

# Monitoring the Joint Waste Core Strategy (JWCS)

The tables below document the monitoring for the West of England Joint Waste Core Strategy for 2022/23 (1/4/22 - 31/3/23).

The Joint Waste Core Strategy 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 requirement at 2026 as set out in the JWCS (tonnes)	Capacity of applications approved during 2022/23 (tonnes)	Capacity lost during 2022/23 (tonnes)	Capacity operational at 31/03/2023 (tonnes)	Capacity permitted but not operational at 31/03/2023 (tonnes)
Bath & North East Somerset		0	0	187,300	94,500
Bristol City		13,400	0	801,780	13,400
North Somerset		0	0	268,200	0
South Gloucestershire		0	0	419,220	2,500
<b>West of England</b>	<b>858,000<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>13,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,676,500</b>	<b>110,400</b>

<sup>1</sup> municipal, commercial & industrial waste

Source: The four West of England authorities

## Commentary

There have been changes from the 2021/22 situation in Bristol:

Three applications were approved in 2022/23 which added 13,400 tonnes per annum (tpa) to non-operational permitted capacity. They consisted of proposals for waste transfer stations at:

- Albert Crescent, St Philip's Marsh (10,000 tpa);
- Zinc Road, Avonmouth (2,000 tpa); and
- Chittening Industrial Estate, Avonmouth (1,400 tpa).

One facility opened in 2022/23, adding 3,000 tpa to the previous (2021/22) Bristol operational capacity figure of 798,780 tpa, for a new total of 801,780tpa. This was the Household Waste Recycling Centre on Hartcliffe Way, Novers Park, South Bristol.

(This 3,000 tpa was previously the sole entry for Bristol in in the 2021/22 column for non-operational permitted capacity.)

There have been changes from the 2021/22 situation in B&NES: The operational capacity has increased by 70,000tpa to 187,300. This reflects updated information

that a 70,000tpa capacity MRF (Materials Recovery Facility) at the Fosseyway Environment Park site, Bath is operational.

There have not been changes at North Somerset or South Glos.

Nb: The Joint Waste Core Strategy (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 the Spatial Strategy (Policy 5 of the JWCS)	Capacity of applications approved during 2022/23 (tonnes)	Capacity lost during 2022/23 (tonnes)	Capacity operational at 31/03/2023 (tonnes)	Capacity permitted but not operational at 31/03/2023 (tonnes)	Electricity and/or heat output from operational recovery facility (MW)
A~390,000tpa	20,000	0	903,500	90,000	35.625
B~100,000 tpa	0	0	0	0	0
C~150,000 tpa	0	0	0	0	0
D~60,000tpa	0	0	0	0	0
E~100,000tpa	0	0	15,000	0	1.1
<b>West of England = 800,000tpa</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>918,500</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>36.725</b>

Source: The four West of England authorities

### Commentary

There have been changes from the 2021/22 situation in Bristol affecting the permitted but not operational capacity figure in Zone A.

Planning permission was granted during 2022/23 for a waste treatment facility at Zinc Road, Avonmouth with a permitted throughput of 20,000 tpa. This permission supersedes an existing consent on the site which allowed 156,343 tpa. This has the effect of significantly decreasing the overall permitted but not operational capacity figure from 156,343 in 2021/22 to 20,000 in 2022/23.

There have been changes from the 2021/22 situation in B&NES, reducing the permitted but not operational capacity in zone C to 0 tpa.

Previously the JW2 table showed 100,000tpa permitted but not operational capacity, reflecting an outline permission (14/00839/MINW) for facilities at the Fosseyway Environment Park, Bath including a MRF and Anaerobic Digestion (AD) plant. However updated information suggests that that was not an appropriate entry. Subsequent Reserved Matters approval (15/00741/MRES) was granted for the MRF with a condition of 70,000tpa but not the AD plant (which related to residual waste treatment/energy recovery).

The MRF of 70,000tpa subject to subsequent Reserved Matters approval, is more closely allied to recycling and is not appropriate in the JW2 Recovery table. It is now operating, and has therefore been added to Table 1 instead (operational capacity).

There have not been changes at North Somerset or South Glos.

### JW3: Landfill

#### Hazardous/ non-hazardous Landfill

Unitary Authority	Site Name	Capacity of applications approved during 2022/23 (tonnes)	Landfill capacity which became unavailable during 2022/23 (tonnes)	Landfill operational at 31/03/2023 (tonnes)	Landfill permitted but not started at 31/03/2023 (tonnes)
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 2021/22 situation in the four UAs.

#### Inert Landfill

Unitary Authority	Site Name	Capacity of applications approved during 2022/23 (tonnes)	Landfill capacity which became unavailable during 2022/23 (tonnes)	Landfill operational at 31/03/2023 (tonnes)	Landfill permitted but not started at 31/03/2023 (tonnes)
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	A quantity of restoration material (apparently unspecified) to form a community recreation space to be completed before 31 Jan 2028	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	0

				be for 12 years	
<b>South Gloucestershire</b>	Berwick Farm Landfill Site	0	0	73,000 / 36,500 per annum for 2 years	0
<b>South Gloucestershire</b>	Beech Hill Farm, Westerleigh	0	0	0	45,000 / 2 years
<b>West of England</b>		0	0	See above	45,000 / 2 years

Source: The four West of England authorities

### Commentary

There were no changes from the 2021/22 situation in Bristol, BANES or South Glos.

There was a change at North Somerset in so far as permission (ref 21/P/2605/FUL) was granted on 31 Jan 2023 extending the time for restoration of Lulsgate Quarry to the end of January 2028. (See Landfill operational at 31/03/2023 column.)

## 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)

