

Monitoring the Joint Waste Core Strategy

The tables below document the monitoring for the West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy (JWCS) for 2020/21 (1/4/20 - 31/3/21).

The JWCS sets out the strategic spatial planning policy for the provision of waste management infrastructure across the West of England sub-region.

JW1: Recycling / Composting

Unitary Authority	Indicative capacity requirement at 2026 as set out in JWCS (tonnes per annum)	Capacity of applications approved during 2020/21 (tonnes per annum)	Capacity lost during 2020/21 (tonnes per annum)	Capacity operational at 31/03/2021 (tonnes per annum)	Capacity permitted but not operational at 31/03/2021 (tonnes per annum)
Bath & North East Somerset		0	0	117,300	0
Bristol City		73,000	0	638,780	163,000
North Somerset		0	0	268,200	0
South Gloucestershire		0	34,000	419,220	2,500
West of England	858,000¹	73,000	34,000	1,443,500	165,500

¹ municipal, commercial & industrial waste

Source: The four West of England authorities

Commentary

There have been changes from the 2019/20 situation in Bristol and South Gloucestershire:

1. In relation to operational recycling capacity South Gloucestershire saw:
 - a. 250,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) gained from the identification during 2020/21 of aggregate recycling operations at Bristol & Avon Waste Management's Severn Road site in Hallen; and
 - b. 34,000 tpa lost due to a site at Severn View Industrial Estate in Hallen being identified as no longer in use as a waste transfer station.

This increased the West of England's operational recycling capacity by 216,000 tpa, from 1,227,500 in 2019/20 to 1,443,500 tpa in 2020/21.

2. Two schemes were granted planning permission in Bristol in 2020/21 which increased non-operational recycling capacity:
 - a. a metals recovery centre in Avonmouth which will provide 70,000 tpa capacity; and
 - b. a Household Waste and Recycling Centre in South Bristol which will provide 3,000 tpa capacity.

This increased the West of England's permitted but not operational recycling capacity by 73,000 tonnes, from 92,500 in 2019/20 to 165,500 tpa in 2020/21.

There were no changes from the 2019/20 situation in Bath and North East Somerset or North Somerset.

NB: The JWCS sets out an indicative requirement for recycling and composting of municipal, commercial and industrial waste. However the capacity tonnages of operational and permitted sites in the monitoring table may include construction, demolition and excavation waste, as many recycling facilities, particularly transfer stations, recycle this waste as well.

JW2: Recovery

Zone & indicative capacity requirement at 2026 as set out in JWCS Policy 5 (tonnes per annum)	Capacity of applications approved during 2020/21 (tonnes per annum)	Capacity lost during 2020/21 (tonnes per annum)	Capacity operational at 31/03/2021 (tonnes per annum)	Capacity permitted but not operational at 31/03/2021 (tonnes per annum)	Electricity and/or heat output from operational recovery facility (megawatts)
A~390,000	0	0	903,500	70,000	35.625
B~100,000	0	0	0	0	0
C~150,000	0	0	0	125,000	0
D~60,000	0	0	0	0	0
E~100,000	0	0	15,000	0	1.1
West of England total: 800,000	0	0	918,500	195,000	36.725

Source: The four West of England authorities

Commentary

There have been changes from the 2019/20 situation in Bristol and South Gloucestershire affecting Zone A:

1. Operational recovery capacity increased overall during 2020/21 due to:
 - a. 350,000 tpa being gained from Viridor's Avonmouth Resource Recovery Centre becoming operational. This scheme can receive up to 350,000 tpa of residual waste for incineration by its Energy from Waste facility;
 - b. 40,000 tpa being gained from the identification during 2020/21 of OCO's operations on its Severn View Industrial Estate site in Hallen. OCO produce aggregate from a variety of waste input streams including residual ash from local Energy from Waste facilities; and
 - c. 32,000 tpa being lost due to the capacity for an advanced thermal processing plant in Avonmouth being removed from the 2020/21 figures. This scheme, which was granted permission in 2005/06, had been mistakenly recorded as complete in 2015/16 and operational since 2016/17. The scheme had not been built and the permission expired in 2010/11.

This increased the West of England's operational recovery capacity by 358,000 tpa, from 560,500 in 2019/20 to 918,500 tpa in 2020/21.

2. Non-operational permitted recovery capacity decreased during 2020/21. This reflected:

- a. 350,000 tpa from the recovery element of Viridor's Avonmouth Resource Recovery Centre becoming operational in 2020/21;
- b. 50,000 tpa being lost from a planning permission which expired during 2020/21. This was for a development proposal in Avonmouth to treat and recover liquid waste which was approved in 2017/18 but not implemented; and
- c. 50,000 tpa being lost from an anaerobic digestion scheme in Hallen approved in 2012. It was identified during 2020/21 as no longer being able to be built out as the site was now in use by Bristol & Avon Waste Management's aggregate recycling operations.

This decreased the West of England's permitted but not operational recovery capacity by 450,000 tpa, from 645,000 in 2019/20 to 195,000 tpa in 2020/21.

- 3. The amount of energy produced from operational recovery facilities increased during 2020/21. This reflected Viridor's Avonmouth Resource Recovery Centre becoming operational. Its Energy from Waste incinerator is able to produce approximately 30 megawatts (MW) of electrical energy, enough to power 42,000 homes.

This increased the West of England's capacity of energy output from operational recovery facilities from 6.725 MW in 2019/20 to 36.725 MW in 2020/21.

There were no changes from the 2019/20 situation in Bath and North East Somerset or North Somerset.

JW3: Landfill

Hazardous/ non-hazardous Landfill

Unitary Authority	Site Name	Capacity of applications approved during 2020/21 (tonnes per annum)	Landfill capacity which became unavailable during 2020/21 (tonnes per annum)	Landfill operational at 31/03/2021 (tonnes per annum)	Landfill permitted but not started at 31/03/2021 (tonnes per annum)
Bath & North East Somerset	N/A	0	0	0	0
Bristol City	N/A	0	0	0	0
North Somerset	N/A	0	0	0	0
South Gloucestershire	Shortwood Landfill Site	0	0	2,000,000 / 200,000 tpa 2007-2023	0
West of England		0	0	2,000,000 / 200,000 tpa	0

Source: The four West of England authorities

Commentary

There were no changes from the 2019/20 situation in the West of England.

Inert Landfill

Unitary Authority	Site Name	Capacity of applications approved during 2020/21 (tonnes per annum)	Landfill capacity which became unavailable during 2020/21 (tonnes per annum)	Landfill operational at 31/03/2021 (tonnes per annum)	Landfill permitted but not started at 31/03/2021 (tonnes per annum)
Bath & North East Somerset	N/A	0	0	0	0
Bristol City	N/A	0	0	0	0
North Somerset	Lulsgate Quarry, Felton	0	0	Unspecified quantity of restoration material and finishing top soils to be imported to allow for restoration of quarry to Nov 2021	0
	Durnford Quarry	0	0	Approx 382,500 tonnes per annum for 20 years (2012-2032)	0
South Gloucestershire	Shortwood Landfill Site	0	0	250,000 / 20,000 per annum assumed to be for 12 years	0
South Gloucestershire	Berwick Farm Landfill Site	0	0	73,000 / 36,500 per annum for 2 years	0
South Gloucestershire	Beech Hill Farm, Westerleigh	0	0	0	45,000 / 2 years
West of England		0	0		

Source: The four West of England authorities

Commentary

There were no changes from the 2019/20 situation in the West of England.

JWCS Strategic Objectives

- To move the management of waste up the waste hierarchy by increasing waste minimisation, recycling and composting then recovering further value from any remaining waste, and only looking to landfill for the disposal of pre-treated waste.
- To help enable communities and businesses in the West of England to take responsibility for the waste they generate.
- To continue to promote public awareness towards a shared commitment to waste prevention and reuse.
- To deliver the timely provision of an integrated network of waste management facilities to meet requirements in the West of England.
- To contribute to reducing and adapting to the impacts of climate change by

driving waste up the hierarchy and encouraging the provision of waste management facilities at appropriate locations.

- To encourage sustainable construction and waste minimisation in new development.
- To ensure that waste management facilities do not harm the environment or endanger human health and where possible provide benefits.
- To locate waste development in accordance with land use priorities, giving preference to previously developed land and/or urban areas.

Map of major waste facilities

(Shows facilities with 100,000 tonnes per annum capacity or more)

