



Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document

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Pushto

Executive Summary

i Executive Summary

Introduction

1 The Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) agreed to produce a Joint Waste Development Plan Document (the 'Waste Plan') in 2006. AGMA consists of all ten Greater Manchester local authorities. The Waste Plan will form part of each Authority's statutory development plan and runs from 2012 to 2027.

2 The Waste Plan was produced by Greater Manchester Geological Unit (GMGU) on behalf of each Authority. A Joint Committee was established to act as an Executive, with responsibility for approval of the Waste Plan and accompanying documents up to publication and adoption, at which point the Waste Plan was agreed by each Authority's Full Council.

Consultation Process

3 Plan preparation included a comprehensive consultation process based on a dedicated web site. The waste industry, landowners and interest groups as well as the general public and local councillors were involved from the start of plan preparation. The main consultation stages involved holding stakeholder workshops. During the preparation of the Plan a total of 6 formal 'calls for sites' were made to encourage contributions from the waste industry and landowners. Feedback from consultees has played a key role in shaping the Waste Plan. Details of this can be found at <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk>.

Context for the Waste Plan

4 Greater Manchester has the largest population of any sub-region within the North West and is the largest producer of waste for all streams, including, municipal waste, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous waste. Traditionally Greater Manchester has relied upon landfill to dispose of wastes which have largely been exported out of the conurbation. As a result of European legislation and Government targets a range of new waste management facilities will be required for recycling, composting, treatment and recovery. Sufficient landfill capacity will also be required for final residues following treatment and recovery.

5 The Greater Manchester and Wigan Waste Disposal Authorities have already developed Municipal Waste Management Strategies, which will provide solutions for managing the municipal waste stream. However, municipal waste only accounts for part of the total waste stream and much larger quantities of other wastes, such as commercial and industrial and construction and demolition wastes, still need to be managed and planned for.

6 Planning Policy Statement 10 (Planning for Sustainable Waste Management) places a duty on local authorities to "identify in development plan documents, sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities for the waste

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management needs of their areas". This is to be achieved by providing "sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time".

7 In order to work towards the Government's objectives of sustainable development, protecting human health and the environment and enabling communities to take responsibility for their own waste, Greater Manchester will need to find more local sites for the provision of built facilities if it is to successfully manage waste that arises within the conurbation. This will reduce the volume of residual waste that finds its way to landfill and land raising sites. However, Greater Manchester will also need to provide solutions for disposing of its final residual waste in the most appropriate sustainable manner.

8 Over the Plan period significant economic growth is predicted for Greater Manchester but it is important that the link between economic growth and waste growth is broken and promoting waste reduction will play a key role in this.

Purpose of the Waste Plan

9 The purpose of the Waste Plan is to set out a waste planning strategy to 2027 which enables the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous wastes.

10 This strategy will not be implemented directly by the local authorities. It will be for the private sector to come forward with proposals on individual sites which will then require planning permission. Although the Waste Plan provides an indication of the types of facilities likely to be suitable for a particular site/area, technologies for dealing with waste are changing rapidly and the Waste Plan will provide policies to guide this development and protect public interest.

11 The Waste Plan will include a set of development management policies which will assist in the consideration of waste planning applications and will include a set of plans identifying the potential locations of future waste management facilities within each of the ten Local Planning Authorities.

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Key Proposals of the Waste Plan

Section 2: Aims and Objectives

12 The overall aim of the Waste Plan is to provide a sound spatial planning framework to deliver sustainable waste management in Greater Manchester consistent with national planning policies and the Waste Strategy for England 2007. The purpose is to provide sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities to come forward within Greater Manchester that are of the right type, in the right place and provided at the right time.

Objectives

Objective 1: To ensure that Greater Manchester's waste is dealt with in line with Scenario 2 of the needs assessment.

Objective 2: To promote the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, assuming minimisation at source, increasing reuse, recycling and recovery, whilst recognising there may still be a need for additional landfill capacity for residual wastes.

Objective 3: To assist in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and assist in adaption/mitigation of climate change, including resource efficiency and minimising the need for energy in accordance with targets at national, regional and local level.

Objective 4: To ensure waste growth within the sub-region does not increase to the same degree as growth in economic activity i.e. to decouple waste growth from economic growth.

Objective 5: To provide a flexible approach for the delivery of the required waste management facilities, allowing emerging technologies to come forward.

Objective 6: To ensure appropriate protection of the quality of life of communities.

Objective 7: To protect the sub-region's natural environment, biodiversity, geodiversity, cultural and historic heritage.

Objective 8: To reduce waste movements and, where waste needs to be moved, to promote the sustainable movement of waste across the sub-region.

Spatial Strategy

13 The Spatial Strategy aims to direct new waste management development towards the 'right places' in Greater Manchester. These will be places that are accessible by different modes of transport, close to where additional waste is expected to arise in future and near existing waste management facilities. They will reflect the existing pattern of economic development in Greater Manchester. They avoid places with a sensitive natural or built environment, hydrology or close to existing communities. In line with one of the key themes of this Plan, which is to treat waste as a resource which can benefit society, areas where landfill or land raising can help

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improve the environment are positively identified. Finally, the allocated sites and areas are places where waste management development can realistically be expected to take place.

Section 2: Future Waste Management Requirements

Headline Waste Capacity Requirements in Greater Manchester 2012-2027

- Energy Recovery

14 Between 2012 and 2027, a total of 5.2 million tonnes of energy recovery capacity will be required, this will be accommodated at a maximum of five energy recovery facilities.

- Non hazardous waste disposal

15 Between 2012 and 2027, a total of 7.8 million tonnes of waste disposal capacity will be required, this will be accommodated at two landfill facilities.

- Hazardous waste disposal

16 Between 2012 and 2027, a total of 272,000 tonnes of hazardous waste disposal capacity will be required, this will be accommodated at a specially engineered cell within one of the landfill facilities above.

- Other capacity requirements

17 The evidence indicates that there is sufficient recycling, composting and treatment capacity for all other waste streams throughout the Plan period. Therefore no additional facilities have been allocated for this purpose.

Section 3: Site/Area Allocations

18 The Plan makes provision for the following waste facility types –

Open or partially enclosed waste management facilities	Enclosed waste management facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open air waste management • Open windrow composting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In vessel composting • Conventional thermal treatment • Advanced thermal treatment • Materials recovery • Mechanical heat treatment • Mechanical biological treatment • Anaerobic digestion

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19 It contains details on the following -

- 7 sites are allocated for the types of waste facilities listed above. Different sites are identified as suitable for different types of waste;
- 26 areas are allocated for the types of waste facilities listed above. Different areas are identified as suitable for different types of waste;
- Consideration of inert residual waste management proposals;
- Consideration of non-hazardous residual waste disposal on allocated sites; and
- 2 sites are allocated for extensions to existing landfill / land raise.

Section 4: Development Management Policies

20 This section includes the following Policies:

- Requirement for combined heat and power where facilities have the potential to utilise biogas or energy from waste;
- Requirement for adequate restoration and aftercare within an agreed time frame to a satisfactory after use;
- Criteria for the consideration of unallocated sites for waste management facilities;
- Safeguarding of identified sites for waste management and Municipal Waste Management Strategies; and
- Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity.

Section 5: Monitoring and Implementation

21 The monitoring section sets out targets for each policy to aid the monitoring of the achievement of the Plan's aim and objectives. It indicates 'trigger points' where action may be necessary should there be variation from the proposed targets. It sets out the timing for reporting of monitoring results and for review of the Plan. The implementation section identifies the mechanism by which the Plan's proposals will be achieved and the stakeholders responsible for delivery.

Supporting Information and Documents:

22 The Waste Plan has been developed from a substantial evidence base. The following are the key documents and can be found online in the Background Information Report available online at <http://gmwastedpd.co.uk>

- *Site/Area Allocations*

23 These sheets contain location plans and summarise current policies, land use, constraints, types of waste facility suitable and a summary of their sustainability rating from the Sustainability Appraisal. They can be found at the end of this document.

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- *Discarded Sites, Areas and Options*

24 The document 'Evidence Base- Site Search Methodology (available online at <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk>) provides the detailed evidence base that underpinned the development of the Waste Plan and was used to influence and guide the site selection process. It also provides information on national waste policy that has informed the Waste Plan.

- *Needs Assessment*

25 A Needs Assessment was produced in 2007 and updated in 2010 setting out the difference between the amount of future waste generated and the capacity of waste facilities required to deal with this. In summary, the Needs Assessment update found that future waste generated was likely to be lower than in the original survey. This can be found at <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk>

- *Sustainability Appraisal*

26 The Waste Plan has been informed by a 'Sustainability Appraisal' (SA). The SA assesses the social, environmental and economic impacts of the Plan's policies. The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (SEA) requires the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the plan to be identified, described and evaluated. National regulations enable the requirements of SEA to be incorporated into the SA process, so that one document can include both processes. The SA of the Waste Plan, incorporating the requirements of SEA, has been developed using the SA Framework of Objectives and Indicators set out in the SA Scoping Report Available at <http://www.gmwaste/scoprep.html>. The SA process has also been informed by the sequential test as required by PPS25 : Development and Flood Risk⁽¹⁾. The outcomes from this process identify any social, environmental and economic impacts posed by the Waste Plan.

- *Habitat Regulations Assessment*

27 The Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) incorporates the requirements of the European Directive on Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora. The HRA has been undertaken in line with the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007.

- *Results of Consultations*

28 The results of consultations carried out during development of the Waste Plan have been compiled within Outcomes Reports which can be found on the Waste Plan website at <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk>.

- *Other Documents and other Background Documents*

29 Can be found at <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk>.

1 See background document Evidence Base - Site Search Methodology for details

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Aim and Objectives

1 Aim and Objectives

This section sets out a Spatial Portrait of waste considerations in Greater Manchester, the Plan's Aim, Objectives and Spatial Strategy are then derived from this.

Spatial Portrait

National and Regional Context

1.1 Both the planning system and the waste management industry have undergone a number of significant changes in recent years. As a result, society is becoming more aware that the way in which we deal with our waste has important environmental, social and economic consequences.

1.2 Put simply, waste management will have an important part to play in achieving the goal of sustainable development, which is widely defined as 'development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'⁽²⁾. The sustainable consumption and production (SCP) of resources is one of the Government's key priorities for sustainable development, which means we will have to change the way in which we currently view waste i.e. by considering waste as a resource. To support this regionally, an SCP action plan for the North West was produced via a partnership of regional and local bodies and local planning authorities have been identified as a key delivery agent for this strategy. A key driver in achieving SCP is the Waste Hierarchy which looks at managing waste as follows; reducing, reusing, recycling, energy recovery with disposal as a last resort. This forms the fundamental basis for the Waste Plan.

1.3 The Waste Plan will have an important role to play in achieving sustainable waste management by providing a sound basis for the provision of waste management infrastructure.

1.4 The preparation of a Waste Plan for Greater Manchester is not undertaken in isolation. A wide range of national policies influence it, the most relevant of them being Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management and PPS 12 – Local Spatial Planning. The key features of this advice lead to the need for a 'sound' plan. This means one that provides a spatial planning framework for waste management facilities based on robust evidence and practical proposals that can be implemented to provide sites and facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time. In addition, the National Waste Strategy 2007 (WS2007) sets targets for waste reduction and recycling.

1.5 Whilst it is expected that primary treatment of wastes will be dealt with within the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) area, secondary treatments including energy recovery from Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) and landfill are more likely to be located on a regional basis. Thus the Waste Plan will need to recognise that waste is moved

2 <http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk>

1 Aim and Objectives

in and out of Greater Manchester and will need to address such cross border issues when calculating the amount of waste to be managed throughout the plan period and through the location of new waste management facilities.

Landfill Capacity in Greater Manchester

1.6 The emphasis nationally and locally on waste reduction and recycling does not mean there will be no need for landfill in the future. There will always be a residue remaining from the various waste management processes for which the only option is landfill.

1.7 Minimising waste production is the simplest way of reducing the need for waste treatment and disposal requirements in Greater Manchester. Assumptions about waste arisings which account for realistic and achievable levels of waste minimisation in Greater Manchester have been fed into the Needs Assessment (see 1.9 below).

1.8 Capacity at existing landfill sites in Greater Manchester is declining and permitted landfills will be complete by 2023. The escalating tax levied on waste sent to landfill and the introduction of new waste treatment facilities have both lead to a reduction in demand for landfill in Greater Manchester, however production of residual waste requiring landfill will continue into the foreseeable future albeit at a declining level. Therefore the Waste Plan must include allocations for landfill capacity to meet the demand where possible - (Plan Objective 2⁽³⁾). If no new sites can be provided within Greater Manchester, wastes will need to be transported to landfill facilities outside Greater Manchester at additional financial and environmental cost.

1.9 A Needs Assessment was developed which models the gap between existing and predicted future waste management capacity. Three scenarios were used in the model and 'Scenario 2' (maximised recycling) was adopted to forecast future waste capacity requirements during the Plan period. Scenario 2 sets the provision of future waste facilities in Greater Manchester based on the achievement of maximum recycling and recovery rates. In terms of requirement for waste facilities, Scenario 2 takes into account current government targets and achievable levels of recycling and recovery of waste (in line with the aspirations of the waste hierarchy) which results in a decreased requirement for landfill facilities. The Waste Plan will provide waste management facilities in line with Scenario 2 of the Needs Assessment. (Plan Objectives 2, 4 & 5)

Planning policy reference and evidence base sources:

PPS10, WS2007, NW SCP Framework

SA Scoping Report Objective(s) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 17 & 19, Needs Assessment.

3 See 'Objectives' box in section 1 for full details on all 8 Objectives

Aim and Objectives

Transport of waste

1.10 Transport of waste by road has the potential to impact on the economy, the environment and social issues across Greater Manchester. Impacts include health due to emissions and congestion on local road networks. With the exception of facilities to manage waste produced by 9 of the Greater Manchester Authorities and managed by GMWDA, road transport of waste is currently the most common method of waste movement within and out of Greater Manchester and will continue to be important in the future. To reduce the amount of waste transported by road the Waste Plan will need to:

- Identify a suitable network of sites for waste management facilities.
- Identify replacement landfill facilities within Greater Manchester.

1.11 The Waste Plan is required to allocate sites for built waste treatment/processing and landfill (Plan Objective 2). The identified sites must meet a number of spatial tests, one of which is proximity to transport modes such as road and rail (Plan Objectives 3 & 8. Spatial Strategy).

Planning policy reference and evidence base sources:

PPS1, PPS10, PPS12, PPS23, PPG13

GM Local Transport Plan, GM Freight Strategy, GM Spatial Strategy, SA Scoping Report objective(s) 5, 6, 11, 14 & 16

Economic Activity and Waste

1.12 Economic growth in Greater Manchester is a key priority to ensure the continued development of the sub region. New solutions for dealing with waste are being found in the form of clean, hi-tech processes, that include recycling or reprocessing technologies and converting used materials into high value products. The development of environmental technologies in Greater Manchester would generate a significant number of 'green collar' jobs which would require a broad range of skills - from technologically advanced design to more manual labour in the production processes. This in turn would create employment opportunities for the collection and separation of the particular waste materials and in the use of the processed waste or manufactured product.

1.13 The Waste Plan must therefore allocate sites for a range of waste facilities including those for recycling, treatment, processing and recovery. (Plan Objective 2) Due to the continually developing nature of the waste industry and benefits to economic growth in Greater Manchester regarding skills and employment, the Waste Plan policies should be flexible enough to allow for emerging technologies to come forward at these locations. (Plan Objective 5)

1 Aim and Objectives

Planning Policy Reference and Evidence base sources:

- PPS10, PPS1, Northern Way, RWS, GM Spatial Strategy, GM Core Strategies
- Needs Assessment and SA Scoping Objective(s) 1, 2, 3, 4

Location of New Waste Facilities

1.14 At present, economic activity in Greater Manchester is centred around industrial areas, town centres and the regional centre. Emerging Core Strategies across Greater Manchester support the continuation of this trend. In line with national waste policies aimed at reducing waste movements (PPS10), new waste management facilities are encouraged to take account of the pattern of economic growth in Greater Manchester.

1.15 Account must also be taken of economic and population growth outside of the economically significant towns and cities in the Greater Manchester City Region. The Waste Plan will need to seek to ensure that the associated required waste management infrastructure for these areas is safeguarded and new facilities developed as required. Consequently, the Waste Plan will need to provide a framework for policy provision that enables waste management capacity to be made available across the Plan area as part of a network of facilities. (Plan Objective 5, Spatial Strategy)

Planning Policy Reference and evidence base sources:

- PPS10, PPS1, Northern Way, RWS, GM Spatial Strategy, GM Core Strategies
- Needs Assessment and SA Scoping Objective(s) 1, 2, 3, 4

Economic Growth and Waste Growth

1.16 Historically, growth in waste arisings has been directly linked to economic growth in Greater Manchester.

1.17 The AGMA authorities now aspire to decouple waste creation from economic growth, as supported by the international movement towards Sustainable Development and SCP. This requires waste to be managed as a resource and commitment from both the producers of waste, and those responsible for managing that waste, is essential to this. New waste management facilities and additional landfill capacity will be necessary to deliver this commitment. (Plan Objective 3)

Planning policy reference and evidence base sources:

- EU Waste Framework Directive, UK Sustainable Development Strategy (Securing the Future), SCP for the North West
- Needs Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Objective(s) 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18 & 19

Aim and Objectives

Competing Land Use in a Growing Economy

1.18 Economic growth may lead to increased pressure on available land for development within Greater Manchester which can affect existing waste management facilities and locations identified for new developments. It is necessary for Greater Manchester to provide for economic growth aspirations as well as to meet its requirements for future waste management facilities. This may result in conflict arising between competing land uses. Consequently, a key role of the Waste Plan is to protect sites for new waste facilities and suitably located existing waste facilities. (Plan Objective 1, Spatial Strategy)

1.19 Clustering of facilities is therefore a factor which should be addressed in the Waste Plan, both in terms of waste management need i.e. locating new waste facilities close to existing waste facilities and locating facilities close to existing waste producers. This is to ensure that the Waste Plan can provide the right type of facilities in the right locations where waste capacity is required (Spatial distribution, Plan Objectives 1, 3 & 5).

Planning policy reference and evidence base sources:

- Northern Way, RWS
- Needs Assessment , Evidence base report site assessment methodology and SA Scoping Report Objective(s) 2, 5, 17 & 19

Waste and the Natural environment

1.20 The environment of Greater Manchester is both naturally and historically rich and diverse. It ranges from upland moorland to a varied urban heritage as a result of its early industrialisation. These characteristics present a challenging context within which the Greater Manchester authorities must plan and provide for future waste facilities. The natural environment in Greater Manchester can be approached in two main ways:

- Areas requiring protection from waste development - such as sites designated (at national, regional and local levels) for their biological, cultural, archaeological and heritage importance and also areas constrained by hydrological issues, including major and minor aquifers, flood plains and Groundwater Source Protection Zones
- Areas compatible with waste development which may also benefit from enhancement provided by future restoration - less urbanised areas may be better locations for some types of waste development, such as landfill and composting operations and may offer some landscape/biodiversity benefits after operations have been completed.

1.21 Therefore the Waste Plan should seek to protect and enhance Greater Manchester's environmental assets through recognising the potential impacts from such waste developments. (Plan Objective 7, Spatial Strategy)

1 Aim and Objectives

Planning policy reference and evidence base sources:

- PPS1, PPS7, PPS9, PPS12, PPS23
- SA Scoping report objective(s) 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 16

Waste and Amenity

1.22 A further consideration central to the preparation of waste site/area allocations and policy development is the impact of waste management capacity upon the areas they intend to serve. Whilst waste management facilities are an essential form of development, they are also capable of introducing impacts to areas used for housing and employment, such as noise and dust pollution, increased traffic etc. The control of these impacts is therefore a key factor in the successful location of future waste management development.

1.23 The process of site identification for the Waste Plan should seek to ensure that sites/ areas identified for waste facilities are in the right locations based on an understanding of known constraints, where any impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level and balanced against the overall demand for the development. (Plan Objective 6, Spatial Strategy)

Planning policy reference and evidence base sources:

- PPS1, PPS7, PPS10, PPS23, PPS25
- SA Scoping Report objective(s) 6, 8 & 14

Aim and Objectives

Aim

1.24 The strategic Aim was developed to reflect the evidence base as summarised in the Spatial Portrait and through consultation on the Waste Plan. The strategic Aim provides an overall focus and direction for the Waste Plan. It sets out the position of the Waste Plan in relation to other relevant national policies and strategies and commits the Local Planning Authorities in Greater Manchester to enable an appropriate range of waste management developments to come forward. The aim is supported by a set of strategic objectives which seek to deliver the overall aim.

1.25 The above information has been used to develop the overall Aim and Objectives of the Waste Plan. The aim of the Waste Plan is:

Aim

To provide a spatial planning framework to deliver sustainable waste management in Greater Manchester consistent with national planning policies and the Waste Strategy for England 2007. The purpose is to provide sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities to come forward within Greater Manchester that are of the right type, in the right place and provided at the right time.

Aim and Objectives

Strategic Objectives

1.26 The Objectives of the Waste Plan are:

Objectives

Objective 1: To ensure that Greater Manchester's waste is dealt with in line with Scenario 2 of the needs assessment.

Objective 2: To promote the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy, assuming minimisation at source, increasing reuse, recycling and recovery, whilst recognising there may still be a need for additional landfill capacity for residual wastes. ⁽⁴⁾

Objective 3: To assist in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and assist in adaptation/mitigation of climate change, including resource efficiency and minimising the need for energy in accordance with targets at national and local level. ⁽⁵⁾

Objective 4: To ensure waste growth within the sub-region does not increase to the same degree as growth in economic activity i.e. to decouple waste growth from economic growth.

Objective 5: To provide a flexible approach for the delivery of the required waste management facilities, allowing emerging technologies to come forward.

Objective 6: To ensure appropriate protection of the quality of life of communities

Objective 7: To protect and where possible enhance the sub-region's natural environment, biodiversity, geodiversity, cultural and historic heritage.

Objective 8: To reduce waste movements and, where waste needs to be moved, to promote the sustainable movement of waste across the sub-region.

4 *Although a policy of waste minimisation at source has not been included in the Waste Plan, this has been dealt with within the assumptions made as part of Scenario 2 of the Needs Assessment which promote the management of waste in line with the principals of the waste hierarchy i.e. Reduce, reuse, recycle recover . The Waste Plan will focus on providing facilities for reuse, recycling and recovery based on Scenario 2 of the Needs Assessment and through the adoption of its policies.*

5 *In the context of the Waste Plan, reducing greenhouse gas emissions means the reduction of methane from landfill and reduction of carbon dioxide emissions through increased recycling. Assisting in adaptation/mitigation of climate change means directing new waste development away from places that are likely to flood. Minimising the need for primary energy means encouraging the generation of combined heat and power from waste.*

1 Aim and Objectives

Justification

1.27 The strategic objectives have been developed through consultation on the Waste Plan and the production of the evidence base. The Strategic Objectives focus on the key waste-related issues to be addressed through the Waste Plan in order for the aim to be achieved. The objectives build upon and are consistent with relevant national and local policies/strategies.

1.28 The strategic objectives are supported by a monitoring framework (see Monitoring and Implementation section) which will be used to assess how well the objectives are being met over time. This will ensure that the Waste Plan can be measured to see how well it performs and whether the objectives are being met.

Spatial Strategy

1.29 The Spatial Strategy proposed in this Waste Plan reflects the complexities of addressing waste issues in a large urban area. In summary, there are a number of interrelated aspects that reflect the Plan's evidence base, government advice, the Plan's Objectives and the views of Stakeholders.

1.30 The Spatial Strategy aims to direct new waste management development towards the 'right places' in Greater Manchester. These will be places that are accessible by different modes of transport, close to where additional waste is expected to arise in future and near existing waste management facilities. They will reflect the existing pattern of economic development in Greater Manchester. They avoid places with a sensitive natural or built environment, hydrology or close to existing communities. In line with one of the key themes of this Plan, which is to treat waste as a resource which can benefit society, areas where landfill or land raising can help improve the environment are positively identified. Finally, they are places where waste management development can realistically be expected to take place.

1.31 These aspects of the Spatial Strategy are outlined in more detail below.

Places accessible by different modes of transport.

1.32 Greater Manchester is served by an extensive road, rail and canal network. Planning Policy Statement 10 states that Waste Planning Authorities should seek to use modes of transport other than road. Such an approach would reduce the number of HGVs and reduce the volume of related traffic and air emissions. However, even with utilisation of rail and canal, Stakeholders highlighted that road transport will continue to be an important method of transporting waste in Greater Manchester and an important locational consideration. Where it is not possible to move waste from roads to rail or canal, prioritising the use of appropriate, strategic roads would mean less use of unsuitable, minor roads.

1.33 The Strategy recognises that wharfs and rail sidings are required before waste can be moved along the canal and rail network. This infrastructure is expensive to install and may not be economically viable for smaller facilities unless this already

Aim and Objectives

exists and can be easily used as is the case for key facilities owned and operated by GMWDA required to deliver the MWMS. This aspect of the strategy is reflected in Objectives 3 and 8

Places close to where additional waste is expected to arise in future

1.34 Planning Policy Statement 10 promotes the need for Waste Planning Authorities to provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste. This aspect of the Spatial Strategy seeks to focus the provision of waste management facilities in close proximity to the main growth areas using emerging Core Strategies to identify areas where major growth is likely to occur in the future. In addition, focusing on places where waste is likely to arise, for example, near existing industrial areas, town centres and the regional centre, will help minimise the distance travelled by waste in line with PPS10. This should assist in providing "sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time" as required in paragraph 2 of Planning Policy Statement 10 and the Aim of this Plan.

Places near to existing waste management facilities

1.35 Economic growth may lead to competing interests on available land for development in Greater Manchester. This can impact on what land will be available for new waste development and also on existing waste management facilities. Clustering facilities together, for example, identifying sites close to existing, suitably located waste management facilities and existing waste producers, will ensure that future waste development is directed towards areas that are already considered acceptable.

1.36 In addition, Planning Policy Statement 10 requires Waste Planning Authorities to look for opportunities to co-locate facilities together and with complementary activities. The benefits of this option include the potential to minimise the environmental impacts of new waste development through providing facilities close to existing operations where compatible waste uses can be developed. This option also enables advantage to be taken of 'economies of scale', for example utilising shared infrastructure for existing networks (e.g. the rail and highway network) and where a workforce with the requisite skills already exists.

Places with a sensitive natural or built environment, hydrology or close to existing communities

1.37 Certain places are designated for their biological, cultural, archaeological or heritage importance and require protection from waste development. Other such areas include those constrained by their hydrology, such as land overlying major and minor aquifers, flood plains and Groundwater Source Protection Zones. The spatial strategy directs waste management development away from such places.

1 Aim and Objectives

1.38 Understanding the potential impacts of waste management facilities (e.g. dust, noise, etc.) will enable new waste management development to be directed towards places where any impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level. This will ensure that communities are protected whilst still enabling the development of required waste management facilities.

Places where landfill or land raising can have a positive impact on the environment.

1.39 Some places will be more compatible with waste development and may benefit from enhanced landscaping through restoration. For example, less urbanised areas may be better locations for certain types of waste development, such as landfill or open windrow composting, and may benefit from landscape / biodiversity improvements after operations have ceased.

Aim and Objectives

Places where waste management development can realistically be expected to take place.

1.40 Sites for waste management development have been chosen to ensure they reflect the spirit of the new development plan system in that they are realistic to develop. They include sites proposed by the waste industry in the Plan's various 'call for sites' that have been checked for policy, infrastructure or other constraints and found to be suitable.

Methodology

1.41 The Spatial Strategy was initially developed based on three possible options which reflected the key considerations relating to waste management in the conurbation. The three options were: 1: Transport nodes; 2: Growth areas and 3: Clusters.

1.42 All three options were assessed in terms of their sustainability, the findings of which can be found in the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal. Following consultation with Stakeholders, a combination of all 3 options was adopted because they are all based on concepts that seek to be sustainable and would work well together. In addition, it was recognised that other considerations had influenced the Spatial Strategy and the location of sites within it. These related to the protection of places that would be sensitive to waste management development and places where such development could make a positive contribution to the environment. A final consideration was also added reflecting the desire to produce a Plan that was realistic and practical to implement. Maps 1 and 2 in Appendix 1 show how the sites and areas allocated within the Waste Plan will help to deliver this spatial approach.

Aim and Objectives

Future Waste Management Requirements

2 Future Waste Management Requirements

2.1 This section sets out policies to guide future waste management requirements together with supporting data on waste arisings, current treatment and disposal capacity.

2.2 The box below contains the headline waste capacity and facility requirements across Greater Manchester over the Plan period.

Headline Waste Capacity Requirements in Greater Manchester 2012-2027

Energy Recovery

Between 2012 and 2027, a total of 5.2 million tonnes of energy recovery capacity will be required, depending on facility capacity this will be accommodated at up to 3 larger facilities or a maximum of five smaller energy recovery facilities⁽⁶⁾.

Non hazardous waste disposal

Between 2012 and 2027, a total of 5.9 million tonnes of waste disposal capacity will be required, this will be accommodated at two landfill facilities.

Hazardous waste disposal

Between 2012 and 2027, a total of 272,000 tonnes of hazardous waste disposal capacity will be required, this will be accommodated at a specially engineered cell within one of the landfill facilities above.

Other capacity requirements

The evidence indicates that there is sufficient recycling, composting and treatment capacity for all other waste streams throughout the Plan period. Although at this time this would mean there is no requirement for additional recycling facilities to be allocated for within the Waste Plan, the Needs Assessment itself does not provide detailed information on the composition of different waste streams, nor does it reflect any future changes in waste composition and impacts of new legislation.

2.3 Figures 2-6 in this Chapter show the total waste arising and current/planned capacity for recycling, composting, treatment, energy recovery and landfill over the Plan Period. It is important to note that the figures shown include an element of double counting in relation to the amount of residual waste requiring disposal. The Plan includes a figure for waste going straight to disposal as well as that which will undergo processing. For example waste processed though a treatment facility may

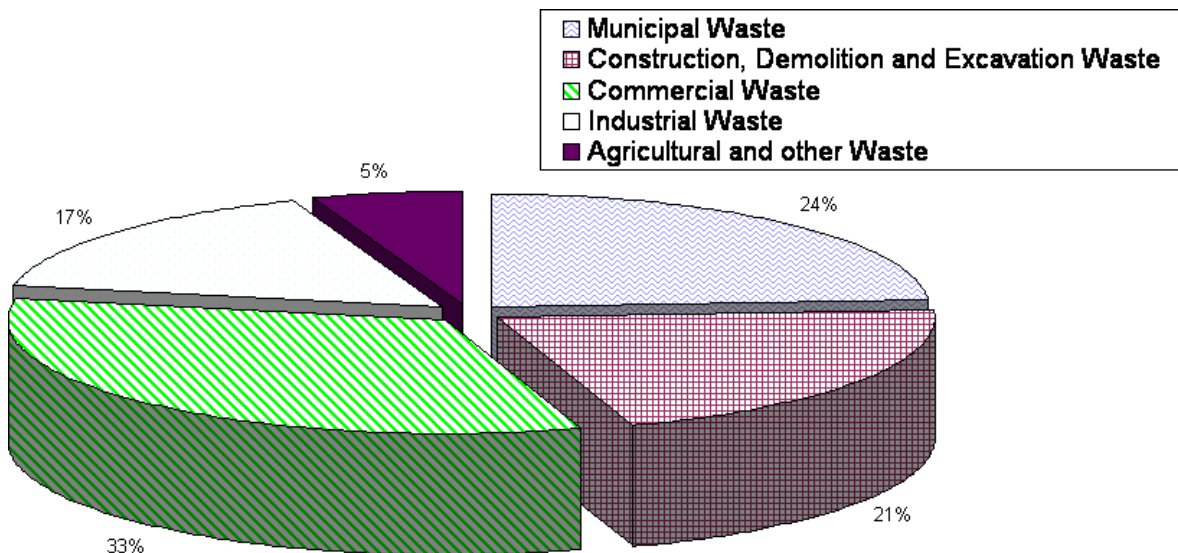
6 Based on an average capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum for a smaller facility or 120,000 tonnes per annum for a larger facility

2 Future Waste Management Requirements

produce an end product for market in addition to a residue to be sent straight for disposal, this residue has been added to the total residual disposal capacity required as a new waste arising. This residue has also been accounted for in the requirement for residual waste disposal capacity. It is for this reason that the total arisings shown in Figures 2-6 appear higher than the total arisings for Greater Manchester.

2.4 Figure 1 shows the proportion of arisings of the five principal waste streams produced in Greater Manchester, based on data from 2009.

Figure 1 Proportion of principal waste streams in Greater Manchester (Data: 2009 arisings from Needs Assessment 2010)



2.5 The main waste streams produced in Greater Manchester are as follows:

- Local Authority collected waste⁽⁷⁾;
- Commercial and Industrial wastes;
- Construction, Demolition and Excavation wastes;
- Hazardous wastes;
- Sewage Sludge wastes;
- Radioactive wastes;
- Agricultural wastes;

2.6 Hazardous wastes are a subset of all types of waste and are therefore included as such within the pie chart. Sewage sludge and radioactive wastes are included within the pie chart as part of 'Agricultural and other wastes'.

2.7 The requirements of each waste stream listed above are dealt with in turn through the rest of this chapter.

7 Includes municipal waste collected from households.

Future Waste Management Requirements

2.8 A calculation of capacity requirements was produced in the form of a Needs Assessment in 2007 and updated in 2010. The Needs Assessment models future waste arisings alongside current/planned waste capacity data to identify future waste treatment and disposal requirements. This data has been analysed within the Needs Assessment (<http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk/docs/NAreportApril2010.pdf>), through the application of Scenario 2, which sets out the capacity requirements based on the achievement of specific recycling and recovery targets and the management of waste in line with the waste hierarchy.

2.9 In addition to the Needs Assessment data, the capacity requirements identified within the Waste Plan have been informed by local knowledge and waste industry expertise and are set out in the rest of this chapter.

2 Future Waste Management Requirements

Local Authority collected waste

2.10 There are two Waste Disposal Authorities in the Plan Area, Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority (GMWDA) and Wigan Waste Disposal Authority. Both Authorities have Municipal Waste Management Strategies in place.

Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority

2.11 The Greater Manchester Municipal Waste Management Strategy, updated in 2007, covers nine of the ten Greater Manchester districts and sets out a framework for managing Local Authority collected waste arisings up to 2030. The headline targets of the Strategy include:

1. arresting the increases in Local Authority collected waste arisings to:
 - no more than 1% per annum by 2010
 - zero by 2020 and
 - no growth through to 2030
2. achieving levels of recycling and composting of household waste:
 - 33% by 2010
 - a minimum of 50% by 2020 and through to 2030

2.12 The table below indicates the forecast Local Authority collected waste arisings within the Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority area, at five year intervals throughout the Plan period, illustrating the predicted arrest in growth in waste arisings in line with the targets above.

Table 1 Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority: Local Authority collected waste arisings (tonnes per annum) 2009-2027

Waste Arisings 2009 ⁽⁸⁾	Forecast Waste Arisings 2012	Forecast Waste Arisings 2017	Forecast Waste arisings 2022	Forecast Waste Arisings 2027
1,111,271	1,115,480	1,114,077	1,114,077	1,114,077

2.13 To meet the objectives and targets of the Strategy, the Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority has signed a 25 year Private Finance Initiative waste and recycling contract with Viridor Laing (Greater Manchester) Limited. The deal has triggered a £640 million construction programme, creating a network of state-of-the-art recycling facilities. The contract utilises a range of new technologies, including

8 Figures from the Needs Assessment 2010 Model and updated following advice from GMWDA prior to Publication November 2010

Future Waste Management Requirements

Mechanical Biological Treatment with Anaerobic Digestion, a Materials Recovery Facility and Combined Heat and Power; and Greater Manchester’s network of 25 Household Waste Recycling Centres are being increased and upgraded.

2.14 The new facilities will provide certainty for Greater Manchester’s waste disposal for the next 25 years. Through this contract Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority will divert more than 75% of Greater Manchester’s waste away from landfill which will be the greatest amount of diversion of any local authority within the UK. All facilities described above have been granted planning permission and will be safeguarded through Policy 12 of the Waste Plan. The products of the Mechanical Biological Treatment Facilities listed above will be processed to form a 'solid recovered fuel' and transported by rail to the Ineos Chlor combined heat and power plant in Merseyside. Residual waste from this energy recovery process will be deposited at regional disposal facilities as appropriate.

2.15 All new facilities will be built and commence operation by 2014, in advance of this date some waste will continue to be landfilled in Greater Manchester. Once the contract is fully implemented there will continue to be a small fraction of residual wastes, around 275,000 tonnes per annum, which must be sent for disposal. As the composition of this waste is indistinguishable from Commercial and Industrial wastes sent to landfill, this waste has been included within the Commercial and Industrial waste disposal requirements section later in this chapter and will be sent to the disposal sites allocated within Greater Manchester.

Wigan Waste Disposal Authority

2.16 The Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Wigan was adopted in December 2009 and provides a framework for managing Local Authority collected waste arisings until 2030. The aim of this document includes reducing Local Authority collected waste growth to 1% by 2010 and 0% by 2020 and increasing recycling at Household Waste Recycling Centres to 70% by 2013.

2.17 The table below indicates the forecast Local Authority collected waste arisings at five year intervals throughout the Plan period, illustrating the predicted arrest in growth in waste arisings in line with the targets.

Table 2 Wigan Waste Disposal Authority: Local Authority collected waste Arisings (tonnes per annum) 2009-2027

Waste Arisings 2009 ⁽⁹⁾	Forecast Waste Arisings 2012	Forecast Waste Arisings 2017	Forecast Waste arisings 2022	Forecast Waste Arisings 2027
160,000	163,000	166,000	167,000	167,000

9 Taken from the Needs Assessment Model 2010

2 Future Waste Management Requirements

2.18 In order to meet these targets additional waste management facilities will be required.

2.19 About 168,000 tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) arisings were produced in Wigan in 2007/08. Of this total, nearly three quarters (121,000 tonnes) were landfilled.

2.20 Wigan Council have modelled their waste flows and have predicted arisings of 120,000 tonnes by 2039, incorporating planned and proposed service developments and predicted recycling rates. The model indicates that by 2013, Wigan will produce approximately 100,000 tonnes of residual waste requiring treatment or disposal. This will reduce to approximately 89,000 tonnes per annum by 2020 as a consequence of recycling and composting rates and is projected to remain static beyond this date under a 0% waste growth assumption and with no further major recycling improvements predicted.

2.21 To meet these requirements, Wigan's long term solution for managing its MSW will be to progress a sole procurement programme for waste treatment and disposal and HWRC improvement and management, with contracts for this being signed by mid-2013 and construction complete in 2015.

2.22 Wigan Council have approved in principle an interim solution for managing their waste up to 2015, and the contract for this is currently in final negotiation stages. This approach will divert residual waste from landfill to the Orchid MBT plant at Huyton, Merseyside. Waste will also still be taken through the transfer station at the existing facility at Kirkless. Current tonnages to be managed through this contract are expected to be as follows:

Table 3 Interim Solution for Wigan Council: Local Authority collected waste (tonnes per annum) 2010-2015

Year	Tonnage
2010/2011	10,000
2011/2012	15,000
2012/2013	20,000
2013/2014	25,000
2014/2015	25,000

Future Waste Management Requirements

Local Authority collected waste: Implications for the Waste Plan

2.23 For Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority the Needs Assessment indicates that if milestones and targets contained within the Municipal Waste Management Strategy are met, there will be no capacity gap throughout the plan period. Therefore the Waste Plan will not include allocations for additional facilities for this waste stream. The monitoring framework for the Waste Plan includes regular monitoring of capacities throughout the plan period, this will enable appropriate action to be taken if any issues arise.

2.24 For Wigan, potential options for the waste treatment and disposal contract will be explored by the Authority. The Waste Plan will need to take a flexible approach to identify sufficient sites/areas within the borough for the management of Wigan's Local Authority collected waste.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

2.25 Commercial and Industrial Waste is the largest waste stream generated within Greater Manchester, it includes waste generated by shops, offices, factories, and other businesses and industry. The trends within the Needs Assessment and regional Commercial and Industrial waste studies indicate an overall reduction in the industrial element of this waste and an increase in the commercial element overall which will continue throughout the Plan period.

2.26 The table below sets out the forecast Commercial and Industrial waste arisings at five year intervals throughout the Plan period. This illustrates the overall reduction in waste arisings in relation to this waste stream over the Plan period.

Table 4 Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings 2009- 2027 (tonnes per annum)

Waste Arisings 2009 ⁽¹⁰⁾	Forecast Waste Arisings 2012	Forecast Waste Arisings 2017	Forecast Waste arisings 2022	Forecast Waste Arisings 2027
2,854,000	2,761,000	2,761,000	2,714,000	2,669,000

2.27 Commercial and Industrial waste arisings over the plan period have been disaggregated into the different tiers of the waste hierarchy, as informed by the Needs Assessment, to indicate how the Waste Plan will handle this waste. The following paragraphs will take each tier in turn, setting out capacity requirements through a series of annotated graphs. The graphs show waste arisings and current and planned capacity. Where the level of capacity is greater than the level of waste arisings, no additional capacity is required throughout the Plan period.

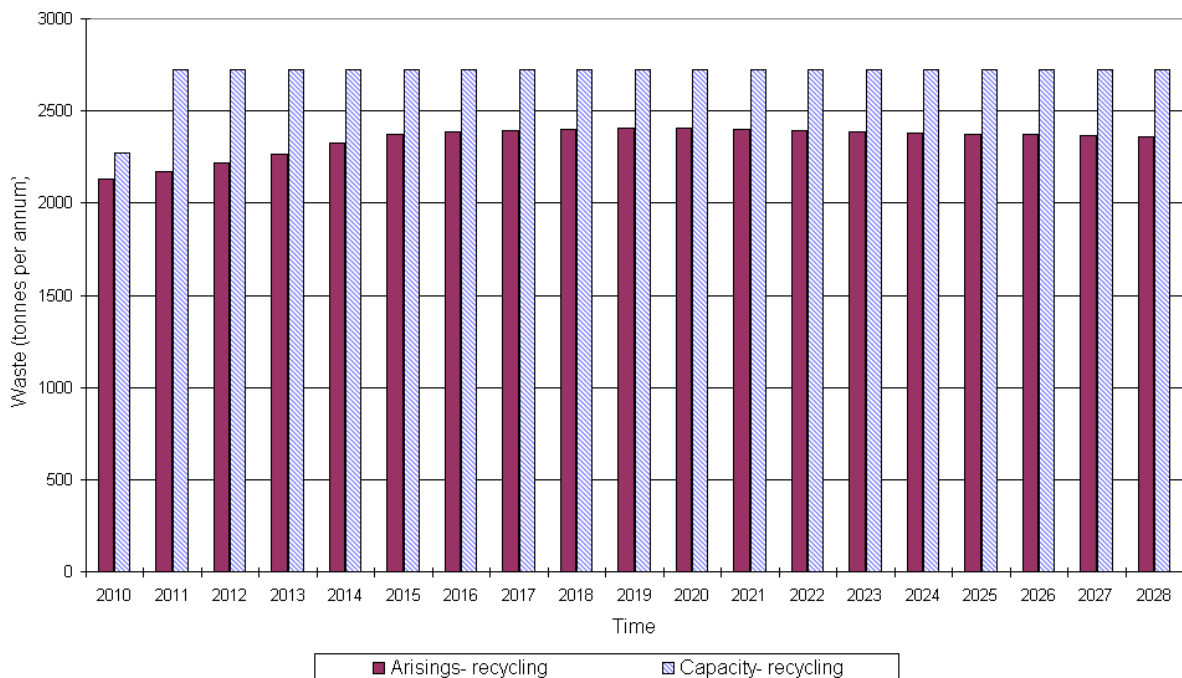
10 Taken from the Needs Assessment 2010

Future Waste Management Requirements

Commercial and Industrial Waste: Recycling Capacity Requirements

2.28 The graph below indicates that Greater Manchester currently has sufficient recycling capacity available to deal with the recyclable element of this waste stream. The available capacity at 2011 is 2,724 000 tonnes per annum with the expected throughput being 2,173,000 tonnes per annum.

Figure 2 Commercial and Industrial Waste: Recycling Capacity illustrated by arisings and current and planned capacity from 2010- 2028



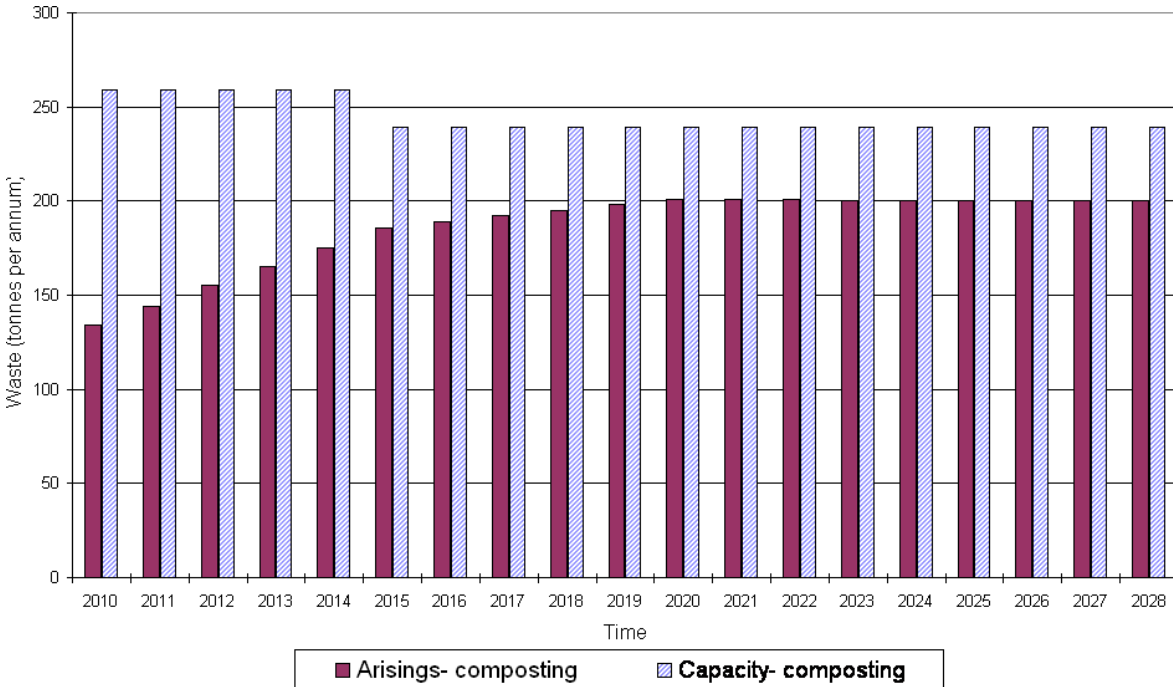
2.29 Although at this time this would mean there is no requirement for additional recycling facilities to be allocated for this waste stream within the Waste Plan, the Needs Assessment has dealt with the recycling capacity requirement as a whole rather than breaking it down into specific elements. This is because the Needs Assessment is unable to break down specific categories of recycling capacity to relate it to arisings information. Therefore additional material specific facilities can be expected to be required for recycling during the Plan period. Any additional recycling facilities which may come forward throughout the Plan period will be facilitated by Policy 10 and through the site/area allocations in the next chapter, where a range of uses have been identified for each allocation.

Commercial and Industrial Waste: Composting Capacity Requirements

2.30 Whilst compostable Commercial & Industrial waste arisings are increasing throughout the plan period, the data in Figure 3 below indicates that Greater Manchester currently has sufficient composting capacity available to deal with the compostable element of this waste stream. The available capacity at 2011 is 259,000 tonnes per annum with the expected throughput being 144,000 tonnes per annum.

Future Waste Management Requirements

Figure 3 Commercial and Industrial Waste: Composting capacity illustrated by arisings and capacity data 2010-2028



2.31 Although at this time this would mean there is no requirement for additional composting facilities to be allocated for this waste stream within the Waste Plan, the Needs Assessment has dealt with composting capacity requirement as a whole rather than breaking it down into specific categories of this waste stream. Therefore additional material specific facilities may be required for composting during the plan period. Any additional composting facilities which may come forward throughout the Plan period will be facilitated by Policy 10 and through the site/area allocations in the next chapter, where a range of uses have been identified for each allocation.

Commercial and Industrial Waste: Treatment Capacity Requirements

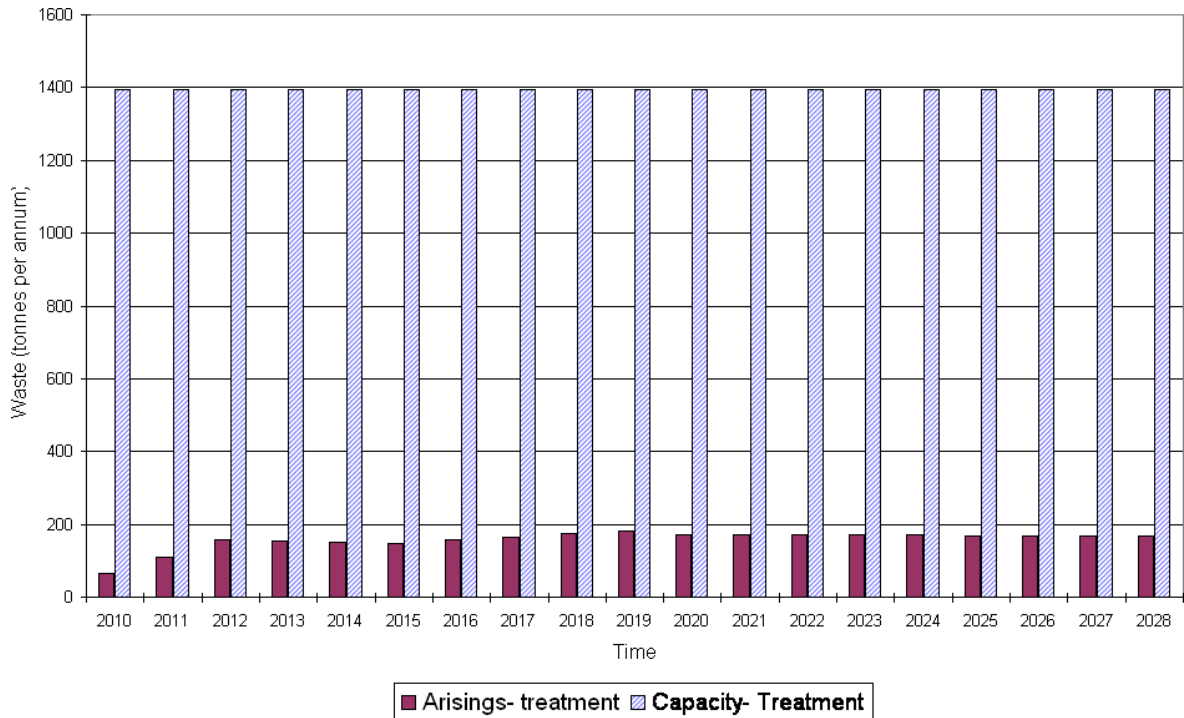
2.32 Treatment of Commercial and Industrial Waste includes processes such as Anaerobic Digestion, Mechanical Biological Treatment etc. Arisings of treatable Commercial & Industrial waste are stable throughout the plan period and the data, shown in Figure 4 below, indicates sufficient treatment capacity available in Greater Manchester. The available capacity at 2011 is 1,395,000 tonnes per annum with the expected throughput being 109,000 tonnes per annum.

2.33 Although at this time this would mean there is no requirement for treatment facilities to be allocated for this waste stream within the Waste Plan, the Needs Assessment has dealt with treatment capacity requirement as a whole rather than breaking it down into specific elements. This is because the Needs Assessment is unable to break down specific categories of treatment capacity to relate it to arisings information. Therefore additional material specific facilities can be expected to be required during the plan period. Any additional treatment facilities which may come

2 Future Waste Management Requirements

forward throughout the Plan period will be facilitated by Policy 10 and through the site/area allocations in the next chapter, where a range of uses has been identified for each allocation.

Figure 4 Commercial and Industrial Waste: Treatment capacity illustrated by arisings and capacity data 2010-2028

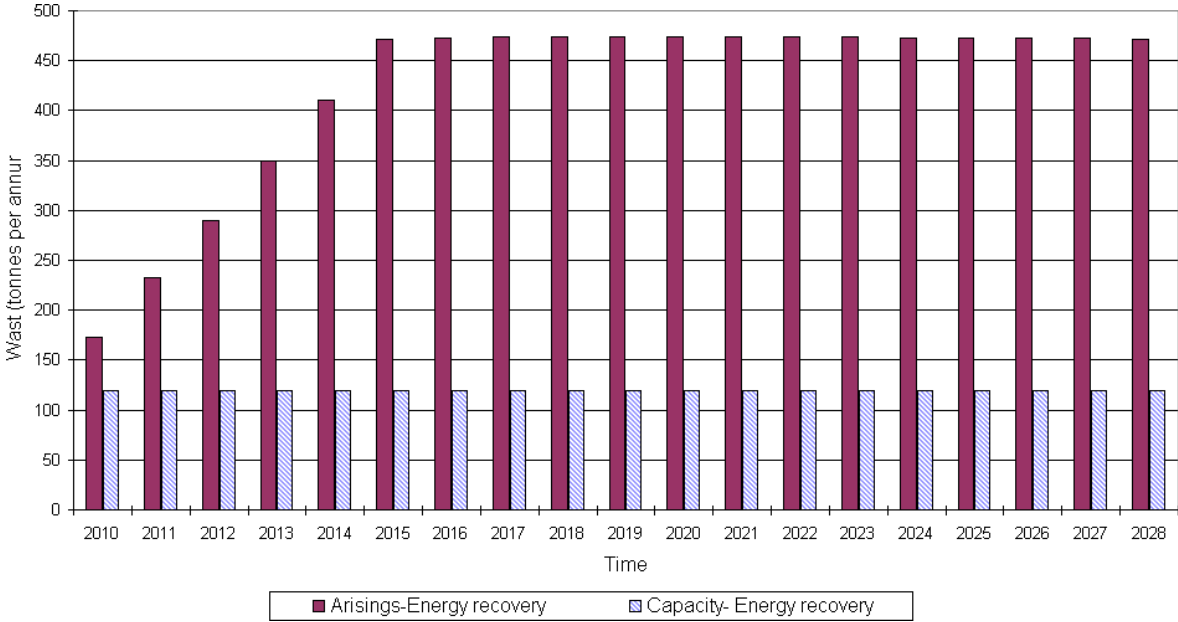


Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery Capacity Requirements

2.34 Energy Recovery can include processes such as conventional and advanced thermal treatment, mechanical heat treatment, gasification etc. The graph below indicates a stable level of energy recovery capacity available in Greater Manchester across the plan period. The available capacity at 2011 is 120,000 tonnes per annum with the expected throughput being 232,000 tonnes per annum. However, this level of capacity is insufficient to deal with the predicted levels of arisings and additional energy recovery facilities will be required and sites/areas suitable for such facilities will be allocated within the Waste Plan in Policies 4 and 5.

Future Waste Management Requirements

Figure 5 Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery capacity illustrated by arisings and capacity data 2010-2028



2 Future Waste Management Requirements

Policy 1

Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery

Planning permission will be granted for energy recovery in accordance with the identified capacity requirements:

Table 5 Energy Recovery Capacity: Timing and capacity of facilities required 2010-2027

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017-2027
Capacity required (tonnes per annum)	53,000	112,000	170,000	230,000	291,000	351,000	353,000	354,000

Future Waste Management Requirements

Reasoned Justification

2.35 Sites and Areas suitable for energy recovery facilities have been identified in Policy 4 and 5 (Site/Area Allocations).

2.36 The capacity gap identified in Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery could be met through a range of facility sizes. If only small facilities were to be developed (i.e. with a capacity of around 75,000t based on the assumptions used to inform the Needs Assessment) then there could be a need for up to 5 facilities to be developed, however if this was met through larger scale facilities (i.e. with a capacity of around 120,000t based on the assumptions used to inform the Needs Assessment) then a maximum of 3 facilities would be required. The Needs Assessment used information on existing energy recovery facilities, however there are examples of operations of up to 600,000t⁽¹¹⁾ which would mean only 1 facility could be required.

2.37 Two large energy recovery facilities have been consented in the North West Region, at Ineos Chlor and Ince Marshes. Contracts have been signed which will see Ineos Chlor take Council collected waste arising in Greater Manchester, with construction to start in autumn 2010. At present there are no contracts set up to send any waste arising in Greater Manchester to the facility at Ince Marshes, and no timetable for construction of the facility has been published. It is possible that these facilities could take waste arising in Greater Manchester for energy recovery in future, therefore the developing situation regarding available capacity at these sites will be monitored.

2.38 To ensure Energy Recovery Facilities become operational in a timely manner it is anticipated that planning permissions will need to be granted up to 5 years before capacity is required. The 5 year lead in allows time for planning approval to be sought and granted, construction and commissioning of the facility.

11 *Planning for Waste Management Facilities: A research Study*, ODPM August 2004

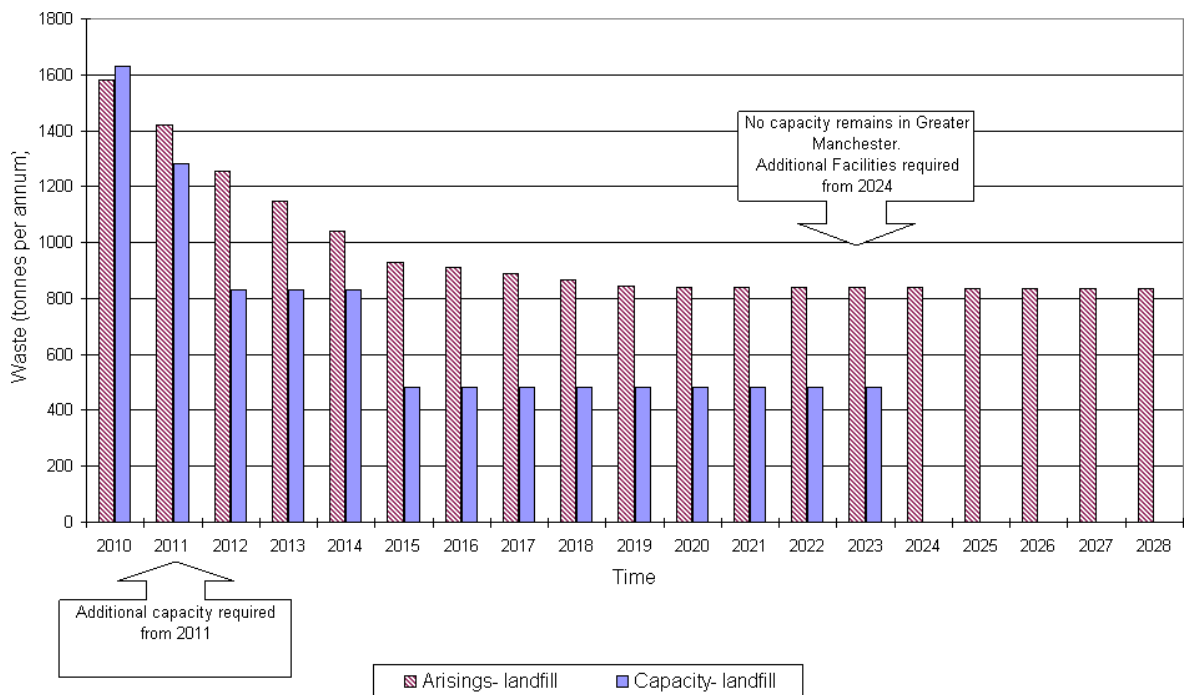
Future Waste Management Requirements

Non hazardous Waste⁽¹²⁾: Disposal Capacity Requirements

2.39 The major component of non hazardous waste is Commercial and Industrial waste, however all major waste streams included within the Needs Assessment, including local authority collected waste also contribute to this. Overall arisings of non hazardous waste to be disposed of via landfill/landraise are set to decline across the plan period. This is largely as a result of the reduction of Local Authority collected waste being sent to landfill as new treatment facilities commence operation, but also because Commercial and Industrial wastes will be diverted from landfill through pretreatment and waste minimisation in line with government targets. The available capacity at 2011 is 1,282,000 tonnes per annum with the expected throughput being 1,420,000 tonnes per annum. Existing available capacity declines sharply between 2010-2015 then stabilises at around 450,000 tonnes per annum, but this level is less than half of the actual capacity required between 2015 - 2028.

2.40 Additional non hazardous waste disposal capacity, in the form of additional landfill or landraise capacity, will therefore be allocated within the Waste Plan.

Figure 6 Non hazardous Waste: Disposal Capacity illustrated by arisings and current and planned capacity from 2010-2028



12 See glossary for definition

Future Waste Management Requirements

Policy 2

Non hazardous Waste: Disposal

Planning permission will be granted for waste disposal capacity in accordance with the identified capacity requirement:

Table 6a Disposal Capacity: Cumulative capacity required and facilities identified 2010-2019

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cumulative disposal capacity required (tonnes per annum)	425,000	741,000	950,000	1,399,000	1,827,000	2,234,000	2,618,000	2,979,000
Disposal site where capacity will be provided (13)	Pilsworth South and Whitehead Landfill	Pilsworth South and Whitehead Landfill	Pilsworth South and Whitehead Landfill Extension	Pilsworth South and Whitehead Landfill Extension	Pilsworth South and Whitehead Landfill Extension	Pilsworth South and Whitehead Landfill Extension	Pilsworth South and Whitehead Landfill Extension	Pilsworth South and Whitehead Landfill Extension
Indicative lead in times for planning purposes	Engineering works at Whitehead	Engineering works at Whitehead	Infilling Commences at Whitehead Landfill Extension					

13 *Text in italics indicates new planning permission required before infilling commences at this location*

2 Future Waste Management Requirements

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Indicative cumulative disposal capacity required (tonnes per annum)	3,336,000	3,692,000	4,048,000	4,404,000	4,792,000	5,566,000	5,566,000	5,952,000
Disposal site where capacity will be provided (14)	Pilsworth South And Whitehead Landfill Extension	Pilsworth South and Whitehead Landfill Extension	Pilsworth South and Whitehead Landfill Extension	Pilsworth South and Whitehead Landfill Extension and Pilsworth North Extension	Pilsworth South Extension and Whitehead Landfill Extension and Pilsworth North Extension	Pilsworth South Extension and Whitehead Landfill Extension and Pilsworth North Extension	Pilsworth South Extension and Whitehead Landfill Extension and Pilsworth North Extension	Pilsworth South Extension and Whitehead Landfill Extension and Pilsworth North Extension
Indicative lead in times for planning purposes	Planning permission sought for Pilsworth North Extension	Engineering work commences at Pilsworth North Extension	Engineering work continues at Pilsworth North Extension	Infilling commences at Pilsworth North Extension				

Future Waste Management Requirements

14 *Text in italics indicates new planning permission required before infilling to commence at this location*

2 Future Waste Management Requirements

Reasoned Justification

2.41 New permissions are required to maintain an adequate landfill capacity. Adequate means recognising the needs of Greater Manchester and also the importance of landfill capacity regionally whilst seeking not to over-provide which may encourage unnecessary landfilling of wastes.

2.42 The full range of issues including geological, environmental and social constraints were considered when identifying sites for future landfill provision in Greater Manchester, these were addressed through the site search methodology and consultation processes and can be found within the Evidence Base document 'Site Search Methodology'.

2.43 The plan has identified, in Policy 7, suitable sites for this purpose:

- Whitehead Landfill with a total capacity of 4 million M³⁽¹⁵⁾
- Pilsworth North with a total capacity of 2 million M³ and

2.44 The phasing of these sites as set out in the policy has been determined largely by the operational requirements of these landfills. As Whitehead and Pilsworth South are already operational it is logical to complete operations at these sites before commencing engineering and operations at Pilsworth North. This phased approach supports the need to reduce cumulative impact on the areas surrounding these sites, where two sites at separate locations operate concurrently the vehicle movements and any other low level impacts can be shared between them. This approach also provides security of capacity, so if a site is non-operational for any reason, the other can be used, therefore reducing any requirement for export of waste.

Future impacts on Non hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Requirements

2.45 In March 2010 DEFRA consulted on options for reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill as part of the commitment to meeting the requirements of the Waste Strategy for England. Although no decisions have been taken yet, and this consultation is just the first step before any changes come into force, it is clear that 'do nothing' is not a viable option if the government is to meet its national policy objectives. It is clear that changes will come into force during the Waste Plan period, and this is likely to reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and also increase the amount of pre-treatment or sorting of waste required. Ultimately the reduction of waste sent to landfill will result in permitted sites filling up at a slower rate. Where new legislation requires additional pre-treatment or sorting of waste, this will ultimately result in the demand for additional built waste management facilities. The monitoring framework will ensure such issues are flagged up in advance and this will indicate when additional facilities will be required.

15 The conversion factor of void space volume to tonnes of waste used in the Waste Plan is 1:1 (1m³ of void space will accommodate 1 tonne of non-hazardous waste)

Future Waste Management Requirements

2.46 The provision of landfill facilities within the Waste Plan is sufficient to deal with the predicted waste arisings from 2012-2027 and, therefore, the sub region will be self sufficient in this respect. At a regional level the reduction of suitable landfill locations means that the sites identified in Greater Manchester must be recognised as regionally significant especially where, due to new legislation, these sites fail to fill up at the anticipated rate. The Waste Plan monitoring framework will ensure the infill rate at landfills in Greater Manchester are monitored and this information will be a key consideration when taking decisions to extend the life of such facilities.

2.47 Linked to the possible requirement for new built waste management facilities is the improvement or development of waste treatment technologies during the Plan period. The Waste Plan has included known waste technologies and broad treatment methods, however it is likely that changes will occur before 2027 which will result in planning applications for treatment technologies not included within the Waste Plan.

2 Future Waste Management Requirements

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

2.48 Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) includes waste generated from construction sites, i.e. the carrying out of any building, civil engineering or engineering construction work or from the demolition of buildings or structures, or both. Construction, demolition and excavation waste is largely made up of inert construction waste, such as bricks and hardcore which can be used in site restoration and land reclamation projects. Where such projects are not occurring this waste is landfilled. This waste stream also includes recyclable fractions such as plastics, wood and metal.

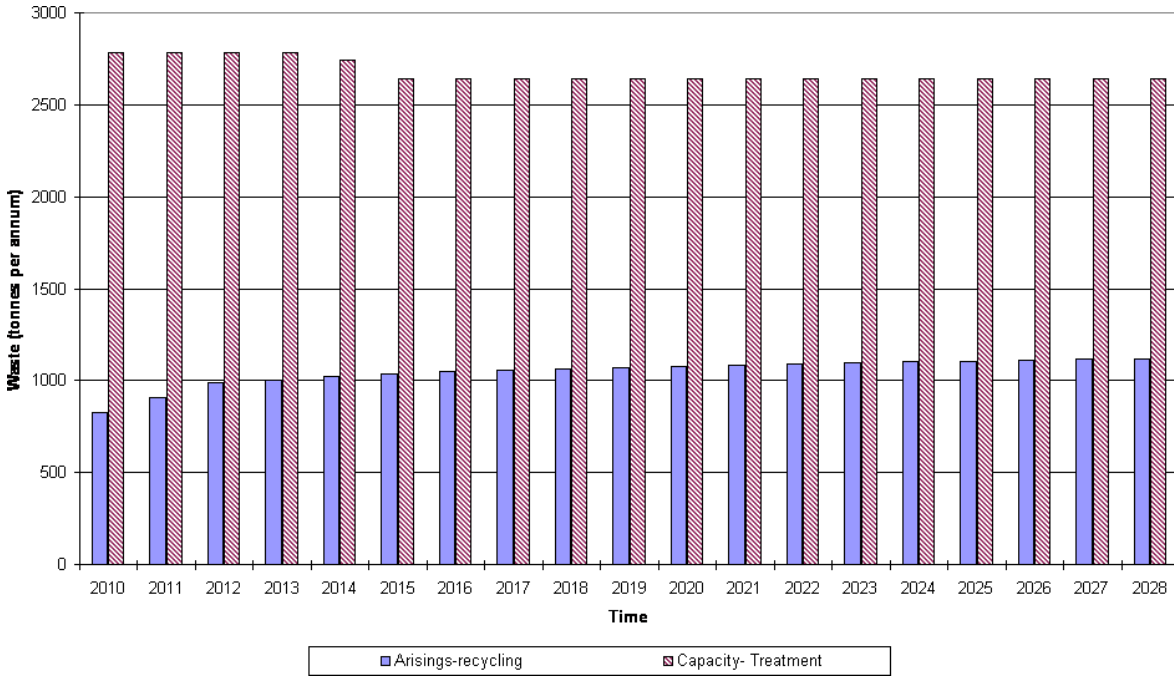
2.49 When referring to CDEW, the Needs Assessment and subsequently this Plan, assumes that this waste stream entirely consists of inert waste as per the Environment Agency data interrogator. All waste streams which would typically be defined as non-inert CDEW; i.e. waste which may dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react or biodegrade have been included within the Commercial and Industrial waste arisings figures in the Waste Plan. Therefore, for the purposes of the Waste Plan and all supporting documents, CDEW only consists of inert waste streams.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste: Recycling Capacity Requirements

2.50 Figure 7 below indicates that Greater Manchester has sufficient recycling capacity available to deal with the recyclable element of this waste stream. The available capacity at 2011 is 2,782,000 tonnes per annum with the expected throughput being 910,000 tonnes per annum. However, materials specific capacity can be expected to be required for recycling. This is because the Needs Assessment has dealt with recycling capacity requirement as a whole rather than breaking it down into specific categories of this waste stream. Therefore no additional recycling facilities will be allocated for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste within the Waste Plan and any additional facilities which do come forward will be facilitated by Policy 10 and through the site/area allocations in the next chapter, where a range of uses has been identified for each allocation.

Future Waste Management Requirements

Figure 7 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste: Recycling capacity illustrated by arisings and current and planned capacity from 2010-2028.

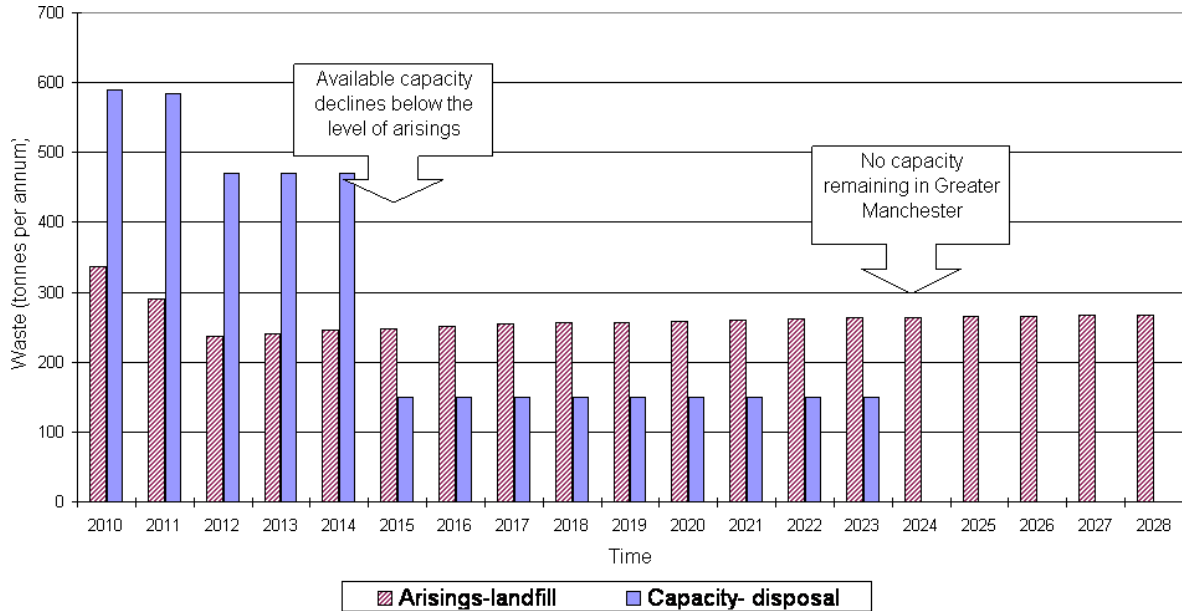


Residual Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste: Disposal Capacity Requirements

2.51 Figure 8 below shows that whilst overall arisings are predicted to decline over the plan period the available capacity at construction, demolition and excavation waste disposal facilities is decreasing throughout the plan period. The available capacity at 2011 is 584,000 tonnes per annum with the expected throughput being 290,000 tonnes per annum. Two key points in the timeline are 2015 when the available capacity declines below the level of arisings and 2023 when there is no capacity left.

2 Future Waste Management Requirements

Figure 8 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste: Disposal capacity illustrated by arisings and current and planned capacity from 2010-2028.



2.52 No suitable sites for the residual disposal of inert waste/CDEW have come forward throughout the development of the Waste Plan. It is recognised that the materials making up this waste stream are suitable for use in various land reclamation and restoration projects across Greater Manchester. Rather than allocating sites for the disposal of this waste it is considered that the Waste Plan should encourage, where possible, the beneficial re-use of this material. The Waste Plan's approach is to not allocate specific sites in the Waste Plan for inert residual waste disposal, as justified by the research set out below.

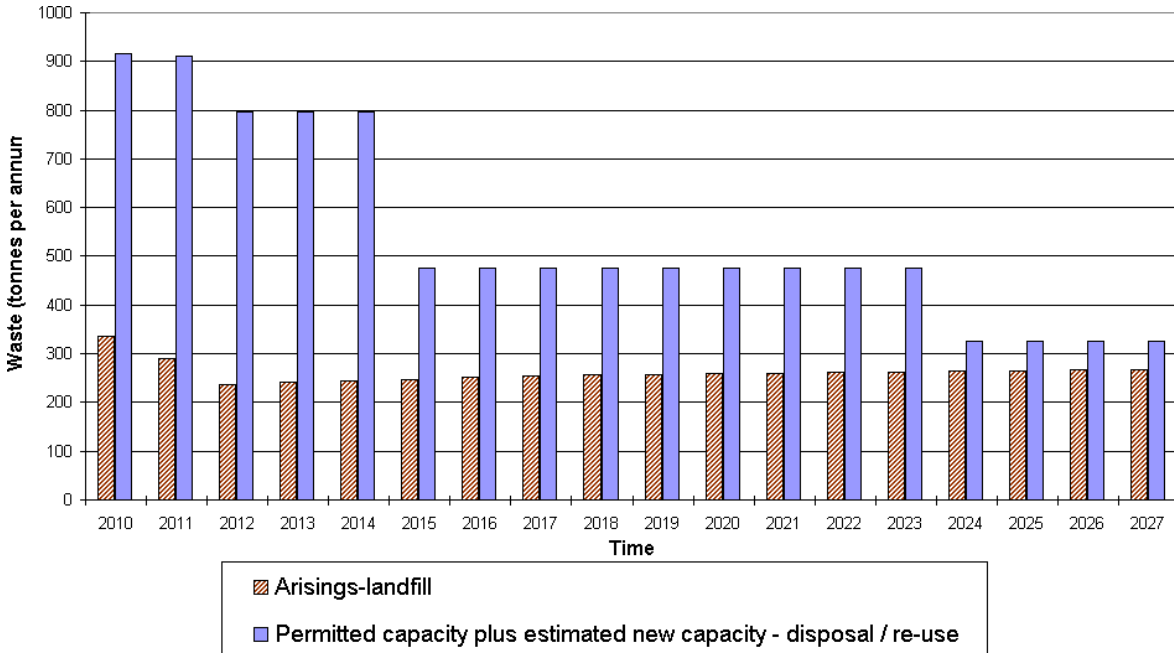
2.53 The research set out in 'Approach to Meeting the Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste'(CDEW) Disposal Capacity Gap'which can be found <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk> focused on:

- predicting the quantity of residual inert/CDEW material likely to be used in future construction projects as specified in the relevant districts' Core Strategies; and
- collating quantities from previous permitted schemes for disposal to land of inert waste/CDEW to form predictions for future schemes.

2.54 Figure 9 below shows the results of combining the existing disposal capacity shown in Figure 8, with the predicted quantities of future disposal and re-use capacity.

Future Waste Management Requirements

Figure 9 Inert Waste Arisings against Estimated Future Disposal and Re-use Capacity



2.55 Figure 9 indicates that the Waste Plan policy of not allocating sites for inert waste is viable as the capacity gap can be met by the other methods identified in this report. Those methods are;

- Disposal of inert waste at 'exempt' sites;
- Use of inert material for engineering and daily cover in non-hazardous landfills; and
- Alteration of ground levels using inert waste, e.g. Landscaping and agricultural improvements, regeneration schemes, equestrian facilities; and quarry restoration.

2.56 Figure 9 shows capacity dropping over the Waste Plan lifetime, however, this is due to existing permitted schemes being completed. In reality, there will be peaks and troughs in capacity when new schemes become active and others close. The new estimated capacity figure, when spread evenly across the Waste Plan lifetime, shows the capacity gap will be met.

Hazardous Waste

2.57 Hazardous waste is waste with hazardous properties, formerly known as 'special waste'. It includes asbestos, lead-acid batteries, fluorescent light tubes and electronic equipment containing hazardous components such as cathode ray tubes (e.g. televisions). This waste is a quantifiable subset of all waste types described within this chapter. The fraction of hazardous waste arisings requiring treatment have been included within the figures for other waste streams. The specialist requirements of hazardous disposal sites has led to the separation of the fraction of hazardous waste requiring final disposal.

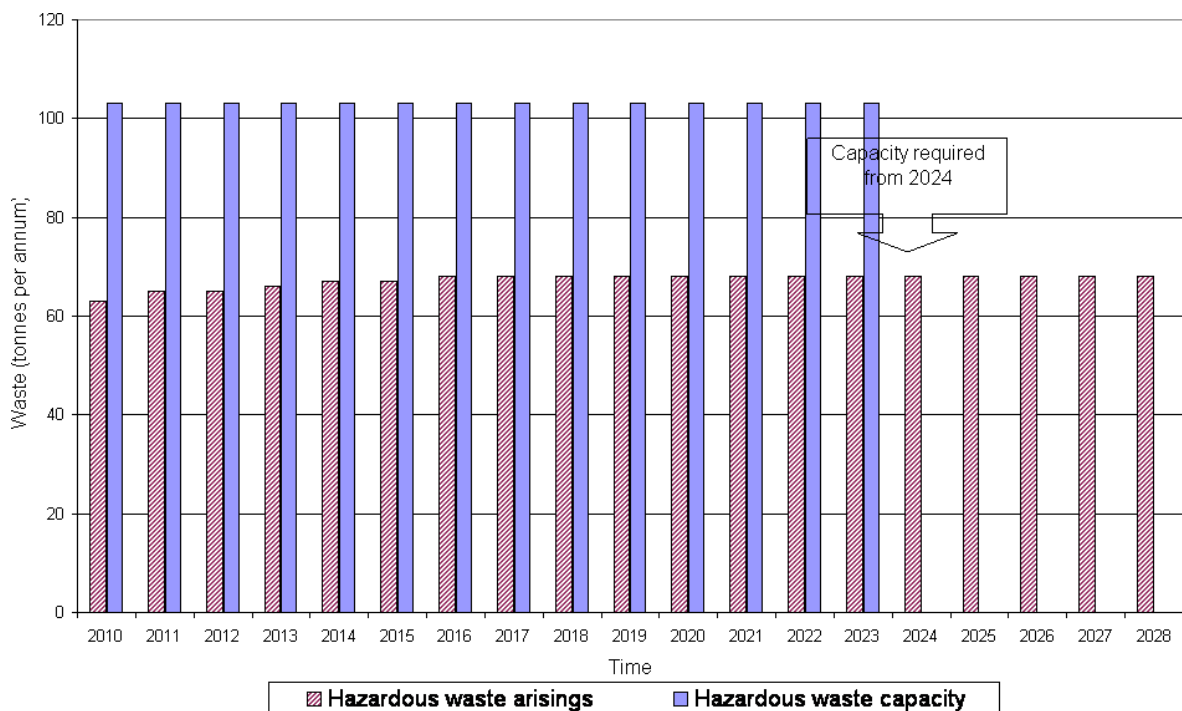
2 Future Waste Management Requirements

2.58 The Needs Assessment has revealed that Greater Manchester is a net importer of a range of hazardous waste types for treatment but, due to the geological and hydrogeological conditions underlying Greater Manchester, disposal of hazardous waste to landfill is not possible. However, a fraction of hazardous waste known as 'stable and unreactive hazardous waste', which is primarily asbestos waste, can be landfilled at specially engineered cells within Greater Manchester.

2.59 The Waste Plan approach to hazardous waste is as follows:

- Current capacity of hazardous waste treatment facilities will be safeguarded through Policy 12, and the monitoring framework will seek to ensure that any currently unknown additional hazardous waste treatment requirements are met throughout the Plan period. This approach will ensure that future arisings and continued imports of hazardous waste can be treated within Greater Manchester.
- Landfill capacity for the stable, non reactive element of hazardous waste will continue to be provided within Greater Manchester and, in line with the Needs Assessment, planning permission for an extension to continue the disposal of hazardous waste will need to be secured to ensure capacity is available from 2024.
- Hazardous wastes which cannot be disposed of within Greater Manchester will continue to be exported to regionally significant disposal facilities across the North West Region.

Figure 10 Hazardous Waste- Stable, non reactive: Disposal capacity illustrated by arisings and current and planned capacity from 2010-2028.



2.60 Figure 10 shows the capacity for stable and non reactive hazardous waste disposal in Greater Manchester by illustrating the difference between waste arisings and current and planned waste disposal capacity between 2010- 2028. The available

Future Waste Management Requirements

capacity at 2011 is 103,000 tonnes per annum with the expected throughput being 65,000 tonnes per annum. From the graph it is clear that whilst arisings are predicted to increase slightly overall throughout the Plan period, the available disposal capacity is sufficient to deal with this waste up until 2024. In 2024 permitted capacity ceases to be available, therefore additional disposal capacity will be required between 2024 and 2027.

Policy 3

Hazardous Waste: Disposal Capacity

Disposal capacity for hazardous waste arising or treated in Greater Manchester will continue to be provided at regional facilities as recognised by Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks across the North West Region.

Planning permission will be granted for the disposal of stable and non reactive hazardous waste in line with the identified capacity deficit:

Table 6c Hazardous Waste Disposal Capacity: Capacity required 2012-2027

	2012-2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Cumulative disposal capacity required (tonnes per annum)	No additional capacity requirement	68,000	136,000	204,000	272,000

Reasoned Justification

2.61 To maintain an adequate hazardous waste disposal capacity. Adequate means meeting Greater Manchester needs but also recognising the importance of landfill capacity regionally whilst seeking not to over-provide which may encourage unnecessary landfilling of wastes.

2.62 The Plan has identified that this approach to dealing with hazardous waste arisings relies on the continued importation of hazardous waste for treatment within Greater Manchester. The approach reflects geological and hydrogeological constraints of the sub region which prevent landfilling of the majority of hazardous waste arisings.

2.63 A site has been identified for the disposal of stable and non reactive hazardous waste over the Plan period, Pilsworth South, which can provide additional capacity to accommodate this waste, through the engineering of a specialist hazardous waste cell within the overall landfill.

Future Waste Management Requirements

2.64 Pilsworth South currently has an operating cell for the disposal of hazardous waste, this cell will continue to operate in line with the current planning conditions and permitting regime. Planning permission for an extension to continue the disposal of hazardous waste will need to be secured to ensure capacity is available from 2024.

Sewage Sludge

2.65 As of 2010, United Utilities considered that no additional land take would be required as capacity could be accommodated on existing sites.

Agricultural Waste

2.66 Agricultural waste is one of the smallest waste streams generated in Greater Manchester, it includes waste generated from farms or other agricultural premises such as market gardens, nursery grounds and grazing land. This includes discarded pesticide containers, old machinery, tyres and, of course organic, matter.

2.67 The table below indicates the forecast Agricultural waste arisings at five year intervals throughout the Plan period. This shows a reduction in Agricultural waste arisings over this time.

Table 6 Agricultural Waste Arisings 2012-2027 (tonnes per annum)

Forecast waste arisings 2012	Forecast waste arisings 2017	Forecast waste arisings 2022	Forecast waste arisings 2027
272,000	256,000	247,000	237,000

2.68 More than 96% of Agricultural Waste arisings in Greater Manchester are dealt with through land recovery on site, with the remainder sent for treatment and energy recovery off site.

2.69 The Needs Assessment model takes these trends into account and includes agricultural waste with other Commercial and Industrial Wastes, therefore the capacity requirements for this waste stream are included within the commentary and policies on Commercial and Industrial waste earlier in this chapter.

Radioactive waste

2.70 The majority of radioactive wastes are dealt with at national level as a result of the specialist treatment and disposal requirements of this stream. The only type of radioactive waste produced in Greater Manchester is low level and the sub region is not able to provide the specialist disposal facilities required to handle any other types of Radioactive Wastes. Therefore the Waste Plan will address only low level radioactive wastes of non nuclear wastes.

2.71 In Greater Manchester, Low Level Radioactive waste is produced from hospitals and research facilities in the form of contaminated materials such as gloves, overalls and laboratory equipment.

Future Waste Management Requirements

2.72 The available information relating to the disposal of Low Level Radioactive waste is from the Environment Agency 2005 data, which indicates that disposal is either to in-house facilities or to facilities external to Greater Manchester. The quantities of this waste stream are very small and the waste very specialised, with set controls for its management. This waste stream was not included within the Needs Assessment. The information available indicates that this waste stream is being handled in the most appropriate method at present, with no indication of a capacity gap. Where exports are occurring this is to regionally significant facilities, set up to handle relatively small amounts of this waste stream generated across more than one authority area.

2.73 The Waste Plan will not identify additional provision for additional Low Level Radioactive wastes.

2 Future Waste Management Requirements

Site/Area Allocations

3 Site/Area Allocations

3.1 This section sets out the policies which identify sites and/or areas to ensure the delivery of the identified capacity requirements (capacity gap or deficit) for the plan period as set out in Chapter 2 'Future Waste Management Requirements'. The sites and areas are shown on a key diagram (Appendix 1) and each of the ten Greater Manchester Authorities will adopt the sites and/or areas located within their Authority on their proposals map following adoption of the Waste Plan.

3.2 A '**site**' is an individual plot of land whereas an '**area**' is a number of individual plots of land combined within a wider area, for example, an industrial estate or employment area. Allocating sites that are known to be available and are, in principle, suitable for waste management facilities will give certainty to the Waste Plan that the identified capacity gap can be met. Allocating areas within which the principle of waste use would be broadly acceptable will ensure the Waste Plan is flexible enough to cope with any future change in circumstances. Although it may not be possible to know which plots within an area will be available in the future, it is accepted that the area is broadly suitable for waste development and could accommodate one or more waste management facilities.

3.3 Both Greater Manchester and Wigan Waste Disposal Authorities (WDA) have identified sites to deliver their Municipal Waste Management Strategies (MWMS). With the exception of Wigan WDA, planning permission is already secured and therefore no further sites need to be identified through the waste plan to deliver this strategy. Wigan WDA are in the process of procuring their waste management option and are proposing to deliver their strategy by developing on sites/areas in Wigan that are identified by the Waste Plan. Therefore, the majority of sites identified within the waste plan are required to deliver facilities to meet the capacity gap for Commercial & Industrial and Construction & Demolition wastes.

3.4 The distribution of site/area allocations has been determined by the spatial strategy, which is described in Chapter 1 'Aim and Objectives'.

Site Selection Process

3.5 A search for sites/areas suitable for the location of future waste management facilities was undertaken in 2007. This involved an assessment of all land in Greater Manchester with the potential to provide for built waste management facilities or residual waste disposal. In addition, landowners, developers and other interested parties have been invited throughout the plan preparation period to nominate potential sites for assessment on six occasions. The search for sites/ areas is set out within the Evidence Base: Site Search Methodology document available at <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk>.

3.6 The sites/areas identified for built waste management facilities have been selected because they perform well against a range of environmental, social and economic criteria.

3 Site/Area Allocations

3.7 The following policies identify sites/areas and their suitability for a range of waste management facilities. The sites and areas are identified as suitable for waste management facilities and not waste disposal facilities (landfill/ landraise) which are covered within the next section of this chapter. Waste management facilities can be separated into two broad categories, those known as 'open' facilities, which, although occasionally are partially enclosed, largely deal with waste in the open air. The other category includes 'enclosed' facilities, where waste is processed inside a building. Enclosed facilities are largely similar in appearance to industrial developments such as factories. Table 7: Key to Waste Management Facility Types contains a full list of the types of facilities identified.

3.8 The assessments have been undertaken on the potential facility types which may be suitable on each site/area and apply across the entirety of each allocation. However, this has been based on information available at the time of the assessment and a full assessment of the suitability of the site/area for a facility type should be undertaken by the developer prior to applying for planning permission. This will allow for a more detailed analysis of any potential impacts. Therefore, the proposed facilities identified are indicative at this stage and developers will be required to prove the suitability of the development proposed. There is no sequential preference or priority of Site allocations in Policy 4 over Area allocations in Policy 5.

Table 7 Key to Waste Facility Types

Facility Category	Reference	Waste Facility Types ⁽¹⁶⁾
Open	A	Open Air Waste Management Facility (although stated as 'open', it is recognised that these facilities are often partially enclosed, thus reducing adverse impacts such as noise and dust)
	B	Open Windrow Composting
Enclosed	C	In Vessel Composting
	D	Conventional Thermal Treatment
	E	Advanced Thermal Treatment
	F	Materials Recovery Facility
	G	Mechanical Heat Treatment
	H	Mechanical Biological Treatment

16 Further information can be found in the glossary. For more detailed technical information on waste technologies, please see the leaflet on 'Waste Technologies' which is available online from <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk>.

Site/Area Allocations

Facility Category	Reference	Waste Facility Types ⁽¹⁶⁾
	I	Anaerobic Digestion

16 Further information can be found in the glossary. For more detailed technical information on waste technologies, please see the leaflet on 'Waste Technologies' which is available online from <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk>.

Site/Area Allocations

Site Reference	Site Name	District	Waste Facility Type																		
			'Open' Facilities					'Enclosed' Facilities													
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I										
OL4	Land off Mossdown Road	Oldham	✓																		
OL5	Land at Millstream Lane, Clayton Bridge	Oldham	✓																✓	✓	
ST2	Plot 5, Bredbury Parkway	Stockport																			✓
TR8a	Land adjacent to Tank Farm Chemical Treatment Works	Trafford			✓					✓						✓					✓
W4	CA Site, Makerfield Way	Wigan			✓					✓						✓					✓

3 Site/Area Allocations

Reasoned Justification

3.9 The purpose of Policy 4 is to make provision for the waste management facilities to meet the capacity identified by the Plan.

3.10 To ensure the delivery of the capacity requirements for the plan period, sites were identified following a detailed site search and appraisal process (see Evidence Base: Site Search Methodology for details). In summary, this process began by exploring a number of sources of land use information to identify land which was potentially suitable for waste uses. This land was then assessed against a list of exclusionary criteria and through site visits. A Sustainability Appraisal was conducted on each site to establish how it performed against a series of environmental, economic and social factors. Those sites deemed to perform badly in terms of their sustainability were eliminated.

3.11 The remaining sites were issued for public consultation in September 2008. Another consultation took place in July 2009 to enable additional sites nominated by industry and landowners to be considered. Comments received were considered and, where appropriate, used to inform a further Sustainability Appraisal on the site.

3.12 Therefore, the sites identified in the Waste Plan are in the 'right places' and are the most sustainable locations for future waste management development in Greater Manchester when considered against a range of environmental, economic and social factors.

3.13 The ability of allocated sites to accommodate various sizes of waste management facility is important to the flexibility of the Waste Plan. The site proforma information (Appendix 1) indicates the size of each site, from this information it is clear that a range of facilities from small, medium to large could be accommodated, depending on the facility type, at the sites allocated.

3.14 The types of waste management facility that would be suitable on a particular site are listed. Some sites will only be suitable for enclosed waste management facilities that look similar to other industrial buildings. Other sites may be able to accommodate open waste management facilities, for example, Construction and Demolition waste yards. It is important that any waste management facility 'fits' with the surrounding landuses. A key to the waste facility type can be found in Table 7 'Key to Waste Facility Types'.

3.15 The Waste Plan recognises that new waste management technologies, not listed in Table 7 'Key to Waste Facility Types', may be proposed on allocated sites. Proposals for waste management technologies not listed will be assessed against relevant Waste Plan policies and policies in other relevant documents, for example the Core Strategy.

3.16 For detailed information about each site see Appendix 1 at the end of this document. Map 1 in Appendix 1 shows the spatial distribution of sites in Greater Manchester. Map 2 shows the spatial distribution of sites with key locational criteria.

Site/Area Allocations

Policy 5

Area Allocations

Applications for waste management developments within areas identified in this policy will be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that:

- i. the proposal meets the requirements of the Waste Plan, relevant Core Strategy and other relevant national and local planning policy; and
- ii. the development will result in the highest practicable level of recycling and recovery of materials, in line with the principle of the waste hierarchy.

The following areas are identified as suitable for built waste management facilities in line with the waste facility types listed below and on accompanying site profiles in (Appendix 1).

Table 9

Area Reference	Area Name	Authority	Waste Facility Type											
			'Open' Facilities		'Enclosed' Facilities									
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I			
BU1	Dummers Lane EGA, Radcliffe	Bury			✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
BU3	Pilsworth Industrial Estate	Bury			✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
BU4	Part of Fernhill EGA	Bury			✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Site/Area Allocations

Area Reference	Area Name	Authority	Waste Facility Type															
			'Open' Facilities		'Enclosed' Facilities													
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I							
SL3	Cobden Street	Salford	✓		✓					✓			✓					✓
SL6	Oakhill Industrial Estate	Salford			✓					✓				✓				✓
SL12	Ashtons Field	Salford			✓					✓				✓				✓
ST4	Green Lane Industrial Estate	Stockport			✓					✓				✓				✓
ST6	Whitefield Road Industrial Estate	Stockport			✓					✓				✓				✓
ST7	Bredbury Industrial Estate (north)	Stockport			✓					✓				✓				✓
ST8	Bredbury Industrial Estate (south)	Stockport			✓					✓				✓				✓
TA3a	Shepley Industrial Estate	Tameside			✓					✓				✓				✓

Site/Area Allocations

Area Reference	Area Name	Authority	Waste Facility Type										
			'Open' Facilities			'Enclosed' Facilities							
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I		
TR17	Land at Trafford Park	Trafford			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TR18a	Carrington Area: Part A- Partington Wharfside	Trafford	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TR18b	Carrington Area: Part B-Shell Site, Common Lane, Carrington	Trafford			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
TR18c	Carrington Area: Part C: Carrington Vehicle Storage Works	Trafford			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
W1a	Miry Lane Employment Area	Wigan	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
W8a	Ince Moss Junction Sidings, Cemetery Road	Wigan			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
W13a	Martland Park	Wigan			✓	✓ ²	✓ ²	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹ See SL2 Area Profile within Appendix 1: Area Profiles

Site/Area Allocations

² If the new link to junction 26 of the M6 proposed in the Wigan Core Strategy is developed in the future, Conventional Thermal Treatment and Advanced Thermal Treatment would potentially be suitable.

3 Site/Area Allocations

Reasoned Justification

3.17 The purpose of Policy 5 is to provide additional choice to developers/investors, particularly for new, unidentified waste management technologies. Policy 4 makes provision for the waste management facilities to meet the capacity identified by the Plan.

3.18 The areas listed in Policy 5 were identified following an extensive site search and appraisal process (see Evidence Base: Site Search Methodology). In summary, this process began by exploring a number of sources of land use information to identify land which was potentially suitable for waste uses. This land was then assessed against a list of exclusionary criteria and through site visits. A Sustainability Appraisal was conducted on each site to establish how it performed against a series of environmental, economic and social factors. Those sites deemed to perform badly in terms of their sustainability were eliminated.

3.19 The types of waste management facility that would be suitable in a particular area are listed in Policy 5. Some areas will only be suitable for enclosed waste management facilities that look similar to other industrial buildings. Other areas may be able to accommodate open waste management facilities, e.g. construction and demolition waste yards. It is important that any waste management facility is compatible with the surrounding land uses. A key to the waste facility type can be found in Key to Waste Facility Types.

3.20 The Waste Plan recognises that new waste management technologies, not listed in Table 7 'Key to Waste Facility Types', may be proposed on allocated areas. Proposals for waste management technologies not listed will be assessed against relevant Waste Plan policies and policies in other relevant documents, for example the Core Strategy. Development on allocated areas will be subject to planning permission. The area profiles (Appendix 1) highlight constraints which will need to be overcome prior to granting of planning permission.

3.21 In providing a flexible approach to waste management, the allocation of areas aims to supplement the allocation of sites particularly to accommodate new, unidentified waste management technologies. As the likely future number of new technology facilities, if any, is unknown at this time, and development is expected to come forward on discrete sites within the area allocations, it has not been possible to apply the sequential test to these areas as set out in PPS25: Development and Flood Risk.

3.22 Applications for built waste management facilities which come forward within an area allocation must demonstrate the sequential approach to site selection as set out within PPS25. The preparation of the Waste Plan has already identified that the areas allocated under Policy 5 are the only areas suitable for waste management facilities within the Plan area. Therefore the sequential test need only consider the other areas in Policy 5 and other sites in the particular area in which the application site is located. The area profiles identify the types of waste management facility identified as suitable for each area (see Appendix 1), these are identified within

Site/Area Allocations

PPS25 as less vulnerable uses. The sequential test carried out by an applicant should therefore direct development towards lower flood risk land within an area. The only land excluded from waste management development, as advised by PPS25, is land within Flood Zones 3b.

3.23 For detailed information on each area, see Appendix 1 at the end of this document which also shows the spatial distribution of areas in Greater Manchester. Map 2 shows the spatial distribution of areas with key locational criteria.

Site Allocation: Residual Waste Disposal Facilities

Meeting the need for inert residual waste disposal

3.24 The Waste Plan does not identify sites for inert residual waste disposal, although the Needs Assessment identifies a future capacity gap of 98,000 tonnes per annum in 2015, rising to 271,000 tonnes per annum in 2031. This approach assumes that the capacity gap identified in the Needs Assessment will be met through other ways, which is why no specific inert residual waste disposal sites are identified⁽¹⁷⁾. Inert waste can be deposited to land to achieve a variety of positive outcomes. The other methods are:

- Disposal of inert waste at 'exempt' sites;
- Use of inert material for engineering and daily cover in non-hazardous landfills;
- Alteration of ground levels using inert waste, for example, landscaping and agricultural improvements, regeneration schemes, equestrian facilities; and
- Quarry restoration.

Policy 6

Inert residual waste disposal

Applications for inert residual waste disposal will be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that:

- i. The proposal meets the requirements of the Waste Plan, relevant Core Strategy and other relevant national and local planning policy, including the requirement to move waste up the hierarchy; and
- ii. The proposal contributes to the Waste Plan aim and objectives.

17 Further information can be found in 'Approach to Meeting the Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) Disposal Capacity Gap' which can be found <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk>.

3 Site/Area Allocations

Meeting the need for residual hazardous waste disposal

3.25 From 2024 onwards, there will be a capacity requirement of 68,000 tonnes per annum for residual hazardous waste arising in Greater Manchester requiring disposal. Hazardous disposal facilities in the North West are predominantly required for polluted soils, air pollution control/ combustion residues and asbestos waste. Growth in hazardous waste from air pollution/combustion residues is likely to happen over the plan period however the North West has a facility which is both of regional and national significance.

3.26 The disposal of hazardous waste residues is generally provided through specialised sites of national/regional strategic significance. There are two dedicated hazardous disposal facilities in the North West: the Minosus deep mine disposal in Winsford, Cheshire (restricted wastes) and White Moss in Skelmersdale, Lancashire. In addition to these, there are five landfill sites in the North West with dedicated cells for the acceptance of stable, non-reactive hazardous waste, which are primarily for asbestos waste.

3.27 No potential hazardous disposal sites were submitted through the 'call for sites' exercises, nor have industry or landowners come forward with such sites during targeted workshop sessions. However, any potential extension at Pilsworth South, Bury is likely to contain a cell for the disposal of stable, non-reactive hazardous waste, principally asbestos.

3.28 Should planning applications for hazardous residual waste disposal facilities come forward during the lifetime of the Plan, they will be assessed against policies in the Waste Plan and other relevant policies. Due to the specialised nature of hazardous waste disposal facilities, it is recognised that they can be of regional and national importance. Current data ⁽¹⁸⁾ indicates that existing infrastructure for hazardous waste in the North West is sufficient to meet current levels of production. Therefore, it is recognised that some waste will need to be exported outside Greater Manchester for disposal.

Meeting the need for non-hazardous residual waste disposal

3.29 There is a need for future non-hazardous residual waste disposal capacity from 2011. Given the difficulties faced by Greater Manchester in identifying potential new sites for landfill, extensions to existing non-hazardous landfill offer the greatest potential for new landfill capacity.

3.30 There are three non-hazardous landfills currently accepting waste in Greater Manchester: Pilsworth South on the Bury/Rochdale border; Highmoor in Oldham; and Whitehead on the Salford/Wigan border. Whilst an extension permitted at Pilsworth South in 2011 means that there will be some capacity for landfilling in Greater Manchester throughout the Plan period, this will result in provision of only

Site/Area Allocations

half of the annual non hazardous residual waste capacity required between 2015-2027. Unless new permissions are granted, Greater Manchester will be unable to provide sufficient non-hazardous landfill capacity after 2015.

3.31 A study to identify potential sites to meet the capacity gap for the disposal of non-hazardous waste revealed that there are limited options in Greater Manchester. This is because Greater Manchester is a relatively densely populated urban area and finding suitable sites for waste disposal of the size required, and which would not have unacceptable impacts on residents or the environment, is very difficult.

3.32 The amount of waste deposited at non-hazardous landfill has declined in recent years. Regionally, it has declined from over 7 million tonnes per annum to fewer than 5 million tonnes per annum, a decline of more than 30% over 4 years. The 2008 study 'Nationally, Regionally and Sub-Regionally Significant Waste Management Facilities' by Urban Mines⁽¹⁹⁾ suggests that a combination of policy, legislation and economic factors point to a continuation of this trend and an accelerated reduction in the future need for non-hazardous landfill.

Site Allocation: Non-hazardous Residual Waste Disposal

3.33 The identified future need for non-hazardous residual waste disposal in Greater Manchester will be met through existing disposal sites until capacity is no longer available and, where acceptable, allocating extensions to existing sites before allocating new sites for non-hazardous landfill. The site search for potential non-hazardous residual waste disposal sites undertaken as part of the preparation of the Waste plan failed to identify any potential new sites. Therefore, allocations are based on extensions to existing sites brought forward by industry and landowners because these have capacity and are the only deliverable and realistic options available. The detail of this process can be found within the accompanying 'Site Search Methodology' document available at <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk>.

3.34 Notwithstanding the difficulty in identifying new sites for residual waste disposal and their stringent locational requirements, the two sites allocated for residual waste disposal perform well in relation to the Waste Plan's spatial approach.

19 Available from
http://www.4nw.org.uk/downloads/documents/nov_08/ps_1225880831_Nationally_Regional_and_Sub.pdf

3 Site/Area Allocations

Policy 7

Non-hazardous residual waste disposal

Applications for non-hazardous residual waste disposal on sites allocated in the Waste Plan and consistent with the plan provision totals set out in Future Waste Management Requirements will only be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that:

- i. The proposal meets the requirements of the Waste Plan, relevant Core Strategy and other relevant national and local planning policy; and
- ii. The proposal meets the relevant requirements of Development Management Policy 8,9 and 10 in the Waste Plan; and
- iii. The proposal complies with Waste Plan Objective 2, that is, allowing for the highest level recycling and recovery of materials practicable in line with the adopted Scenario 2 of the Needs Assessment.

Priority will be given to extending existing non-hazardous residual waste disposal facilities over new landfill/landraise, unless it is demonstrated by the applicant that the new landfill/landraise would have fewer social and environmental impacts.

The following sites are allocated for extensions to existing landfill/landraise:

Table 10 Non-hazardous Residual Waste Disposal Allocations

Site Reference	Site Name	Type of Facility
BU11	Pilsworth North Quarry and Landfill	Residual non-hazardous waste disposal
W21	Whitehead Landfill	Residual non-hazardous waste disposal

See **Appendix 1** for detailed information on each site.

Development Management Policies

4 Development Management Policies

4.1 This section sets out the policies that will be used to assess planning applications for waste management development.

4.2 The Development Management policies in the Waste Plan only address waste specific issues. The Waste Plan forms part of a wider development framework and each Authority will prepare policies in their individual Local Development Frameworks common to all types of development. The Waste Plan should be used in conjunction with any other relevant policies when determining planning applications.

4.3 These policies will be used to determine planning applications for waste development on sites/areas identified in the Waste Plan or on any other land brought forward by developers for waste management purposes. Development management policies should always be read in conjunction with other relevant policies and supporting text, for example, Core Strategies.

4.4 The construction and operation of waste management facilities should not give rise to an unacceptable impact on any interest of acknowledged importance, including the amenity of residents and the local and wider environment. Applicants are required to submit sufficient information to enable the waste planning authority to assess the potential impact of the development proposal on all interests of acknowledged importance. Applicants are encouraged to contact the relevant Waste Planning Authority prior to submitting a planning application to discuss relevant matters.

4.5 The following topics could be relevant for a planning application for a waste management facility. Individual Districts will have their own Development Control checklist which should be used as the basis for preparing information to support a waste related planning application. However, they will be expected to submit information relating to - but not restricted to - issues such as:

- Protection of controlled waters
- Visual impact
- Nature conservation
- Historic environment and built heritage
- Flood Risk
- Traffic and access
- Air emissions
- Odours
- Vermin and birds
- Noise and vibration
- Litter
- Land instability
- Design
- Aviation safety
- Amenity
- Impact on infrastructure

4 Development Management Policies

4.6 Environmental, heritage and other designations change over time and developers are recommended to contact the relevant body to ensure they have the most recent information regarding designations.

Requirement for Combined Heat and Power

4.7 Combined Heat and Power (CHP) is a potentially carbon-efficient technology which utilises the heat generated by combustion for both electricity generation and the provision of steam for industrial processes, to provide hot water for heating buildings or used with specialised equipment for cooling buildings (e.g. in air conditioning). This significantly increases the overall thermal efficiency of the plant by a factor of about three.

4.8 In order to extract the maximum value from waste, proposals for conventional or advanced thermal treatment facilities are most efficient when they combine the production of heat (usually in the form of steam) with power (usually electricity). A typical electricity-only energy from waste facility achieves around 20% efficiency whereas CHP can achieve a 60% energy efficiency threshold but can exceed 70% at the point of use. Energy can also be recovered from other waste management facilities, for example, utilising biogas from anaerobic digestion plants, landfill gas, and may be capable of recovery from currently unknown future technologies.

4.9 CHP achieves greater efficiencies compared with facilities that do not make use of the heat but to be beneficial, there must be a need for both the heat and power generated by the facility. Since the CHP policy takes as its starting point the assumption that the maximum energy output should be achieved by any new waste management facility that has the potential to utilise biogas or energy from waste, this will mean that any applicant will have to demonstrate an existing or new user for the steam or heat offtake as well as a user or grid connection for the electricity generated. It will not be sufficient to demonstrate a user or grid connection for the electricity generated only. New developments may provide opportunities to incorporate CHP, therefore, in addition to considering linking to existing networks, developers should consider whether proposals for waste facilities generating CHP can be linked to opportunities in the Local Development Framework.

Development Management Policies

Policy 8

Requirement for Combined Heat and Power

Applications for waste management facilities that have the potential to utilise biogas or energy from waste fired technologies will be required to provide combined heat and power unless it can be demonstrated that this would prevent the development of waste management facilities that have the potential to deliver important waste infrastructure.

In cases where an applicant considers that it would not be feasible to provide combined heat and power it will be the responsibility of the applicant to clearly demonstrate the reasons for this position.

Reasoned Justification

4.10 The purpose of this policy is to ensure that applications for waste management facilities incorporate opportunities for sustainable energy recovery wherever practicable.

4.11 Tackling climate change is a key Government priority for the planning system and a critical new driver for waste management. In a supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 'Planning and Climate Change', the Government sets out how planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change by helping to shape places with lower carbon emissions that are resilient to climate change.

4.12 Most forms of waste represent a massively under-utilised resource for generating renewable energy as an alternative to importing hydrocarbon fuels⁽²⁰⁾. Policies for renewable energy in planning are set out by the Government in Planning Policy Statement 22, which says that Local Development Documents, such as the Waste Plan, should contain policies that promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources.

4.13 The Government's Waste Strategy 2007 states that 'recovering energy from waste which cannot sensibly be reused or recycled is an essential component of a well-balanced energy policy...'. .

4.14 Greater Manchester faces a challenge to build a low carbon economy and deliver decentralised energy. A study on how Greater Manchester could meet this challenge has been undertaken⁽²¹⁾. This study identified the use of decentralised

20 PPS22 states that renewable energy includes technologies such as energy from waste but this does not include energy from mass incineration of domestic waste

21 Decentralised Energy Planning Study June 2010 available from http://www.agma.gov.uk/planning_housing_commission

4 Development Management Policies

CHP as having the potential to provide heat and power to Greater Manchester. Policy 8 will therefore enable the Waste Plan to complement the Greater Manchester Energy Action Plan and District's energy policies when they are developed.

4.15 This policy will encourage the recovery of heat and energy over the recovery of just energy.

Restoration and Aftercare

4.16 Landfill and landraise operations are temporary in nature and require suitable restoration and aftercare in order to ensure an acceptable after-use of the site is established within an appropriate time frame. Sites can be restored to the same land-use prior to the development or one which provides a community or environmental benefit, for example, amenity, agriculture or nature conservation after-use. High-value uses such as industry may be suitable on land that has been restored using inert materials.

4.17 Considerations should be given to social, environmental and economic concerns in order to achieve the most appropriate after-use for a site. Opportunities for the restoration of landfill/ landraise to complement other plans and strategies, for example, contributing to Green Infrastructure, should be explored. Landfill/landraise can potentially have a long-term impact on landscape and proposals for landfill/landraise should seek to minimise adverse impacts on landscape. The use of restored land will not be limited to certain types but will be determined by site specific, social, environmental and economic conditions.

4.18 Restoration and aftercare arrangements will compliment and be consistent with any such requirements in the regime for Environmental Permits.

Policy 9

Restoration and Aftercare

Applications for landfill/landraise will be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that the site will be adequately restored, within an agreed time frame, to a satisfactory and beneficial after-use that is linked to opportunities and objectives within the Local Development Framework.

Reasoned Justification

4.19 The purpose of this policy is to ensure that landfill/landraise sites are restored and maintained satisfactorily to the benefit of communities.

Development Management Policies

Assessing applications for waste management facilities on unallocated sites

4.20 There are enough sites identified in the Waste Plan to meet the predicted future need for new waste management facilities, with additional flexibility provided through the identification of areas. A robust site identification process forms part of the evidence base.

4.21 However, there may be instances where advances in waste technologies are such that the allocated sites/areas do not meet the technical requirements of a proposed waste management facility, or where changes to the availability of sites results in proposals for waste management facilities on new sites coming forward.

4.22 For example, the allocated sites/areas might be too small for the proposed development, the development may need to be located near a specific waste producer, the site was not available when the Waste Plan was being prepared, or the facility may need to be located near to a user of heat.

4.23 This policy is in line with PPS10 which states that planning applications on unallocated sites should be considered favourably when the proposal is consistent with national and local policy. The proposal should not prejudice the movement up the waste hierarchy, that is, the proposal should not result in more waste being managed lower down the hierarchy than is necessary, in line with PPS 10 and Waste Strategy 2007.

4.24 Proposals for waste management development on unallocated sites would be expected to fit within the Waste Plan Spatial Strategy. All allocated waste sites and other sites considered during Waste Plan preparation, were assessed against the criteria listed below and proposals for waste management facilities on unallocated sites would be expected to meet the same assessment criteria:

- Impact on communities
- Protection of water resources and managing flood risk
- Land instability
- Landscape and visual intrusion
- Green Belt and strategic gaps
- Nature conservation
- Historic environment and built heritage
- Traffic and access
- Air emissions, including dust
- Impact on amenity
- Aircraft hazard
- Agricultural land
- Cumulative impacts
- Accessibility and sustainable transport
- Existing waste management uses
- Co-location and compatible land uses
- Efficient use of land

4 Development Management Policies

- Potential for combined heat and power generation
- Potential land use conflict
- Land ownership
- Planning history
- Water supply and wastewater treatment

4.25 Any proposals for waste management facilities on unallocated sites will be subject to the same HRA Screening as Waste Plan site/area allocations. This is based on Environment Agency guidance and indicative buffer zones for different waste management facilities and qualifying features of European Designated Sites. These buffer zones are as indicated in the HRA Screening Buffer Zone Table (Appropriate Assessment Table 6).

Policy 10

Unallocated Sites

Applications for waste management facilities on unallocated sites will be permitted where the applicant can demonstrate that:

- The proposal fits within the spatial strategy set out in the Waste Plan and contributes to the Waste Plan aim and objectives; and
- The proposal meets the same assessment criteria as allocated sites.

Reasoned Justification

4.26 The purpose of this policy is to provide a positive and flexible approach to the delivery of waste management facilities, allowing for emerging technologies to come forward and future waste management facilities to be appropriately located.

Safeguarding

4.27 PPS10 says that planning authorities should consider the likely impact of proposed non-waste related development on existing waste management facilities and on sites allocated for waste management. If a proposal would prejudice the implementation of the waste strategy in the development plan, consideration should be given to how the proposal could be amended to make it acceptable, or, where this is not practicable, to refusing planning permission. Not all existing waste management facilities will be worthy of safeguarding and therefore existing sites should be tested against the criteria set out in PPS10 to determine whether or not they should be safeguarded.

Development Management Policies

Safeguarding Sites Allocated in the Waste Plan for Waste Management and for the Delivery of the Municipal Waste Management Strategies

4.28 This policy relates to applications for non-waste development which could be considered as "sensitive receptors" on completion, on or adjacent to a site allocated for waste management facilities or sites required for the delivery of the Municipal Waste Management Strategies. Sensitive receptors include residential development, schools, hospitals and business uses that could be affected by dust, for example food processing plants or pharmaceutical manufacturing. The term 'adjacent' is set out in relation to sites identified for Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Advanced Thermal Treatment (ATT), Conventional Thermal Treatment (CTT), Gasification and Pyrolysis and refers to a waste consultation area of 250m from the allocated site or facility required for the delivery of the Municipal Waste Management Strategies. In the case of ATT, CTT, Gasification and Pyrolysis, although housing or sensitive uses in such proximity should generally be avoided, this would depend on the scale and environmental performance standards of any facility, particularly when part of a combined heat and power district heating scheme.

4.29 With regards to sites required or allocated for all other uses, there will be no waste consultation area because potential impacts can be contained within the site boundary.

4.30 This policy relates to applications for non-waste development within 250m of sites allocated for hazardous landfill, non-hazardous landfill or open windrow composting or required for these uses for the delivery of the Municipal Waste Management Strategies. This is in line with advice provided by the Environment Agency who adopt a precautionary approach when considering the impact of air emissions (bioaerosols) on health.

Safeguarding Allocated Sites

4.31 Sites allocated in the Waste Plan for future waste development are essential for the implementation of the spatial strategy.

4.32 Waste management facilities have an important role to play in ensuring that our communities are sustainable. However, it may be difficult to find appropriate sites to locate them with issues relating to hydrology, geology, access, public amenity and proximity to other land uses, amongst others, to consider. In addition, waste management is a relatively 'low value' land use and sites are therefore vulnerable to redevelopment for higher end uses. Losing these sites to other types of development, e.g. housing, could impact on waste recycling, diversion and recovery rates and result in a widening of the capacity gap.

4.33 The sites allocated in the Waste Plan have been appraised in terms of sustainability, ability to meet the identified capacity requirement and how the site fits with the spatial strategy. This means that, based on all the information known at the

4 Development Management Policies

time of site selection, these are the most appropriate sites for future waste management in Greater Manchester. It is, therefore, important that the Waste Plan safeguards sites allocated in the Waste Plan for waste management purposes.

Safeguarding Allocated Areas

4.34 Areas allocated in the Waste Plan as suitable for waste management are not included in the safeguarding policy because they are likely to be suitable for a range of industrial or employment uses, not just waste uses. Areas have not been safeguarded for waste uses because this might restrict the development of the area for other employment or industrial uses.

Safeguarding Sites required for the delivery of the Municipal Waste Management Strategies

4.35 This policy should be read in conjunction with the Municipal Waste Management Strategies. Sites required for the delivery of these strategies are vital in helping Greater Manchester meet strict European targets on the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill. This approach is in line with guidance on determining planning applications as set out in paragraph 33 of PPS10.

4.36 The Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority (GMWDA) is responsible for managing the disposal of all municipal waste produced by nine authorities of Greater Manchester (excluding Wigan). A 25 year recycling and waste management contract has been let to a consortium between Viridor and John Laing Infrastructure who will recycle, recover or dispose of the waste on behalf of the GMWDA, as part of a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) process. The contract is based upon GMWDA's Municipal Waste Management Strategy which has been jointly prepared by the nine authorities who collect the waste.

4.37 The list of facilities that will be safeguarded through the Waste Plan is identified in Policy 11 and accompanying Table 14.

4.38 As part of the PFI contract, a combined heat and power facility, at Ineos Chlor in Runcorn, will handle 325,000 tonnes per annum of pre-treated waste (refuse derived fuel) arising in Greater Manchester. This facility, which received planning permission in 2008, is an Energy from Waste facility with overall capacity to accept 750,000 tonnes of refuse derived fuel per annum.

4.39 Wigan Waste Disposal Authority has contracts for the treatment and disposal of its waste up to 2013. Contracts are currently being developed to ensure treatment and disposal of waste after the current contract expires. The Council is commencing the procurement of strategic infrastructure to meet landfill diversion targets with a likely requirement to manage in excess of 210,000 tonnes of municipal solid waste per year by 2039.

4.40 The list of facilities identified to deliver Wigan's Municipal Waste Management Strategy that will be safeguarded through the Waste Plan is identified in Policy 11 and accompanying Table 15. Sites listed in Tables 11 and 12 are identified on Map

Development Management Policies

3: Sites for Delivering the Greater Manchester Municipal Waste Management Strategy and Wigan's Municipal Waste Management Strategy. Policy 11 'Safeguarding of sites allocated for waste management in the Waste Plan and safeguarding of sites required for the delivery of the Municipal Waste Management Strategies.'

Policy 11

Safeguarding of sites allocated for waste management in the Waste Plan and safeguarding of sites required for the delivery of the Municipal Waste Management Strategies.

When determining applications for non-waste development on a site specifically identified for waste management, either as part of this Development Plan Document through Policy 4 or as part of an approved Municipal Waste Management Strategy, regard will be had to any potential adverse impact the proposed development might have on the future of the site as a location for waste management and thus on the Waste Plan's aim and objectives.

When determining applications for non-waste development within a distance that could affect the potential for waste use on a site, regard will be had to any potential adverse impact the proposed development might have on the future of the site as a location for waste management and thus on the Waste Plan's aim and objectives.

If a development is likely to have an unacceptable impact on the future of the site as a location for waste management it will be refused, unless it is demonstrated (by the applicant) that there is no longer a need for the allocated site as a location for waste management or there is an overriding need for the non-waste development in that location.

The sites in Table 11 'Sites identified for the purposes of delivering the Greater Manchester Municipal Waste Management Strategy' are required for the implementation of the Recycling and Waste Management Contract and will be safeguarded from other types of development.

The sites in Table 12 'Sites identified for the purposes of delivering Wigan's Municipal Waste Management Strategy' are required for the delivery of Wigan's Municipal Waste Management Strategy and will be safeguarded from other types of development.

Reasoned Justification

4.41 The purpose of this policy is to safeguard sites allocated for waste uses in the Waste Plan and those sites required for the delivery of the Municipal Waste Management Strategies and to protect against potential future conflict with incompatible uses.

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Table 11 Sites identified for the purposes of delivering the Greater Manchester Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Map 3 Reference	Site Name	Authority	Facility Type
1	Hurstwood Court, Raikes Lane Industrial Estate	Bolton	Household Waste Recycling Centre
2	Nightingale Farm, Blackrod	Bolton	Household Waste Recycling Centre
3	Raikes Lane	Bolton	Transfer Loading Station and existing Thermal Recovery Facility
4	Salford Road, Over Hulton	Bolton	In-Vessel Composting
5	Union Road, Tonge Moor	Bolton	Household Waste Recycling Centre
6	Cemetery Road, Radcliffe	Bury	Household Waste Recycling Centre
7	Drinkwater Park, Prestwich	Bury	Household Waste Recycling Centre
8	Every Street (Fernhill)	Bury	Transfer Loading Station, Green Waste Shredding and Household Waste Recycling Centre
9	Longley Lane, Sharston	Manchester	Mechanical Biological Treatment, Household Waste Recycling Centre, Green Waste Shredding and Materials Recovery Facility
10	Reliance Street, Newton Heath	Manchester	Mechanical Biological Treatment and Household Waste Recycling Centre
11	Sandfold Lane, Levenshulme	Manchester	Household Waste Recycling Centre
12	Arkwright Street	Oldham	Mechanical Biological Treatment and Household Waste Recycling Centre
13	Beal Hey, Chandos Street, Shaw	Oldham	Household Waste Recycling Centre

Development Management Policies

Map 3 Reference	Site Name	Authority	Facility Type
14	Waithlands, Chichester Street	Rochdale	In-Vessel Composting, Transfer Loading Station and Household Waste Recycling Centre
15	Peel Lane, Heywood	Rochdale	Household Waste Recycling Centre
16	Spring Vale, Middleton	Rochdale	Household Waste Recycling Centre
17	Boysnope Wharf, Irlam	Salford	Household Waste Recycling Centre
18	Cobden Street, Brindle Heath	Salford	Mechanical Biological Treatment, Transfer Loading Station and Household Waste Recycling Centre
19	Lester Road, Little Hulton	Salford	Household Waste Recycling Centre
20	Lumns Lane, Clifton	Salford	Household Waste Recycling Centre
21	Adswood Road, Adswood	Stockport	Household Waste Recycling Centre
22	Bredbury Parkway, Bredbury	Stockport	In-Vessel Composting, Transfer Loading Station, Mechanical Biological Treatment and Household Waste Recycling Centre
23	Rosehill, Railway Road, Marple	Stockport	Household Waste Recycling Centre
24	Ash Road, Droylsden	Tameside	Household Waste Recycling Centre
25	Bayley Street, Stalybridge	Tameside	Transfer Loading Station and Household Waste Recycling Centre
26	Chester Road, Stretford	Trafford	Household Waste Recycling Centre
27	Nash Road, Trafford Park	Trafford	In-Vessel Composting

4 Development Management Policies

Map 3 Reference	Site Name	Authority	Facility Type
28	Sinderland Road, Altrincham	Trafford	Household Waste Recycling Centre

Table 12 Sites identified for the purposes of delivering Wigan's Municipal Waste Management Strategy

Map 3 Reference	Site Name	Authority	Facility Type
29	Slag Lane, Leigh	Wigan	Household Waste Recycling Centre
30	Chanters Industrial Estate, Arley Way, Atherton	Wigan	Household Waste Recycling Centre

Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity

4.42 It would not be appropriate to safeguard all existing waste management facilities. Their location could be due to historic reasons rather than being located in the most sustainable place, or the existing sites might not suit the needs of new waste management technologies. Therefore, the Waste Plan safeguards existing capacity rather than specifying particular sites.

Policy 12

Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity

Applications for non-waste uses on sites with a permitted waste use will be permitted where it is demonstrated (by the applicant) that there is no longer a need for the facility, that the capacity will be met elsewhere in Greater Manchester, or that there is an overriding need for the non-waste development in that location.

Reasoned Justification

4.43 The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the existing waste management capacity in Greater Manchester is maintained. This is important because the predicted future need for additional waste management capacity is based on the existing baseline capacity. Therefore, as an example, if existing facilities were lost and the capacity not replaced elsewhere, this would result in additional waste requiring management.

Monitoring and Implementation

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Monitoring

Introduction

5.1 The purpose of monitoring the Waste Plan is to ensure that the performance of the Plan can be assessed against its Aim and Objectives. Responsibility for monitoring lies with the Waste Planning Authorities, and whilst detail has yet to be agreed, it is likely that Greater Manchester Geological Unit will provide technical support to collect baseline data on the targets and indicators.

5.2 There are references to monitoring throughout the Waste Plan in policies in the Chapters on Future Waste Management Requirements, Site and Area Allocations and Development Management. This section deals with overall aspects of monitoring and provides a comprehensive and consistent structure for assessing the Plan's progress in the form of a table for each of the Plan's policies. These tables contain targets which are linked to the relevant strategic objectives from Chapter 1 'Aim and Objectives'.

Timing and reporting of monitoring

5.3 Monitoring of the policies and allocations in the Waste Plan will be carried out annually. This will highlight the performance of all policies and allocations and include recommended actions where targets are not met. The outcome of this monitoring will be set out as part of individual district council's Annual Monitoring Reports.

5.4 It is proposed that the Needs Assessment, as a key evidence base document for the Waste Plan policies, is reviewed every two years during the lifespan of the Waste Plan to take account of any new facilities permitted as well as those which have ceased to operate or applied for a change of use which may impact upon the capacity gap. This will ensure that the future capacity gap is monitored and the results can be fed into any review of the Waste Plan to ensure it is as up to date as possible.

5.5 PPS 10 requires Plans to be reviewed every 5 years. The monitoring framework set out in this Chapter will provide key information on whether the Waste Plan needs to be reviewed.

Choice of indicators

5.6 Indicators have been chosen which provide a consistent basis for monitoring the performance of the Waste Plan against its aims, objectives and key policies. The indicators include National Indicators (developed by the Department for Communities and Local Government) and Core Output Indicators (which are recommended for local authorities in monitoring the performance of their own local development frameworks) - see Table 13 'Monitoring National and Core Output Indicators through the Waste Plan'. Finally, specific targets have been developed to monitor the policies of the Waste Plan - see the remaining tables in this section.

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National Indicators

Table 13 Monitoring National and Core Output Indicators through the Waste Plan

Indicator	What will be measured	Target	Links with Waste Plan
NI 191	Reduction in residual waste per household	Progressive increase year on year	Objectives 1 & 2, Policy 2
NI 192	Increase in percentage of household waste sent for re-use, recycling and composting	Progressive increase year on year	Objective 2
NI 193	Percentage of municipal solid waste landfilled	Meeting targets set within Municipal Waste Management Strategies (set out within Chapter 2)	Objective 2
NI 185	Contribution made by MSW management to CO ₂ reduction from local authority activities	Year on year reduction	Objective 3, Policy 8
NI 186	Contribution made by sustainable waste management to per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions in local authority area	Year on year reduction	Objective 3, Policies 1 & 8
Core Output Indicators W1	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority	As per annual capacity requirements set out within Policies 1, 2 & 3.	Objectives 1, 2, 5, Policies 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5
Core Output Indicator W2	Amount of municipal waste arisings managed by waste management types and waste planning authority	Annual figures available from Waste Disposal Authorities	Objectives 1, 2, & 5
Core Output Indicator E3	Contribution made by the waste management sector to the amount of renewable energy generation by installed		Objective 3, Policies 1 & 8

Monitoring and Implementation

Indicator	What will be measured	Target	Links with Waste Plan
	capacity (including heat and electrical energy recovered)		

5.7 Definitions of terms used in the monitoring tables throughout the rest of this chapter are set out in Table 16.

Table 14 What does the information in the monitoring table mean?

Target	Variance	What happens beyond variance?
This column contains the target for the policy. For example, the capacity of waste facilities required throughout the Plan period, as set out within Policies 1, 2 and 3 in Chapter 2 'Future Waste Management Requirements'	This column contains guidance on the extent to which variation from the proposed target is acceptable. The variance identifies 'trigger points' where action may be necessary to address variations from the proposed performance.	This column contains information on the implications of a variation that goes beyond a 'trigger point' in actual performance and what action is likely to be necessary.

Table 15 Monitoring of Policy 1: Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery Capacity (implements objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8).

Target (2012-2027)	Variance	What happens beyond variance
Year: Capacity required 2010: 53,000 2011: 112,000 2012: 170,000 2013: 230,000 2014: 291,000 2015: 351,000 2016: 353,000 2017-2027: 354,000	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question.	<p>Implications of more capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport costs of importing waste attracted by spare capacity • Potential discouragement of waste being dealt with at a higher level in the waste hierarchy <p>Implications of less capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement of additional waste into landfill. • Individual sites within Greater Manchester may fill up faster. • Need to transport waste to sites in neighbouring authorities.

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Target (2012-2027)	Variance	What happens beyond variance
		<p>Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring forward date of next Needs Assessment to see whether levels of arisings are influencing variance in provision.

Table 16 Monitoring of Policy 2: Non hazardous Waste: Disposal (implements objectives 1, 2, 8).

Target (2012-2027)	Variance	What happens beyond variance
<p>Year: Capacity required</p> <p>2012: 425,000</p> <p>2013: 741,000</p> <p>2014: 950,000</p> <p>2015: 1,399,000</p> <p>2016: 1,827,000</p> <p>2017: 2,234,000</p> <p>2018: 2,618,000</p> <p>2019: 2,979,000</p> <p>2020: 3,336,000</p> <p>2021: 3,692,000</p> <p>2022: 4,048,000</p>	<p>Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question.</p>	<p>Implications of more capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport costs of importing waste attracted by spare capacity Potential discouragement of waste being dealt with at a higher level in the waste hierarchy <p>Implications of less capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual sites within Greater Manchester may fill up faster. Need to transport waste to sites in neighbouring authorities. <p>Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring forward date of next Needs Assessment to see whether levels of arisings are influencing variance in provision.

Monitoring and Implementation

Target (2012-2027)	Variance	What happens beyond variance
2023: 4,404,000		
2024: 4,792,000		
2025: 5,179,000		
2026: 5,566,000		
2027: 5,952,000		

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Table 17 Monitoring of Policy 3: Hazardous Waste: Disposal Capacity (implements objectives 1, 2, 8).

Target (2012-2027)	Variance	What happens beyond variance
2012-2023: No additional capacity needed	Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question	Implications of more capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport costs of importing waste attracted by spare capacity • Potential discouragement of waste being dealt with at a higher level in the waste hierarchy Implications of less capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual sites within Greater Manchester may fill up faster. • Need to transport waste to sites in neighbouring authorities. Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring forward date of next Needs Assessment to see whether levels of arisings are influencing variance in provision.
2024: 68,000		
2025: 136,000		
2026: 204,000		
2027:272,000		

Table 18 Monitoring of Policy 4: Site Allocations (implements objectives 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

Target(s)	Variance	What happens beyond variance
Planning permission is only granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission / demonstrate the highest level of recycling.	Action Assess whether the proposed development is critical to achieving the Plan's objectives.

Monitoring and Implementation

Table 19 Monitoring of Policy 5: Area Allocations (implements objectives 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

Target(s)	Variance	What happens beyond variance
Planning permission is granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission / demonstrate the highest level of recycling.	Action Assess whether the proposed development is critical to achieving the Plan's objectives.

Table 20 Monitoring of Policy 6: Residual Waste Disposal (implements objectives 2, 6, 7).

Target(s)	Variance	What happens beyond variance
Planning permission is granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission / demonstrate the highest level of recycling.	Action Assess whether the proposed development is critical to achieving the Plan's objectives.

Table 21 Monitoring of Policy 7: Non Hazardous Residual Waste Disposal (implements objectives 2, 6, 7)

Target(s)	Variance	What happens beyond variance
Planning permission is granted for developments identified as appropriate in the Waste Plan. The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications granted permission / demonstrate the highest level of recycling.	Action Assess whether the proposed development is critical to achieving the Plan's objectives.

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Table 22 Monitoring of Policy 8: Requirement for Combined Heat and Power (implements objective 2, 3, 4, 5)

Target	Variance	What happens beyond variance
Eligible energy recovery facilities generate heat and energy.	Less than 75%	Feedback into review of Plan, current industry practice and government guidance

Table 23 Monitoring of Policy 9: Restoration and Aftercare (implements objectives 6, 7)

Target	Variance	What happens beyond variance
Restoration and aftercare will be carried out in accordance with Annex A of MPG7 to meet standards required by Defra for restoration to agriculture, Forestry Commission Bulletin 110 for restoration to forestry and Natural England for restoration to nature conservation.	Non compliance with the standards	Consideration of enforcement action

Table 24 Monitoring of Policy 10: Unallocated Sites (implements objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

Target	Variance	What happens beyond variance
Planning permission is granted for developments which contribute to achieving the Waste Plan and take place on sites considered appropriate by the Plan.	Less than 100% of applications granted permission.	Assess whether the proposed development is critical to achieving the Plan's objectives.
HRA Screening is applied to applications for waste management facilities on unallocated sites and site based mitigation is implemented where appropriate.	Less than 100% of appropriate applications apply HRA Screening.	Pathways of effects to European sites must be avoided. Action - Planning applications without an HRA Screening report would be refused for inadequate evidence

Monitoring and Implementation

Table 25 Monitoring of Policy 11: Safeguarding of Allocated Sites (implements objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8).

Target	Variance	What happens beyond variance
Sites of key importance for the achievement of the Waste Plan are retained	100% of sites retained	Assess whether the proposed lost site is critical to achieving the Plan's objectives.

Table 26 Monitoring of Policy 12: Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity (implements objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8).

Target	Variance	What happens beyond variance
Sites of key importance for the achievement of the Waste Plan are retained	100% of sites retained	Assess whether the proposed lost site is critical to achieving the Plan's objectives.

Table 27 Monitoring of Scenario 2 of the Needs Assessment

Target	Variance	What happens beyond variance
Achievement of Scenario 2 targets: 100% of the recyclable C&I waste going to landfill is recycled, 50% of the possibly recyclable C&I waste is recycled and 25% remaining used for energy recovery by 2015	Year specific targets not achieved. 2015 target not achieved	Investigate and identify reasons for not achieving targets e.g. issue over provision of new facilities or waste exported to facilities elsewhere. Identify next steps to achievement target. i.e. liaise with industry to identify why facilities have not come forward

Implementation

Introduction

5.8 No plan making process is worthwhile unless it leads to action on the ground. The implementation of the Waste Plan policies are designed to ensure that the Aim and Objectives of the Waste Plan are met. This section identifies the mechanism by which the Waste Plan's proposals will be achieved and the stakeholder responsible.

5.9 *Key Implementors*

5 Monitoring and Implementation

5.10 Implementation of the Waste Plan, that is the construction and operation of waste management facilities, will fall to several parties including waste planning authorities, Manchester and Wigan Waste Disposal Authorities as well as the Environment Agency, landowners and the private waste industry.

5.11 The primary responsibility for implementation of policies lies with the **local planning authorities** through the planning process. Once adopted the Waste Plan policies and allocations will become part of the Local Development Framework of each of the ten Greater Manchester Planning Authorities. Planning decisions on waste management facilities and development likely to have an impact on Waste Plan allocations must be consistent with Core Strategies and other Development Plan Documents.

5.12 **Landowners** have a role in putting forward suitable sites for waste management proposals.

5.13 The **ten Waste Collection Authorities, Manchester and Wigan Waste Disposal Authorities and the waste industry** in general will need to optimise waste collection and recycling systems, promote waste minimisation and develop new waste management infrastructure to meet the needs of the sub region.

5.14 The **waste industry** have been involved in the preparation of the Plan from the start of the process. Key players include Biffa, Sita, Veolia, Viridor and WRG. This has included 6 formal 'call for sites' exercises and one-to-one meetings. They have the role of initiating, constructing and operating waste management facilities in accordance with the Waste Plan.

5.15 The **Environment Agency** has a two-fold role in terms of promoting waste minimisation and in regulating and monitoring how each facility is operated and managed via the Environmental Permitting System.

Funding

5.16 For the nine Greater Manchester local authorities that comprise the Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority, the implementation and development of sites for the processing of Local Authority Collected Waste is being funded through a Private Finance Initiative, managed through a contract between Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority to Viridor Waste Ltd.

5.17 In Wigan the implementation and development of sites for managing Local Authority Collected Waste will be through a sole procurement programme. In the short term, Wigan's Local Authority Collected Waste continue to be managed by the current contractor.

5.18 It is anticipated that all other waste facilities required throughout the plan period will be funded by private commercial funding. As such, it is difficult to identify specific sources of funding or specific companies who will have responsibility for

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taking forward individual sites. To build confidence that the Waste Plan will be implemented, the whole plan making process has involved the waste industry from the start and has been influenced by their views on what can be delivered.

5.19 The following tables set out how policies in the Waste Plan will be implemented:

Table 28 Implementation of Policy 1: Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery (implements objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8).

Implementation Mechanism	Stakeholder responsible
Planning permission and subsequent development.	Local Planning Authority / Private landlord / Private waste industry / Waste disposal authority

Table 29 Implementation of Policy 2: Commercial and Industrial Waste: Disposal (implements objectives objectives 1, 2, 8).

Implementation Mechanism	Stakeholder responsible
Planning permission and subsequent development.	Local Planning Authority / Private landlord / Private waste industry / Waste disposal authority

Table 30 Implementation of Policy 3: Hazardous Waste: Disposal Capacity (implements objectives 1, 2, 8).

Implementation Mechanism	Stakeholder responsible
Planning permission and subsequent development.	Local Planning Authority / Private landlord / Private waste industry / Waste disposal authority

Table 31 Implementation of Policy 4: Site Allocations (implements objectives 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

Implementation Mechanism	Stakeholder responsible
Planning permission and subsequent development.	Local Planning Authority / Private landlord / Private waste industry / Waste disposal authority

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Table 32 Implementation of Policy 5: Area Allocations (implements objectives 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

Implementation Mechanism	Stakeholder responsible
Planning permission and subsequent development.	Local Planning Authority / Private landlord / Private waste industry / Waste disposal authority

Table 33 Implementation of Policy 6: Residual Waste Disposal (implements objectives 2, 6, 7)

Implementation Mechanism	Stakeholder responsible
Planning permission and subsequent development.	Local Planning Authority / Private landlord / Private waste industry / Waste disposal authority

Table 34 Implementation of Policy 7: Non Hazardous Residual Waste Disposal (implements objectives 2, 6, 7)

Implementation Mechanism	Stakeholder responsible
Planning permission and subsequent development.	Local Planning Authority / Private landlord / Private waste industry / Viridor/ Waste disposal authority

Table 35 Implementation of Policy 8: Requirement for Combined Heat and Power (implements objective 2, 3, 4, 5)

Implementation Mechanism	Stakeholder Responsible
Planning permission and subsequent development.	Local Planning Authority / Private landlord / Private waste industry / Waste disposal authority

Table 36 Implementation of Policy 9: Restoration and Aftercare (implements objectives 6, 7)

Implementation Mechanism	Stakeholder responsible
Conditions on planning permission and subsequent monitoring.	Local Planning Authority / Private waste industry / Waste disposal authority

Monitoring and Implementation

Table 37 Implementation of Policy 10: Unallocated Sites (implements objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

Implementation Mechanism	Stakeholder responsible
Planning permission and subsequent development.	Local Planning Authority / Private landlord / Private waste industry / Waste disposal authority

Table 38 Implementation of Policy 11: Safeguarding of Allocated Sites (implements objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8).

Implementation Mechanism	Stakeholder responsible
Refusal of planning permission	Local Planning Authority

Table 39 Implementation of Policy 12: Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity (implements objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8).

Implementation Mechanism	Stakeholder responsible
Refusal of planning permission	Local Planning Authority

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