

Appendix 2: Replacement of Saved UDP Policies

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.1 All the policies in the 10 Greater Manchester District’s Unitary Development Plans (UDP) have been saved until they are replaced by policies of the Local Development Framework, including the Waste Plan. The following list sets out the UDP minerals policies that are intended to be replaced by Waste Plan policies when they are adopted.

.2 Where UDP policies have already been replaced by District Core Strategies, they are not replaced by the Waste Plan. Currently, Bolton and Stockport have adopted Core Strategies.

Table 44 Bolton’s Unitary Development Plan – replacement of saved policies

Policy Number	Title	Comment
W1	Waste	Replaced with Bolton’s Core Strategy Policy P3
W2	Determination of planning applications	Replaced with Bolton’s Core Strategy Policy CG4
W3	Conditions to be applied/ legal agreements	Replaced by Waste Plan Policies 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Table 45 Bury’s Unitary Development Plan – replacement of saved policies

Policy Number	Title	Comment
MW3	Waste Disposal Facilities	Replace with Core Strategy Policy SDS11 and Waste Plan Policies 4, 5, 6 and 7
MW4	Environmental Considerations for Waste Disposal Sites	Replaced with Waste Plan policies 4 and 10
MW3/1	Derelict of Degraded Land (Waste)	Replaced with Waste Plan Policies 4, 5 and 10
MW3/2	Waste Recycling and Bulk Reduction	Replaced with Waste Plan Policies 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10

Appendix 2: Replacement of Saved UDP Policies

Policy Number	Title	Comment
MW4/1	Assessing Waste Disposal Proposals	Replaced with generic Development Management Policies in the LDF and Waste Plan Policies 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12
MW4/2	Development Control Conditions	Replaced with generic Development Management Policies in the LDF and Waste Plan Policies 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12
MW 4/3	Household Waste Disposal Sites (Civic Amenity Sites)	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 11
MW 4/4	Transport Routes for Waste Disposal Sites	Replaced with generic Development Management policies in the LDF and Waste Plan Policies 4 and 5
MW 4/5	Land Contamination	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 4 and 5.
MW 4/6	Standards of Restoration (Waste)	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 9

Table 46 Manchester's Unitary Development Plan – replacement of saved policies

Policy Number	Title	Comment
E1.2	To foster a cleaner and less polluted city	Replaced with Waste plan Policies 4, 5 and 10
DC 27.1	Waste Disposal, Recycling and Reclamation Activities	Replaced with generic Development Management policies in the LDF and Waste Plan Policies 4, 5 and 10.
DC 27.2	Waste Disposal, Recycling and Reclamation Activities	Replaced with generic Development Management policies in the LDF and Waste Plan Policies 4, 5 and 10.

Appendix 2: Replacement of Saved UDP Policies

Policy Number	Title	Comment
DC 27.3	Waste Disposal, Recycling and Reclamation Activities	Replaced with generic Development Management policies in the LDF and Waste Plan Policies 4, 5 and 10.
DC 27.4	Waste Disposal, Recycling and Reclamation Activities	Replaced with generic Development Management policies in the LDF and Waste Plan Policies 4, 5 and 10.

Table 47 Oldham Replacement Unitary Development Plan - replacement of saved policies

Policy Number	Title	Comment
W1	Waste	Replaced with Waste Plan Policies 1, 2 and 3
W1.1	Waste management options	Replaced with Waste Plan Policies 1, 2 and 3
W1.2	Provision of Sites for Waste Management Facilities	Replaced with Waste Plan Policies 4, 5, 6 and 7
W1.3	Criteria for Assessing Proposals for Waste Management, Treatment and Disposal Facilities	Replaced with generic Development Management Policies in the LDF and Waste Plan Policies 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.
W1.4	Provision of Civic Amenity and other 'Bring' Recycling Sites	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 11

Appendix 2: Replacement of Saved UDP Policies

Table 48 Rochdale Unitary Development Plan - replacement of saved policies

Policy Number	Title	Comment
W1	Waste Management	Replaced with Waste Plan Policies 1, 2 and 3
W2	Existing Waste Facilities	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 11
W3	Criteria for Location of Waste Disposal Facilities	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10.
W4	Operation and Restoration of Waste Disposal Sites	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 9 and generic Development Management policies in the LDF documents.
W5	Energy from Waste	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 8
W6	Civic Amenity Sites	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 11
W7	Arrangements for Spoil Disposal	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 6
W8	Transport of Waste	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 4, 5, 6 and 7

Table 49 Salford City Council Unitary Development Plan - replacement of saved policies

Policy Number	Title	Comment
ST16	Sustainable Waste Management	Replaced with Waste Plan Policies 1, 2 and 3
W1	Waste Management	Replaced with generic Development Management policies in LDF and Waste Plan Policy 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10

Appendix 2: Replacement of Saved UDP Policies

Table 50 Stockport Unitary Development Plan Review - replacement of saved policies

Policy Number	Title	Comment
MW2	Waste Management and Disposal	Replaced with Stockport's Core Strategy Policy CS8
MW1.1	Development Control Criteria for Minerals or Waste Development	Replaced with Stockport's Core Strategy Policy CS8
MW1.2	Sustainable Waste Management	Replaced with Stockport's Core Strategy Policy CS8
MW1.3	Mineral and Waste Sites: Schemes or Working, Restoration and Aftercare	Replaced with Stockport's Core Strategy Policy CS8
MW1.5	Control of Waste from Development	Falls under Site Waste Management Plans

Table 51 Tameside Unitary Development Plan - replacement of saved policies

Policy Number	Title	Comment
1.13	Meeting Obligations on Minerals, Waste and Energy	Replace with Tameside's Core Strategy and Waste Plan Policies 1, 2 and 3
MW5	Movement of Minerals and Waste	Replaced with Waste Plan Policies 4, 5 and 10
MW6	Waste Management Facilities	Replaced with Waste Plan Policies 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7
MW7	Recycling, Collection and Ancillary Waste Management	Replaced with Waste Plan Policies 4, 5 and 10

Appendix 2: Replacement of Saved UDP Policies

Policy Number	Title	Comment
MW8	Energy from Waste	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 8
MW9	Control of Minerals and Waste Developments	Replaced with generic Development Management Policies in the LDF and Waste Plan Policies 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.
MW10	Development on or near Landfill Sites	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 12

Table 52 Trafford Unitary Development Plan - replacement of saved policies

Policy Number	Title	Comment
WD1	Sites for Waste Disposal	Replaced with Core Strategy L6 and Waste Plan Policies 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9
WD2	Civic Amenity Sites	Replaced with Core Strategy L6 and Waste Plan Policy 11
WD3	Waste Treatment and Recycling	Replaced with Core Strategy L6 and Waste Plan Policies 4, 5, 6 and 7
WD4	Disposal Sites and Treatment Facilities	Replaced with Waste Plan Policies 1, 2 and 3.
WD5	Waste Disposal and Environmental Protection	Replaced with generic Development Management Policies in the LDF and Waste Plan Policies 4, 5, 8, 9, 10.
WD6	Civic Amenity Sites	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 11
WD7	Waste Recycling Facilities	Replaced with Waste Plan Policies 4 and 5.

Appendix 2: Replacement of Saved UDP Policies

Table 53 Replacement Wigan Unitary Development Plan - replacement of saved policies

Policy Number	Title	Comment
WM1	Waste Management	Replaced with Wigan's Core Strategy and Waste Plan Policies 1, 2 and 3
WM1A	Waste Management Facilities	Replaced with Waste Plan Policies 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10
WM1B	Operation and Restoration of Waste Management Facilities	Replaced with Waste Plan Policy 9
WM1C	Control of Waste Management Facilities	Replaced with generic Development Management Policies in the LDF and Waste Plan Policies 4, 5, 8, 9, 10.

Appendix 2: Replacement of Saved UDP Policies

Glossary

Glossary

Acronym	Term	Definition
	Agricultural Waste	Waste from farms or other agricultural premises such as market gardens, nursery grounds and grazing land.
	Anaerobic Digestion	A process where biodegradable material is encouraged to break down in the absence of oxygen. Material is placed into a closed vessel and in controlled conditions the waste breaks down to produce a mixture of carbon dioxide, methane and solids/liquids known as digestate which can be used for fertiliser, compost or Solid recovered Fuel (SRF).
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report	A report submitted to Government by Local Planning Authorities assessing Local Development Framework production progress and policy effectiveness.
AGMA	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities	Formed after the abolition of the Greater Manchester Council in 1986 and co-ordinates certain functions at a metropolitan level.
	Biodegradable	Materials which can be chemically broken down by naturally occurring micro-organisms into simpler compounds.
CHP	Combined Heat and Power	The combined production of heat (usually in the form of steam) and power (usually in the form of electricity). The heat is often used as hot water to serve a district-heating scheme.
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste	Waste generated by shops, offices, factories, and other businesses and industry.
	Community Strategy	A strategy prepared by local authorities to help deliver local community aspirations under the Local Government Act 2000.
	Composting	A biological process which takes place in the presence of oxygen in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a stable granular material. This can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.

Glossary

Acronym	Term	Definition
	Conditions (or 'Planning Condition)	Requirements attached to a Planning Permission to limit or direct the manner in which development is carried out.
CDEW	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.
	Controlled Waste	Comprised of household, industrial, commercial, hazardous, clinical and sewage waste which require a waste management license for treatment, transfer and disposal.
	Controlled Waters	Includes territorial and coastal waters, inland freshwaters and groundwater.
	Core Strategy	Sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives, and outlines the strategic policies required to deliver that vision in respect of minerals and waste.
	Cumulative Impact	A number of developments in a locality or a continuous activity over time that together may have an increased impact on the environment, local community or economy.
	Decoupling waste growth from economic growth	Breaking the link between increasing economic productivity and the increase in waste produced, to ensure we are using resources sustainably and to avoid the need to plan for a larger number of waste management facilities than necessary. See Automatic Text for details.
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Government department with national responsibility for sustainable waste management.
	Development Management	The process through which it is determined whether a proposed development will be granted planning permission.
DPD	Development Plan Document	Spatial planning document which form part of a Local Development Framework.
EfW	Energy from Waste	The conversion of waste into a useable form of energy, often heat or electricity.

Glossary

Acronym	Term	Definition
	Energy Recovery	Many wastes are combustible with high calorific values. This energy can be recovered through, for example, incineration with electricity generation, gasification or pyrolysis.
	Evidence Base	The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the “soundness” of the policy approach set out in Local Development Documents, including physical, economic and social characteristics of an area.
EA	Environment Agency	Agency which regulates waste management activities by issuing waste management licenses and other permits and exemptions. The EA also conducts national surveys of waste arising and waste facilities.
	Gasification	The thermal breakdown of organic material by heating waste in a low-oxygen atmosphere to produce a synthetic, energy rich gas. This is then used to produce heat/electricity.
GM	Greater Manchester	Area comprising the ten authorities of Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan.
	Green Belt	Area of land defined in UDPs that are rural in character and adjacent to urban areas, where permanent and strict planning controls apply in order to check the unrestricted sprawl of built up areas, prevent neighbouring urban areas from merging into one another and preserve the character of historic towns.
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment	Assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on an internationally important habitat such as SAC or SPA.
	Hazardous Waste	Waste with hazardous properties, formerly known as ‘special waste’.
	Household Waste	Refuse from household collection rounds, waste from street sweepings, public litter bins, bulky items collected from households and wastes which householders themselves take to household waste recovery centres and ‘bring sites’.

Glossary

Acronym	Term	Definition
HWRC	Household Waste Recovery Centres	A facility provided by the Waste Disposal Authority that is available to the public to deposit work which cannot be collected by the normal household waste collection round. Also known as Civic Amenity Sites.
	Industrial Waste	Waste from a factory or industrial process.
	Inert Waste	Waste not undergoing significant physical, chemical or biological changes following disposal, as it does not adversely affect other matters that it may come into contact with, and does not endanger surface or groundwater.
	Joint Authorities	The ten authorities of Greater Manchester, whom are working jointly on the development of the JWDPD, these include, Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council, Bury Metropolitan Borough Council, Manchester City Council, Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council, Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council, Salford City Council, Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council, Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council, Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council and Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council
JWDPD	Joint Waste Development Plan Document	A planning document which will become part of the ten Greater Manchester authorities' LDF. It will provide a basis for the provision of waste management infrastructure in the sub-region.
	Landfill	Restoration of land (for example a former quarry) using waste.
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme	Process of apportionment of the tonnage of biodegradable municipal waste that may be disposed of to land to meet EU Landfill Directive targets.
	Landfill Directive	European Union requirements on landfill to ensure high standards for disposal and to stimulate waste minimisation.
	Landfill Gas	Gas (mostly methane and carbon dioxide) generated by the breakdown of biodegradable waste under aerobic conditions within landfill sites.

Glossary

Acronym	Term	Definition
	Landfill Tax	A tax introduced in 1996 by HM Customs and Excise on waste deposited in licensed landfill sites, with the aim of encouraging more sustainable waste management methods and generation funds for local environmental projects. Revised in 2003.
	Landraise	Waste placed on top of the existing ground, raising the height of the land.
LDF	Local Development Framework	Describes the folder of documents which contains all of a local authority's local development documents (including development plan documents, local development scheme and statement of community involvement).
LDS	Local Development Scheme	The timetable for the development of LDFs which conforms with the SCI.
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility	Facility in which waste is sorted mechanically or manually and any recyclable material is bulked up and transferred for reprocessing.
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment	A process which treats residual waste after recycling has taken place. Reusable materials and contaminants are separated from the waste stream by a variety of mechanical processes and the remaining residue is then treated biologically prior to landfilling or energy recovery.
MHT	Mechanical Heat Treatment	A process which uses a combination of heat, air and moisture to clean and sanitise mixed recyclables to produce easily segregated recyclate and a residual organic material that can be used as a solid recovered fuel in other processes. Mechanical Heat Treatment does not involve the burning of waste.
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste (also known as municipal waste)	Household waste and any other waste collected by a Waste Collection Authority such as municipal parks and gardens waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials.
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy	Strategy setting out how municipal waste will be dealt with.

Glossary

Acronym	Term	Definition
	Non-hazardous Waste	Waste capable of undergoing decomposition. All major waste streams include an element of non hazardous waste.
	Northern Way (The)	A twenty-year economic growth strategy with the aim of closing the £30 billion output gap in productivity between the north and south of England.
PPS	Planning Policy Statement	Prepared by the government to explain statutory provisions and provide guidance to local authorities and others on planning policy and the operation of the planning system.
PFII	Private Finance Initiative	Partnership between public and private sectors.
	Pyrolysis	The heating of waste in a closed environment (i.e. in the absence of oxygen) to produce a secondary fuel product.
	Radioactive Waste	Waste which gives off radiation itself, or which has become contaminated by radioactivity.
	Recovery	Value can be recovered from waste by recovering materials through recycling, composting or recovery of energy.
RWS	Regional Waste Strategy	Strategy setting out a framework for delivering waste infrastructure.
SFR	Solid Recovered Fuel	Fuel produced from processing of waste.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation	Designation made under the Habitats Directive to ensure the restoration or maintenance of certain natural habitats.
SPA	Special Protection Areas	Sites classified under the European Community Directive on Wild Birds to protect internationally important bird species.
	Stakeholder	Any person or organisation who is interested in, or may be affected by the planning proposals being considered.

Glossary

Acronym	Term	Definition
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	A formal process which analyses and evaluates the environmental effects of a plan or programme (carried out in conjunction with the Sustainability Appraisal)
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	A formal process which analyses and evaluates the environmental, social and economic impacts of a plan or programme.
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production	Using and producing resources in a sustainable manner.
	Sustainable Development	Sustainable development is focused on providing a better quality of life for everyone now and for generations to come. This is achieved through considering the long-term effects of social, economic and environmental impacts in an integrated and balanced manner.
	Treatment	Physical, chemical, biological or thermal waste management processes which change the characteristics of waste.
	Waste	Waste is any material or object that is no longer wanted and which requires disposal. If a material or object is reusable, it is still classed as waste if it has first been discarded.
	Waste Arising	The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority	A local authority responsible for managing the waste collected by the collection authorities and the provision of Household Waste Recovery Centres.
	Waste Hierarchy	A framework for securing a sustainable approach to waste management. Wherever possible, waste should be minimised. If waste cannot be avoided, then it should be reused; after this value recovered by recycling or composting; or waste to energy; and finally landfill disposal.
	Waste Industry	The businesses (and not-for-profit organisations) involved in the collection, management and disposal of waste.

Glossary

Acronym	Term	Definition
WPA	Waste Planning Authority	Local authority responsible for waste planning. In Greater Manchester, each of the ten districts are the Waste Planning Authority for that area.
WS2007	Waste Strategy 2007	Strategy setting out Government's aim and objectives for managing waste.
	Waste Stream	Waste can be classified according to which waste stream it belongs, for example, Commercial and Industrial, Construction and Demolition, etc.
WTS	Waste Transfer Station	Facility for receiving and 'bulking up' waste before its onward journey for treatment, recycling or disposal elsewhere.