from a predicted rise in population.

17. The PFI predictions have been calculated taking into account fairly up-to-date figures and realistic assumptions. They have been largely borne out by events. All of the bidders for the PFI contract and the Department of the Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (Defra), which is responsible for

supervising it, have been content to rely on them. Following extensive discussion at the Hearings, BDR has chosen to do the same, and propose to delete reference to a range of figures. This is justified by the evidence, and a sound approach. Insofar as the Plan seeks to manage that quantity of waste, it is in broad conformity with the underlying objectives of the RS, if not the specific apportionments.

18. Changes to the Plan will be required in order to reflect the revised figures. Owing to the number of changes which would have to be made to Table 1 and Figure 3 in relation to this topic and others, BDR propose to delete them in their entirety and to incorporate the revisions into replacement tables, Policy WCS1 and supporting text and the monitoring framework **[S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S23]**.

Provision of facilities

19. In line with national policy in PPS10 [F8], the underlying objective of the Plan with respect to the management of MSW (Aim A) is to encourage waste to move up the hierarchy away from landfill, which historically has been the main means of management, and towards more sustainable methods. The amount of new facilities that would be required to manage MSW has been derived in the Plan taking account of the quantity of waste arising; the capacity and throughput of existing facilities; and the targets which it is intended to meet for diversion from landfill. As the first of these is intended to be changed, the calculations require amendment to ensure consistency. In so doing, BDR have taken the opportunity to review the position more broadly.

20. As submitted, the Plan took a complicated approach which considered the implications of either meeting or exceeding statutory targets [Topic Paper - D4]. In view of the high degree of certainty that would be provided by the implementation of the PFI contract, it is now possible to plan on the basis of first meeting the diversion targets set out in the *Waste Strategy for England* 2007 [F23] for 2010 (53%) and 2015 (67%) but then exceeding them from 2016 onwards at a rate of 90%. By way of comparison, the Plan as submitted assumed diversion rates from 2021 of between 75% and 80%. A diversion rate of 90% is ambitious, but it is confidently predicted to be possible following the bringing into service of the proposed major management facility at *Bolton Road, Manvers* in 2015. It is a figure which has been used for planning purposes elsewhere [H7]; and I have been given no reason to doubt that it could be achieved in BDR. Greater waste diversion from landfill will give rise to a requirement for additional management capacity.

21. In their recalculations, BDR have sought to incorporate greater realism into the projections by taking account of the fact that, for a variety of reasons such as the need for periodic maintenance, breakdowns, other largely unavoidable inefficiencies, waste processing plant invariably runs below its theoretical capacity. This had been taken account of in the submitted Plan, but only by way of making excess provision. Evidence for the extent of the inefficiency is poor, but BDR's estimate that actual throughput comprises in the region of 75% of capacity is not unreasonable. It does, however raise the calculated gross capacity requirement.

22. Taking account of throughput in current facilities, these factors combine to

give rise to a revised requirement for additional management capacity of some 167,000tpa by 2015; 324,000tpa by 2021; and 337,000tpa by 2026. These figures exceed the minimum requirement scenario originally put forward in the Plan (ie based on the PFI quantity estimates and "meeting the targets"), but is less than the maximum requirement (ie the RS apportionment quantity estimates and "exceeding the targets"). The figures are justified and have the benefit of being firm estimates rather than a wide range. Changes are necessary to incorporate them into the Plan **[S6, S18, S19, S20, S21, S23]**.

Commercial and Industrial Waste (C & I)

Quantity

23. Estimates prepared for the submitted Plan [Topic Paper – Doc D4] show C & I arisings increasing to a figure of 1.047mtpa by 2015, thereafter falling gradually to 985,000tpa by 2026. This was based on information contained in a study prepared by Recycling Efficiency Yorkshire (REY) in 2009 [D11]. However, at the Hearings, BDR acknowledged that more recent information from Defra and the Government Statistical Service [D22] shows a marked decline in C & I arisings nationally and in the Yorkshire and the Humber Region. The decline is greater than would be accounted for simply by the economic downturn, and suggests a more fundamental de-coupling of economic activity and waste generation. BDR have calculated a lower estimate of current arisings based on this information, giving a 2010 figure of 686,000t. In the absence of any more reliable forecasts, the application of the same level of growth or decline used in the REY study predicts a small rise to 694,000t in 2015 and then a decline to 653,000t by 2026.

24. The underlying evidence in relation to C & I waste is far less reliable than with respect to MSW. Nonetheless, BDR's most recent calculations are based on the most up-to date information available, and the assumptions for the future are reasonable. The figures are not dissimilar to those suggested by representors who drew attention to the more recent evidence.

25. The Plan as submitted is unsound owing to a lack of justification for the figures, but this may be rectified by substituting those now proposed by BDR into Policy WCS1, new tables, supporting text and the monitoring framework **[S7, S8, 10]**. The opportunity has also been taken to correct a statistical error in the supporting text.

Provision of facilities

26. As with MSW, a recalculation of the amount of management provision for C & I wastes is necessary to ensure consistency with the revised arisings calculations. There are no statutory landfill diversion targets but, bearing in mind that a greater proportion of C & I waste than MSW has historically been diverted from landfill, it is reasonable to assume that diversion figures should be no lower by the end of the Plan period. In its review BDR therefore assumes the diversion rate rising from the current 76% by regular increments to 90% by 2026.

27. BDR have also reviewed their estimate of the amount of capacity that could be provided by the *Sterecycle* plant in Rotherham acknowledging that this is programmed to increase from early next year. Together with other known and

planned capacity and by applying the same 75% efficiency factor as has been assumed with respect to MSW, the revised additional requirement calculates as 132,000t by 2015; 155,000t by 2021 and 180,000t by 2026. All of these figures are much lower than estimated in the submitted Plan.

28. By a series of changes **[S9, S10, S18, S19, S20, S21, S23]**, BDR propose to substitute these figures, thereby bringing the estimates for new management capacity requirement into line with those for arisings, and ensuring that this element of the plan is justified and sound. In the interests of completeness and consistency with the waste hierarchy, reference to composting and recovery is also to be added to the "Key outcomes" box **[S11]**.

Construction & Demolition Waste (C&D)

29. The underlying evidence for C & D waste arisings is weak owing to poor record keeping, its age and the fact that the great majority (estimated at 93%) is used where it is created, or recycled to make aggregate or bulk fill. However, though of doubtful reliability, the figures in the submitted Plan seem to be based on the best information currently available [Topic Paper D4] and have not been challenged. As set out in the Plan, they relate to South Yorkshire as a whole rather than to BDR. This is not sound, since the implications for the Plan area cannot be deduced. In order to rectify the omission, BDR have calculated figures for just the Plan area using estimates of proposed housing growth as a proxy for the split between different parts of the sub-region. Though this doubtless introduces yet more uncertainty over accuracy, there is no evidence to suggest that this is an unreasonable approach. House building is as good a measure as any other on which to estimate waste from construction and demolition activity. They are proposed as Changes **[S12, S13, S14]** which, in the absence of any better information, are reasonably justified. As proposed to be changed, this element of the Plan is sound.

30. Policy WCS5 lists landfill sites with significant capacity remaining, and information in the Topic Paper [D4] shows that there is sufficient landfill available to cater for the small amount of C & D waste not used beneficially. Consequently, no additional management provision is required.

Agricultural wastes

31. Similarly, the amount of agricultural wastes predicted in the Plan relate to South Yorkshire. Revised figures for the Plan area alone have been estimated using the relative proportions of agricultural land for the constituent authorities as a proxy. These are proposed to be included as Changes in a new table and supporting text **[S15, S16]**. Within the limitations of the data, I have been given no reason to doubt their general accuracy.

32. No specific provision is made for the management of agricultural wastes. The great majority of organic waste is managed at source, for example as a soil improver. Of the small amount remaining, much is similar in kind to C&I waste and to a large degree is managed with it. No specific additional management provision is proposed, and none is required.

Hazardous and low-level radioactive wastes

33. Based on the most recent information provided by the Environment Agency

[D20], BDR gives rise to a limited quantity (estimated as being in the region of 85,000tpa) of hazardous waste. This quantity is predicted to remain steady over the Plan period. The nature of hazardous waste often requires specialist facilities, commonly provided on a regional or national basis. Consequently, some wastes are managed outside the area of origin. This is the case with BDR: some waste is exported and others imported. However, more detailed information about the methods of management and the location of treatment or disposal facilities is largely absent. This degree of uncertainty is not ideal, but with present levels of knowledge it is unavoidable. Importantly, there is no evidence that any additional management facilities will be required during the Plan period, and no representations have been made on this topic.

34. No specific provision is made in the Plan area for the disposal of Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW). There are no records of LLRW arisings in BDR in the latest Environment Agency records. Nonetheless, there will inevitably be some falling into this category, if only from medical and similar sources. I have no evidence of any demonstrated need for additional management facilities.

35. Any requirement for facilities for hazardous or radioactive wastes, should it arise during the Plan period, would be considered by reference to Policies WCS4 and WCS6, and in the context of national guidance and RS. On that basis, this part of the Plan is sound as submitted.

Sewage waste

36. There is no evidence of need for any facilities to manage sewage sludge produced by waste water treatment works (WWTW). Most is beneficially disposed of to land. The submitted Plan includes a short descriptive passage on the subject, which BDR propose to delete as a Minor Change. Should there be any need to extend or to provide additional WWTWs, I understand that this will be addressed in the 3 councils' other DPDs. Policies WCS4 and WCS6 provide additional general development management guidance. This element of the Plan is also sound.

Landfill

37. The prime purpose of the provision of additional waste management facilities is to reduce reliance on landfill and thereby to promote a more sustainable approach to waste. Nonetheless, some residual waste disposal is inevitable and must be provided for. The quantity of waste to be disposed of to landfill is predicted to decline significantly over the Plan period. Amended figures consequent upon the revisions proposed to be made to the quantities of MSW and C & I waste arising and to the provision of new facilities have been calculated by BDR. These show a fall from 358,000t in 2010 to 144,000t by 2026. As submitted, the Plan indicated that there would be sufficient landfill for wastes (both inert and non-inert) at least until 2024 and possibly to the end of the Plan period. The revised figures, proposed to be included in a new table **[S17]**, conclusively show that there would be no shortfall. In order to ensure this availability, Policy WCS5 identifies 7 existing landfill sites which will be protected from development that would prejudice their ability to provide the necessary void space. The policy also includes a presumption against the provision of additional capacity other than in circumstances where benefits

would accrue.

38. Subject to the change referred to, the approach of the Plan to the provision of landfill is justified and in line with national policy. It is sound.

Overall

39. Subject to the Changes referred to above being made, the quantities of waste proposed to be managed, and the estimates of the requirement for new facilities for their management, including landfill, are justified and the Plan is sound.

SPATIAL STRATEGY

Issue: *Does the Plan set out a spatial strategy for sustainable development to enable sufficient opportunities for the provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations?*

Vision & Aims

Policy WCS1

40. The Vision and Aims of the Plan include a number of spatial elements which are reflective of national policy in PPS10 and the Climate Change Annex to PPS1 [F8, F2]. Briefly, these include the intention by 2026 to manage the majority of wastes within the boundaries of the 3 boroughs while acknowledging that cross-border movements may represent the most sustainable option; to manage waste streams mainly within accessible urban locations close to where they arise so as to minimise transport and environmental costs; to make use of vacant and under-used brownfield land; to maximise the co-location and integration of facilities; and to make sure that new waste facilities respect and enhance the character and quality of the surrounding area and assets.

41. These principles have been used to inform the strategy set out in Policy and in supporting text, but the way in which it has been set out is unclear. There is no obvious reason why some elements are in policy and others in text or in footnotes and "fact boxes". There is also a high degree of duplication between Policy and text. Policy WCS1 as submitted is mostly a general "scene-setting" policy which does little more than repeat and expand upon the aspirations of the Vision and the Aims, though it does provide a context for some of the other more detailed policies in the Plan. It refers to the Plan as if it were a separate entity, a curiously indirect approach which may call into question its effectiveness. Following discussion during the Hearings, BDR have comprehensively reviewed it to take account of revisions to the predictions of waste arisings and management capacity required; to incorporate elements of supporting text; to remove duplication elsewhere in the Plan by including reference to the need to protect nature conservation sites of international importance (such as Thorne and Hatfield Moors Special Protection Area and Special Areas of Conservation); and generally making the tone more positive. The result is a clearer and more effective statement of the spatial strategy which is sound and provides an appropriate link between the Vision and Aims and the other policies of the Plan **[S21, S22]**.

Policy WCS2 – existing sites

42. Under Policy WCS2 and Appendix B, the submitted Plan identifies 7 existing waste management sites of various types as strategic sites for safeguarding and enhancement. My understanding from the Hearings is that "safeguarding" in this context means protection from other development that would prejudice their ability to contribute towards meeting the waste management needs of BDR. However, this is not clear from the wording of the policy – an omission shared with Policy WCS5 with respect to existing landfills. This potentially renders these policies ineffective. However, this may be rectified by the addition of an additional element in Policy WCS7 which would apply "safeguarding" in that sense to all sites identified under policies WCS2, WCS3 and WCS5 **[S29]**.

43. Of the sites, 2 (*Long Sandall* and *Eastwood, Parkgate*) are dredging sites to serve the canal network. I say no more about these specialist facilities other than to conclude that their locations have been determined by proximity to the canals. They are inherently sustainable in that they minimise the use of road transport; and are supported by British Waterways.

44. Two sites: *Wroot Road Quarry, Finningley* and *Brier Hills Farm, Thorne* provide composting facilities, with the latter also including recycling). These are in rural locations, which is suitable for the open air management of green waste for reasons of amenity.

45. *Grange Lane, Stairfoot* is a transfer station for bulking MSW; and *Sterecycle*, *Templeborough* is a commercial autoclave treatment and recycling plant, the capacity of which is shortly to increase substantially. *Rotherham Road, Beighton* is a materials recycling facility, serving Sheffield. All are within urban areas with good road links.

46. There are many other existing facilities in the 3 boroughs, but those identified in the Plan are considered by the Councils to make a strategic contribution and are therefore worthy of particular status. They have been identified through an iterative process [C4], which concludes that they are central to the achievement of the overall vision and aims of the Plan. In particular, they are considered critical to delivering the composting, recycling, recovery and landfill targets of the municipal waste management strategies (including Sheffield's with respect to the *Beighton* site). The process of identification of the existing sites has not been subject to any criticism in representations; and no exclusions or inclusions have been put forward in response to the consultation to the submitted Plan.

47. With one exception, I have been given no reason to believe that the way in which these sites were identified was anything other than appropriate. This relates to *Wroot Road Quarry*. It became apparent during the Hearings that the map included in Appendix B is of the wrong site; and that the site intended to be considered had not been subject to assessment. BDR have sought to correct this by the submission of the correct site map **[S30]** together with an addendum to the Sustainability Appraisal [H4]. The latter shows the site to score as well, if not better than the one included in error. Extensive publicity has also been given, but no further representations have been received as a result. Though it seems surprising that such an error could be made in the

submission document, I am satisfied that, subject to amending the map in Appendix B, this part of the Plan is sound.

WCS3 – New strategic sites

48. Four new strategic sites are identified in Policy WCS3 and Appendix C of the Plan: at *Sandall Stones Road, Kirk Sandall*; *Hatfield Powerpark, Stainforth*; *Bolton Road, Manvers*; and *Aldwarke Steelworks, Parkgate*. The allocations have been identified through a lengthy process which involved the consideration of up to 78 sites, some put forward by BDR and others by stakeholders and landowners, and associated SA [C1.1 – 1.5, C4]. At each stage they were assessed by reference to criteria including sustainability, policy considerations and deliverability, together with the principles set out in the Vision, Aims and Policy WCS1 which themselves are reflective of national policy. No representation to the submitted Plan criticised the identification methodology.

49. All of the chosen sites have been assessed as being well located in relation to the main urban areas and centres of population of the 3 authorities, existing strategic waste facilities and key transport routes. There are no significant land use constraints precluding their development. All are: on previously-developed land; allocated for employment uses; of sufficient size to accommodate large-scale facilities; generally compatible with neighbouring land uses; offer direct access to the main transport network; and offer the potential to utilise the outputs of the waste management process such as heat and materials in the immediate area. Further, each is consistent with the adopted or emerging strategies in the 3 boroughs' Local Development Frameworks.

50. Based on their surface area, BDR estimate that the 4 strategic sites would be capable of providing just over a million tonnes of management capacity for MSW and C & I wastes. In contrast, the Plan as submitted identified a substantially lower requirement for new capacity by 2026 of between 345,000tpa and 602,000tpa. The quantities of waste requiring management under the revised calculations lie between these 2 estimates.

51. At the Hearings, BDR conceded that, under any permutation, one of the sites would most likely have been no more than a contingency in the event that another proved not to be deliverable. I acknowledge that, as a precaution in order to cater for the unexpected, it may be justifiable to make greater provision than is strictly necessary. Indeed, PPS12 promotes such flexibility. However, since strategic sites are those considered central to the achievement of the strategy (PPS12, para 4.6), they should be limited to those which are essential. As such, there should be little or no uncertainty over their deliverability. No representation from landowners, statutory bodies or other stakeholders suggests otherwise; and BDR are very confident that all 4 sites are deliverable.

52. I conclude that, while it is appropriate to allocate strategic sites; and while it may be reasonable to identify one or more contingency sites, there was insufficient justification to identify 4 strategic sites, even based on the evidence that supported the submission Plan. The approach was unsound. But, as described earlier in this report, the requirement for additional capacity

has now been entirely re-calculated taking into account, amongst other things, revised estimates for waste arisings; revised landfill diversion targets and the 75% "efficiency factor". By 2026, the requirement will be for some 337,000tpa for MSW and 180,000tpa for C & I wastes: a total of 517,000tpa.

53. The proposed facility at *Bolton Road, Manvers* has been identified within the PFI project as the preferred location for a major sub-regional waste recycling and treatment facility for MSW. It would provide 265,000tpa new MSW capacity, or some 78% of the total required. Concerns have been expressed by representors about the impact of the development, particularly with respect to additional traffic. However, Table 7, which identifies certain infrastructure requirements for the allocated sites, notes the need to ensure appropriate lorry routing to avoid sensitive areas. I have no reason to believe that this would not be possible.

54. The remainder of MSW management capacity would most likely be provided by facilities which would also cater for C & I wastes, with a combined required capacity of 252,000tpa. If the *Sandall Stones Road* site were to be developed first, then, with a capacity of 120,000tpa, this alone would not be sufficient. But the *Hatfield Power Plant* site, which has a potential capacity of around 400,000tpa, could provide substantial surplus capacity if developed fully. In any combination, these 3 sites would be easily sufficient to provide the necessary capacity with a significant amount of flexibility.

55. The fourth allocated site, *Aldwarke Steelworks,* would be required only in the event that one of the others did not come forward. For the reasons set out below, I consider that to be unlikely, but it is nonetheless possible. Therefore it is not unreasonable for BDR to seek the flexibility that an additional site would bring. However, the Councils accept that 4 strategic sites cannot be justified, so propose to proceed with just 3, leaving *Aldwarke Steelworks* as a designated reserve. They propose to amend Policy WCS3, supporting text, the Key Diagram and the monitoring framework to reflect this, setting out the circumstances in which the site might be required, but allowing its release for non waste-management uses once it is clear that sufficient capacity has been provided elsewhere **[S24, S25, S26, S27, S28, S31]**.

56. The deliverability of the allocated sites has been questioned in representations. But, with the 3 strategic sites capable of providing more than enough capacity and with the revised identification of *Aldwarke Steelworks* explicitly as a reserve site, the Plan easily possesses an adequate degree of flexibility to enable it to respond to any delivery problems. I have been given no evidence which leads me to conclude that the infrastructure requirements listed in Table 7 cannot be met so as to enable them to be developed satisfactorily. The contract for the PFI is on course to be completed by the end of 2011; and recently a planning application for the *Manvers* project has been submitted (ref RB2011/1539). There is every expectation of its delivery in the timescale set out in the Plan (ie to be operational during 2015). Moreover, the principle of waste development has already been established by permissions granted at the *Hatfield Power Park* and the *Sandall Stones Road* sites.

57. For *Aldwarke Steelworks*, Table 7 includes reference to the need to minimise any impact on the significance of historic assets, including on views from the

historic park and garden at Wentworth Woodhouse. Though not stated explicitly, this could affect the ability of the site to accommodate certain types of processes. Aim G refers to the need to protect, maintain and where possible enhance historic assets. Together with the specific requirement in Policy WCS6 that all waste management proposals should not have an adverse effect upon the significance of heritage assets and features, I am satisfied that the Plan reflects national policy in PPS5 [F5]; and that, in handling any development proposals, appropriate consideration would be given to the potential for impact on Wentworth Woodhouse. There is no need to make direct reference to PPS5; for the Plan to enlarge upon the topic; or for the reserve Aldwarke site to be deleted from the Plan.

58. *Blaxton Quarry* has been put forward by its owner as an additional or alternative waste management site. This land was considered as part of the site selection process. It is a former quarry which may qualify as a brownfield site. It is of a size suitable to accommodate the types of waste management envisaged in the Plan; and it is largely free from constraints, available and deliverable. However it does not appear to offer any advantages over the allocated sites. A number of other sites formerly associated with coal mining activities have also been suggested as locations for waste management facilities, but with no supporting evidence to show why they should be preferred to the allocated sites. In the absence of any convincing demonstration of unsoundness in the identification of the allocations, there is no need for any additional or alternative allocations to be made.

59. The Plan includes policies (WCS4, WCS6 & WCS7) which provide a framework under which additional waste development may be permitted. It is by reference to their provisions that proposals for other sites should be judged rather than by making additional allocations which cannot at this time be justified in this strategic plan.

Small sites

60. Policy WCS1 says that the Plan will provide a framework to bring forward a network of waste management facilities which will include a range of smaller-scale facilities, including those required to support the strategic sites. However, other than providing a general spatial strategy and other policies (WCS4 & 6) which provide criteria against which proposals for waste-related development on non-allocated sites would be measured, it does not do so. It does not identify what types of smaller facilities may be required or where, or when. However, this apparent deficiency was explained at the Hearings when BDR stated that the Plan area was already well supplied with smaller facilities and that there was in fact no requirement to provide any more. In the interests of accuracy, the reference to the provision of smaller sites is therefore to be deleted by way of a change incorporated into the broader re-casting of the policy **[S21]**. Consequential Minor changes to supporting text are also proposed to be made. I am satisfied that the Plan provides an adequate and sound basis on which to consider proposals for small facilities should they arise.

Landfill

61. In the same way as Policy WCS2 protects existing waste management facilities, Policy WCS5 safeguards 3 existing inert landfill sites: *Carlton*

Brickworks; *Holme Hall Quarry* and *Harrycroft Quarry*, and 4 existing sites suitable for disposal of non-inert wastes: *Botham Lane*, *Hatfield/Stainforth*; *Croft Farm, Bentley/Askern*; *Hazel Lane*; and *Thurcroft*. Together, these have sufficient capacity to accommodate disposal of wastes, mostly comprising those incapable of providing any benefit, together with post-treatment residues. The policy provides for the extension of their life and operational efficiency and lists the limited range of circumstances in which permission for additional landfill may be granted. It is an uncontentious policy which reflects the Vision and Aims of the Plan. It is sound.

62. It has been suggested by a representor that the Plan might include a policy requiring methane emissions from former waste landfills to be controlled, consistent with national policy relating to climate change mitigation. The intention is wholly laudable, but the absence of such a policy does not render the Plan unsound. Unless already a requirement of an existing planning permission, it is unlikely that waste planning authorities possess the powers necessary to address such matters retrospectively. Current landfills in BDR that may give rise to gas are, I am told, all subject to modern planning conditions which address gassing issues.

Non-allocated sites

63. Policy WCS4 is a permissive policy that sets out broad criteria of acceptability for waste management proposals on non-allocated sites and indicate the kind of sites that may be acceptable in principle. These build on the principles of WCS1 and generally reflect the Aims of the Plan and national policy. A number of changes to it have been proposed, but these amount to little more than clarifications and rectification of omissions or the transfer of matters originally included in other policies (eg the promotion of brownfield sites is taken from WCS1). These do not go to the question of soundness and are therefore included in the schedule of Minor Changes.

64. Policy WCS6 then provides more detailed criteria that would be applied to waste-related development proposals. These are conventional and mostly give effect to the Aims of the Plan and the objectives of national policy, such as the provision of safe access; the promotion of good design, the minimisation of adverse effects on amenity and on natural and historic assets; and the avoidance of flooding. A number of Minor Changes are proposed, principally the inclusion of a list of matters that would have to be submitted with planning applications, which was initially included as supporting text. Again, these do not go to the question of soundness.

65. Table 8 (to be renumbered as Table 10 as a consequence of other changes) includes a list of *other detailed policy considerations* which in part overlap with and part supplement Policy WCS6. They have been included in tabular form rather than anything more detailed in order to avoid repeating national policy (for example with respect to Green Belts). Though duplication is undesirable, there is nothing in this table which is inherently unsound.

66. In the submitted Plan, Policy WCS7 is titled *Minimising Waste Resources and Waste Management Plans*. But BDR acknowledge that this is confusing and does not properly reflect the nature of the policy, which is to promote the production and use of waste management plans in new development. Under a

Change **[S29]** it is to be re-titled *Managing Waste in all Developments.* It is consistent with national policy to promote sustainable development through, amongst other things, waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and good design. It is sound.

IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING

Issue: *Are the arrangements for implementation and monitoring justified and effective?*

67. The Plan includes tables showing how it will be monitored and implemented, each relating to one of the 7 policies. On submission, some of the elements were thereby unnecessarily duplicated. There were also a number of errors and omissions identified during the course of the Examination. Some elements were ineffective, unjustified or inconsistent. For those reasons, this part of the Plan is not sound. However, BDR have comprehensively reviewed the tables to address these matters and to take account of changes proposed elsewhere in the Plan; and have sensibly combined them into a single table (new table 8) **[S23]**. It does not include the monitoring of every aspect of the Plan. For example there is nothing relating to the monitoring of the effects of development on historic or environmental assets. But the monitoring of such matters may more logically be included within the "general" core strategies of the authorities which would apply to all forms of development. To repeat them in the context of waste would be a duplication. Their absence does not make the Plan unsound. The framework is sound as proposed to be changed.

68. In a number of circumstances, the wording of some individual policies is imprecise or otherwise impairs the effectiveness of their implementation. In other cases, what is clearly policy has been included in the Plan as supporting text. However, these shortcomings are not so serious as to render the plan unsound in the formal sense. For that reason, detailed revisions to wording; the inclusion of supporting text into some policies; and additions to the glossary have been proposed by the Councils as Minor Changes.

Legal Requirements

69. My examination of the compliance of the Joint Waste Plan with the legal requirements is summarised in the table below. I conclude that it meets them all.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The Joint Waste Plan DPD is identified within the LDS for each of the constituent authorities: Barnsley: showing submission in January 2009 and adoption in April 2010. Doncaster: showing submission in January 2011 and adoption in January 2012. Rotherham: showing submission in December 2009 / January 2010 and adoption in August 2010. Other than in the case of Doncaster, there has been significant slippage, but this is largely accounted for by the decision of the authorities to alter the scope of the Plan to a "free-standing" Core Strategy [having initially been designated the Joint Barnsley,

	Doncaster & Rotherham Waste Management (and proposals map) DPD]. The differences in the anticipated timescales reflect the age of the respective LDSs. The DPD's content and timing is broadly compliant with the latest to be published (Doncaster).
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and relevant regulations	There is no SCI relating directly to the DPD. However, it was prepared in compliance with the most rigorous of the requirements of each of the SCIs prepared by the 3 constituent authorities, adopted in 2006.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	SA has been carried out and is adequate. An addendum to the SA has been prepared in respect of Wroot Road Quarry to rectify an error in the Plan
Appropriate Assessment (AA)	The Habitats Regulations Appropriate Assessment Screening Report sets out why AA is not necessary.
National Policy	The DPD has had regard to national policy
Regional Strategy (RS)	Subject to my observations concerning the quantities of waste predicted to arise, The Joint Waste DPD is in general conformity with the objectives of the RS.
Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS)	Satisfactory regard has been paid to the SCSs of the 3 authorities.
2004 Act and Regulations amended)	The Joint Waste DPD complies with the Act and the Regulations.

Overall Conclusion and Recommendation

70. I conclude that with the changes proposed by the Councils, set out in Appendix A, the Barnsley, Doncaster & Rotherham Joint Waste Plan DPD satisfies the requirements of s20(5) of the 2004 Act and meets the criteria for soundness in PPS12. Therefore I recommend that the plan be changed accordingly. And for the avoidance of doubt, I also endorse the Council's proposed minor changes, set out in Appendix B.

Jonathan G King

Inspector

This report is accompanied by:

Appendix A *(separate document) Council Changes that go to soundness.*

Appendix B *(separate document) Council's Minor Changes.*

APPENDIX A

Proposed Significant Changes to the Submission Version of the Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan

This schedule sets out the proposed significant changes (ie those that go to the question of soundness) to be made to the Submission version of the Joint Waste Plan.

Some of the significant changes also include minor changes.

<table>
<tr><th>Change ref</th><th>Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph</th><th>Proposed change</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Preamble</td></tr>
<tr><td>S1</td><td>Table 1</td><td>Delete table 1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Chapter 2: Issues and challenges</td></tr>
<tr><td>S2</td><td>Page 17
Paragraph 2.6</td><td>Amend to read:
"2.6 Local councils (as waste disposal authorities) have a legal duty to collect, recycle and treat municipal waste and must allocate ~~set aside~~ sufficient land to meet capacity needs over the plan period. Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham currently produce approximately 400,000 tonnes of municipal waste each year ~~dispose of just under half a million tonnes of municipal waste per annum (see table 1 and figure 3 below)~~ and this is predicted to increase~~ing~~ at ~~on average~~ less than 1% per ~~annum~~ year."</td></tr>
<tr><td>S3</td><td>Page 17
Figure 3</td><td>Delete figure 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>S4</td><td>Page 18
Table 2</td><td>Rename table 2 as table 1 and amend to read:
Table 1~~2~~: Household ~~Municipal~~ waste recycling and composting capacity requirements in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham taking into account current capacity (thousand tonnes per year)
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>2010</th><th>2015</th><th>2021</th><th>2026</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total Barnsley Doncaster and Rotherham household waste arisings</td><td>360</td><td>368</td><td>379</td><td>388</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycling/composting target</td><td>40%</td><td>45%</td><td>50%</td><td>50%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional capacity required</td><td>0</td><td>19</td><td>55</td><td>61</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>S5</td><td>Page 18
Table 3</td><td>Rename table 3 as table 2 and amend to read:
Table 2~~3~~: Municipal waste recovery or treatment capacity requirements in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham taking into account current capacity (thousand tonnes per year)</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Change ref</th><th>Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph</th><th>Proposed change</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>2010</th><th>2015</th><th>2021</th><th>2026</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total Barnsley Doncaster and Rotherham municipal waste arisings</td><td>412</td><td>419</td><td>430</td><td>440</td></tr>
<tr><td>Target for diverting waste from landfill</td><td>53%</td><td>67%</td><td>90%</td><td>90%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Additional capacity required</td><td>0</td><td>167</td><td>324</td><td>337</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>S6</td><td>Page 18
Paragraph 2.8</td><td>Amend paragraph as follows:
2.8 ~~Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham boroughs will require substantial an additional recycling and composting capacity to manage between 8,000-68,000 tonnes of municipal waste from 2015 onwards, rising to around 39,000-116,000 tonnes per year by 2026 (see table 2). In addition, around 48,000-100,000 tonnes of treatment/recovery capacity will be required by 2026 (see table 3).~~ The above calculations indicate that Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham will require an additional 337,000 tonnes of municipal waste processing capacity by the end of the plan period, including 61,000 tonnes of recycling and/or composting capacity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>S7</td><td>Page 19
Paragraph 2.11</td><td>Amend paragraph to read
"2.11 Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham ~~Because of the legacy of its industrial past, South Yorkshire~~ currently produce~~s~~ around 700,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste each year (which equates to just over 10% ~~17%~~ of Yorkshire and the Humber's total commercial and industrial waste) ~~per annum~~. "</td></tr>
<tr><td>S8</td><td>Page 19
Paragraph 2.12</td><td>Amend paragraph 2.12 to read
"2.12 ~~Each year, Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham boroughs generate around 1.2 million tonnes of commercial and industrial waste (see figure 3).~~ Unlike municipal waste, the volume of commercial and industrial waste is forecast to decrease by around 5% between 2010 and ~~by at least 18% from 2015 to~~ 2026, partly due to the decline in the industrial sectors of the economy and the predicted numbers of full time employees that will occur in the sub-region (see table 3 ~~4~~)."</td></tr>
<tr><td>S9</td><td>Page 19
Paragraph 2.13</td><td>Amend paragraph 2.13 to read
"2.13 Despite these assumptions, it is important that we make provision to maximise the amount of commercial and industrial waste that is diverted from landfill. ~~we still face a significant recycling and treatment capacity shortfall (thus meaning new sites are required across the plan area to accomodate new commercial and industrial waste facilities) over the plan period. In addition, around 299,000-362,000 tonnes of additional treatment capacity will be required by 2015 to divert commercial and industrial waste from landfill, changing to 258,000-386,000 tonnes by 2026 (see table 4 below).~~ To achieve this, Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham will require an additional 180,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial processing capacity by the end of the plan period."</td></tr>
<tr><td>S10</td><td>Page 19
Table 4</td><td>Rename as table 3 and amend to read:
Table 3 4: Commercial and industrial waste recycling, recovery or treatment capacity requirements in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham taking into account current capacity (thousand tonnes per year)
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>2010</th><th>2015</th><th>2021</th><th>2026</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total Barnsley Doncaster and</td><td>686</td><td>694</td><td>671</td><td>653</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		<table><tr><td>Rotherham commercial and industrial waste arisings</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Target for diverting waste from landfill</td><td>76%</td><td>80%</td><td>85%</td><td>90%</td></tr><tr><td>Additional capacity required</td><td>237</td><td>132</td><td>155</td><td>180</td></tr></table>
S11	Page 19 Key outcomes	Amend the third bullet point to read: • New waste facilities are needed to plug the capacity shortfall~~n~~ (see table 3 ~~4~~). Additional recycling, composting, ~~and~~ treatment or recovery capacity is required based on existing targets (equating to 1 or 2 large scale facilities ~~sites of typically 2 to 5 hectares~~) with a potential need for additional capacity subject to changes to national targets and other related legislation.
S12	Page 20 Paragraph 2.14	Amend paragraph 2.14 to read "2.14 Based on estimates from national surveys, Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham ~~South Yorkshire~~ produces around ~~2.5~~ 1.9 million tonnes of **construction, demolition and excavation waste** per year - over half of all the waste generated in the plan area. ~~– at least 90% of which is reused, recovered and recycled either on site or within construction projects as low grade aggregate. The remainder of this waste is used to backfill quarries, restore voids within landfill sites and create development platforms (see policy WCS5). Some quarries or landfill sites present opportunities to recycle or process construction, demolition and excavation waste as reclaimed aggregate (e.g. low grade infill) and the fines from this process can be incorporated into quarry reclamation schemes."~~ "~~2.15 Construction, demolition and excavation waste accounts for just over half of all the waste generated in the plan area (see figure 5) and a~~ A fairly constant level of growth (less than 0.6%) in this waste is forecast across the whole region, which suggests there would be under 2 million tonnes of this waste stream within Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham by 2026.
S13	Page 20 Paragraph 2.15	Amend paragraph 2.15 to read 2.15 Some of this waste can be used to create development platforms, and it is often reused on site. In addition, quarries and landfill sites present opportunities to recycle or process construction, demolition and excavation waste as reclaimed aggregate (e.g. low grade infill) and the fines from this process can often be incorporated into quarry reclamation schemes. ~~However, o~~Only a small proportion (7%) of this waste will require landfill as current rates of re-use and recycling are high, and ~~C~~current inert landfill capacity in the plan area is ~~approximately 4.8 million tonnes. If annual fill rates remain constant (i.e. at around 7% or 180,000 tonnes per year), there is~~ sufficient ~~inert landfill capacity within existing sites~~ to dispose of this waste over the plan period. ~~The remainder will be recycled, re-used or recovered.~~

<table>
<tr><th>Change ref</th><th>Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph</th><th>Proposed change</th></tr>
<tr><td>S14</td><td>Page 20</td><td>Insert new table 4
Table 4: Construction, demolition and excavation waste forecasts (thousand tonnes per year)

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>2010</th><th>2015</th><th>2021</th><th>2026</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>1,829</td><td>1,869</td><td>1,932</td><td>1,983</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycling/reuse (including on-site)</td><td>1,701</td><td>1,738</td><td>1,797</td><td>1,844</td></tr>
<tr><td>Landfill</td><td>128</td><td>131</td><td>135</td><td>139</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>S15</td><td>Page 20
Paragraphs 2.16 and 2.17</td><td>Amend paragraph to read:
"2.16 ~~Due to its heavily urbanised nature, South Yorkshire produces only 7% of the region's agricultural waste.~~ Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham currently produce approximately 216,000 tonnes of agricultural waste per year, and this is forecast to decrease to approximately 84, 000 tonnes by the end of the plan period. ~~The 'non-natural' component of agricultural waste, such as plastics, redundant machinery, clinical waste and packaging, amounts to less than 10,000 tonnes per year (i.e. only 2% of total agricultural waste arisings) and is decreasing over time in the sub-region. 2.17 Agricultural waste arisings in the sub-region are forecast to decrease significantly from around 200,000 to 100,000 tonnes per year between 2015 and 2026. However, increasing amounts will require careful management and treatment during the plan period due to changes in legislation: farmers now have a duty to manage and dispose of their waste in the same way as other commercial and industrial operations.~~ It is expected that most agricultural waste (particularly animal matter and vegetable plants) will be recycled and treated at the place of production (i.e. existing farms), or sent to dedicated composting facilities in other parts of the plan area, such as Brier Hills Farm (see policy WCS2). "</td></tr>
<tr><td>S16</td><td>Page 20</td><td>Insert new table 5:
Table 5: Agricultural waste forecasts (thousand tonnes per year)

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>2010</th><th>2015</th><th>2021</th><th>2026</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>216</td><td>160</td><td>112</td><td>84</td></tr>
<tr><td>Composted/ treated/ disposed on-site</td><td>212</td><td>157</td><td>110</td><td>82</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycling/treatment/ recovery with other waste types (2%)</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>S17</td><td>Page 22</td><td>Re-number the table and amend as follows:
Table 6 ~~5~~: Municipal, commercial and industrial ~~residual waste to~~ landfill requirements (thousand tonnes per year)

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>2010</th><th>2015</th><th>2021</th><th>2026</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total landfill capacity required for municipal, commercial and</td><td>358</td><td>277</td><td>144</td><td>109</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Change ref</th><th>Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph</th><th>Proposed change</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>industrial waste</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-inert landfill capacity remaining</td><td>6,919</td><td>5,194</td><td>4,155</td><td>3,474</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>S18</td><td>Page 24</td><td>Re-number the following section and paragraph and amend the paragraph to read:
(8) ~~(9)~~ Conclusions

2.3~~4~~2 By 2026, Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham must provide sufficient new waste management facilities to meet the capacity shortfall of around 517,000 ~~345,000 - 602,000~~ tonnes of recycling, treatment and recovery capacity for municipal, commercial and industrial waste ~~(see table 6 below)~~. This could be met through the provision of 3 ~~2-4~~ large sites (100-400,000 tonnes/year) or a number of smaller sites.</td></tr>
<tr><td>S19</td><td>Page 24</td><td>Re-number the table and amend as follows:

Table 7 ~~6~~: Total new municipal, commercial and industrial recycling, treatment and recovery capacity requirements to meet future shortfall (thousand tonnes per year)
<table>
<tr><th>Additional recycling, composting and treatment capacity</th><th>2010</th><th>2015</th><th>2021</th><th>2026</th></tr>
<tr><td>Municipal waste</td><td>0</td><td>167</td><td>324</td><td>337</td></tr>
<tr><td>Commercial and industrial waste</td><td>237</td><td>132</td><td>155</td><td>180</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>237</td><td>299</td><td>479</td><td>517</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Chapter 3 Core Approach</td></tr>
<tr><td>S20</td><td>Page 26
Paragraph 3.5</td><td>Amend the paragraph to read:

The Joint Waste Plan has a key role in addressing future capacity needs across South Yorkshire and the two city regions of Leeds and Sheffield. Based on future growth assumptions, Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham face a shortfall of around 517,000 ~~some 345,000 - 602,000~~ tonnes of recycling, composting, treatment and recovery capacity for municipal, commercial and industrial waste during the period to 2026 (see ~~table 6 in~~ chapter 2). The three boroughs also have a shortage of suitable facilities to treat leftover waste as an alternative to landfill.</td></tr>
<tr><td>S21</td><td>Page 29
Policy WCS1</td><td>Amend policy WCS1 to read:

~~The Joint Waste Plan will:~~

Provision will be made to maintain, improve and expand the network of waste management facilities throughout Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham to achieve sustainable waste management across all waste streams.</td></tr>
</table>

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		A. To facilitate proposals to address the identified municipal, commercial and industrial waste management capacity gap: **1. existing strategic waste management facilities are safeguarded to maximise their efficiency;** **2. three sites are allocated for new strategic waste management facilities (and a fourth site is reserved); and** **3. new or replacement smaller-scale facilities will be supported where these are required to serve local catchment areas and communities.** **B. No capacity gaps are identified for construction, demolition and excavation waste, hazardous waste or agricultural waste and therefore specific sites are not safeguarded or allocated. Proposals for new facilities processing these waste streams will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.** **C. Existing landfill sites are safeguarded, and proposals to maximise their life and efficiency will be supported. Proposals for additional capacity must demonstrate why it is required.** ~~**A provide a framework for the waste industry to bring forward a network of new waste management facilities throughout Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham in a timely fashion to address the municipal, industrial and commercial waste capacity gap of around 338-502,000 by 2015, 356-563,000 by 2021 and 345-602,000 by 2026 (tonnes per year). This will include:**~~ ~~**• new strategic waste recycling and treatment facilities on 2-4 sites of typically around 2-5 hectares;**~~ ~~**• a range of smaller-scale facilities (including those required to support these strategic facilities);**~~ ~~**• proposals to deal with other waste streams;**~~ ~~**B retain and safeguard existing strategic waste management facilities in line with policies WCS2 and WCS5 to maximise their efficiency (including future redevelopment opportunities where appropriate) and ensure there is sufficient capacity over the plan period;**~~ **D. The key principles set out below will guide the assessment of waste proposals.** ~~**C give priority to strategic sites in preference to non-allocated sites in respect of large-scale waste management proposals and avoid other uses within or in the vicinity of the site where they would prevent or prejudice the delivery of these facilities;**~~ **1. Large-scale waste management proposals will be directed towards the strategic site allocations where possible.** ~~**D**~~ **2.** ~~**allow and promote a range of i**~~**Innovative waste technologies will be allowed and promoted, where these support the vision and aims of the Joint Waste Plan.**~~**;**~~

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		~~E plan~~ 3. Proposals will be supported which enable ~~to deal with the waste of~~ Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham's waste to be managed locally, whilst allowing waste to be imported or exported where this represents the most sustainable option.~~;~~ **~~F promote high quality design and layouts that minimise waste and reduce resources (e.g. recycled materials and secondary aggregates), especially during the construction process;~~** **4. ~~G give p~~Priority will be given to waste proposals which maximise the re-use of vacant or underused brownfield ~~or vacant~~ land, particularly within established employment areas and which provide opportunities for co-location and priority areas for regeneration.~~;~~** **~~H direct waste facilities towards~~ 5. Waste proposals will be directed towards accessible locations with good transport links, particularly in and around urban areas.~~; and~~** **6. Waste proposals will be directed ~~I direct waste facilities~~ away from the most sensitive locations so as to avoid adverse harm to ground water aquifers (especially the Sherwood Sandstone and Magnesian Limestone aquifers), Thorne and Hatfield moors, historic assets and the functional floodplain.** **7. Waste proposals will not be allowed (including on safeguarded or allocated sites under policies WCS2, WCS3 and WCS5) which may undermine the integrity of nature conservation sites of international importance (such as Thorne and Hatfield Moors Special Protection Area and Special Areas of Conservation).** **E~~F~~ All development proposals (including non-waste uses such as housing) must:** **1. promote high quality design and layouts that minimise waste and reduce resources (e.g. recycled materials and secondary aggregates), especially during the construction process; and;** **2. ensure that they do not prevent or prejudice either the delivery or continued operation of waste facilities on safeguarded or allocated sites.**
S22	Page 29 Paragraph 3.20	Amend the paragraph to read: A well planned and integrated network of waste management facilities will be sought across the plan area to address future capacity needs (see tables ~~1 and 6~~ in chapter 2) and contribute towards the predicted municipal, commercial and industrial waste recycling, composting, treatment and recovery capacity shortfall within Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham ~~South Yorkshire~~ over the plan period. Meeting this shortfall will require a combination of different waste facilities and processes on both existing and new strategic sites (the glossary provides a brief summary of different waste facilities - see appendix A).

<table>
<tr><th>Change ref</th><th>Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph</th><th>Proposed change</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>This includes safeguarding of existing sites where they have a strategic role within the waste management network (see policy WCS2) and the provision of 3 ~~2-4~~ additional large-scale waste recycling, composting, treatment and recovery facilities (see policy WCS3).</td></tr>
<tr><td>S23</td><td>Page 30
How the policy will be monitored and implemented</td><td>Delete the title ~~"How the policy will be monitored and implemented"~~ and the table and replace with the following wording and table (This table will also replace the monitoring and implementation section for policies WCS2, WCS3, WCS4, WCS5, WCS6 and WCS7):

How the policies of the Joint Waste Plan will be monitored and implemented

3.30 The table below sets out the indicators and targets that will be used to monitor the progress of the Joint Waste Plan. These relate to the aims and policies set out in chapters 3 and 4.The monitoring framework also describes the role of key partners, phasing and delivery mechanisms to bring forward sites, associated infrastructure and other waste management proposals.

Table 8: Monitoring and implementation framework

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Target</th><th>Relevant aims</th><th>Relevant policy</th><th>Key agents</th><th>Delivery</th></tr>
<tr><td>1 Proportion of municipal waste recycled, composted and treated within Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham</td><td>50% (up to 2015)

90% (by 2016)</td><td>A -C</td><td>Policies WCS1 - WCS4 and WCS7</td><td>Waste collection, disposal and planning authorities (BDR), waste operators, households,</td><td>Development management process (enforcement control, monitoring and planning applications),</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change						
		3 Proportion of municipal, commercial and industrial waste diverted from landfill	Municipal waste: 90% (2016) Commercial and industrial waste: 80% (2015) 85% (2021) 90% (2026)			movements through RTAB and Environment Agency audits Statutory agencies (e.g. Environment Agency, British Waterways and Natural England)		
		4 Net increase in municipal, commercial and industrial waste recycling, composting, treatment and recovery capacity (with planning permission, licences and built)	299,000 tonnes (2015) 479,000 tonnes (2021) 517,000 tonnes (2026)					
		5 Proportion of construction, demolition and excavation waste diverted from landfill	At least 93%	A	Policies WCS1, WCS4 and WCS7	Waste collection, disposal and planning authorities, waste operators and site owners, construction industry and businesses	Development management process (enforcement control, monitoring and planning applications), municipal waste management strategies, community strategies, developer investment and government funding	
		6 Amount of hazardous waste produced in Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham that is landfilled	No increase from 85,000 tonnes					

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change							
			7 New strategic sites coming forward for municipal, commercial and industrial waste facilities in line with phasing	3.1: Sandall Stones Road (by 2015) 3.2: Hatfield Power Park (by 2021) 3.3: Bolton Road (by 2015)	A to C and E	Policy WCS3	Waste collection, disposal and planning authorities, waste operators and site owners Site owners (including council and privately owned), waste operators and waste collection, disposal and planning authorities (BDR)	Development management process (enforcement control, monitoring and planning applications), municipal waste management strategies, community strategies, developer investment and government funding The joint PFI project has secured 77 million pounds of central government funding towards municipal waste facilities at Bolton Road (site 3.3)	
			8 Proportion of new waste management facilities permitted on brownfield land	100%	E - G	Policies WCS1 - WCS4 and WCS6			
			9 Proportion of new waste management facilities permitted on: safeguarded or allocated waste sites; other existing waste transfer, recycling, composting, treatment and recovery sites; existing or designated employment and industrial areas/sites; agricultural buildings; waste water treatment and sewage works; active	100%	A,B,C, D and F	Policies WCS1 - WCS4 and WCS6			

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change						
		mineral workings (including collieries); and landfill sites.						
		10 New landfill capacity	No new landfill sites other than for the purposes set out under policy WCS5	A - C	Policies WCS1 - WCS5 and WCS7	Waste collection, disposal and planning authorities (BDR), waste operators, households, businesses, and regional stakeholders (e.g. neighbouring local authorities)	Development management process (enforcement control, monitoring and planning applications), municipal waste management strategies, community strategies, developer investment and government funding	
		11 Remaining landfill capacity (per annum)	Thousand tonnes of remaining non inert landfill capacity (municipal, commercial and industrial waste): 4,951 (2015) 3,780 (2021) 3,023 (2026) Thousand tonnes of remaining inert landfill capacity (construction, demolition and excavation waste): 5,299 (2015) 4,178 (2021) 3,212 (2026)					

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change						
		12 Proportion of operational landfill sites with an approved reclamation scheme	100%	G and H	Policies WCS5 and WCS6	Local planning authorities (BDR) Environment Agency	Development management process (enforcement control, monitoring and reviewing planning applications) and environmental permitting regime Green travel plans, design and access statements, air quality surveys and transport assessments	
		13 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from: • the Environment Agency on flooding or water quality grounds; • the Highways Agency; and • consultees on air quality and amenity	None	C, G and H	Policies WCS1 and WCS6	Local planning authorities (BDR), waste operators, local drainage boards and statutory bodies (e.g. Environment Agency, Health and Executive Agency, Highways Agency and South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive)		
		14 Proportion of permitted facilities meeting BREEAM 'Very Good'	100%	E, G and H				
		15 Proportion of permitted facilities complying with conditions	100%	G and H				
		16 Number or reported complaints about permitted waste management facilities	0	G and H				

<table>
<tr><th>Change ref</th><th>Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph</th><th>Proposed change</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>17 Proportion of relevant planning applications accompanied by an appropriate waste management plan</td><td>100%</td><td>A to D</td><td>Policy WCS7</td><td>Landowners, developers, applicants, statutory agencies (e.g. Environment Agency)</td><td>Development management process (scrutiny of planning applications, planning conditions and legal agreements)</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>S24</td><td>Page 31
Key Diagram</td><td>Amend the notation of site 3.4 from proposed strategic site to reserve site and amend the location of site 2.2 (the replacement map is at the end of this table)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Chapter 4 Detailed Policies</td></tr>
<tr><td>S25</td><td>Page 35
Policy WCS3</td><td>Amend the policy as follows:

A. The following strategic sites (as shown the key diagram: map 1) have been identified for large scale municipal, commercial and industrial waste management facilities aimed at addressing our capacity needs over the period to 2026.

<table>
<tr><th>Site reference</th><th>Site name</th><th>Size (ha)</th></tr>
<tr><td>3.1</td><td>Sandall Stones Road, Kirk Sandall (Doncaster</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.2</td><td>Hatfield Power Park, Stainforth (Doncaster)</td><td>16</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.3</td><td>Bolton Road, Manvers (Rotherham)</td><td>4.8</td></tr>
</table>

B. The following site has been identified as a reserve site (as shown on the key diagram: map 1) in order to provide flexibility in the event that not all of the above sites come forward within the plan period, having regard to the indicators and targets set out in the monitoring and implementation table. This site may be released for other uses once waste management facilities on the above sites have been implemented and are in operation, or when it can be demonstrated that municipal, commercial and industrial waste capacity requirements have been fully addressed before the end of the plan period.

<table>
<tr><th>Site reference</th><th>Site name</th><th>Size (ha)</th></tr>
<tr><td>3.4</td><td>Aldwarke steelworks, Parkgate (Rotherham)</td><td>5</td></tr>
</table>

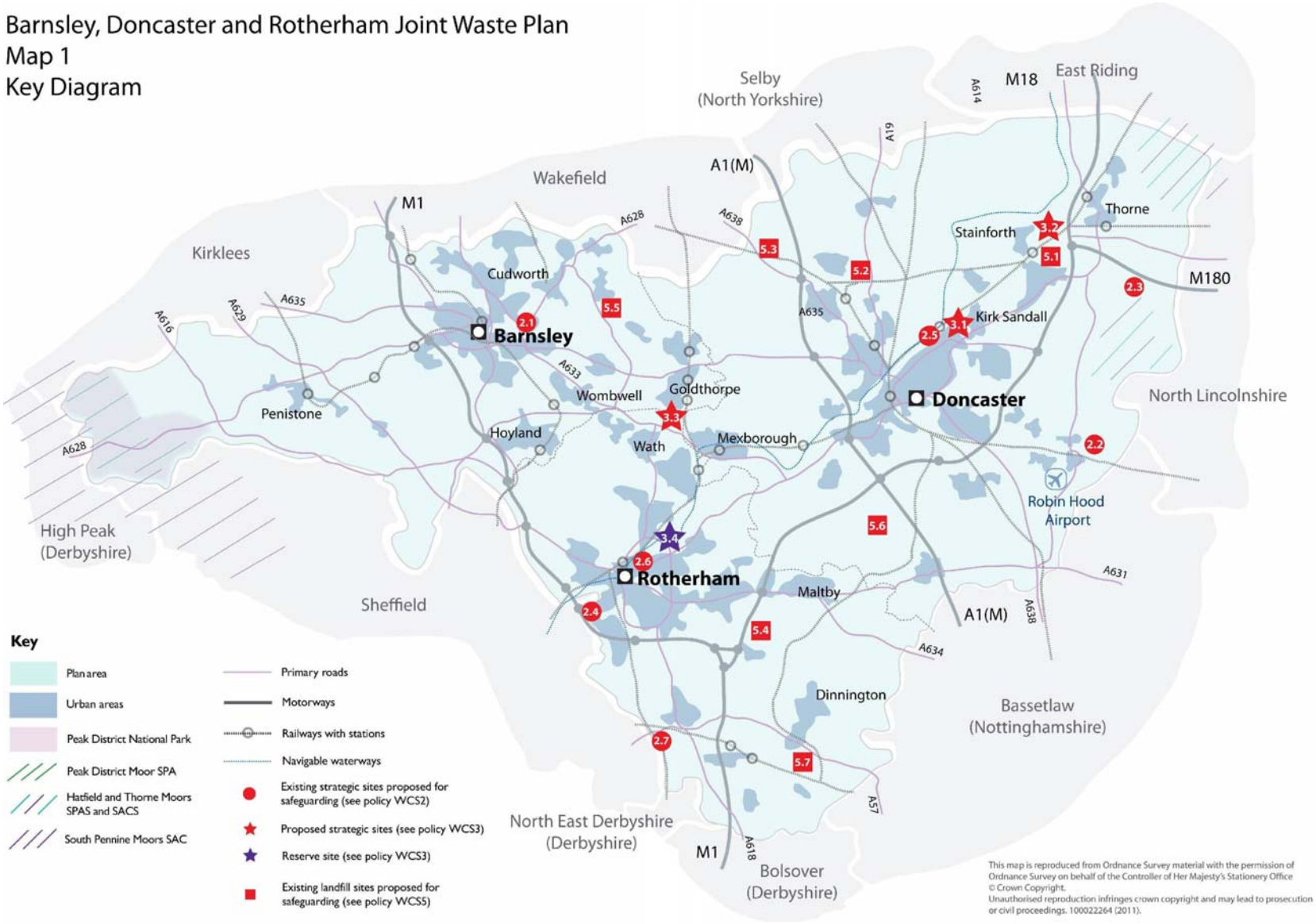
C. These sites have the potential to accommodate a range of technologies, including new and innovative technologies, and divert a significant amount of waste from landfill. Development must be carried out in line with</td></tr>
</table>

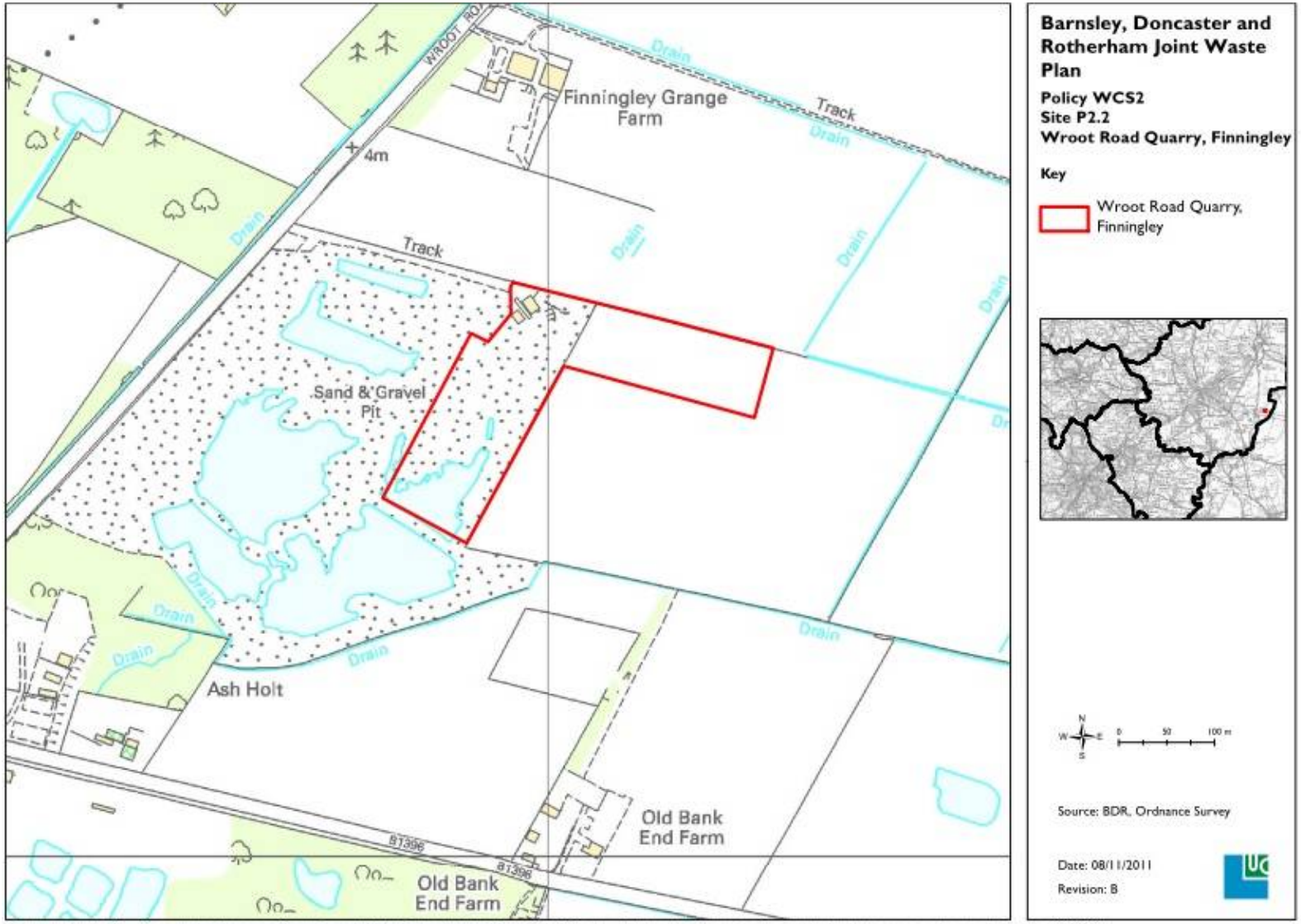
Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		~~policies WCS1, WCS6 and WCS7 and~~ the mitigation requirements outlined in table 9 ~~7~~ of the Joint Waste Plan along with other relevant policies in each borough's Local Development Framework. **~~New waste proposals at Haffield Power Park will need to demonstrate that they will not result in any emissions which lead to acid deposition at the Thorne Moor Special Area of Conservation.~~** **D. Facilities on these sites could also manage agricultural waste or construction, excavation and demolition waste provided they:** **1 do not prejudice or prevent the timely delivery of municipal, commercial and industrial waste facilities on these sites;** **2 have sufficient spare capacity to accept non-municipal/commercial/industrial waste; and** **3 contribute towards addressing overall waste capacity needs over the course of the plan period.~~; and~~** **~~4 meet all other policy requirements, particularly the criteria set out under policy WCS4.~~** **E. ~~However, n~~Non-waste management proposals will only be permitted on these sites where they can demonstrate that additional municipal, commercial and industrial waste capacity is no longer required because it has been addressed elsewhere within the three boroughs until the end of the plan period.**
S26	Page 35 Paragraph 4.7	Re-number and amend the paragraph as follows: 4.~~7~~6 Based on future growth forecasts, ~~the Joint Waste Plan identifies a need~~ three additional large-scale waste management facilities are needed to~~ allocate four new sites across the plan area to accommodate large-scale~~ address the municipal, commercial and industrial waste management capacity gap ~~treatment and processing facilities~~ (see the key diagram: map 1). The allocation of a reserve site ~~This policy~~ provides flexibility in the event that ~~to allow for the possibility that~~ large-scale waste ~~waste~~ facilities ~~may~~ do not come forward on these sites within the anticipated timescales (see table 9 ~~7~~).
S27	Page 35 Paragraph 4.8	Re-number and amend the paragraph as follows: 4.~~8~~7 The ~~four~~ sites have been selected on the basis of their performance against a range of criteria, including: • deliverability (including landowner interest and physical or environmental constraints, such as flood risk); • accessibility (e.g. the capacity of the transport network to accommodate waste uses and the proximity of the site to the main urban areas and road, rail and waterway corridors); • social, economic and environmental effects of the site (see the accompanying sustainability appraisal); and • co-location potential (e.g. opportunities to integrate different types of waste processes and technologies).~~ ; and~~ • ~~the potential to reuse and redevelop the site for alternative uses, such as housing and offices.~~

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
S28	Page 36 Paragraph 4.9	Re-number and amend the paragraph as follows: 4.~~9~~8 The key diagram (map 1) confirms that the ~~four~~ sites are well located in relation to the main transport routes (eg motorways, primary roads, navigable waterways and freight lines) and existing built-up-areas in line with the principles set out in policy WCS1 of the Joint Waste Plan. As such, they are capable of serving the wider catchment area. ~~Collectively, t~~These sites will be sufficient to deliver the required capacity over the plan period and support the continued regeneration of former mining communities, including the redevelopment of former colliery sites close to where waste arises~~19~~ 16.
S29	Page 48 Policy WCS7	Amend the policy to read: **POLICY WCS7: ~~MINIMISING WASTE RESOURCES AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS~~ MANAGING WASTE IN ALL DEVELOPMENTS** **A All development proposals (excluding minor planning applications) must submit a waste management plan as part of the planning application. In particular, such plans will need to ~~should~~ include:** **1. information on the amount and type of waste that will be generated from the site;** **2. measures to reduce, re-use and recycle waste within the development, including the provision of on-site separation and treatment facilities (using fixed or mobile plants where appropriate);** **3. an assessment of the potential to re-use or adapt existing buildings on the site (if demolished it must explain why it is not possible to retain them);** **4. design and layouts that allow effective sorting and storing of recyclables and recycling and composting of waste and facilitate waste collection operations during the lifetime of the development;** **5. measures to minimise the use of raw materials and minimise pollution of any waste;** **6. details on how residual waste will be disposed in an environmentally responsible manner and transported during the construction process and beyond;** **7. construction and design measures that minimise the use of raw materials and encourage the re-use of recycled or secondary resources (particularly building materials) and also ensure maximum waste recovery once the development is completed; and** **8. details on how the development will be monitored following its completion.** **B. Where waste management plans include on-site recycling, recovery and re-processing provision they must demonstrate how these activities will comply with the requirements set out under policy WCS6 of the Joint Waste Plan.**

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		C Proposals for non-waste development must not prevent or prejudice the delivery and operation of waste management facilities within the vicinity of the safeguarded and allocated sites set out under policies WCS2, WCS3 and WCS5.
Appendices		
S30	Page 58 Appendix B	Replace the site plan for site 2.2 (Wroot Road Quarry) with a corrected version (the replacement map is at the end of this table)
S31	Page 64 Appendix C	Amend title of the appendix to read: APPENDIX C: LOCATION PLANS OF THE NEW STRATEGIC SITES AND RESERVE SITE (POLICY WCS3)

Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan
Map 1
Key Diagram





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Appendix B

Proposed Minor Changes to the Submission Version of the Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
Preamble		
M1	Page 5 Summary	Amend the fourth bullet point as follows: • **Chapter 4: Detailed ~~P~~ policies:** This identifies the new and existing sites that will accommodate ~~or safeguard~~ waste facilities and the detailed planning considerations that will inform future waste management proposals. This chapter also explains how we will implement and monitor these policies.
M2	Page 5 Summary	Delete the following text from the summary section: ~~Various documents accompany the Joint Waste Plan, including the following.~~ • ~~Summary of the Joint Waste Plan: This provides a brief overview of the Joint Waste Plan.~~ • ~~Topic paper: This sets out our reasoning for preparing this plan and the detailed evidence base.~~ • ~~Sustainability appraisal: This assesses its performance against social, economic and environmental objectives.~~ ~~Habitats regulations assessment: This assesses its potential effects on internationally important nature conservation sites.~~ • ~~Site assessment report: This explains which sites have been considered and assesses their suitability for waste development.~~
M3	Page 5 Summary	Amend the first paragraph to read: " Waste management - the way in which waste is collected, treated and disposed of - is one of our most pressing issues. In recent years ~~Every year,~~ we have collectively ~~produce~~ produced up to ~~around~~ four million tonnes of waste each year - enough to fill Wembley stadium twice over. Much of this waste has been ~~is~~ buried in landfill sites. As the waste decomposes (or rots), it releases harmful greenhouse gases and chemicals (e.g. methane and carbon dioxide) into the atmosphere which contribute to climate change. As landfill is becoming increasingly expensive and scarce, we urgently need to develop new

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		technologies and alternative solutions to manage waste in a way that reduces emissions, conserves or produces new resources and protects or enhances the quality of the environment. Waste production has increased in some years ~~is also steadily increasing~~ - in part due to population and household growth, changing lifestyles and rising levels of consumption~~.~~ but is currently showing some decline due to waste minimisation initiatives, but also the economic recession. However, ~~As a result,~~ we still face a shortage of suitable recycling and treatment facilities to divert waste from landfill. This means that waste is often being transferred over longer distances beyond our boundaries."
M4	Page 6 Summary	Amend the fourth paragraph to read: "A well planned and integrated network of waste facilities will be developed across the three boroughs to manage over ~~around~~ one ~~and half~~ million tonnes of municipal, commercial and industrial waste per annum."
M5	Page 6 Summary	Under "To achieve this we will " amend first bullet point to read "~~set aside four~~ allocate new sites ~~of typically around two to five hectares~~ to manage waste by means other than landfill and secure the necessary capacity over the plan period;"
M6	Page 6 Summary	Amend the following sentence to read: "All new development (including waste facilities) will be expected to manage the waste it produces in a way that minimises resources and encourages on site recycling, recovery and storage."
M7	Page 6 Summary	Amend the eighth paragraph to read: "The Joint Waste Plan is not specific about the mix and type of technologies that waste facilities could operate as these may change over time but identifies the processes that could manage waste as a means to encourage innovation."
M8	Page 6 Summary	Amend the ninth paragraph to read: In parallel with this process, we are working closely with the private sector to develop recycling and treatment facilities to manage the waste from your bins in line with the recycling, composting, recovery and ~~landfil~~ landfill diversion targets from our separate municipal waste management strategies.

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
Chapter 1 Introduction and Background		
M9	Page 8 Paragraph 1.2	Amend the paragraph to read: "~~Every year,~~ Currently, households and businesses across Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham produce over one ~~around 1.67~~ million tonnes of waste a year. ~~enough to fill Wembley stadium~~. ~~Most~~ Much of this waste is sent to landfill sites…."
M10	Page 8 Paragraph 1.2	Correct typo in fourth bullet to read "composting"
M11	Page 8 Paragraph 1.3	Correct the spelling in the fifth bullet as follows: are subject to strict environmental regulations through ~~licenses~~ licences issued by the Environment Agency and subsequent licence ~~license~~ enforcement/monitoring
M12	Page 8 Paragraph 1.4	Add "steadily" to read "In spite of efforts to reduce and recycle our waste, the amount of waste we produce each year has been steadily increasing"
M13	Page 8 Paragraph 1.4	Delete the word "overleaf" from "(see chapter 2 ~~overleaf~~)"
M14	Page 8	Amend footnote 4 to read: "*4 Population, household and economic growth have been a major force in driving waste production across Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham and wider sub-region. The population of the plan area is forecast to grow at a slightly faster rate than South Yorkshire as a whole (6.4% ~~5.39% and 6%~~ and 5.5% respectively) from around 760,000 to 815,000 inhabitants between 2006 and 2030 (source: Yorkshire Futures/University of Leeds)."*
M15	Page 8	Amend typo in footnote 5 to read "landfill"
M16	Page 9 Paragraph 1.9	Amend to read: "The Joint Waste Plan covers all waste, including waste from commercial and industrial sources, construction, demolition and excavation activities, agricultural and hazardous waste, as well as waste from households (with the exception of mineral and colliery waste and waste water. These will be addressed elsewhere in each borough's Local Development Framework)."
M17	Page 10 Paragraph 1.15	As neighbouring councils, we have a history of working together to address waste management issues concerning recycling, cross boundary movements, capacity shortfalls, health and safety, fly-tipping problems and public awareness raising. ~~The government has encouraged us to prepare a long term plan to deal with future waste provision on a joint basis.~~
M18	Page 10 Paragraph 1.16	Amend first sentence to read: "~~In parallel with this process we~~ Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham councils are working closely with the private sector to secure suitable facilities to manage our municipal waste……"
M19	Page 10 Paragraph 1.18	Amend the paragraph to read: The Joint Waste Plan must be read together as a whole. All waste proposals will be judged against the aims and policies set out in the Joint Waste Plan (see chapters 3 and 4) and other relevant Local Development Framework documents, including

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		each borough's general Core Strategy (see chapter 2 ~~overleaf~~). These policies will assess the potential benefits of waste proposals against their potential adverse effects to help achieve the aims of the Joint Waste Plan.
M20	Page 10	Amend the title as follows: **(5) General overview of the plan area ~~Overview of the Plan Area~~**
M21	Page 11 Paragraph 1.28	Amend order of districts in brackets to read: "North Midlands (Bassetlaw, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales and North East Derbyshire ~~and Derbyshire Dales~~)
M22	Page 12 Paragraph 1.30	Amend brackets to read "(see figure 2 below)."
M23	Page 12	Delete footnote 9.
M24	Page 12	Renumber previous footnote 10 as "9"
M25	Page 13 Paragraph 1.35	Amend the paragraph to read: ~~New w~~Waste management activities require an environmental permit, or exemption, to operate as well as planning permission. The **Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010** require operators to obtain the relevant authorisations ~~a permit~~ from the Environment Agency for example, by applying for an environmental permit or registering an exemption, in order to carry out waste activities on a site. Environmental permits set controls and emission standards to prevent or reduce pollution and harm to human health. Once a permit is granted the Environment Agency will make ~~annual checks~~ regulate a site by carrying out site inspections and audits to ensure that the waste operation complies with the conditions of the permit. We will work together with the Environment Agency to ensure that decisions taken on waste management proposals are consistent, effective and implemented in a timely fashion. Applicants and developers ~~will be expected~~ are encouraged, where viable, to prepare and submit their planning applications and environmental permit~~s~~ applications to the relevant authorities at the same time ~~in parallel to allow proper consultation and detailed scrutiny of the proposals~~.
M26	Page 15 Fact box	First paragraph, second sentence change "municipal" to "household"
Chapter 2 Issues and Challenges		
M27	Page 16 Paragraph 2.1	Amend paragraph to read: "This chapter sets out the issues and challenges for dealing with the waste we produce and how it will be managed in the future. ~~A detailed analysis of relevant waste data is provided in the accompanying topic paper and sustainability appraisal~~. Despite the growing trend towards reducing and recycling waste, the overall volume of waste (known as arisings) is expected to steadily increase over the next 15 years in the plan area due to mainly social and economic factors, such as increasing population and household numbers (i.e. more single person households), rising prosperity and changing lifestyles (i.e. work-home balance)."

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
M28	Page 16 Paragraph 2.2	Delete paragraph 2.2 ~~2.2 The tables in this chapter provide information on current and future waste arisings within Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham and estimate how many new facilities are required to meet future capacity requirements and targets over the period to 2026[11].~~ Insert new paragraph "2.2 Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham have been identified as major growth areas where significant regeneration and investment will take place over the plan period[10]. Ambitious plans are well underway to regenerate these areas and facilitate their growth through the city region investment programme and renaissance towns initiative. Each borough's development plan provides a framework to ensure that sufficient infrastructure is put in place to support future growth needs and regeneration across the plan area. This includes the provision of new waste management facilities[11]."
M29	Page 16 Fact box	Add the following definition to the fact box: **Household waste** is the proportion of municipal waste which is collected from domestic properties
M30	Page 16 & 17 Paragraphs 2.4 and 2.5	Delete paragraphs 2.4 and 2.5 which read "~~2.4 Despite the growing trend towards reducing and recycling waste, the overall volume of waste (known as arisings) is expected to steadily increase over the next 15 years in the plan area due to mainly social and economic factors, such as increasing population and household numbers (i.e. more single person households), rising prosperity and changing lifestyles (i.e. work-home balance).~~ ~~2.5 Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham have been identified as major growth areas where significant regeneration and investment will take place over the plan period[12]. Ambitious plans are well underway to regenerate these areas and facilitate their growth through the city region investment programme and renaissance towns initiative. Each borough's development plan provides a framework to ensure that sufficient infrastructure is put in place to support future growth needs and regeneration across the plan area. This includes the provision of new waste management facilities."~~ Replace with the following: "2.4 The tables in this chapter provide information on current and future waste arisings within Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham and estimate how many new facilities are required to meet future capacity requirements and targets over the period to 2026 [12]. In calculating the figures for municipal, commercial and industrial waste, we have made the two assumptions set out below. • Not all facilities will operate at full capacity all the time. We have therefore used estimated throughput as a basis for calculating existing capacity.

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		• Of the waste that is sent for processing, not all will be successfully diverted from landfill. We have therefore allowed for a proportion of the waste sent for processing to be landfilled as residues or rejects. 2.5 The implications of the above is that processing capacity will need to be higher than the actual amount of waste requiring processing, and that the amount of waste that will need to be processed will be higher than the amount of waste that we are seeking to divert from landfill."
M31	Page 17 Paragraph 2.7	Amend paragraph to read 2.7 We must make provision to increase the overall amount of municipal waste which is diverted from landfill, whilst also ensuring that the statutory targets for recycling/composting the household waste element are met. ~~If national targets are to be met, around two-thirds of municipal waste in the three boroughs will need to be recycled or composted or recovered (via a range of potential treatment processes) in the period to 2016, rising to three-quarters by 2021~~[13].
M32	Page 18 Paragraph 2.10	Amend the first sentence to read "A significant amount of new municipal waste recycling, composting and treatment capacity is required to achieve diversion from landfill."
M33	Page 19 Key outcomes	Amend first bullet point to read "At least o~~O~~ne large-scale recycling, composting and treatment waste plant is needed in the plan area to meet the predicted shortfall. This will involve rationalising and reviewing existing municipal waste management contracts."
M34	Page 20 Key outcomes	Amend first bullet point to read: "~~Like agricultural waste, t~~The bulk of construction, demolition and excavation waste will continue to be managed on site close to where it arises."
M35	Page 20 Paragraph 2.17	Amend paragraph to read: " 2.17 It is estimated that around 2% of agricultural waste is non-natural (such as plastics, redundant machinery, clinical waste and packaging). Due to changes in legislation farmers now have a duty to manage and dispose of their waste in the same way as other commercial and industrial operations. This means that the proportion of agricultural waste which needs to be proactively managed at waste recycling or treatment facilities could increase. However, as this would be an increasing proportion of an overall decreasing amount of waste, the actual tonnages involved are relatively small."
M36	Page 21 Paragraph 2.18	Amend paragraph to read: "2.18 ~~Being more industrialised than other parts of the region, South Yorkshire produces around 35% of Yorkshire and the Humber's **hazardous waste** per annum.~~ Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham contribute around 17% of the Yorkshire and Humber region's **hazardous waste** (~~i.e.~~ equating to around 85,000 tonnes per annum, of which

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		around 21,000 tonnes is landfilled)."
M37	Page 21 Paragraph 2.19	Amend first sentence to read "~~The Joint Waste Plan does~~ We do not need to allocate ~~set aside~~ land to accommodate specialist hazardous waste facilities since arisings are not expected to increase over the plan period and there appears to be sufficient capacity at existing recovery, treatment and disposal sites within the region….."
M38	Page 21 Key outcomes	Delete "~~(see table 1)~~" from the first bullet.
M39	Page 21 Paragraph 2.22 to 2.24	Delete the following paragraphs: ~~**(6) Sewage waste**~~ ~~2.22 Collecting and treating **sewage waste** is essential to maintain and enhance the water quality of our rivers and other waterways. Sewage sludge arisings are likely to increase over the plan period due to more households and businesses being connected to the sewage system and stricter controls for discharging effluent. This represents a very small percentage of the overall volume of waste produced in the plan area.~~ ~~2.23 Although increased caspacity Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham currently has sufficient capacity to treat waste water and sewage sludge as required under legislation. Sewage sludge is currently treated at existing water treatment works. Much of the sludge is used for recycling as a high quality soil improver and fertiliser on farmland or derelict land. The remainder of the sewage sludge is incinerated or landfilled. It is therefore unlikely there will be a demand for new facilities dealing specifically with sewage sludge in the three boroughs during the plan period. In addition, water saving measures such as recycling and storage facilities will reduce wastewater flows within new development.~~ ~~2.24 If there is a proven need to provide additional treatment capacity as a result of future development there may be scope to extend or increase the capacity and operational efficiency of these wastewater treatment works[14].~~
M40	Page 22	Re-number the following section and paragraph: **(6) ~~(7)~~ Residual waste to landfill** 2.25~~5~~3

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
M41	Page 22	Re-number and amend the following paragraph to read: 2.2~~6~~4 The table below shows there is likely to be sufficient capacity within our existing licensed landfill sites to meet our future municipal, commercial and industrial waste disposal requirements over the ~~majority of the~~ plan period ~~(until at least 2024)~~. Furthermore, ~~S~~surplus capacity will be available during the plan period if our recycling, composting and recovery targets are exceeded. In addition, some inert landfill sites have spare capacity which could be used to accommodate municipal, commercial and industrial waste (i.e. non-inert waste) ~~. As such, it is unlikely there will be a capacity shortfall over the plan period. However,~~ and policy WCS5 provides flexibility for additional capacity should it be required during the plan period. For instance, the availability of voidspace will depend on a range of factors, including the life expectancy of landfill sites, the type of waste they will accept, current and future composting/recycling/recovery rates and targets, waste minimisation initiatives, waste growth rates and the delivery of new recycling and treatment facilities on the strategic sites (policy WCS3).
M42	Page 22	Re-number the following paragraph: 2.2~~7~~5
M43		Re-number and delete the last sentence of the paragraph: 2.2~~8~~6 ~~The relatively high levels of fly-tipping across the three boroughs suggest there may be a shortfall of suitable, small-scale facilities.~~
M44	Page 23 Key outcomes	Amend second bullet to read: • Our existing landfill sites have sufficient capacity to meet our municipal, ~~commerical~~ commercial and industrial waste disposal needs until ~~at least 2024~~ at least the end of the plan period. Surplus capacity will be available during the plan period if our recycling, composting and recovery targets are exceeded.
M45	Page 23	Re-number the following section: **(7) ~~(8)~~ Cross boundary movements**
M46	Page 23	Re- number the following paragraphs: 2.2~~9~~7

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		2.~~30~~28 2.~~31~~29 2.3~~2~~0 2.3~~3~~1
M47	Page 23 Paragraph 2.31	In the 4th line of the paragraph correct the spelling of "South" In the final line of the paragraph correct the spelling of "integrated"
M48	Page 24	Delete the paragraph: ~~2.35 Capacity forecasts are based on the best available and most up-to-date information and will be regularly monitored as new data becomes available. It should be noted that waste management facilities rarely operate at maximum capacity (hence a degree of flexibility is required).~~
M49	Page 24	Re- number the paragraph as follows: 2.3~~6~~3
M50	Page 24	Re-number the paragraph as follows 2.3~~6~~4
M51	Chapter 2 Footnotes	Re-number and amend the footnotes as follows: *~~11~~ 12 While the figures for municipal, commercial and industrial waste are calculated separately ~~seperately~~, in reality many facilities treat a combination of these waste streams. The conclusions in this section therefore set out the total combined municipal, commercial and industrial waste capacity required.* *~~12~~ 10 This long term growth strategy is based on the results of various spatial studies, including the South Yorkshire Spatial Strategy and Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy. Each borough's core strategy sets out the overall approach to delivering growth and regeneration in ~~thier~~ their area in the period to 2026.* *~~13~~ 11 These projections take into account a number of modelling assumptions about economic and social change, such as economic growth rates, population change, household formation and the impact of waste minimisation strategies. These figures provide a benchmark for assessing capacity needs and will be updated and refined through regular monitoring and joint working between councils, waste operators and statutory agencies (e.g. Environment Agency) across the region (see chapter 3).* *~~14 Future population and household growth will place increasing demand on water resources in the plan area, especially waste water treatment.~~*
Chapter 3 Core approach		
M52	Page 25	Amend the aim to read:

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
	Aim B	**Aim B: Ensure the timely provision of good quality waste management facilities to help address the predicted shortfall of recycling, composting, ~~and~~ treatment and recovery provision within South Yorkshire and meet future waste needs within Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham up to 2026.**
M53	Page 26 Aim E	Amend the aim to read: **Aim E: Maximise the potential to co-locate and integrate facilities to manage different waste streams using a range of advanced ~~treatment~~ technologies, including renewable energy generation (where possible).**
M54	Page 26 Paragraph 3.9	Amend the paragraph to read: Benefits attributed to co-locating and integrating complementary waste facilities include: energy and transportation savings (e.g. fewer emissions), flexibility (e.g. ability to manage different waste streams), technological innovation (e.g. from waste collection through to final treatment), renewable energy generation and additional employment activities associated with waste management ~~processing and treatment~~ (preferably existing employment or industrial sites in accessible locations). This will reduce land take for infrastructure and waste management purposes, such as car parking and storage.
M55	Page 27 Paragraph 3.15	Re-number footnote reference in the paragraph: ~~15~~ 13
M56	Page 28 Paragraph 3.18	Amend paragraph to read: 3.18 Policy ~~WSC1~~ WCS1 sets out the broad policy framework ~~our overall strategy~~ to reduce and better manage waste within Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham. It is based on the aims set out above and informs the more detailed policies set out in chapter 4.
M57	Page 29 Paragraph 3.19	Amend the paragraph to read: Policy ~~WSC1~~ WCS1 provides the broad policy framework to achieve the vision and aims of the Joint Waste Plan, and applies to both allocated and non-allocated sites. ~~sets out how we will achieve the vision and aims of the Joint Waste Plan.~~ It also sets out in broad terms where new waste facilities will be located within Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham, and how they will be delivered.
M58	Page 29 Fact box: Strategic sites	Re-number the footnote reference in the Fact Box as follows: ~~16~~ 14 and delete the following text from the Fact Box: ~~A number of existing sites will be safeguarded on the basis of their strategic role within the waste management network.~~ ~~New waste facilities on these sites will support the network of smaller waste facilities across the plan area. These include specialist and non-biodegradable waste transfer stations, household waste recycling centres, operational physical and~~

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		~~physico-chemical treatment facilities and small-scale landfill sites[17]. The glossary provides an explanation of these facilities (see appendix A).~~
M59	Page 29	Delete footnote 17: ~~*The Joint Waste Plan does not set aside or safeguard smaller-scale waste management facilities because their use and suitability may change over the plan period and their overall capacity is limited to a predominately local catchment area (e.g. household waste recycling centres). Future waste proposals will be judged against the detailed criteria set out in policies WCS4-7 of the Joint Waste Plan and other Local Development Framework documents.*~~
M60	New paragraph 3.21	Add the following text as 1 of 2 new paragraphs after paragraph 3.20: The Joint Waste Plan does not safeguard existing or allocate new small-scale facilities because their use and suitability may change over the plan period and because their overall capacity is limited to a predominately local catchment area (e.g. household waste recycling centres are located within close proximity to existing communities to allow easy access to recycling and disposal services). These facilities are designed to separate, bulk up, transfer and recycle waste before it is transported to the network of strategic waste facilities to facilitate the delivery of our recycling, recovery and landfill diversion targets. Future proposals for these types of facilities will be assessed on an individual basis (see policy WCS4).
M61	New paragraph 3.22	Add the following text as 2 of 2 new paragraphs after paragraph 3.20: Proposals dealing with other waste streams (e.g. agricultural waste or construction, demolition and excavation waste) will be assessed on an individual basis (see policy WCS4). Chapter 2 of this document confirms there is no significant waste management capacity gap across the plan area and there is no need to allocate new sites to deal with these waste streams. There is unlikely to be a shortfall of landfill capacity during the plan period, however the policy provides flexibility to deal with unforeseen circumstances (see policy WCS5).
M62		Re-number the following paragraphs: 3.2~~1~~3 3.2~~2~~4 3.2~~3~~5 3.2~~4~~6 3.2~~5~~7
M63	Paragraph 3.2~~2~~4	Re-number the footnote reference in the paragraph ~~18~~ 15 and delete the last two sentences of the paragraph: ~~In rural locations, priority will be given to existing waste sites and re-using redundant agricultural buildings (including within~~

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		~~farm diversification schemes). Large-scale municipal waste facilities should be centrally located close to strategic transport routes and existing waste facilities~~
M64	Paragraph 3.2~~3~~5	Amend the paragraph as follows: ~~New waste facilities should be built as close to the source of the waste as possible to serve the wider management network and reduce transportation/energy costs. In addition, such~~ Waste facilities should…….
M65	Paragraph 3.2~~4~~6	Amend the paragraph as follows: 3.2~~4~~6 While the Joint Waste Plan policies provide a positive framework to guide decisions relating to waste facilities, they do not provide overriding backing to proposals that are shown to have an adverse impact either individually or in-combination with other plans or projects on the integrity of a European site of nature conservation importance. Waste proposals that are located within 10 kilometres of the Thorne and Hatfield moors Special Protection Area and Special Areas of Conservation ~~SPA and SAC~~ must demonstrate that they will have no significant adverse impact on the integrity of these sites arising from air emissions and water-related changes in line with the requirements of European legislation.
M66	Paragraph 3.2~~5~~7	Amend the paragraph as follows: …….in line with the principles of good design (see policy ~~WSC7~~ WCS7). In considering the location, layout and design of non-waste facilities in the vicinity of waste sites (both safeguarded sites and allocations), it is important that they do not prevent or prejudice the delivery of future operation of waste facilities.
M67	Page 32 Paragraph 3.26	Re-number and amend the paragraph to read: 3.2~~6~~8 We will aim to review the Joint Waste Plan every five or six years (2015, 2021 and 2026) against the municipal, commercial and industrial waste ~~disposal and treatment~~ management requirements set out in chapter 2 ~~table 6~~. At the end of each period, we will evaluate the progress and effectiveness of the aims and policies of the Joint Waste Plan against these targets. However, a review may occur even sooner if there are signs of under-provision of waste ~~treatment and~~ processing capacity or over-provision of disposal options which would restrict the movement of waste up the ~~waster~~ waste hierarchy (see figure 2). Any future review will be timed to coincide with the review of existing recycling, composting, recovery and landfill diversion targets from our municipal waste management strategies and relevant waste legislation.

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
M68	Page 32 Paragraph 3.27	Re-number and amend the paragraph to read: 3.2~~7~~9 If future monitoring ~~reports~~ indicate~~s~~ that policies are failing to achieve these targets, action will be taken to correct this. This may involve:
M69	Page 32 Paragraph 3.28	Delete the paragraph ~~3.28 The aim and policies of the Joint Waste Plan will also be monitored against the targets from our municipal waste management strategies to increase recycling/composting household waste, reduce carbon dioxide emissions and divert more waste from landfill.~~
M70	Page 32	Re-number the following paragraphs: 3.2~~9~~31 3.3~~0~~2 3.3~~1~~3 3.3~~2~~4
M71	Chapter 3 Footnotes	Re-number the footnotes: ~~15~~ *13* ~~16~~ *14* ~~18~~ *15* and delete footnote 17: ~~*17 The Joint Waste Plan does not set aside or safeguard smaller scale waste management facilities because their use and suitability may change over the plan period and their overall capacity is limited to a predominately local catchment area (e.g. household waste recycling centres). Future waste proposals will be judged against the detailed criteria set out in policies WCS4-7 of the Joint Waste Plan and other Local Development Framework documents.*~~
Chapter 4 Detailed policies		
M72	Page 33 Policy WCS2	Amend the policy text as follows: **A. The following sites (as shown on the key diagram: map 1) have been safeguarded to help achieve our recycling,**

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		composting and recovery targets as well as the requirements of statutory bodies, and also ensure the delivery of our municipal waste management strategies. **B. The following site has been safeguarded to ensure the delivery of Sheffield's municipal waste management strategy.** **C. Where sites are expanded or redeveloped to improve their efficiency or ~~accomodate~~ accommodate new facilities, the opportunity must be taken to reduce or mitigate their impact and develop innovative ~~soltutions~~ solutions that move waste up the hierarchy in line with the vision and aims of the Joint Waste Plan and other policy requirements. These proposals will be assessed in the same way as they would on non-allocated sites.** **D. Non-waste management proposals will only be permitted on these sites where they can demonstrate that equivalent municipal, commercial and industrial waste capacity can be achieved elsewhere within the plan area.** **~~Proposals to extend or redevelop Brier Hill Farm and Wroot Road Quarry must demonstrate that they would not have an adverse impact on the integrity of conservation sites of international importance (Thorne and Hatfield moors) in line with policies WCS1 and WCS6 of the Joint Waste Plan.~~**
M73	Page 34 Justification Paragraph 4.2	Amend the third bullet: • the capacity of these sites will continue to make a significant contribution towards meeting overall waste needs and capacity targets across the plan area (see table 7 ~~6~~); Amend the forth bullet: • existing dredging sites need to be safeguarded to enable the effective operation and facilitate the use of the waterways (e.g. Sheffield and South Yorkshire Navigation ~~navigation~~ Canal) as an alternative to road transport (sites ~~2.5-6~~ 2.5 and 2.6); and Amend the firth bullet: • some of Sheffield's municipal waste will continue to be exported to the materials recovery ~~recycling~~ facility in Rotherham (site 2.7).

<table>
<tr><th>Change ref</th><th>Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph</th><th>Proposed change</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>M74</td><td>Paragraph 4.4</td><td>Delete the paragraph:

~~4.4 Proposals to extend or redevelop Brier Hills Farm and Wroot Road Quarry (sites 2.2 3) must include an assessment of their effects on air quality, hydrology, water quality and wildlife (especially nightjars) on the Thorne and Hatfield Moors Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation (see the key diagram: map 1).~~</td></tr>
<tr><td>M75</td><td></td><td>Re-number the following paragraphs:

4.~~5~~4
4.~~6~~5</td></tr>
<tr><td>M76</td><td>Page 36
Paragraph 4.10</td><td>Delete the paragraph

~~4.10 In addition, other sites (including those safeguarded under policies WSC2 and WCS5) could potentially accommodate waste facilities as part of redevelopment or other proposals. If opportunities come forward during the plan period, policies WCS4 and WCS6 will provide the basis for assessing their suitability for waste management facilities.~~</td></tr>
<tr><td>M77</td><td>Paragraph 4.11</td><td>Re-number the paragraph as follows:
4.~~11~~9</td></tr>
<tr><td>M78</td><td>Paragraph 4.12</td><td>Re-number and amend the paragraph as follows:

4.1~~2~~0 The strategic sites are at various stages of preparation and development. Many of these sites have firm commitments in terms of investment decisions from both the public and private sector and benefits from planning permission. It is anticipated that large-scale municipal, ~~commerical~~ commercial and industrial waste facilities will come forward on these sites in line with the requirements set out below.</td></tr>
<tr><td>M79</td><td>Page 36
Table 7</td><td>Re-number the table and amend as follows:

Table 9 ~~7~~: Infrastructure requirements and timescales

<table>
<tr><th>Ref</th><th>Site name</th><th>Potential processes</th><th>Potential capacity</th><th>Infrastructure requirements and mitigation</th><th>Anticpated timescale ~~b~~</th></tr>
<tr><td>3.1</td><td>Sandall</td><td>Recycling and</td><td>120,000</td><td>Proposals must include</td><td>By 2015</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change						
			Stones Road, Kirk Sandall (Doncaster)	Recovery	(tonnes per year)	mitigation measures to protect the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer, control noise, dust and emissions and minimise the risk of flooding (e.g. sustainable drainage system).		
		3.2	Hatfield ~~Powerpark~~ Power Park, Stainforth (Doncaster)	Recycling and Recovery	400,000 (tonnes per year)	The site is dependant on the construction of a new link road to M18 motorway, new flood defences, appropriate lorry routing to avoid sensitive areas and mitigation measures to protect the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer and avoid and reduce air pollution. Planning applications for waste facilities that include energy recovery will need to demonstrate that any emissions from the site will not result in acid deposition (nitrogen and sulphur) at the Thorne Moor Special Area of Conservation. The site has potential rail access.	2015-2021	
		3.3	Bolton Road, Manvers (Rotherham)	~~Waste minimisation, recycling,~~ Recycling composting and recovery	~~250,000~~ 265,000 (tonnes per year)	The site is dependant on the construction of a new bridge to secure access to the site, air quality and flood mitigation measures (e.g. new sustainable drainage system)	By 2015~~-2021~~	

<table>
<tr><th>Change ref</th><th>Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph</th><th>Proposed change</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>(municipal waste from the three boroughs)</td><td></td><td>and appropriate lorry routing to avoid sensitive areas. Proposals must contribute towards the regeneration of the wider area. The site may have long term potential for freight access via rail and barge.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>3.4</td><td>Aldwarke steelworks, Parkgate (Rotherham)~~d~~</td><td>Recycling, composting and recovery</td><td>250,000 (tonnes per year)</td><td>The site should provide rail and river access (via river wharf and railhead) to handle bulk waste. Proposals must include a new sustainable urban drainage/flood alleviation scheme and minimise any impact on the significance of historic assets (including consideration of the impact upon views from the historic park and garden at Wentworth Woodhouse) through appropriate design and landscaping.</td><td>2021-2026 (if required)</td></tr>
</table>
Notes

~~a~~ Potential capacity is based on the site area required to accommodate typical throughputs of different sized facilities (from generic site requirements in "Planning for Waste Management Facilities", Office of Deputy Prime Minister, 2004).
~~b~~ The table gives a broad indication of the likely phasing of these sites i.e. the period in which the waste facility is expected to become operational. However, these timescales are not intended to preclude waste development from coming forward earlier or later in the plan period.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>M80</td><td>Page 37</td><td>Delete the fact box</td></tr>
</table>

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
	Fact box	~~**FACT BOX: Municipal waste**~~ ~~The site at Bolton Road, Manvers, in Rotherham, has been identified as the location to develop a dedicated waste facility using proven treatment technologies to deal with our left over municipal waste as part of the joint private finance initiative, in line with our recycling, recovery and landfill diversion targets (site 3.3). Some of this waste will be recycled and composted at the site. The site lies within an established employment area in the heart of the plan area within the Dearne Valley regeneration area. Future proposals at the site will need to take into account the principles of the Dearne Valley eco-vision[20]. This will essentially involve:~~ ~~• improving access between the site and the wider country park;~~ ~~• integrating waste facilities into the wider landscape;~~ ~~• incorporating green infrastructure such as new trees and linkages between the site and wider footpath and cycle network, especially the Trans Pennine Trail;~~ ~~• promoting state-of-the-art, low carbon waste technology;~~ ~~• providing training opportunities and education awareness activities to promote the benefits of these technologies (e.g. an education and visitor centre); and~~ ~~• developing integrated zero carbon energy networks (e.g. heat and power).~~ ~~As part of the waste contract, municipal waste from Barnsley will be sorted and bulked up at the existing waste transfer station at Grange Lane (site 2.1) before it is transferred to the facility at Bolton Road.~~
M81	Page 37	Re-number the following paragraphs: 4.13~~1~~1 4.14~~2~~2 4.15~~4~~4 4.16~~5~~5 4.17~~6~~6
M82	Page 37	Add the following as a new paragraph: 4.13 The site at Bolton Road, Manvers, in Rotherham, has been identified as the location to develop a dedicated waste facility using proven treatment technologies to deal with our left over municipal waste as part of the joint private finance initiative, in line with our recycling, recovery and landfill diversion targets (site 3.3). Some of this waste will be recycled and composted at the site. The site lies within an established employment area in the heart of the plan area

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		within the Dearne Valley regeneration area. Future proposals at the site will need to take into account the principles of the Dearne Valley eco-vision[17]. As part of the waste contract, municipal waste from Barnsley will be sorted and bulked up at the existing waste transfer station at Grange Lane (site 2.1) before it is transferred to the facility at Bolton Road.
M83	Page 38	Spelling correction in the final bullet of paragraph 4.17~~7~~6 • whether strategic sites are likely to come forward for large-scale municipal, ~~commerical~~ commercial and industrial waste facilities during the plan period.
M84	Page 38 Paragraph 4.18	Delete the paragraph
M85	Page 39 Policy WCS4	Amend the policy as follows: **POLICY WCS4: WASTE MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS ON NON ALLOCATED SITES** **A. Proposals for waste development on non-allocated sites will be permitted provided they demonstrate how they:** • ~~**contribute towards the vision and aims of the Joint Waste Plan;**~~ • **1. do not significantly ~~alter~~ adversely affect the character or amenity of the site or surrounding area ~~uses~~;** • ~~**do not undermine the delivery of the waste management hierarchy;**~~ • **2. contribute towards the aims of sustainable waste management in line with the waste hierarchy;** • **3. do not undermine the provision of waste development on strategic sites set out under policy WCS3;** • **4. prioritise the reuse of vacant or underused brownfield land, where possible; and** • **5. ~~do not prevent the timely reclamation of the site and~~ facilitate quicker and better quality ~~restoration~~ reclamation, and do not prevent the timely reclamation of the site (where applicable)~~; and~~** **~~• comply with other relevant requirements, particularly those under policies WCS1, WCS6 and WCS7.~~** **B. Subject to meeting these criteria, the types of location where waste proposals may be acceptable in principle include:** • **1. existing waste transfer, recycling, composting, ~~and~~ treatment and recovery sites;** • **2. designated employment and industrial areas/sites;**

<table>
<tr><th>Change ref</th><th>Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph</th><th>Proposed change</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>• 3. agricultural buildings;
• 4. waste water treatment and sewage works;
• 5. active mineral workings (including collieries); and
• 6. landfill sites.</td></tr>
<tr><td>M86</td><td>Page 39</td><td>Re-number the following paragraphs:

4.1~~9~~7
4.~~20~~18
4.~~21~~19
4.2~~2~~0</td></tr>
<tr><td>M87</td><td>Page 39
Paragraph 4.20</td><td>Amend the paragraph to read:

4.~~20~~18 The above policy lists the types of location where waste facilities could be accommodated. Employment areas, such as industrial estates, are well-suited to waste facilities because they usually have good links to the main transport network (including primary roads and alternative routes, such as rail and waterways) and existing built-up-areas[~~21~~ 18]. Where waste ~~treatment~~ processing activities take place within a sealed building and there is no external treatment or waste storage, they are similar in character to an industrial process. These proposals will be acceptable in ~~principal~~ principle within employment or industrial areas subject to meeting other policy requirements.</td></tr>
<tr><td>M88</td><td>Page 40
Policy WCS5</td><td>Amend the policy to read:

POLICY WCS5: LANDFILL

A. The following landfill sites (as shown on the key diagram: map 1) have been safeguarded as they have significant capacity remaining. Non-waste management proposals will only be permitted on these sites where they would not prejudice their ability to fulfil the function for which they have been identified in the table below.

<table>
<tr><th>Reference</th><th>Site name</th><th>Type of facility</th></tr>
<tr><td>5.1</td><td>Bootham Lane, Hatfield/Stainforth (Doncaster)</td><td>Non-inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.2</td><td>Croft Farm, Bentley/Askern (Doncaster)</td><td>Non-inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.3</td><td>Hazel Lane (Doncaster)</td><td>Non-inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.4</td><td>Thurcroft (Rotherham)</td><td>Non-inert</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Change ref</th><th>Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph</th><th>Proposed change</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>5.5</td><td>Carlton Brickworks (Barnsley)</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.6</td><td>Holme Hall Quarry (Doncaster)</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.7</td><td>Harrycroft Quarry (Rotherham)</td><td>Inert</td></tr>
</table>
B. Proposals to extend the life and operational efficiency (but not capacity) of the above ~~these~~ sites will be supported in principle ~~subject to meeting other relevant requirements, particularly policies WCS6 and 7~~.
C. ~~However, p~~Proposals for additional landfill ~~capacity~~ (including extensions to the above sites and any other new sites or extensions) will only be permitted where they can demonstrate that:

1. in the case of municipal, ~~commerical~~ commercial and industrial waste, other means of disposal are not available;
2. in the case of construction, demolition and excavation waste, it represents the only viable method of reclaiming land and existing mineral workings ~~that~~ require reclamation~~. Such proposals must include details of future phasing and the programme of after care as part of a reclamation scheme~~;
3. in the case of operations that are incidental in nature, it is necessary to allow the development to proceed (e.g. formation of a golf course) and will be complementary to existing activities; and
~~other relevant policy requirements have been addressed, particularly policies WCS1, 6 and 7~~.
4. details of future phasing and the programme of aftercare will form part of the submission of a reclamation scheme.

D. ~~In demonstrating that existing~~ Schemes for the reclamation of mineral workings or landfill sites ~~require reclamation, reference~~ must demonstrate how they have considered ~~be made to~~:

1. the health and safety implications of low level reclamation/exposed faces;
2. the potential biodiversity and geodiversity benefits of low level reclamation/exposed faces against benefits delivered by reclamation (via landfill);
3. the effects of reclamation on the Magnesian Limestone and Sherwood Sandstone aquifers within Doncaster and Rotherham boroughs; and
4. the effects of reclamation in terms of potential bird strike risk (in relation to air travel).

</td></tr>
<tr><td>M89</td><td>Page 41
Paragraph 4.23</td><td>Re-number the paragraph and amend to read:</td></tr>
</table>

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		4.2~~3~~1 Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham boroughs are likely to have sufficient landfill capacity to dispose of municipal, commercial and industrial waste over ~~during~~ the ~~majority of the~~ plan period ~~(until at least 2024). Surplus capacity will be available during the plan period if our recycling, composting and recovery targets are exceeded. In addition, there is surplus capacity within our inert landfill sites which could be used to accomodate municipal, commerical and industrial waste (subject to any site specific issues). As such, there is unlikely to be a shortfall during the plan period (2011-2026).~~
M90	Page 41 Paragraph 4.24	Re-number the paragraph and amend the first sentence to read: 4.2~~4~~2 This policy ~~WCS5~~ safeguards sites which have significant disposal capacity remaining and provides some flexibility for additional capacity should it be required before the end of the plan period
M91	Page 41 Paragraph 4.25	Re-number the paragraph and amend the final two sentences to read: 4.2~~5~~3 However, new landfill sites will only be permitted if there is a shortfall ~~where existing sites cannot be extended~~. Safeguarding existing landfill sites also provides flexibility in the event of delays in the delivery of new waste management ~~treatment and processing~~ facilities.
M92	Page 41 Paragraph 4.26	Re-number the paragraph and amend the final sentence to read: 4.2~~6~~4 In these circumstances ~~locations~~, waste facilities or landfill restoration schemes should be complementary to existing activities ~~and must not undermine the integrity of internationally or nationally important nature conservation sites (e.g. Thorne and Hatfield moors) and ground water protection zones~~.
M93	Page 41 Paragraph 4.27	Re-number the paragraph: 4.2~~7~~5
M94	Page 43 Policy WCS6	Amend the policy to read: **A. Proposals for waste development will only be permitted within Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham provided they can demonstrate how they:**

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		• 1. support the vision, aims and overall strategy of the Joint Waste Plan and, where relevant, the delivery of our municipal waste management strategies; • 2. provide ~~safe and convenient~~ access (which is appropriate to the scale and nature of the development) to and from the main transport network - including ~~the primary road network and,~~ where possible, rail and canal/river links that offer the potential to transport waste; • 3. ensure there is adequate highway capacity to accommodate any additional vehicles generated; • 4. ensure there is adequate space on site for vehicles to enter, wait, unload and leave safely; • 5. propose technology which is suitable for the location and nature of the site; • 6. provide high quality design and architecture, sympathetic to its context and surroundings using sustainable construction, water and energy saving measures to maximise efficiency and recover energy, where practicable; • 7. provide effective on-site waste management measures to ensure safety and security; • 8. mitigate any constraints that may reduce the potential to redevelop the site and adjoining areas in the future; • 9. provide adequate means of controlling noise, vibration, glare, dust, litter, odour and vermin and other emissions (e.g. greenhouse gases and leachate) so as to avoid adverse effects on the amenity of the immediate and surrounding environment and human health, both during and after operations; • 10. will not result in loss or damage to the diversity of wildlife and habitats at the site or adjoining land, including linear or other features that facilitate the dispersal of species; • 11. will not have an adverse impact upon the quality of ground and surface water or drainage, especially ground water aquifers and flood risk areas; • 12. will not have an adverse impact upon the integrity of conservation sites of national and international importance, particularly Thorne and Hatfield moors; • 13. will not have an adverse impact upon the significance of heritage assets and features; • 14. maintain, safeguard and enhance green infrastructure corridors and assets, particularly within areas of sensitivity such as the greenbelt, air quality management areas, country parks, river and wildlife corridors; • 15. will not reduce the safety of air travel (i.e. will provide effective management of bird-strike risk); ~~and~~ • 16. will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere in the catchment area and will, where possible, improve the existing flood risk situation~~.~~; and 17. will maximise any training and educational opportunities arising from the development

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		B Proposals must include sufficient information with the planning application to demonstrate how they comply with the above criteria. This will include: **1. the type of process;** **2. the amount and type of waste to be handled or treated at the site (together with any residues) and how they will be addressed (including estimated annual throughput);** **3. details of proposed hours of working, expected number of existing and proposed employees and the anticipated number and type of vehicle movements per day both in and out of the site;** **4. the estimated life of the operation;** **5. the origins of the waste and where it is going;** **6. the location of storage facilities within the site; and** **7. access and travel arrangements for both employees and customers, including alternative modes of travel to the private car, such as public transport, cycling and walking.**
M95	Page 43 Paragraph 4.28	Re-number the paragraph: 4.2~~8~~6
M96	Page 44 Paragraph 4.29	Delete the paragraph: ~~4.29 Applicants and developers are strongly encouraged to consult with the local community at an early stage on their proposals in line with good practice. Where necessary, we will use legal agreements or planning conditions to ensure measures are put in place to mitigate or manage any effects associated with traffic, noise, vibrations, odour, litter, air quality, dust, glare, visual impact, flooding, and any other potential effects.~~
M97	Page 44	Re-number the following paragraphs: 4.~~30~~27 and correct the spelling of ~~brownfeld~~ brownfield in this paragraph. 4.~~31~~28 4.~~32~~29
M98	Page 44 Paragraph 4.33	Delete the paragraph

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		~~4.33 At planning application stage, applicants or developers seeking to construct new facilities that manage, treat or dispose of waste will be expected to provide details of:~~ • ~~the type of process;~~ • ~~the amount and type of waste to be handled or treated at the site, together with any residues and how they will be addressed (including estimated annual throughput);~~ • ~~the estimated life of the operation;~~ • ~~where the waste is coming from and where it is going (including the proposed hours of working, routing arrangements and the number and type of vehicle movements per day both in and out of the site as part of the transport assessment);~~ • ~~the potential impact of the proposal on the amenity and character of the immediate and surrounding area in terms of visual impact, noise, litter, dust, glare, odour, flood risk and ground or water pollution;~~ • ~~proposed measures to reduce or mitigate any adverse effects arising from the development (including proposed boundary treatment and offsetting any greenhouse gas emissions from either on-site power generation or the production of refuse derived fuel);~~ • ~~employment and education/training opportunities;~~ • ~~the location of storage facilities within the site; and~~ • ~~access and travel arrangements for both employees and customers, including alternative modes of travel to the private car, such as public transport, cycling and walking.~~
M99	Page 44	Add a new paragraph: 4.30 Applicants and developers are strongly encouraged to consult with both the relevant planning authority and the local community at an early stage on their proposals in line with good practice. Where necessary, we will use legal agreements or planning conditions to ensure measures are put in place to mitigate or manage any effects associated with traffic, noise, vibrations, odour, litter, air quality, dust, glare, visual impact, flooding, and any other potential effects. Applicants and developers will be expected to provide sufficient information with the planning application to enable the relevant planning authority to assess their proposals against the above criteria.
M100	Page 45 Paragraph 4.34	Re-number the paragraph and amend to read: 4.3~~4~~1 ~~Most~~ Some waste proposals will be subject to ~~require~~ an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as part of the planning application process. The level of detail and scope of the EIA will depend on the size and scale of the

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		proposed development. The EIA will need to demonstrate that the proposed waste facility will not have an adverse impact on the environment ~~on public safety and heath~~.
M101	Page 45	Re-number the following paragraphs: 4.3~~5~~2 4.3~~6~~3 4.3~~7~~4 4.3~~8~~5 4.3~~9~~6
M102	Page 45	Amend the table reference in paragraph 4.3~~9~~6 to: (see table 10 ~~8~~ overleaf).
M103	Page 45 Paragraph 4.40	Re-number the paragraph and amend to read: 4.~~40~~37 New waste facilities will require access which is appropriate to the scale and nature of the development to transport waste, ~~good and safe access to the main road network (i.e. M1, M18, A1(M) and M180 motorways, trunk roads and other primary routes)~~ and should be well connected to sustainable ~~public~~ transport links, such as cycle, footpath and bus routes to facilitate employee access by non-car modes. The key diagram (map 1) shows the location of the main transport links across the three boroughs. Where possible ~~L~~lorries should transport waste along the main ~~strategic~~ road network so as to avoid ~~congestion on local roads and other~~ sensitive locations (e.g. residential areas and narrow roads) in the interests of protecting local amenity, highway safety and the efficiency of the wider ~~road~~ network. ~~In addition, new waste facilities should be located close to existing waste facilities and have direct access to the strategic road network, where possible.~~
M104	Page 46 Paragraph 4.41	Re-number the paragraph and amend to read: 4.~~41~~38 Early in the development process, applicants and developers should explore opportunities to transport waste from the site via rail, canal and pipeline (including shared facilities at existing railheads, depots and wharves) as a means to reduce congestion and lorry movements on the ~~local~~ road network ~~in line with aims C and H of the Joint Waste Plan~~. In cases where waste uses would create or add highway safety problems due to inadequate capacity or

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change
		access, particularly within less accessible locations, applicants and developers will be required to implement measures or provide a contribution to ensure that necessary improvements go ahead. In addition, planning conditions and other measures ~~will be put in place~~ may be used to protect the amenity of the surroundings or to ensure the surrounding highway has sufficient capacity. This may involve restricting ~~to restrict~~ the routes that vehicles can take, their size and weighting and the hours that they can enter and exit the site, especially during peak morning and evening periods. It is also important to ensure clear separation between pedestrians and vehicles within the site.
M105	Page 46 Paragraph 4.42	Re-number the paragraph and amend the footnote references as follows: 4.~~42~~39 Where waste facilities are proposed within areas of flood risk, planning applications must provide[~~22~~ 19]: • a detailed site specific flood risk assessment (to ensure development will be safe and not cause flooding elsewhere) [~~23~~ 20]
M106	Page 46 Paragraph 4.43	Re-number the paragraph and amend to read: 4.4~~3~~0 The new ~~strategic~~ waste sites (see policy WCS3) have been subject to and passed the sequential test.
M107	Page 46 Paragraph 4.44	Re-number the paragraph and amend to read: 4.4~~4~~1 The criteria listed under policy WCS6 is not exhaustive and other factors will be taken into account in the decision making process, as set out in table 10 ~~8~~ below……
M108	Page 47 Table 8	Re-number table ~~8~~ as table 10
M109	Page 49 Paragraph 4.45	Re-number the paragraph and amend to read: 4.4~~5~~2 Parts A and B of this ~~The above~~ policy ~~applies~~ apply to all development proposals (including waste management facilities) apart from minor planning applications~~,~~ (such as changes of use, small-scale alterations and extensions to buildings, advertisements and telecommunications).
M110	Page 49	Re-number the following paragraphs:

<table>
<tr><th>Change ref</th><th>Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph</th><th>Proposed change</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>4.4~~6~~3
4.4~~7~~4
4.4~~8~~5
4.4~~9~~6</td></tr>
<tr><td>M111</td><td>Page 49
Paragraph 4.4~~8~~5</td><td>Amend the 2nd sentence of paragraph 4.4~~8~~5 to read:

Development proposals will be expected to include measures to minimise the amount of waste used during the construction and lifetime of the project and re-use and recycle waste materials on site, wherever possible.</td></tr>
<tr><td>M112</td><td>Chapter 4
Footnotes</td><td>Re- number and amend the footnotes as follows:

~~19~~ 16 The general core strategies set out the broad locations for future development, including the pattern of future settlement growth. These waste facilities will support the delivery of these strategies.
~~20~~ 17 The eco-vision for the Dearne Valley aims to reduce carbon dioxide emissions so that within a decade it will become the lowest carbon community of its type in the UK, bringing new jobs and leading technologies to tackle climate change. The progamme will apply the principles of the government's eco-towns programme to existing communities in the Dearne Valley to provide a showcase for sustainable living across a range of issues, such as housing, transport, economic development and the environment over the next 20 to 30 years.
~~21~~ 18 Recycling and composting waste operations are generally compatible with B2 uses (general industrial) as defined under the Town and Country Use Classes Order (see glossary for definition). It means that waste recycling proposals within existing industrial units may not always require a specific planning permission (as there might not be a change of use).
~~22~~ 19 New developments are classified in terms of their vulnerability to flood risk (see government guidance). Waste facilities are classified as
'less vulnerable' to flood risk, while landfill and hazardous waste sites are defined as 'more vulnerable'. This means that waste recycling, composting, treatment and ~~recycling~~ recovery facilities that are located on sites within high risk areas will not require an exception test.
~~23~~ 20 Flood risk assessments apply to sites over one hectare in size or sites located within medium or high risk flood areas.</td></tr>
<tr><td>M113</td><td>Appendix A:
Glossary</td><td>Make the following amendments to the Glossary:

<table>
<tr><th>Term</th><th>Abbreviation</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>~~Annual Monitoring Report~~</td><td>~~AMR~~</td><td>~~A progress report designed to monitor the implementation of the Joint Waste Plan~~</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change			
		~~Development Control~~ Development Management	~~DC~~ DM	The process whereby the local planning authority receives and considers the merits of a planning application and whether it should be given permission having regard to the development plan and all other material considerations	
		Household waste		~~Waste from household collection rounds, street sweepings, public litter bins, bulky items collected from households and wastes which householders themselves take to household waste recycling centres and "bring sites".~~ The proportion of municipal waste which is collected from domestic properties	
		~~Inspector's Report~~		~~The planning inspector prepares a report regarding the planning issues debated at the examination in public concerning a development plan document. Councils must accept the conclusions of the report.~~	
		~~Joint waste partnership~~	~~BDR~~	~~Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Metropolitan borough councils~~	
		~~Local area agreement~~	~~LAA~~	~~A three yearly agreement between the government and the local strategic partnership/council. Local area agreements set local priorities and targets for each borough.~~	
		Materials recycling facility	MRF	A facility for sorting, separating and packing or baling recyclable materials into individual materials prior to reprocessors, who wash and prepare the materials for manufacturing into new recycled products. MRFs can also be referred to as materials recovery or reclamation facilities.	
		Mechanical biological treatment	MBT	A process which treats left over waste after recycling has taken place. Reusable and contaminated materials are separated from the waste stream via a mechanical process. The reminder is treated to create fuel products.	
		Municipal waste		Largely consists of waste collected from households (including bulky waste) and some businesses, and also includes waste from recycling centres as well as from street	

Change ref	Joint Waste Plan policy/paragraph	Proposed change			
				cleaning, litter bins and publicly owned parks and gardens.	
		Safeguarded site		An existing waste management or disposal site that will be protected from development or activity, either on the site itself or in the vicinity of the site, which may prejudice its ability to fulfil the function for which it has been identified	