July 2010

Recovering Valuable Resources
From Our Waste

## Greater Manchester
## Joint Waste Development Plan Document

# Publication Development Plan Document

·A·G·M·A·

Planning Team, GMGU (C/O Salford City Council), Emerson House, Albert Street, Eccles, M30 OTE

**T**: 0161 779 6182 **E**: planningteam@gmwastedpd.co.uk **W**: www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

English

اگر انگریزی آپ کی مادری زبان نہیں اور آپکوان معلومات کا ترجمہ چاہیے یا یہ معلومات بڑے حروف، بریل (نابینا افراد کی تحریر)، بذریعہ ای میل یا آڈیو ٹیپ پر چاہئیں تو براہ مہربانی 0161 779 6182 پر فون کریں یا ای میل: planningteam@gmwastedpd.co.uk کے ذریعے ہمارے ساتھ رابطہ کریں۔

Urdu

**اذا كانت الانجليزية ليست لغتک الأم، وأنت في حاجة الى نسخة مترجمة، أو بحروف كبيرة أو بالبرايل أوعلى شريط، الرجاء الاتصال برقم الهاتف: 0161 779 6182أو اتصل بنا عن طريق الايمايل ب: planningteam@gmwastedpd.co.uk**

Arabic

આપની પ્રથમ ભાષા અંગ્રેજી ન હોય અને આપને મોટાં છાપેલાં અક્ષરોમાં, અંધલિપિમાં, ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક કે ઓડિયો ટેઇપ પર આ અનુવાદની જરૂર હોય તો કૃપા કરી, 0161 779 6182 નંબર પર ફોન કરો અથવા ઇ-મેઇલ દ્વારા અમારો સંપર્ક સાધો:planningteam@gmwastedpd.co.uk

Gujarati

Haddii afka Ingiriiska aysan ahayn afkaaga hooyo haddana tarjumaan aad u baahan tahay, daabacada weyn, qoraalada dhibic dhibicda ee dadka indhaha la', elekteroonik ama cajalada dhegeysiga, fadlan wac: 0161 779 6182 ama nala xiriir habka iimeelka: planningteam@gmwastedpd.co.uk

Somali

যদিইংরেজী আপনার মাতৃভাষা না হয় এবং আপনার কোনো অনুবাদ, বড় অক্ষরে, ব্রেইলে, ইলেকট্রনিক অথবা অডিও টেপে প্রয়োজন হয়, তাহলে দয়া করে যোগাযোগ করুন 0161 779 6182 এই নম্বরে অথবা আমাদের ই-মেইল করুন planningteam@gmwastedpd.co.uk এই ঠিকানায়।

Bangla

ਜੇ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨਹੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਲਿਖਤੀ ਤਰਜਮਾ, ਵੱਡੇ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਛਪਾਈ ਵਿਚ, ਬ੍ਰੇਲ (ਨੇਤ੍ਰਹੀਣਾ ਦਵਾਰਾ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਲਈ) ਤੇ, ਕੰਪਿਊਟਰ ਜਾਂ ਆਡਿਓ ਟੇਪ ਤੇ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ "ਬਰ 0161 779 6182 ਤੇ ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਈਮੇਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਦੱਸੋ: planningteam@gmwastedpd.co.uk

Punjabi

اگر انگلیسی زبان اول شما نیست و به ترجمه ، چاپ درشت ، خط بریل ( برای افراد نابینا)، نسخه الکترونیکی یا نوار صدا احتیاج دارید ، لطفا با این شماره تلفن 0161 779 6182 یا این آدرس ایمیل با ما تماس بگیرید: planningteam@gmwastedpd.co.uk

Farsi

Si l'anglais n'est pas votre langue maternelle et que vous souhaitez obtenir une traduction de ces informations, ou une version en gros caractères, braille, support électronique ou audio, prière de composer le : 0161 779 6182 ou de nous contacter par courrier électronique à : planningteam@gmwastedpd.co.uk

French

**Jeśli język angielski nie jest Państwa językiem ojczystym i potrzebują Państwo przekładu, wydruku dokumentu większą czcionką, alfabetem Braille'a lub dokumentu w wersji elektronicznej lub nagranego na taśmę audio, prosimy skontaktować się z poniższym numerem telefonu: 0161 779 6182 lub przesłać e-mail na adres: planningteam@gmwastedpd.co.uk**

Polish

**假如英語並非閣下的第一語言而你需要資料的翻譯本、以大字印刷、盲人用點字、電子或錄影帶的版本，請致電：0161 779 6182或通過電郵：planningteam@gmwastedpd.co.uk聯絡我們。**

Chinese

که چیری انګلیسی ستاسی مورني ژبه نه وی او تاسی د ترجمی ضرورت لری ، په غټو ټکو کتبی لیک شوی غواړی ، د رندو خلکو د پاره خاص لیک شوی غواړی یا په ټیپ کتبی بند شوی آواز غواړی نومونږ سره په 0161 779 6182 ټلفون لمبر تماس ونیسی ، زمونږد بریننا لیک آدریس ( ای میل ) planningteam@gmwastedpd.co.uk

Pushto

# i Foreword

I am delighted to introduce the Greater Manchester Waste Plan Publication Report. We want your views on the proposals set out here by 10th December 2010.

The Waste Plan is being produced by AGMA – the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities, on behalf of the ten Greater Manchester Local Authorities. Preparation of the Plan started in 2006 and is due to be completed by 2012.

The Plan aims to set out a waste planning strategy to 2027 for Greater Manchester which enables adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations for municipal, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition and hazardous wastes. 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 pay a key role in this.

This is the sixth consultation as part of preparing the Waste Plan. The last consultations were Issues and Options for Built Facilities (2008), for Residual Waste Disposal Resources (2009) and for additional sites proposed by consultees (2009) and the Preferred Option consultation (2009). I would like to take this opportunity to thank all who contributed to these consultations. We received some very useful comments which have helped to improve the Plan. If you want to see how we have responded to your comments, please go to http://www.gmwasteplan.gov.uk

I hope you find that this report positively addresses all the challenges highlighted by the Waste Plan. Please take some time to read this report and let us know your views. You can respond -

- Through the Waste Plan website http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk
- By email to planningteam@gmwastedpd.co.uk
- By post to: Planning Team, 2nd Floor, Emerson House, Albert Street, Eccles M30 0TE

The full report and supporting information is available online at http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk. Hard copies of the report can be made available on request (phone 0161 779 6182); there may be a charge for this. Copies of the report are available to view at your local Council Office or Library.

Although the consultation responses will be published, no personal details of consultees will be provided in the Consultation Outcomes Report in order to comply with the requirements of the Data Protection Act.

Councillor Derek Antrobus

Chair of Joint Waste Plan Committee

i

# Foreword

# ii 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 is produced by Greater Manchester Geological Unit (GMGU) on behalf of each Authority. A Joint Committee has been 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 must be agreed by each Authority's Full Council.

## Consultation Process

3 Plan preparation has 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 have been 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' have been 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.

## Progress to Date

| Year | Stage |
|---|---|
| 2006 | Review of all current planning permissions for waste management facilities in GM published.<br>Consultation on Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report |
| 2007 | Consultation on Stage One Issues & Options Report<br><br>Needs Assessment published setting out the difference between the amount of future waste generated and the capacity of waste facilities to deal with this. |
| 2008 | Consultation on Stage Two Issues & Options 'Built Facilities' |
| 2009 | Consultation on Stage Two Issues & Options 'Residual Waste Disposal'<br><br>Consultation on additional sites proposed by industry and landowners |

ii

# Executive Summary

| Year | Stage |
|---|---|
| | Consultation on the Preferred Options Report |
| 2010 | Updated Needs Assessment Published.<br><br>Preparation of Draft Publication Development Plan Document |

**Next Steps**

| Year | Stage |
|---|---|
| 2010 | Approval of Draft Publication DPD for consultation by individual Councils<br><br>Consultation on the Draft Publication DPD |
| 2011 | Submission of the Waste Plan to the Secretary of State<br><br>Hearing into the Waste Plan<br><br>Receipt of the Inspector's Report |
| 2012 | Adoption |

**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.

# Executive Summary



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 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.

ii

# Executive Summary

## Key Proposals of the Draft Publication DPD

*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

# Executive Summary



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 3: 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 three 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 4: 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 |
|---|---|
| • Open air waste management<br>• Open windrow composting | • In vessel composting<br>• Conventional thermal treatment<br>• Advanced thermal treatment<br>• Materials recovery<br>• Mechanical heat treatment<br>• Mechanical biological treatment<br>• Anaerobic digestion |

ii

# Executive Summary

**19** It contains the following policies -

- 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;
- Criteria for the consideration of inert residual waste management proposals;
- Criteria for the consideration of non-hazardous residual waste disposal on allocated sites; and
- 3 sites are allocated for extensions to existing landfill / land raise.

*Section 5: 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 of the capacity of existing waste uses.

*Section 6: 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 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.

*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 Profiles*

**23** These sheets contain location plans and summarise current polices, 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.

# Executive Summary



- *Discarded Sites, Areas and Options*

**24** The Site Search Methodology 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 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/coredocs.

- *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 sequestional 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 these consultations have been compiled within Outcomes Reports which can be found on the Waste Plan website at http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk. Sites put forward by industry and landowners as part of the previous stages of consultation, the outcomes from this consultation can be found on the Waste Plan website at http://gmwastedpd.co.uk.

- *Other Documents*

---

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

ii

# Executive Summary

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

# Contents

## Main Report



## Appendix 1: Maps and Site/Area Profiles



## Glossary



## Tables

# Contents

# Contents



## Figures

# Contents

# 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 has 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 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 2.9 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 but 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 also 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 form upland moorland to a varied urban heritage, the 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 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**

**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.

**Aim**

**1.25** 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



## Justification

**1.26** The aim is based upon responses to the Stage One Issues and Options consultation and meets the requirements of comments made by stakeholders. It reflects the advice in national policy and the particular requirements of Greater Manchester as indicated in the evidence base.

## Strategic Objectives

**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.

1

# Aim and Objectives

**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 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.*

# Aim and Objectives



## Justification

**1.29** The strategic objectives are important because they establish the aspirations of the Waste Plan and help in its delivery.

**1.30** Nine short, medium and long-term strategic objectives were considered during Stage One Issues and Options. These were originally developed based on comments made during the stakeholder events held during Autumn 2006 and the key planning objectives of PPS10 along with the findings of the evidence base. Objective nine ' to promote joint working to deliver a consistent approach to planning for waste across Greater Manchester' was removed during preparation of the preferred option as it was felt that this was already being delivered through the joint arrangements established to deliver the Waste Plan. Therefore only eight objectives have been taken forward.

**1.31** Comments received during the Stage One Issues and Options consultation suggested that the original objectives were broadly acceptable. However, 60% of those who responded to Stage One Issues and Options felt that the objectives could be developed further to strengthen their focus making them more specific to Greater Manchester and to ensure they are able to deliver the aim of the plan. Suggestions on how to improve the Objectives were considered in formulating the final set. Numerical targets were suggested for inclusion and these have instead been incorporated through the monitoring indicators. In addition, the Sustainability Appraisal suggested minor amendments to Objective 3 and Objective 7, which have been incorporated.

**1.32** To ensure the Plan's aim and objectives can and are being delivered, the objectives are linked to the Monitoring and Implementation Chapter.

## Spatial Strategy

**1.33** 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.

**1.34** 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.

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

1

# Aim and Objectives

**Places accessible by different modes of transport.**

**1.36** 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.

**1.37** 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 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**

**1.38** 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**

**1.39** 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.

**1.40** 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**

**1.41** 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.

**1.42** 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 needed waste management facilities.

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

**1.43** Some places will be more compatible with waste development and may benefit from enhancement of landscape through future 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.

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

**1.44** 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**

**1.45** 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.

**1.46** 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

1

# Aim and Objectives

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.

# 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.

Non hazardous waste disposal

Between 2012 and 2027, a total of 7.8 million tonnes of waste disposal capacity will be required, this will be accommodated at three 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

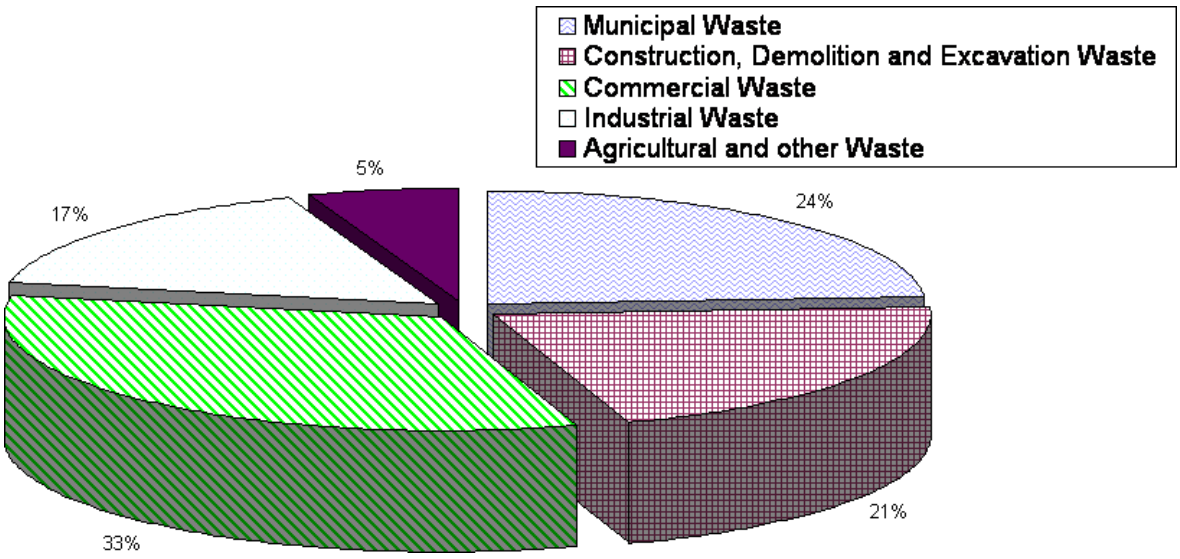
The evidence indicates that there is sufficient recycling, composting and treatment capacity for all other waste streams throughout the Plan period. Although at this time this would mean there is no requirement for additional recycling facilities to be allocated for within the Waste Plan, the Needs Assessment 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** Figure 1 shows the proportion of arisings of the five principal waste streams produced in Greater Manchester, based on data from 2009.

2

# Future Waste Management Requirements

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




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

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

**2.5** 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'.

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

**2.7** 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.

**2.8** 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.

# Future Waste Management Requirements



## Local Authority collected waste

**2.9** 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

**2.10** 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

**2.11** 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 [6] | 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 |

**2.12** 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 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.

6 Taken from the Needs Assessment 2010

2

# Future Waste Management Requirements

**2.13** 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.

**2.14** 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

**2.15** 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.

**2.16** 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 (7) | 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 |

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

7 Taken from the Needs Assessment 2010

# Future Waste Management Requirements



**2.18** 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.

**2.19** 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.

**2.20** 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.

**2.21** 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. Waste will also still be taken through the transfer station 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 |

2

# Future Waste Management Requirements

Local Authority collected waste: Implications for the Waste Plan

**2.22** 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.

**2.23** 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**

**2.24** 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.

**2.25** 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 [8] | 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 |

**2.26** 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.

8 Taken from the Needs Assessment 2010

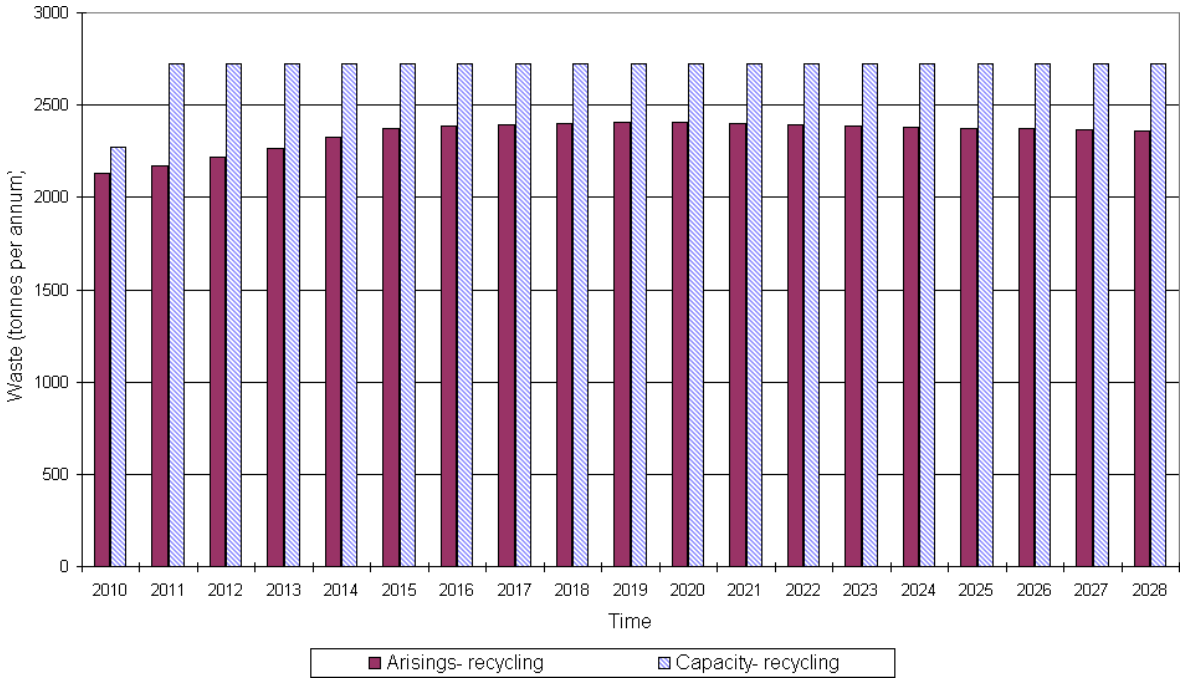
# Future Waste Management Requirements



Commercial and Industrial Waste: Recycling Capacity Requirements

**2.27** The graph below indicates that Greater Manchester currently has sufficient recycling capacity available to deal with the recyclable element of this waste stream.

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




**2.28** 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 has been identified for each allocation

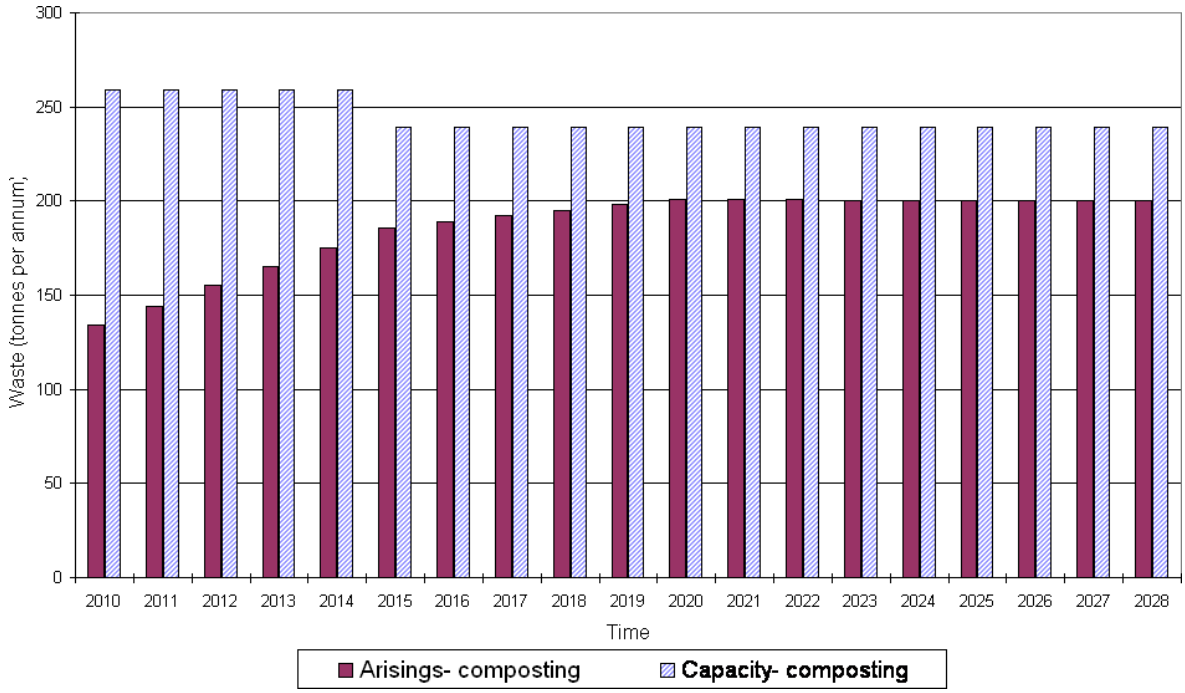
Commercial and Industrial Waste: Composting Capacity Requirements

**2.29** 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.

2

# Future Waste Management Requirements

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




**2.30** 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 has been identified for each allocation.

Commercial and Industrial Waste: Treatment Capacity Requirements

**2.31** 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.

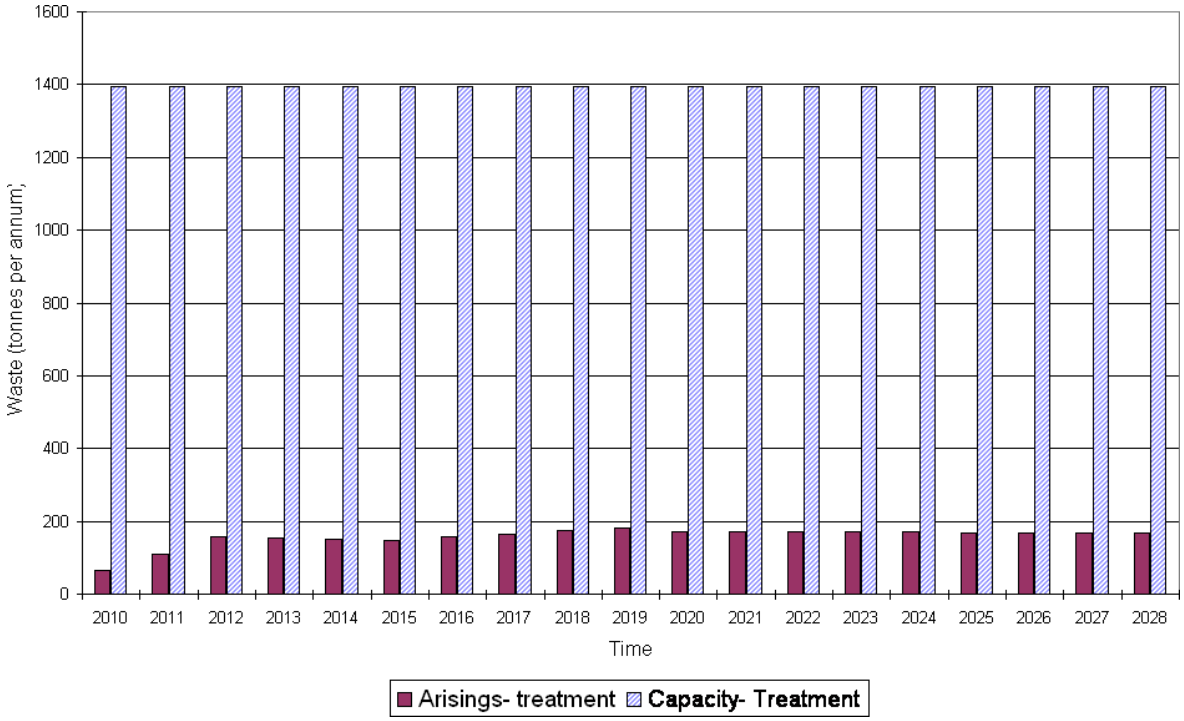
**2.32** Although at this time this would mean there is no requirement for treatment facilities to be allocated for this waste stream within the Waste Plan, the Needs Assessment has dealt with treatment capacity requirement as a whole rather than breaking it down into specific elements. This is because 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

# 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**



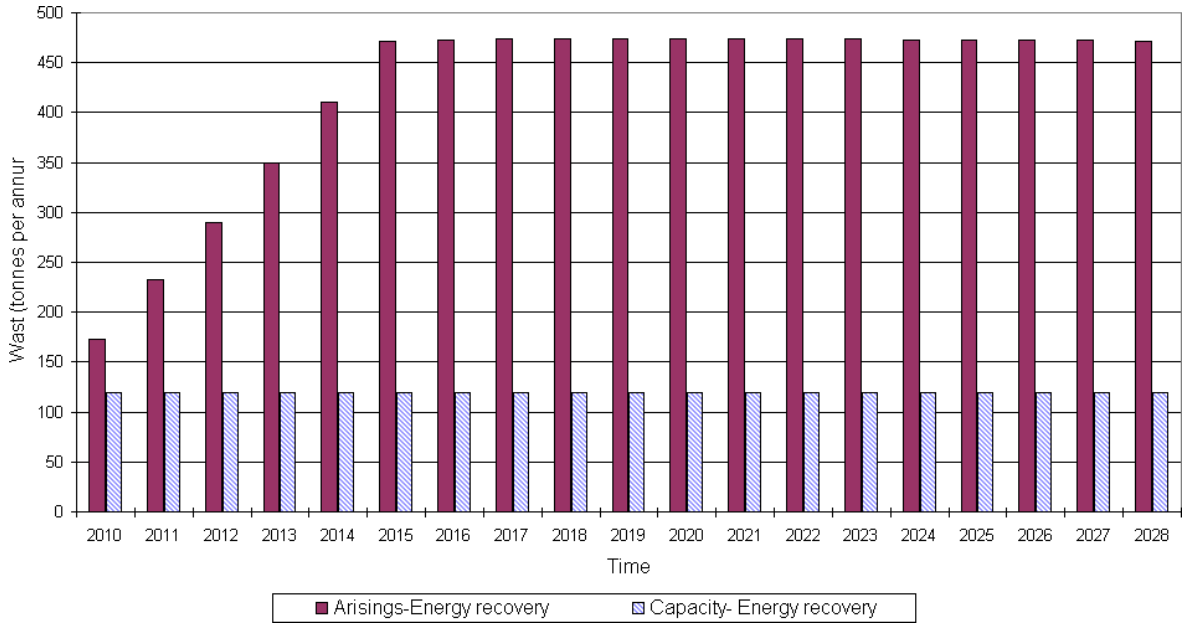

Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery Capacity Requirements

**2.33** 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. 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.

2

# Future Waste Management Requirements

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



## 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 |

2

# Future Waste Management Requirements

**Reasoned Justification**

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

**2.35** The capacity gap identified in Commercial and Industrial Waste: Disposal 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[9] which would mean only 1 facility could be required.

**2.36** 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 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.

**2.37** 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 finally commissioning of the facility.

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

# Future Waste Management Requirements

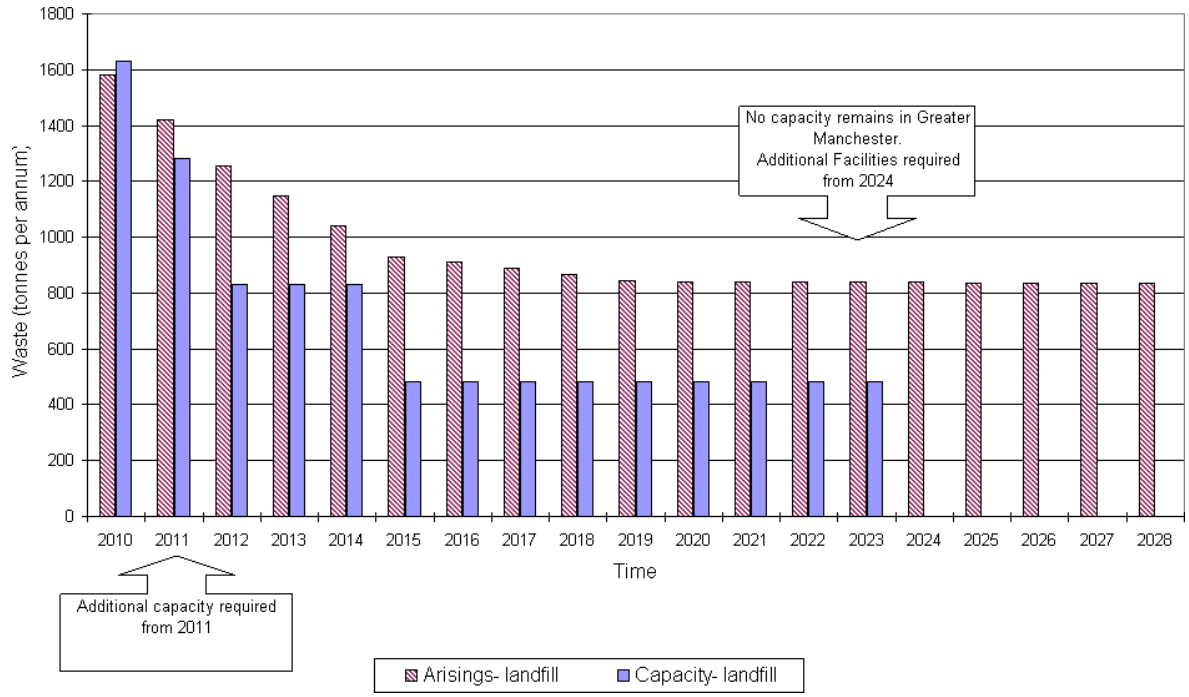


## Non hazardous Waste[10]: Disposal Capacity Requirements

**2.38** 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. Existing available capacity declines sharply between 2010-2015 then stabilises until 2023 at which point there is expected to be no capacity left as a result of sites ceasing to operate under existing permissions or because they have no capacity left.

**2.39** 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**




10 See glossary for definition

## 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)** | 563,000 | 879,000 | 1,088,000 | 1,537,000 | 1,965,000 | 2,372,000 | 2,756,000 | 3,117,000 |
| **Disposal site where capacity will be provided** *(11)* | 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 | | | | | |

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

**Table 6b Disposal Capacity: Cumulative capacity required and facilities identified 2020-2027**

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicative cumulative disposal capacity required (tonnes per annum)** | 3,474,000 | 3,830,000 | 4,186,000 | 4,542,000 | 5,380,000 | 6,217,000 | 7,054,000 | 7,890,000 |
| **Disposal site where capacity will be provided** (12) | 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* | *Whitehead Landfill Extension And Pilsworth North Extension* | *Whitehead Landfill Extension And Pilsworth North Extension* | *Whitehead Landfill Extension And Pilsworth North Extension* | *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 | | | | |

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

2

# Future Waste Management Requirements

## Reasoned Justification

**2.40** 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.

**2.41** 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'.

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

- Whitehead Landfill with a total capacity of 4 million $M^3$
- Pilsworth North with a total capacity of 2 million $M^3$ and
- Pilsworth South with a total capacity of 2 million $M^3$ **(13)**

**2.43** 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 unoperational 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

**2.44** 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.

---

13 Planning permission for the additional capacity at Pilsworth South will be sought in advance of the adoption of the Waste Plan and therefore the engineering works and lead in times for this development have not be set out in Policy 2.

# Future Waste Management Requirements



**2.45** 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.

**2.46** 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

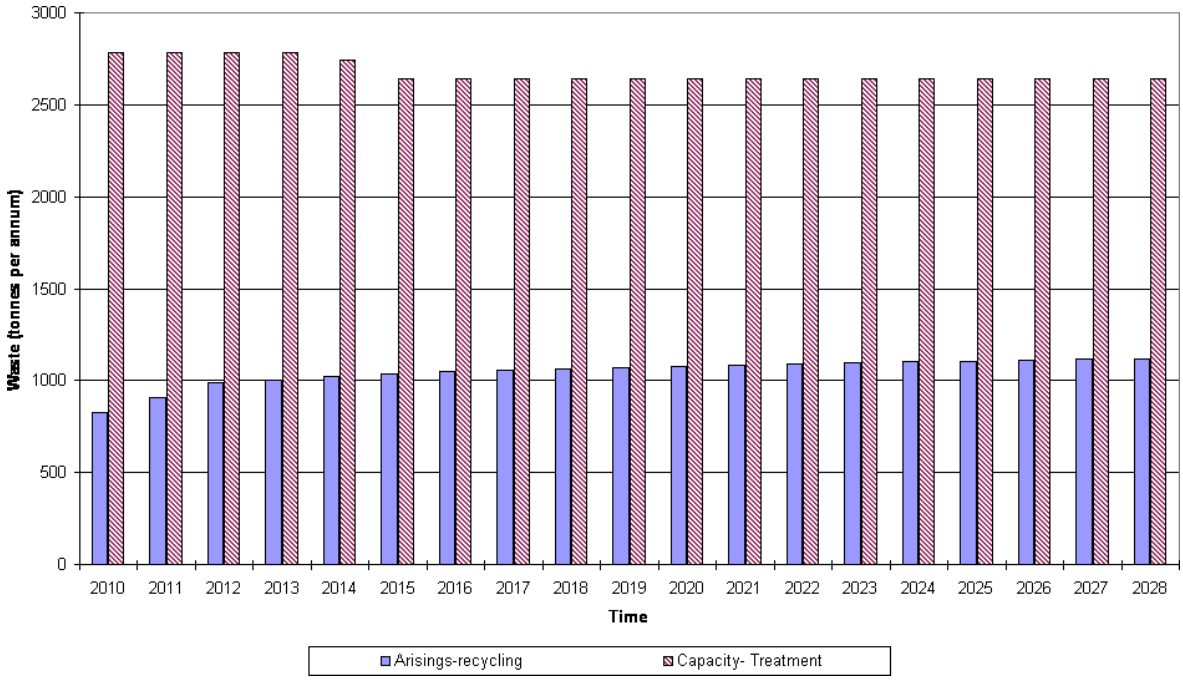
## Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

**2.47** 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. CDEW is inert and consists of, but is not exclusive to, metals, asphalt, concrete, bricks, tiles, soils and stones.

Construction and Demolition Waste: Recycling Capacity Requirements

**2.48** Figure 7 below indicates that Greater Manchester has sufficient recycling capacity available to deal with the recyclable element of this waste stream. Therefore no additional recycling facilities will be allocated for Construction and Demolition waste within the Waste Plan.

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



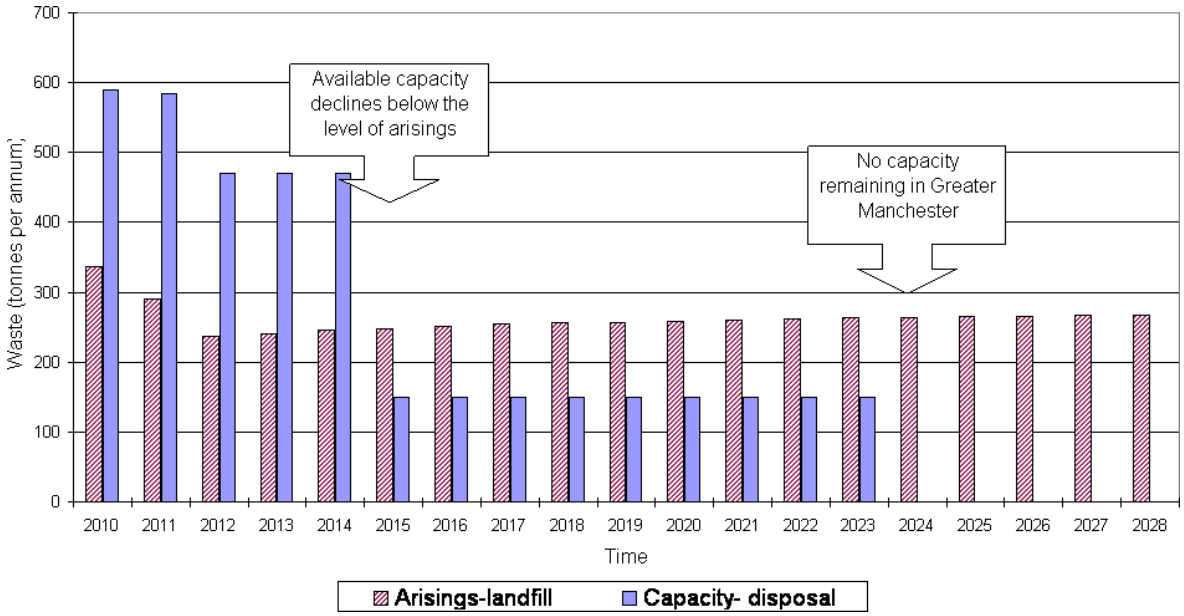

Construction and Demolition Waste: Disposal Capacity Requirements

**2.49** 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. 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.

# Future Waste Management Requirements



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




**2.50** No suitable sites for the disposal of inert waste 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.

**2.51** The research set out in *'Approach to Managing Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste'* which can be found ***http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk*** focused on:

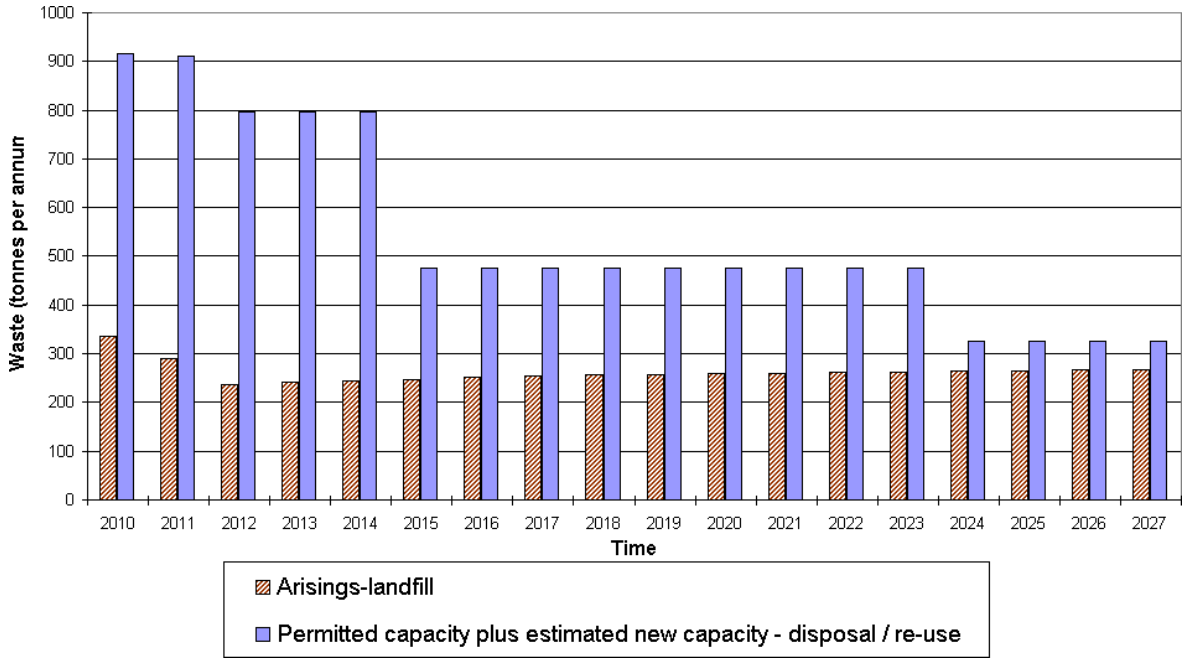
- predicting the quantity of inert material likely to be used in future construction projects as specified in the relevant districts' Core Strategies; and
- collating quantities from previous permitted schemes for disposal to land of inert waste to form predictions for future schemes.

**2.52** 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.

2

# Future Waste Management Requirements

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




**2.53** 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.

**2.54** 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

**2.55** 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.

# Future Waste Management Requirements

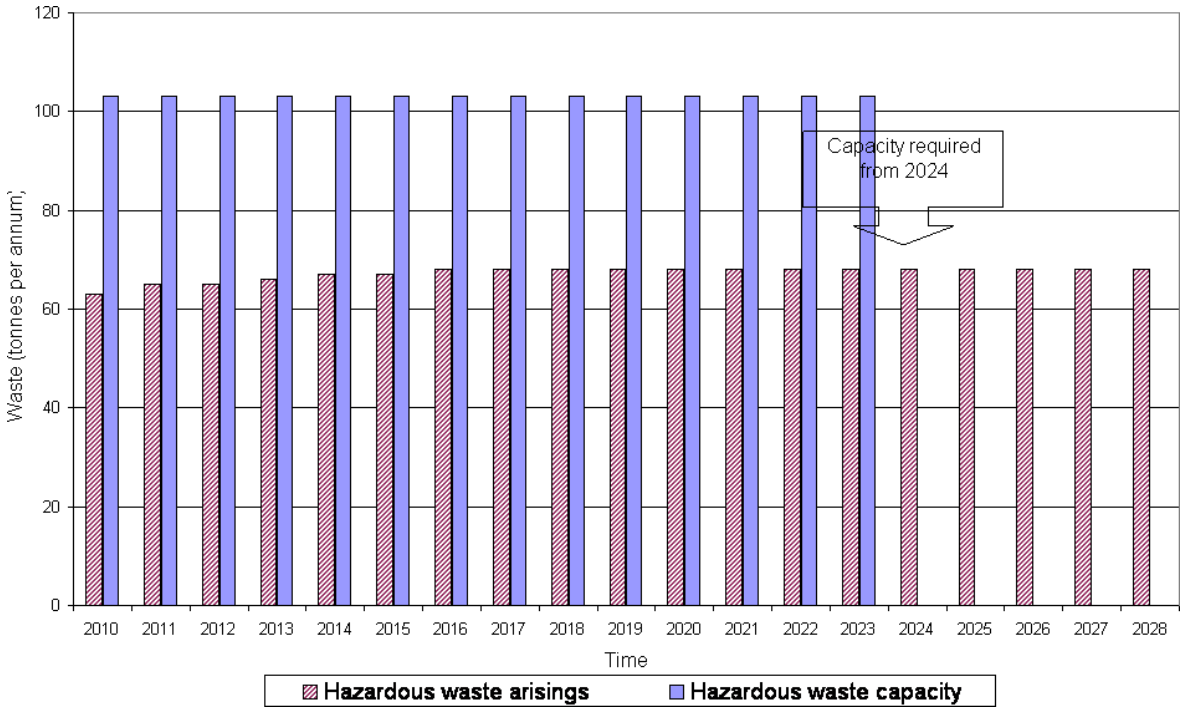


**2.56** The Needs Assessment has revealed that Greater Manchester is a net importer of a range of hazardous waste types for treatment, but due to the geological and hydrogeological conditions underlying Greater Manchester, disposal of hazardous waste to landfill is not possible. However, a fraction 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.

**2.57** 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.**




**2.58** 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. From the

# Future Waste Management Requirements

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 6 Hazardous Waste Disposal Capacity: Capacity required 2012-2027**

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

**Reasoned Justification**

**2.59** 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.

**2.60** 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.

**2.61** 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.

**2.62** 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.

# Future Waste Management Requirements



### Sewage Sludge

**2.63** As of 2008, United Utilities considered that no additional land take would be required as capacity could be accommodated on existing sites.

### Agricultural Waste

**2.64** 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.

**2.65** 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 7 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 |

**2.66** 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.

**2.67** 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

**2.68** 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.

**2.69** 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.

**2.70** 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

# Future Waste Management Requirements

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.

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

# 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 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 8 'Key to Waste Facility Types' contains a full list of the types of facilities identified.

**3.8** An assessment has been undertaken of the potential facility types which may be suitable on each site/ area. 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.

**Table 8 Key to Waste Facility Types**

| Facility Category | Reference | Waste Facility Types[14] |
|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| | I | Anaerobic Digestion |

14 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.

## Policy 4

**Site Allocations**

Applications for waste management development on sites 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 and Scenario 2 of the Needs Assessment.

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

**Table 9 Site Allocations**

| Site Reference | Site Name | District | Waste Facility Type | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 'Open' Facilities | | 'Enclosed' Facilities | | | | | | |
| | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| BL9 | Watersmeeting C South Triangle | Bolton | | | | | | | | • | • |
| BL11 | 226 - 228 Waterloo Street | Bolton | | | | | | | | | • |
| OL4 | Land off Mossdown Road | Oldham | • | | | | | | | • | • |

| Site Reference | Site Name | District | Waste Facility Type | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 'Open' Facilities | | 'Enclosed' Facilities | | | | | | |
| | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| OL5 | Land at Millstream Lane, Clayton Bridge | Oldham | • | | | | | | | • | • |
| ST2 | Plot 4 and 5, Bredbury Parkway | Stockport | | | | | | | | | • |
| TR8a | Land adjacent to Tank Farm Chemical Treatment Works | Trafford | | | • | | • | • | • | • | • |
| W4 | CA Site, Makerfield Way | Wigan | | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |

# 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 8 'Key to Waste Facility Types'.

**3.15** The Waste Plan recognises that new waste management technologies, not listed in Table 8 '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.

## Policy 5

**Area Allocations**

Applications for waste management development 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; and
iii. the development is in accordance with National Policy.

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 10**

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

| Area Reference | Area Name | Authority | Waste Facility Type | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 'Open' Facilities | | 'Enclosed' Facilities | | | | | | |
| | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| BU8 | Land at Pimhole, Pimhole Rd | Bury | | | • | | | • | • | • | • |
| MC1 | Ardwick Yards | Manchester | | | • | | | • | • | • | • |
| OL1 | Land in the area between Higginshaw Lane and the Higginshaw railway | Oldham | • | • | • | | • | • | • | • | • |
| OL3 | Land off Higginshaw Lane | Oldham | ● | ● | ● | | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| RD3 | Heap Bridge Industrial Estate | Rochdale | | | • | | | • | • | • | • |
| RD6 | Mandale Park, Rochdale | Rochdale | | | • | | | • | • | • | • |
| RD8 | Rhodes Business Park | Rochdale | | | • | | | • | • | • | • |
| SL2 | Clifton Industrial Estate | Salford | • | | • | | | • | • | • | • |
| SL3 | Cobden Street | Salford | • | | • | | | • | • | • | • |
| SL6 | Oakhill Industrial Estate | Salford | | | • | | | • | • | • | • |
| SL12 | Ashtons Field | Salford | | | ● | | | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| ST4 | Green Lane Industrial Estate | Stockport | | | • | | | • | • | • | • |

| Area Reference | Area Name | Authority | Waste Facility Type | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 'Open' Facilities | | 'Enclosed' Facilities | | | | | | |
| | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| ST6 | Whitefield Road Industrial Estate | Stockport | | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| ST7 | Bredbury Industrial Estate (north) | Stockport | | | • | | | • | • | • | • |
| ST8 | Bredbury Industrial Estate (south) | Stockport | | | • | | | • | • | • | • |
| TA3a | Shepley Industrial Estate | Tameside | | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| TR17 | Land at Trafford Park | Trafford | | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| TR18a | Carrington Area: Part A- Shell Site, Common Lane, Carrington | Trafford | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| TR18b | Carrington Area: Part B- Carrington Vehicle Storage Works | Trafford | | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| TR18c | Carrington Area: Part C: Partington Wharfside | Trafford | • | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |
| W1a | Miry Lane Employment Area | Wigan | • | | • | | • | • | • | • | • |
| W8a | Ince Moss Junction Sidings, Cemetery Road | Wigan | | | • | • | • | • | • | • | • |

| Area Reference | Area Name | Authority | Waste Facility Type | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 'Open' Facilities | | 'Enclosed' Facilities | | | | | | |
| | | | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
| W13a | Martland Park | Wigan | | | • | • * | • * | • | • | • | |

*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 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[15]. 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.

15 Further information can be found in 'Approach to Managing Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste' 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 [(16)] 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. By 2023, these landfills will cease to accept waste due to expired time limits or reaching permitted capacity. This means that unless new permissions are granted, Greater Manchester will be unable to provide any non-hazardous landfill capacity after 2023.

---

16 The EA Hazardous Waste Interrogator Database

# Site/Area Allocations



**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[17] 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 three sites allocated for residual waste disposal perform well in relation to the Waste Plan's spatial approach.

17 Available from http://www.4nw.org.uk/downloads/documents/nov_08/ps__1225880831_Nationally_Regionally_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 and10 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 11**

| Site Reference | Site Name | Type of Facility |
|---|---|---|
| BU11 | Pilsworth North Quarry and Landfill | Residual non-hazardous waste disposal |
| BU12 | Pilsworth South 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.

# 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

### Requirement for Combined Heat and Power

**4.6** 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.

**4.7** 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.

**4.8** 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.

## 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.

# Development Management Policies



## Reasoned Justification

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

**4.10** 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.

**4.11** Most forms of waste represents a massively under-utilised resource for generating renewable energy as an alternative to importing hydrocarbon fuels[18]. 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.

**4.12** 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...' .

**4.13** 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. This study identified the use of decentralised 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.

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

## Restoration and Aftercare

**4.15** 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.

**4.16** 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

---

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

# Development Management Policies

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.

**4.17** 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

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

### Assessing applications for waste management facilities on unallocated sites

**4.19** 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.

**4.20** 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.

**4.21** 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.

**4.22** 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.

# Development Management Policies



**4.23** 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
- Potential for combined heat and power generation
- Potential land use conflict
- Land ownership
- Planning history
- Water supply and wastewater treatment

## Policy 10

**Unallocated Sites**

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

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

4

# Development Management Policies

## Reasoned Justification

**4.24** 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

**4.25** 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.

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

**4.26** 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.

**4.27** 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

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

**4.29** 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.

# Development Management Policies



**4.30** 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 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**

**4.31** 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**

**4.32** 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.

**4.33** 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.

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

**4.35** As part of the PFI contract, a combined heat and power facility, 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 to provide combined heat and power.

**4.36** 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

# Development Management Policies

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.

**4.37** 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.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 14 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 15 are required for the delivery of Wigan's Municipal Waste Management Strategy and will be safeguarded from other types of development.

# Development Management Policies



## Reasoned Justification

**4.38** 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.

**Table 12 Sites identified for the purposes of delivering the Greater Manchester Municipal Waste Management Strategy**

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

4

# Development Management Policies

| Site Name | Authority | Facility Type |
|---|---|---|
| Waithlands, Chichester Street | Rochdale | In-Vessel Composting, Transfer Loading Station and Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Peel Lane, Heywood | Rochdale | Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Spring Vale, Middleton | Rochdale | Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Boysnope Wharf, Irlam | Salford | Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Cobden Street, Brindle Heath | Salford | Mechanical Biological Treatment, Transfer Loading Station and Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Lester Road, Little Hulton | Salford | Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Lumns Lane, Clifton | Salford | Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Adswood Road, Adswood | Stockport | Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Bredbury Parkway, Bredbury | Stockport | In-Vessel Composting, Transfer Loading Station, Mechanical Biological Treatment and Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Rosehill, Railway Road, Marple | Stockport | Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Ash Road, Droylsden | Tameside | Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Bayley Street, Stalybridge | Tameside | Transfer Loading Station and Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Chester Road, Stretford | Trafford | Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Nash Road, Trafford Park | Trafford | In-Vessel Composting |
| Sinderland Road, Altrincham | Trafford | Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Trafford Park Transfer Station | Trafford | Transfer Loading Station |

# Development Management Policies



**Table 13 Sites identified for the purposes of delivering Wigan's Municipal Waste Management Strategy**

| Site Name | Authority | Facility Type |
|---|---|---|
| Slag Lane, Leigh | Wigan | Household Waste Recycling Centre |
| Chanters Industrial Estate, Arley Way, Atherton | Wigan | Household Waste Recycling Centre |

### Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity

**4.39** 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

**4.40** 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.

4

# Development Management Policies

# 5 Monitoring and Implementation

## 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, resources permitting, 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 14 '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.

5

# Monitoring and Implementation

## National Indicators

**Table 14 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 $C0_2$ 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 15 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. |

**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<br><br>2010: 53,000<br><br>2011: 112,000<br><br>2012: 170,000<br><br>2013: 230,000<br><br>2014: 291,000<br><br>2015: 351,000<br><br>2016: 353,000<br><br>2017-2027: 354,000 | Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question. | Implications of more capacity<br><br>• Transport costs of importing waste attracted by spare capacity<br>• Potential discouragement of waste being dealt with at a higher level in the waste hierarchy<br><br>Implications of less capacity<br><br>• Movement of additional waste into landfill.<br>• Individual sites within Greater Manchester may fill up faster.<br>• Need to transport waste to sites in neighbouring authorities. |

5

# Monitoring and Implementation

| Target (2012-2027) | Variance | What happens beyond variance |
|---|---|---|
| | | Action<br>• Bring forward date of next Needs Assessment to see whether levels of arisings are influencing variance in provision. |

**Policy 2: Non hazardous Waste: Disposal (implements objectives 1, 2, 8).**

| Target (2012-2027) | Variance | What happens beyond variance |
|---|---|---|
| Year: Capacity required<br>2012: 563,000<br>2013: 879,000<br>2014: 1,088,000<br>2015: 1,537,000<br>2016: 1,965,000<br>2017: 2,372,000<br>2018: 2,756,000<br>2019: 3,117,000<br>2020: 3,474,000<br>2021: 3,830,000<br>2022: 4,186,000<br>2023: 4,542,000<br>2024: 5,380,000<br>2025: 6,217,000<br>2026: 7,054,000<br>2027:7,890,000 | Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question. | Implications of more capacity<br>• Transport costs of importing waste attracted by spare capacity<br>• Potential discouragement of waste being dealt with at a higher level in the waste hierarchy<br>Implications of less capacity<br>• Individual sites within Greater Manchester may fill up faster.<br>• Need to transport waste to sites in neighbouring authorities.<br>Action<br>• Bring forward date of next Needs Assessment to see whether levels of arisings are influencing variance in provision. |

# Monitoring and Implementation



**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<br><br>2024: 68,000<br><br>2025: 136,000<br><br>2026: 204,000<br><br>2027:272,000 | Capacity is 10% more or less than the capacity required for the year in question | Implications of more capacity<br>• Transport costs of importing waste attracted by spare capacity<br>• Potential discouragement of waste being dealt with at a higher level in the waste hierarchy<br><br>Implications of less capacity<br>• Individual sites within Greater Manchester may fill up faster.<br>• Need to transport waste to sites in neighbouring authorities.<br><br>Action<br>• Bring forward date of next Needs Assessment to see whether levels of arisings are influencing variance in provision. |

**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.<br>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<br>Assess whether the proposed development is critical to achieving the Plan's objectives. |

5

# Monitoring and Implementation

**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.<br>The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant. | Less then 100% of appropriate applications granted permission / demonstrate the highest level of recycling. | Action<br>Assess whether the proposed development is critical to achieving the Plan's objectives. |

**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.<br>The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant. | Less then 100% of appropriate applications granted permission / demonstrate the highest level of recycling. | Action<br>Assess whether the proposed development is critical to achieving the Plan's objectives. |

**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.<br>The highest level of recycling is demonstrated by the applicant. | Less then 100% of appropriate applications granted permission / demonstrate the highest level of recycling. | Action<br><br>Assess whether the proposed development is critical to achieving the Plan's objectives. |

# Monitoring and Implementation



**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 |

**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 |

**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. |

5

# Monitoring and Implementation

**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. |

**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. |

**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*

5.10 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 suites for waste management proposals.

# Monitoring and Implementation



**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 let by the 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 particularly difficult to identify specific sources of funding or specific companies who will have responsibility for 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:

**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 |

5

# Monitoring and Implementation

**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 |

**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 |

**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 |

**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 |

**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 |

# Monitoring and Implementation



**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 / Waste disposal authority |

**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 |

**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 |

**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 |

**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 |

**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 |

5

# Monitoring and Implementation

# Appendix 1: Introduction

All sites and areas identified for inclusion within the Waste Plan as set out in Policies 4, 5 and 7 are set out in this appendix.

Map 1 sets out the spatial distribution of sites and areas identified in the Waste Plan.

Map 2 sets out the spatial distribution of sites and areas identified in the Waste Plan in relation to the Spatial Strategy.

Individual Site/Area Profiles are separated into three sections:

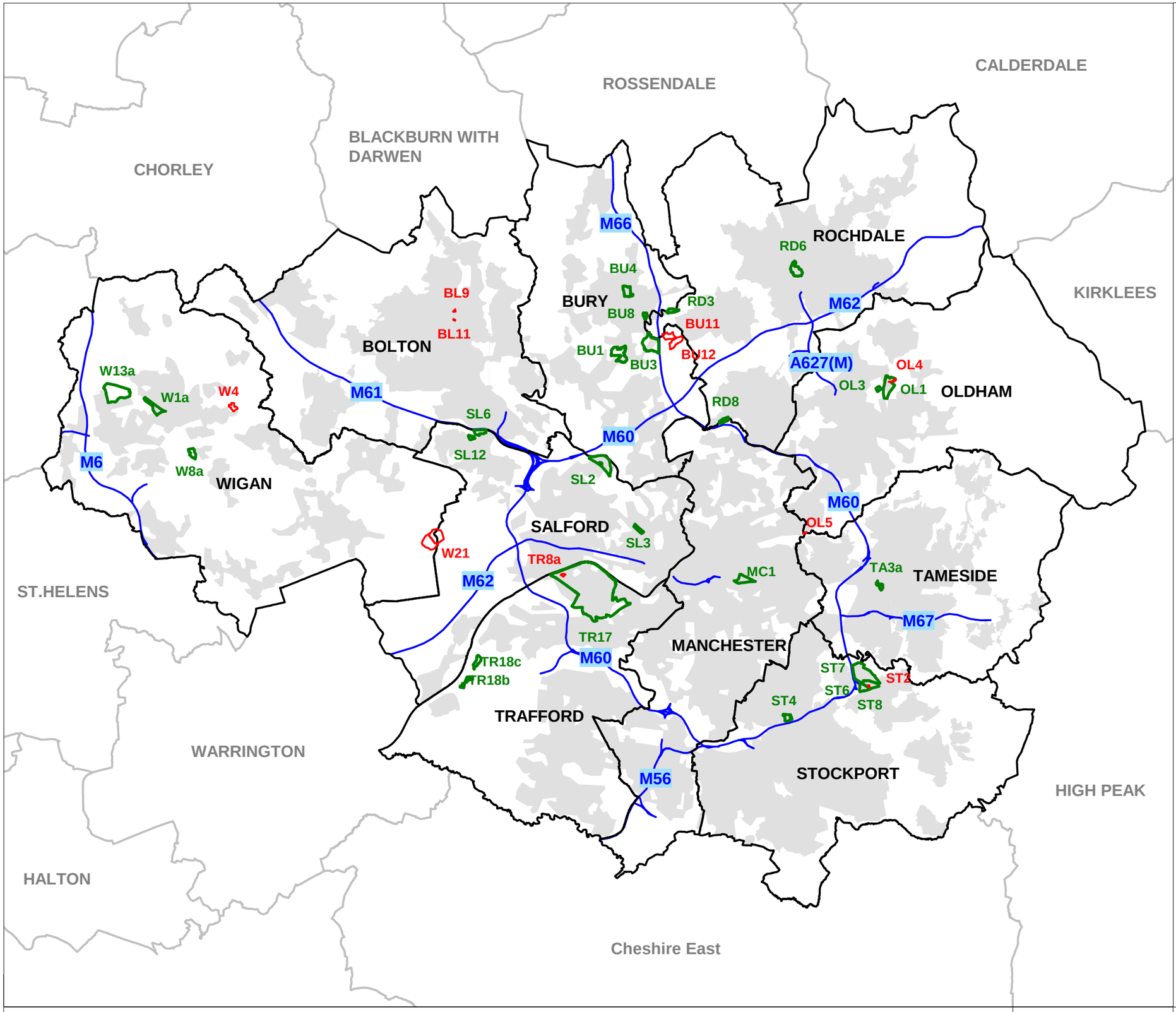
- Site Profiles for sites set out in Policy 4 as suitable for built waste management facilities
- Area Profiles for areas set out in Policy 5 as suitable for built waste management facilities
- Site Profiles for sites set out in Policy 7 as suitable for residual waste management facilities

The Sustainability Appraisal has banded sites from 'A' (most sustainable) to 'D' (least sustainable). This is to avoid giving potentially misleading impressions of the relative merits of each site relative to each other. The Sustainability Appraisal is described below:

**Table 16**

| Sustainability Appraisal Rating | Description |
|---|---|
| Band A | Band A has been reserved for sites/areas where virtually no significant planning problems have been identified. Although it should be recognised that Band A sites are not necessarily 'problem free'. |
| Band B | Sites identified as Band B are recognised as having several issues which, if the site were to be developed for a waste management facility, would require mitigation. However, Band B sites are generally suitable for waste management if these issues can be addressed. |
| Band C | Sites identified as Band C are still likely to be suitable for waste management developments but there are significant planning issues that would require significant mitigation. |
| Band D | Sites that have been identified as Band D by the Sustainability Appraisal are unsuitable for waste management facilities due to many significant planning issues. |

# Appendix 1: Introduction




Sites

Areas

Greater Manchster Administrative Boundaries

Motorways

Urban Area

Other District Boundaries

**SITES**

BL9 - Watersmeeting C South Triangle
BL11 - Waterloo Street
OL4 - Land off Mossdown Road
OL5 - Land at Millstream Lane
ST2 - Plot 5 Bredbury Parkway
TR8a - Land Adjacent to Tank Farm Chemical Treatment Works
W4 - CA Site, Makerfield Way
BU11 - Pilsworth North Quarry and Landfill
BU12 - Pilsworth South Quarry and Landfill
W12 - Whitehead Landfill

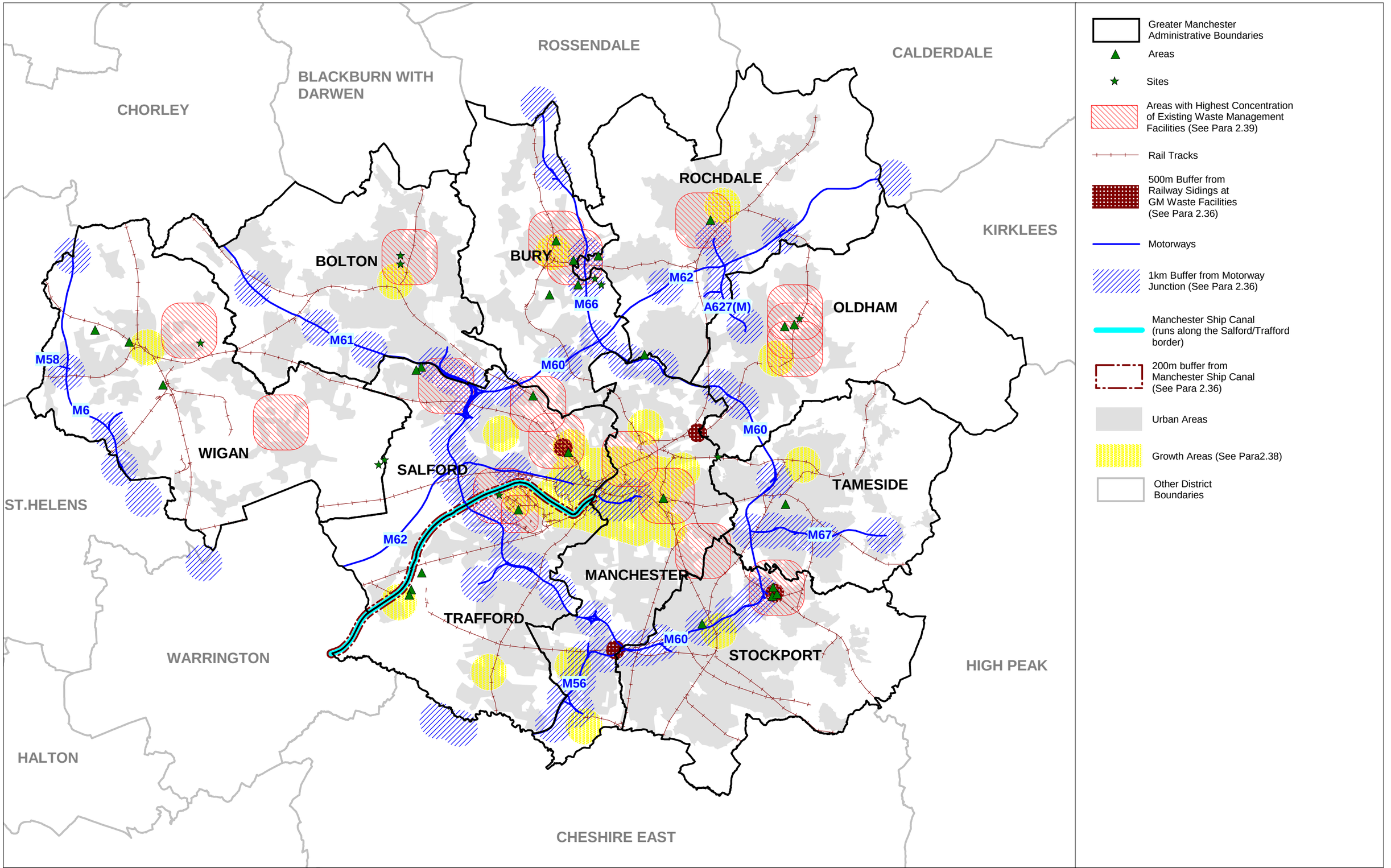
**AREAS**

BU1 - Dumers Lane EGA
BU3 - Pilsworth Industrial Estate
BU4 - Part of Fernhill EGA
BU8 - Land at Pimhole
MC1 - Ardwick Yards
OL1 - Land in the area between Higginshaw Lane and the Higginshaw Railway
OL3 - Land off Higginshaw Lane
RD3 - Heap Bridge Industrial Estate
RD6 - Mandale Park
RD8 - Rhodes Business Park
SL2 - Clifton Industrial Estate
SL3 - Cobden Street
SL6 - Oakhill Industrial Estate
SL12 - Ashtons Field
ST4 - Green Lane Industrial Estate
ST6 - Whitefield Road Industrial Estate
ST7 - Bredbury Industrial Estate North
ST8 - Bredbury Industrial Estate South
TA3a - Shepley Industrial Estate
TR17 - Land at Trafford Park
TR18 - Carrington Areas
W1a - Miry Lane
W13a - Martland Park
W8a - Ince Moss Junction Sidings



**Scale @ A3**
**1cm = 1.90km**

# Map 1 - Greater Manchester Spatial Distribution of Sites and Areas






**Scale @ A3**
**1cm = 1.90km**

# Map 2 - Greater Manchester Spatial Distribution of Sites and Areas with Key Locational Criteria

# Appendix 1: Site Profiles

Appendix 1: Site Profiles

As set out in Policy 4, the following sites are identified as suitable for built waste management facilities:

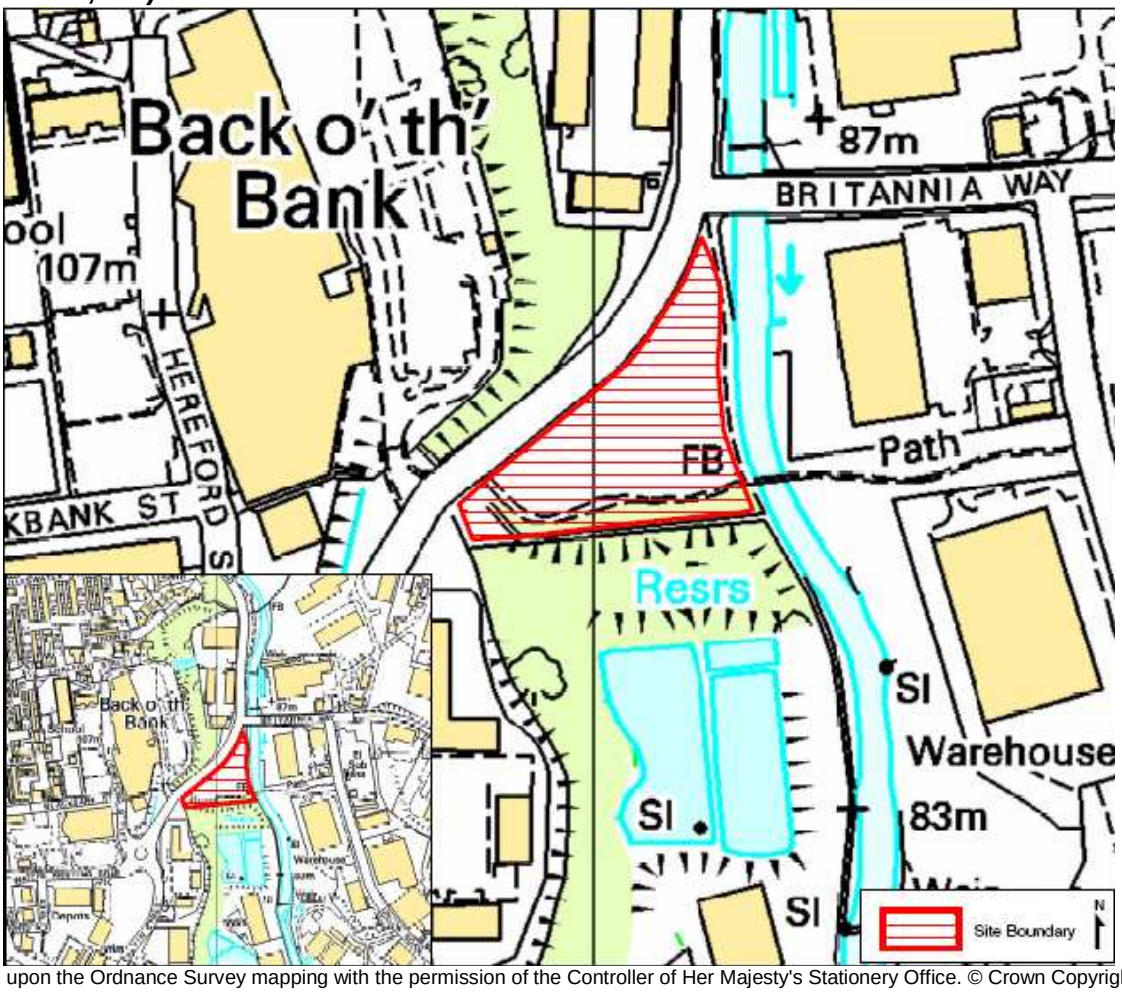
**Table 17 Sites identified in Policy 4 as suitable for built waste management facilities**

| Site Reference | Site Name | Authority |
|---|---|---|
| BL9 | Watersmeeting C South Triangle | Bolton |
| BL11 | 226-228 Waterloo Street | Bolton |
| OL4 | Land off Mossdown Road | Oldham |
| OL5 | Land at Millstream Lane, Clayton Bridge | Oldham |
| ST2 | Plot 4 and 5, Bredbury Parkway | Stockport |
| TR8a | Land adjacent to Tank Farm Chemical Works | Trafford |
| W4 | CA Site, Makerfield Way | Wigan |

Site Profiles can be found on the following pages.

## BL9 Watersmeeting C South Triangle

**1:2,500 map of site showing site outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:10,000)**





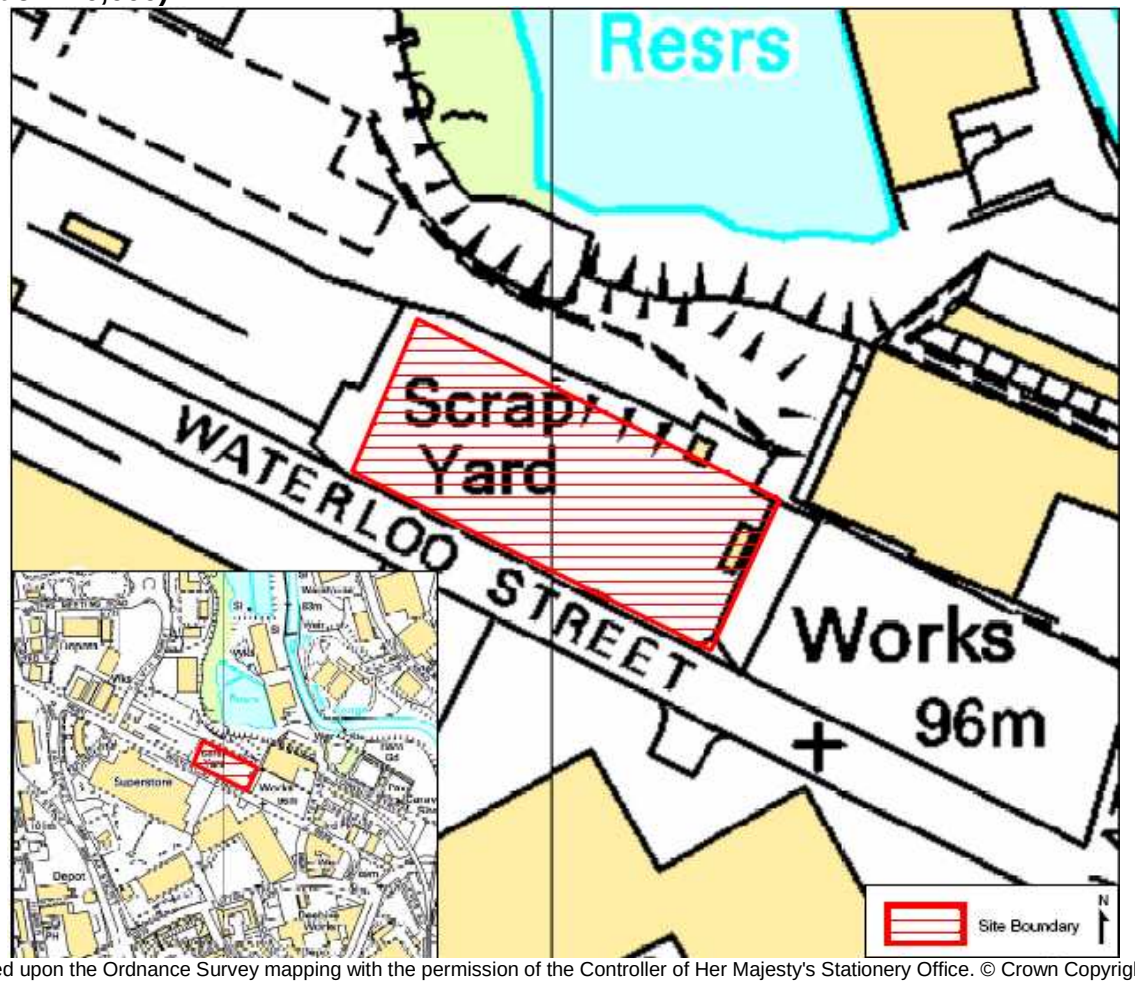

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Bolton |
| **Location (Ref)** | BL9 - Watersmeeting C South Triangle, Watersmeeting Road |
| **Area** | 0.72 ha |
| **Site Description** | The site is a vacant plot at the corner of Britannia Way approximately 1.4km north of Bolton town Centre |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal** [1] | Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recycling Facilities, Mechanical Heat Treatment and In-vessel Composting due to the small size of the site. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band C |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Details of in-situ infrastructure impacting waste development** | A 225mm water distribution main along North Western boundary requiring 2.5m wide maintenance strip either side. A 300mm, 2.6m deep public sewer to the east of the site requiring 3m either side of pipe. |
| **Landowner details** | Bolton MBC |
| **Flood Zone** | The majority of the site falls within Flood Zone 1 (lowest risk) with only a very narrow strip in Flood Zones 2 and 3a (medium and high probability of flooding) adjoining the river |
| **Key Issues** | There are a number of environmental and amenity issues facing the site such as the close proximity to high-end industrial development and the River Tongue which mean that the site is inappropriate for open facilities. The site has good access to the primary road network and should be considered for the development of a small enclosed facility. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Site Screened Out |

## BL11 – Waterloo Street

**1:1,500 map of site showing site outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:10,000).**





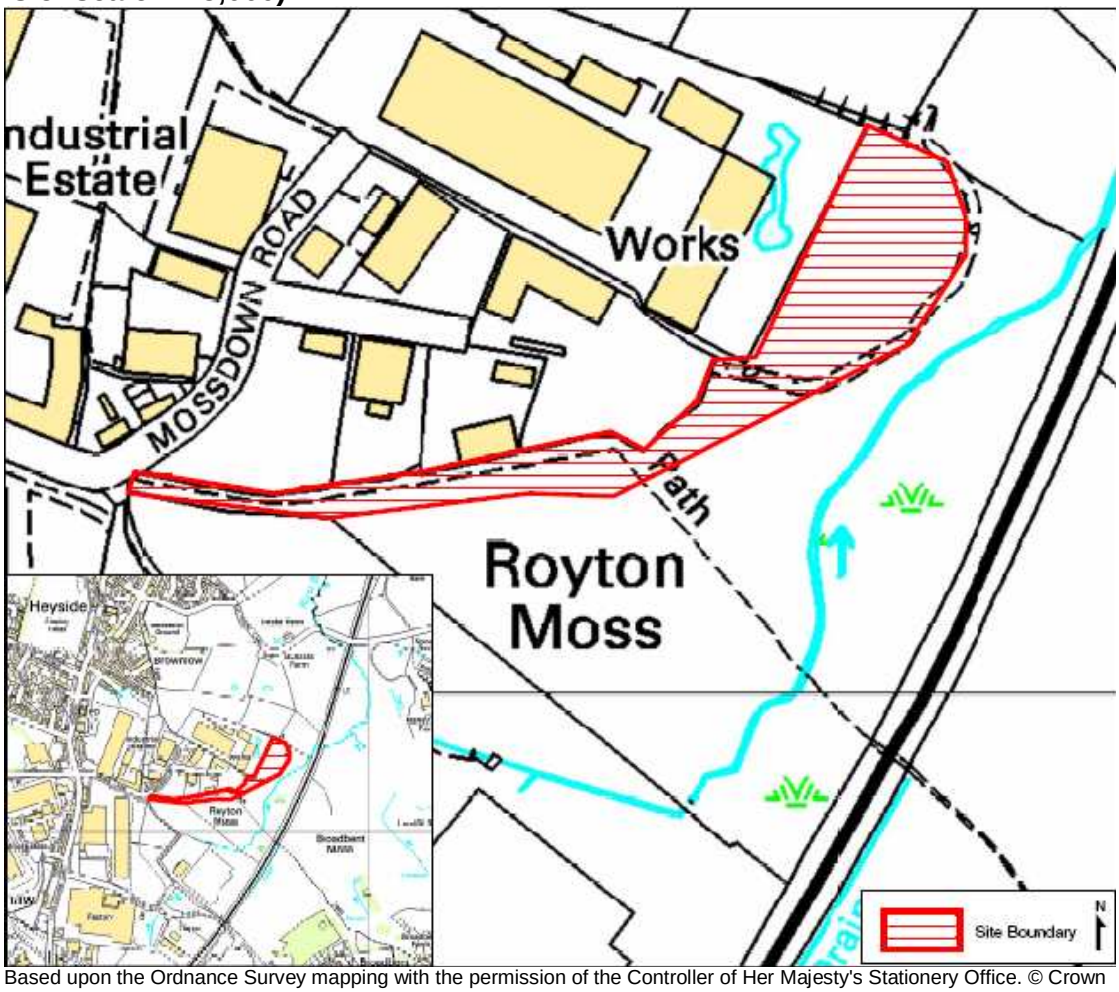

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Bolton |
| **Location (Ref)** | BL 11 - Waterloo Street |
| **Area** | 0.45 ha |
| **Site Description** | The site is situated off Waterloo Street (B6207) approximately 1km north of Bolton Town Centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Anaerobic Digestion |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recycling Facilities, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment and In-vessel Composting due to the small size of the site. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band C |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Details of in-situ infrastructure impacting waste development** | None |
| **Landowner details** | Bolton MBC |
| **Flood Zone** | Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | There are a number of environmental and amenity issues facing the site such as a SSSI which mean that the site is inappropriate for open facilities. The site has good access to the primary road network and should be considered for the development of a small enclosed facility. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Site Screened Out |

## OL4 – Land at Mossdown Road

**1:2,500 map of site showing site outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:15,000)**





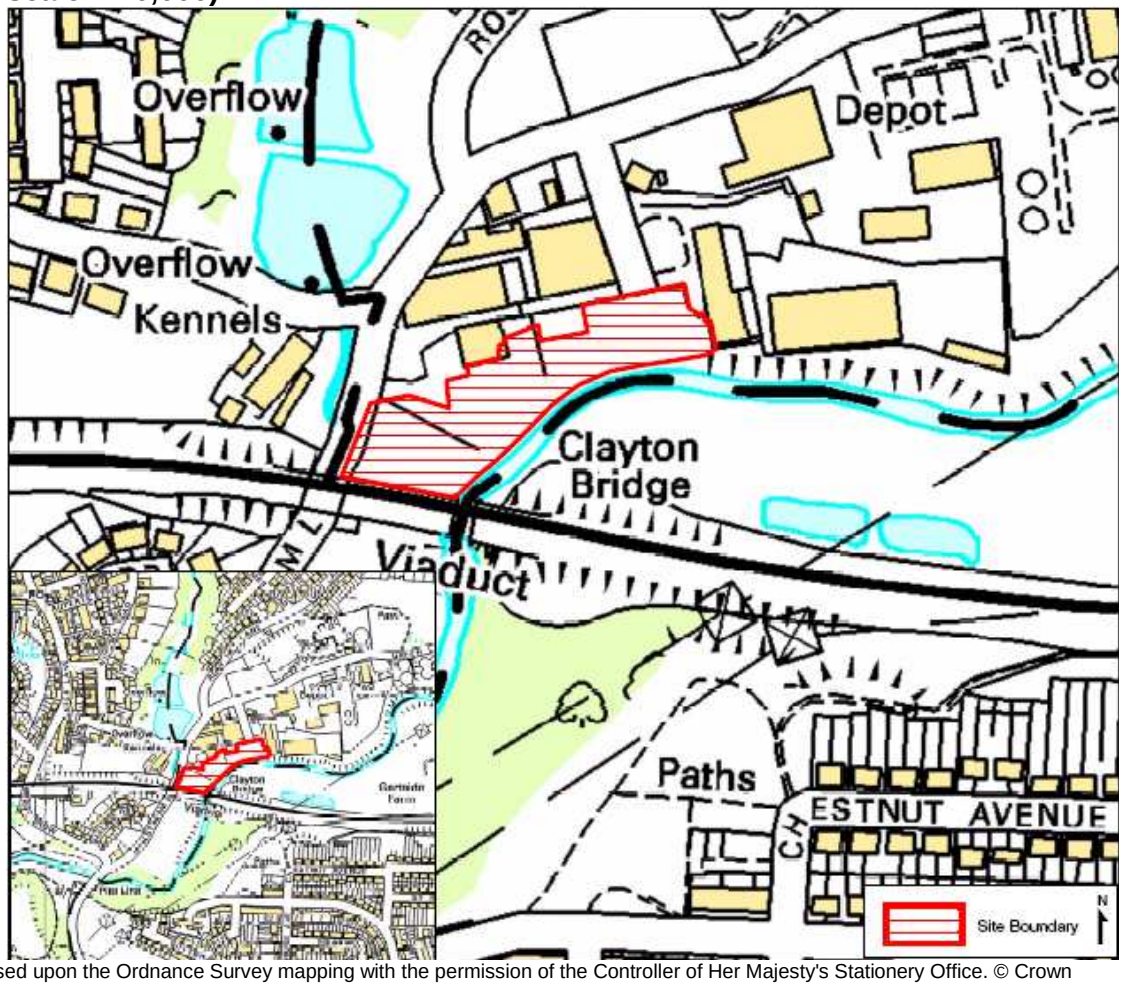

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Oldham |
| **Location (Ref)** | OL4 – Land at Mossdown Road |
| **Area** | 1.09 ha |
| **Site Description** | The site is vacant but previously developed (brownfield). There are other neighbouring waste management uses. The site is located approximately 2km north east of Oldham Town Centre in Royton Moss. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Open Waste Facilities, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recycling Facilities, Mechanical Heat Treatment, and In-vessel Composting due to the small size of the site. |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band C |
| **Details of in-situ infrastructure impacting waste development** | None |
| **Landowner details** | Irwin O'Connell (Connell Group) |
| **Flood Zone** | Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | The site is possibly suitable for smaller enclosed facilities but more appropriate for an extension to adjacent open waste facilities, assuming any impacts on nearby SBI, AQMA and farmland can be mitigated in a satisfactory manner. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Site Screened Out |

## OL5 – Land at Millstream Lane, Clayton Bridge

**1:2,500 map of site showing site outline over MasterMap base layer (insert map is of scale 1:10,000).**





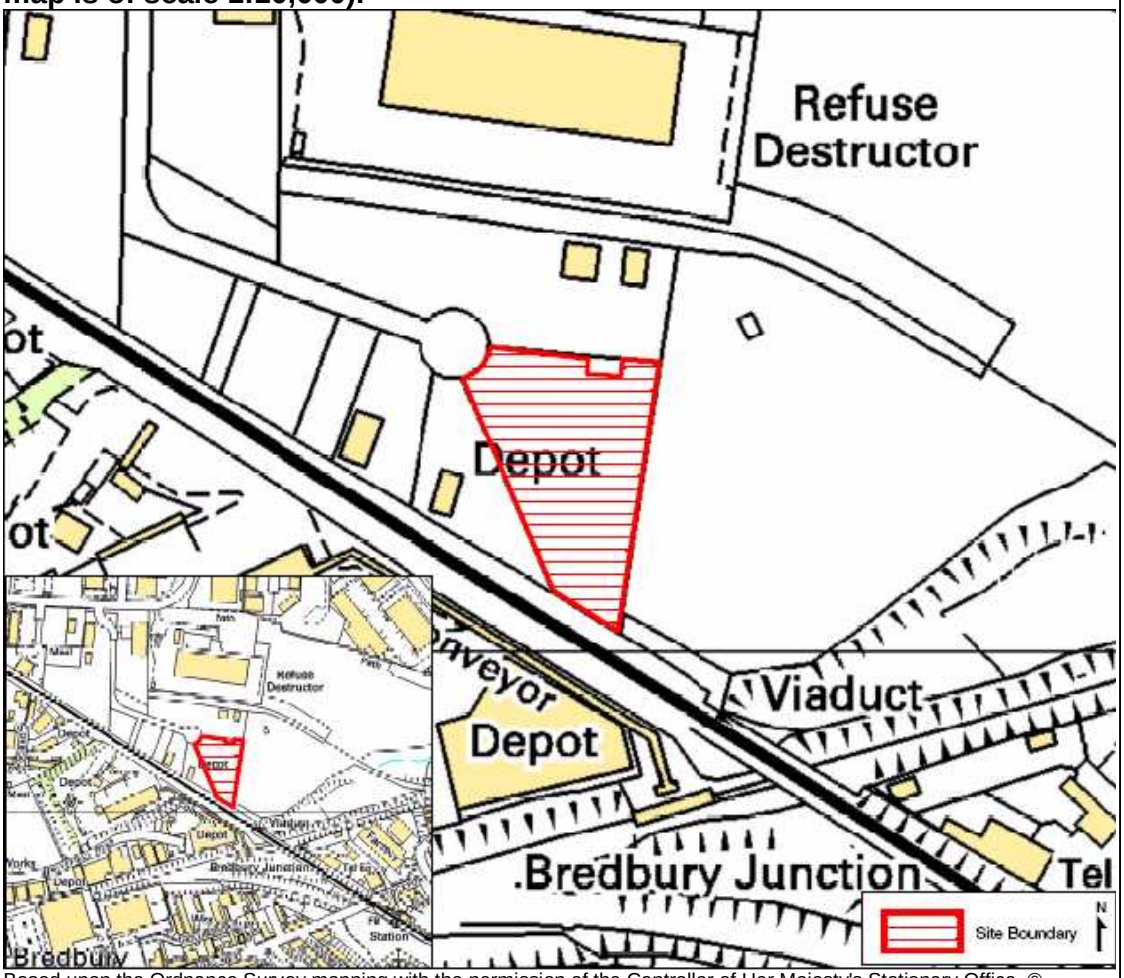

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Oldham |
| **Location (Ref)** | OL5 – Land at Millstream Lane, Clayton Bridge |
| **Area** | 0.55 ha |
| **Site Description** | The site is located between Droylsden and Failsworth, approximately 6km east of Manchester City Centre and 6km south west of Oldham Town Centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Open Waste Facilities, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recycling Facilities, Mechanical Heat Treatment, and In-vessel Composting due to the small size of the site. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band C |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Details of in-situ infrastructure impacting waste development** | None |
| **Landowner details** | Walton Mill Ltd, Martin Noone and Sydney Walsh. |
| **Flood Zone** | Flood Zones 1, 2 and 3a (lowest, medium and high probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | Site is small and restricted by the presence of sensitive receptors – housing and the River Medlock. A SAC/SSSI is within 2km of the site. The site is also constrained by its poor access, which is steep and narrow and through residential streets. May be suitable for a small, enclosed facility. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Site Screened Out |

## ST 2 – Plot 5, Bredbury Parkway Industrial Estate

**1:2,500 map of site showing site outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:10,000).**





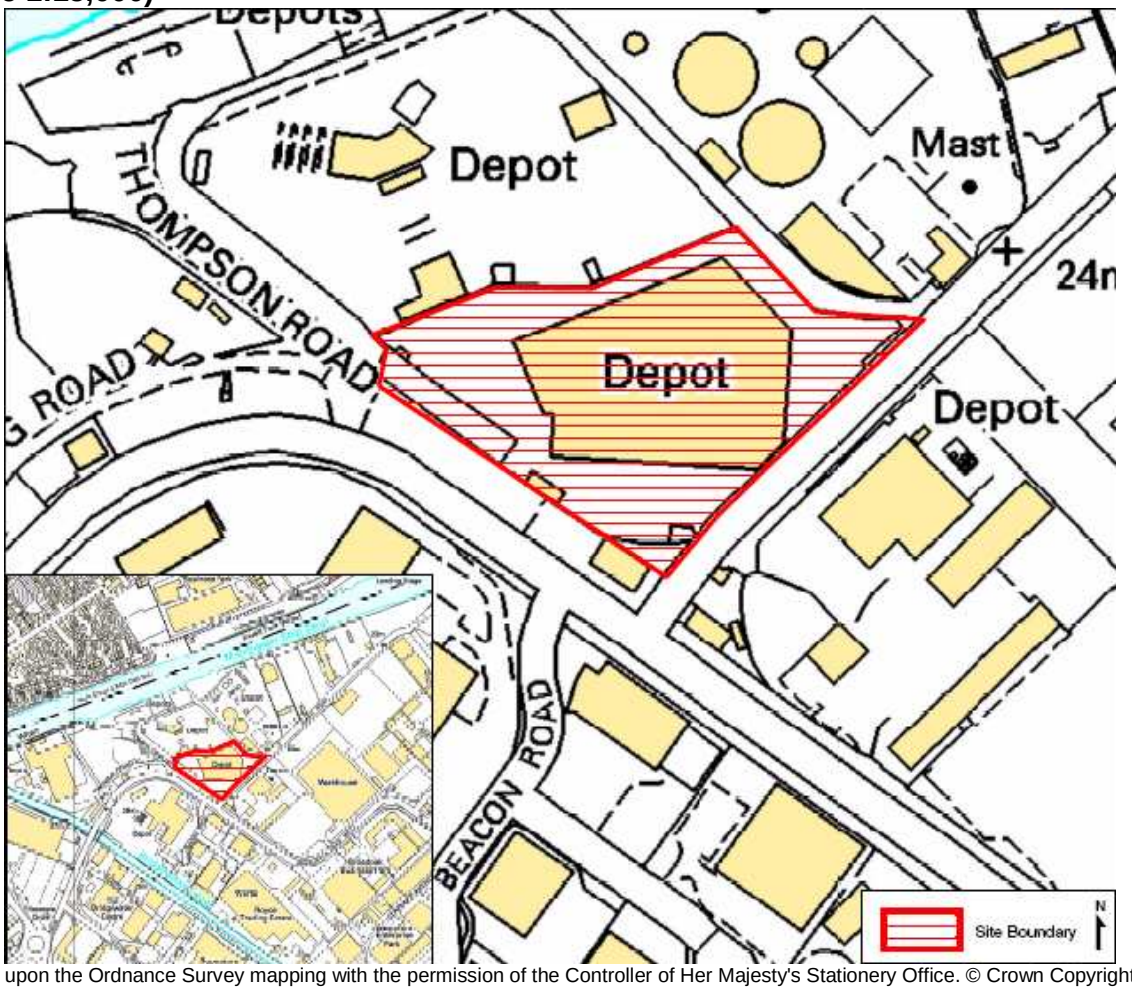

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Stockport |
| **Location (Ref)** | ST2 – Plot 5, Bredbury Parkway Industrial Estate |
| **Area** | 0.62 ha |
| **Site Description** | The site is adjacent to an existing waste management facility in the southern section of Bredbury Industrial Estate. The site is situated approximately 4km north east of Stockport Town Centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Anaerobic Digestion |

[1]See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recycling Facilities, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment and In-vessel Composting due to the small size of the site. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band C |
| **Details of in-situ infrastructure impacting waste development** | None |
| **Landowner details** | Pennine Services |
| **Flood Zone** | Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | There are a number of environmental and amenity issues facing the site such as the close proximity to high-end industrial development and SBIs all of which mean that the site is inappropriate for open facilities. The site has good access to the primary road network and should be considered for the development of a small, enclosed facility. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Site Screened Out |

## TR8a Land Adjacent to Tank Farm Chemical Treatment Works, Nash Road Trafford

**1:2,500 map of site showing site outline over MasterMap base layer (insert map is of scale 1:15,000)**





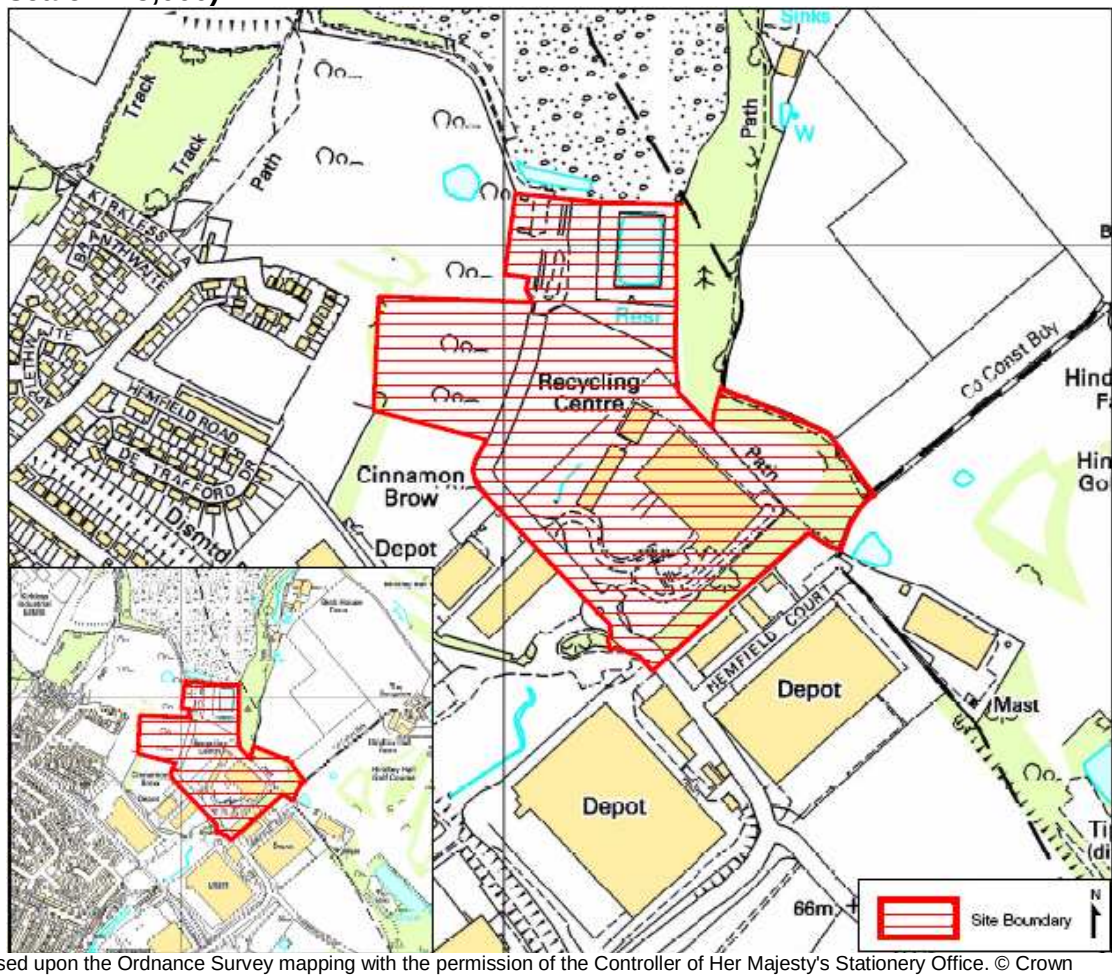

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Trafford |
| **Location (Ref)** | TR8a – Land adjacent to Tank Farm Chemical Treatment Works, Nash Road |
| **Area** | 1.79 ha |
| **Site Description** | The site is situated towards the north western section of Trafford Park Industrial Area. There are low rise brick built sheds on the site at present. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, due to the size of the site and potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |

[1]See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Details of in-situ infrastructure impacting waste development** | None |
| **Landowner details** | Colliers Industrial Waste Ltd. |
| **Flood Zone** | Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | This site is highly appropriate for enclosed waste management facilities, although larger facilities would require the redevelopment of the site. Nearby housing means that open-air facilities would be inappropriate. Co-location is a possibility. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Site Screened Out |

## W4 – CA Site Makerfield Way (Aka Kirkless)

**1:5,000 map of site showing site outline over MasterMap base layer (insert map is of scale 1:25,000)**






| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Wigan |
| **Location (Ref)** | W4 – CA Site Makerfield Way (aka Kirkless) |
| **Area** | 8.86 ha |
| **Site Description** | Part of this site is in use as a waste management facility. The site is located approximately 3km to the east of Wigan Town Centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |

[1]See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Details of in-situ infrastructure impacting waste development** | A 450mm trunk water main crosses the North of the site requiring 5m maintenance strip either side. |
| **Landowner details** | Wigan MBC |
| **Flood Zone** | Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | Site is highly appropriate for further use for enclosed waste management facilities and is large enough to accommodate the co-location of several waste facilities. Thermal Treatment is an option. Windrow Composting and open facilities are inappropriate due to proximity of sensitive receptors. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Site Screened Out |

# Appendix 1: Area Profiles

Appendix 1: Area Profiles

As set out in Policy 5, the following areas are identified as suitable for built waste management facilities:

**Table 18 Areas identified as suitable for built waste management facilities**

| Area Reference | Area Name | Authority |
|---|---|---|
| BU1 | Dumers Lane EGA, Radcliffe | Bury |
| BU3 | Pilsworth Industrial Estate | Bury |
| BU4 | Part of Fernhill EGA | Bury |
| BU8 | Land at Pimhole, Pimhole Road | Bury |
| MC1 | Ardwick Yards | Manchester |
| OL1 | Land in the area between Higginshaw Lane and the Higginshaw Railway | Oldham |
| OL3 | Land off Higginshaw Lane | Oldham |
| RD3 | Heap Bridge Industrial Estate | Rochdale |
| RD6 | Mandale Park, Rochdale | Rochdale |
| RD8 | Rhodes Business Park | Rochdale |
| SL2 | Clifton Industrial Estate | Salford |
| 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 |
| TR17 | Land at Trafford Park | Trafford |

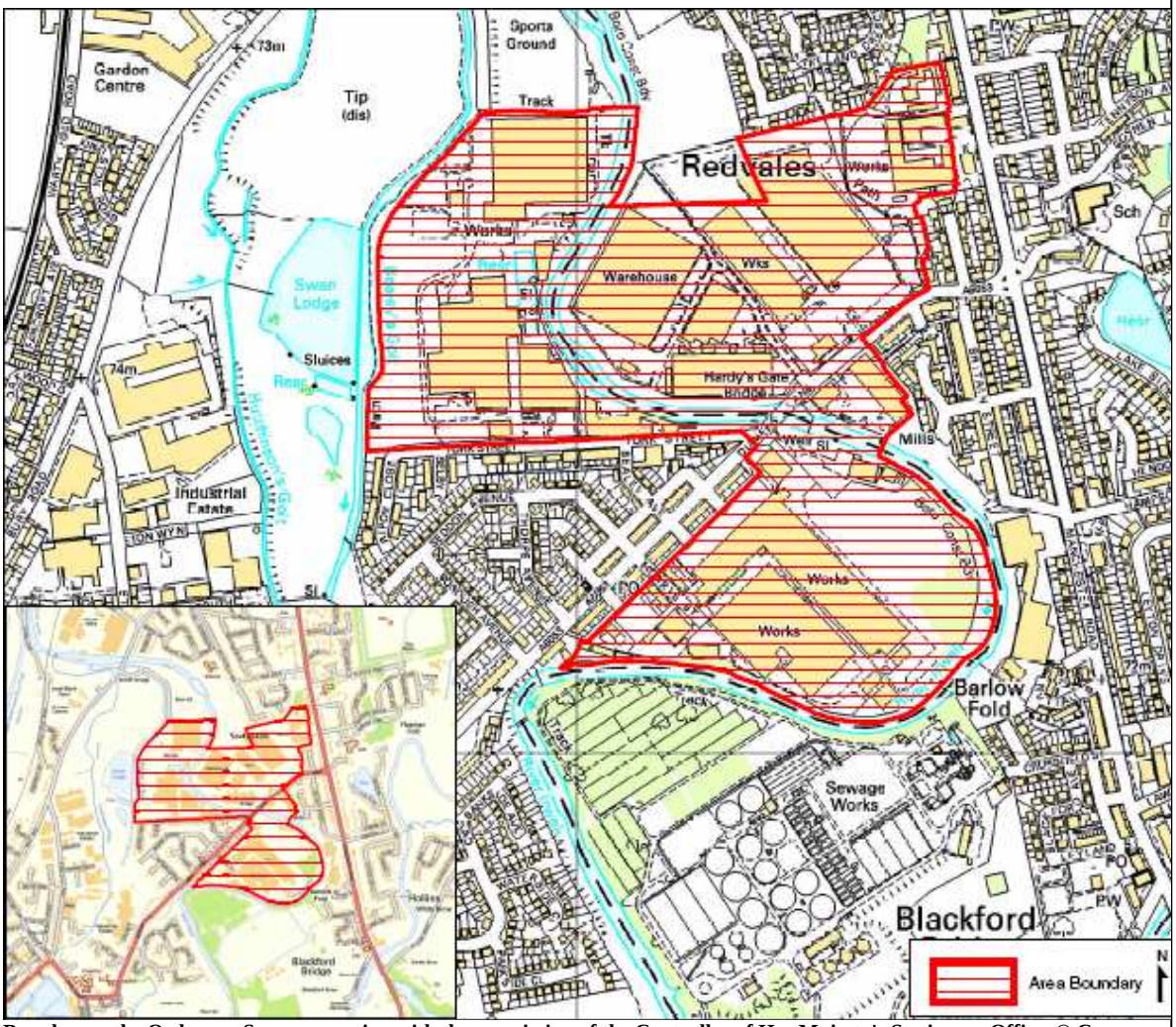
# Appendix 1: Area Profiles

| Area Reference | Area Name | Authority |
|---|---|---|
| TR18a,b,c | Carrington Area comprising:<br><br>Part A- Shell Site, Common Lane, Carrington<br><br>Part B- Carrington Vehicle Storage Works<br><br>Part C-Partington Wharfside | Trafford |
| W1a | Miry Lane Employment Area | Wigan |
| W8a | Ince Moss Junction Sidings, Cemetery Road | Wigan |
| W13a | Martland Park | Wigan |

Area Profiles can be found on the following pages.

## BU1 – Dumers Lane

**1:7,500 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:25,000)**





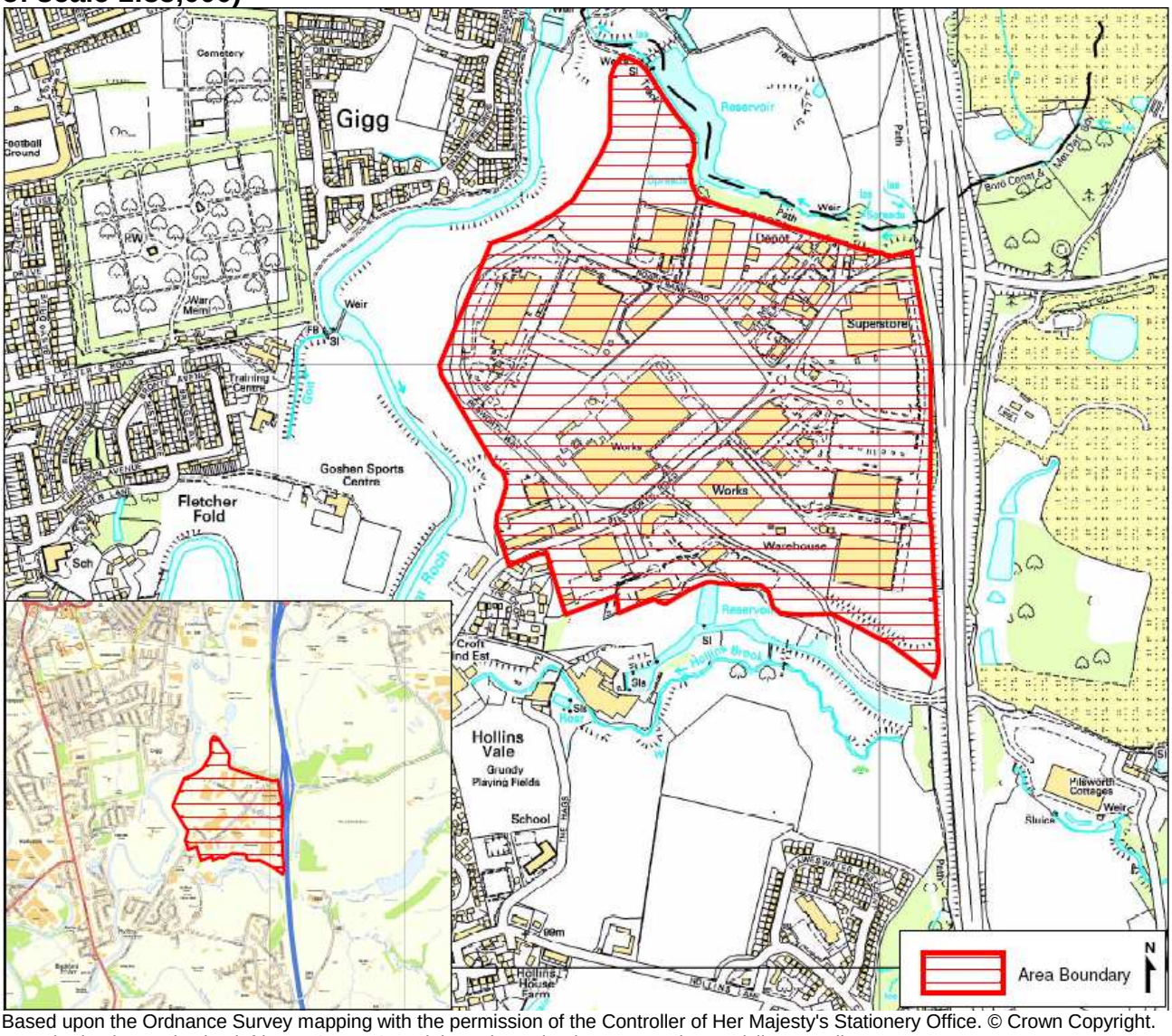

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Bury |
| **Location (Ref)** | BU1 – Dumers Lane |
| **Area** | 35.54 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area is situated within Dumers Lane Economic Growth Area approximately 2km south of Bury Town Centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |

[1]See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band C |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | 2.2ha in Zone 3b (Floodplain)<br>26.5ha in Zone 3 (high probability of flooding)<br>4.6ha in Zone 2 (medium possibility of flooding)<br>2.2ha in Zone 1 (lowest possibility of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | There are a number of environmental and amenity issues facing the area such as the close proximity of enclosed industrial use, the River Irwell and the surrounding residential development, all of which mean that the area is not suitable for external facilities. The size and location of the area within an existing industrial area means that there is potential for the siting of enclosed waste facilities, subject to environmental and residential amenity considerations.<br>The relatively small area of land in Flood Zone 3b must be avoided as waste developments are inappropriate in these areas. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

## BU3 – Pilsworth Industrial Estate

**1:10,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:35,000)**





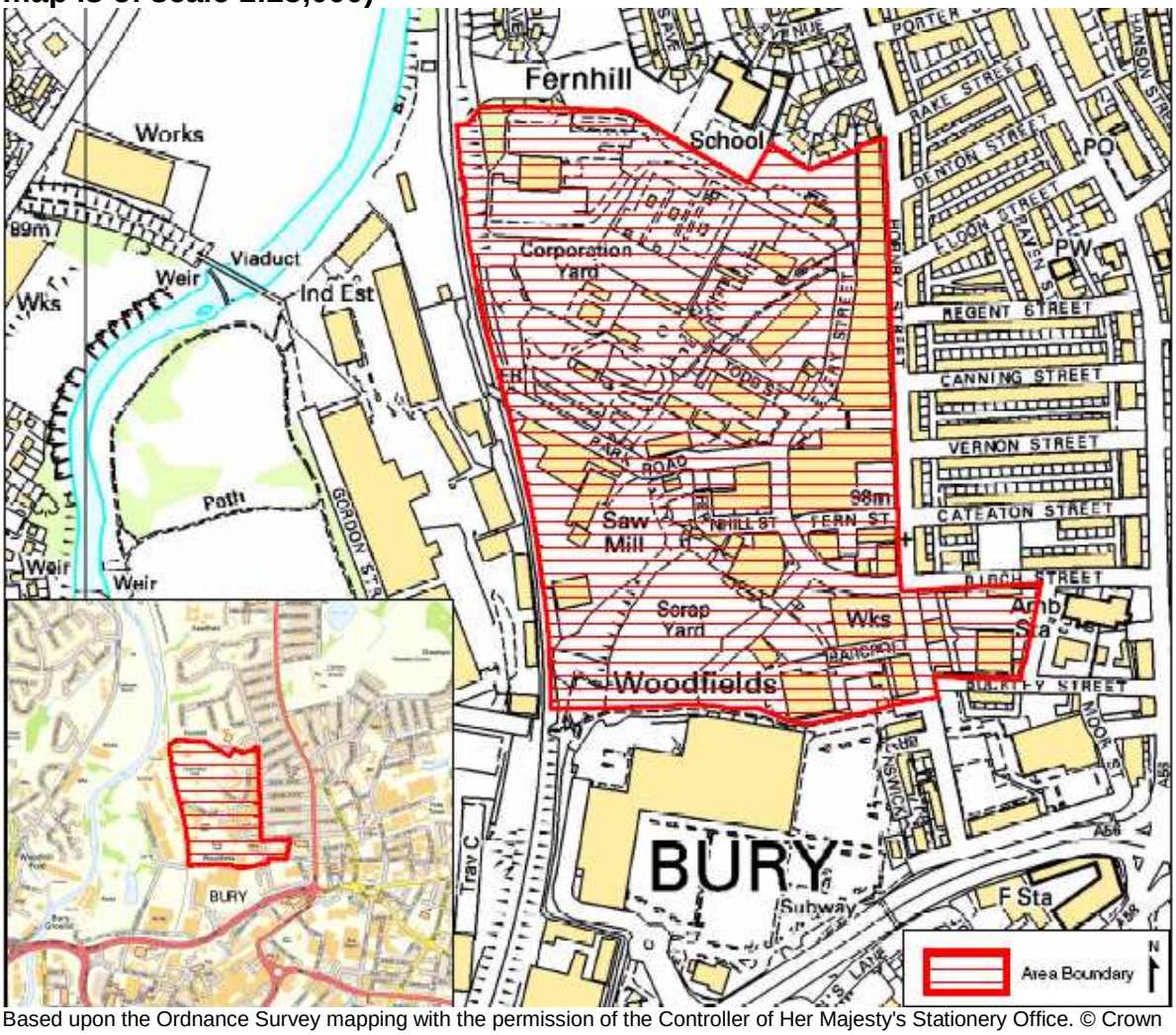

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Bury |
| **Location (Ref)** | BU3 – Pilsworth Industrial Estate |
| **Area** | 50.01 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area is located directly off Junction 3 of the M66 and contains large industrial units with many vacant plots. The area is located approximately 1.5km south east of Bury Town Centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. Thermal treatment may be acceptable if CHP is incorporated. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | There are a number of environmental and amenity issues facing the area such as the close proximity of high-end industrial use, the River Roch and the surrounding residential development and thus the area is not suitable for external facilities.<br>However, despite the size of the area (50.16 ha), its location (close to significant industrial and residential land use) means that there is only the potential for the location of enclosed facilities.<br>Co-location of waste facilities is certainly a possibility. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

## BU4 – Fernhill Industrial Area

**1:7,500 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:25,000)**

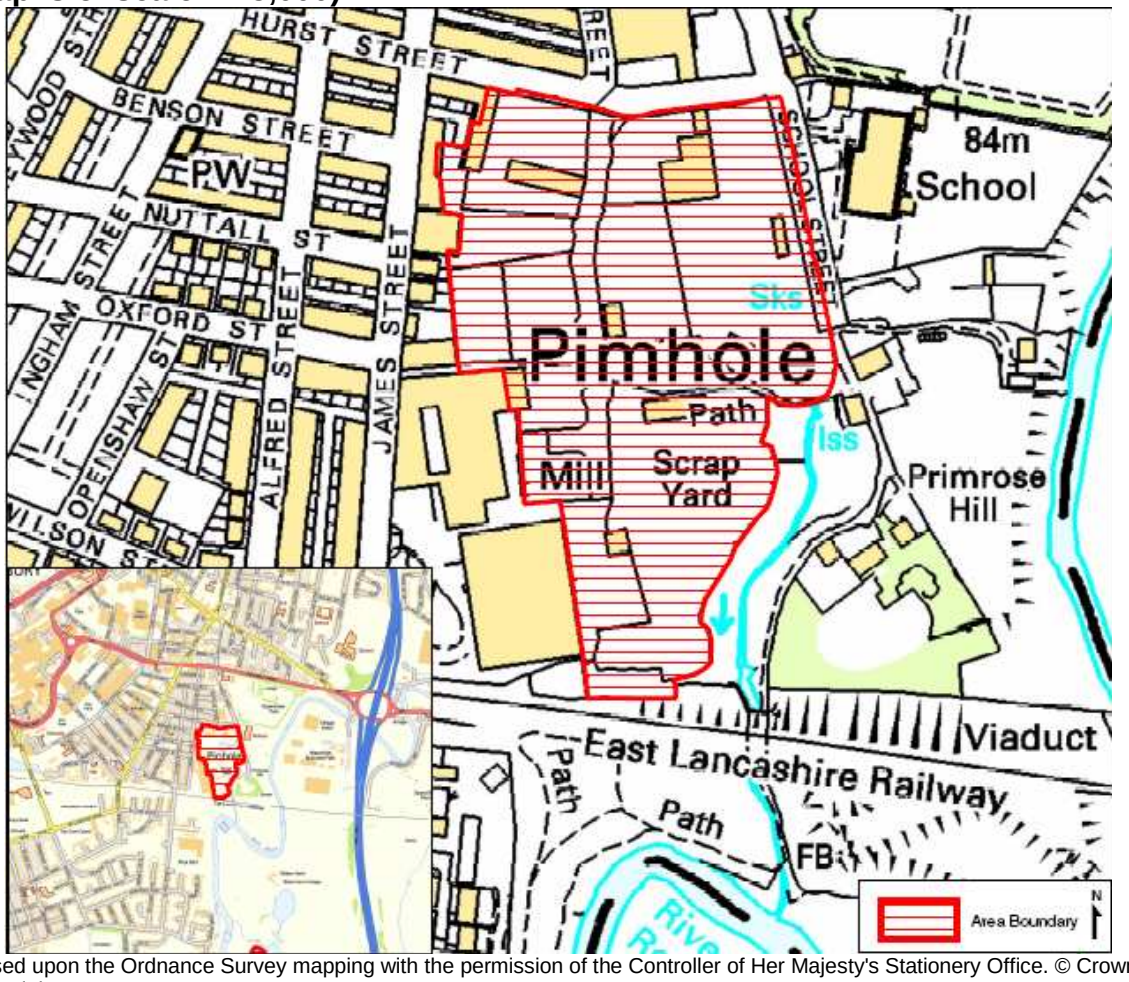





| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Bury |
| **Location (Ref)** | BU4 – Fernhill Industrial Area |
| **Area** | 17.17 ha |
| **Area Description** | The Industrial Area is located within 500m of Bury Town Centre. The Area already contains some existing waste management uses. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |

[1]See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Key Issues** | There are a number of environmental and amenity issues facing the area such as the close proximity of enclosed industrial use, the River Irwell and the surrounding residential development and thus the area is not suitable for external facilities.<br>However, despite the size of the area (29.4 ha), its location (close to significant industrial and residential land use) means that there is potential for the location of enclosed facilities.<br>Co-location of waste facilities is a possibility. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

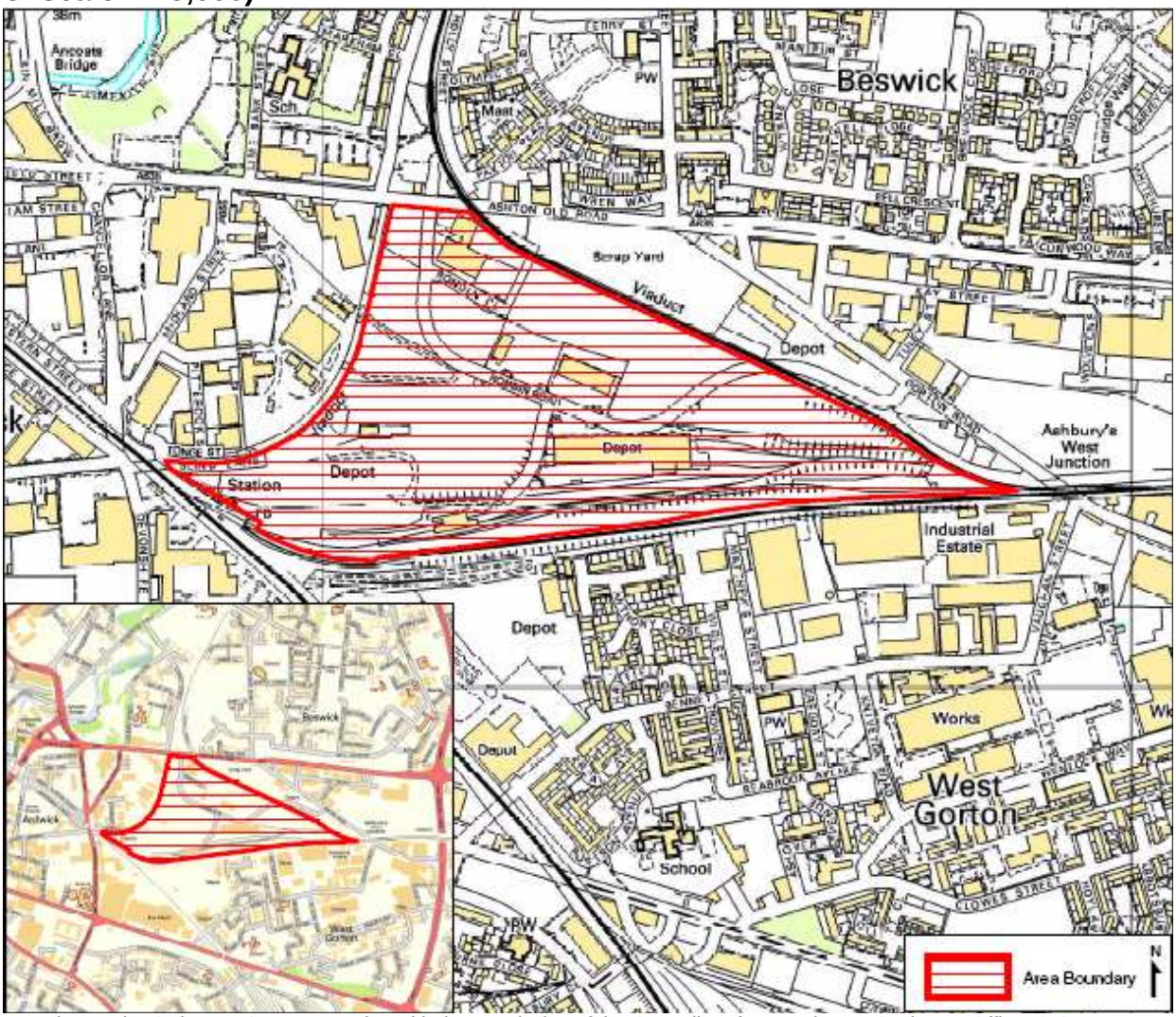
| BU8 – Land at Pimhole, Pimhole Road | |
|---|---|
| **1:3,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:25,000)**   Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright.<br>Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.<br>Salford City Council. Licence No. 100019737. 2010 | |
| **District** | Bury |
| **Location (Ref)** | BU8 – Land at Pimhole, Pimhole Road |
| **Area** | 4.35 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area is adjacent to a scrap yard and has a stream running through it. The area is located approximately 750m south east of Bury Town Centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Flood Zone 1 (lowest possibility of flooding) |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band C |
| **Key Issues** | There are a number of environmental and amenity issues facing the area such as the close proximity of the River Roch, the nearby school and surrounding residential development, all of which mean that the area is not suitable for external facilities.<br>However the size (4.4ha) and location of the area (close to significant industrial land use as a source of waste and with excellent access to the motorway network) means that there is potential for the location of waste management facilities, particularly enclosed facilities, subject to the environmental and residential amenity considerations mentioned above. Co-location is also a possibility. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

## MC1 – Ardwick Yards

**1:7,500 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:25,000)**





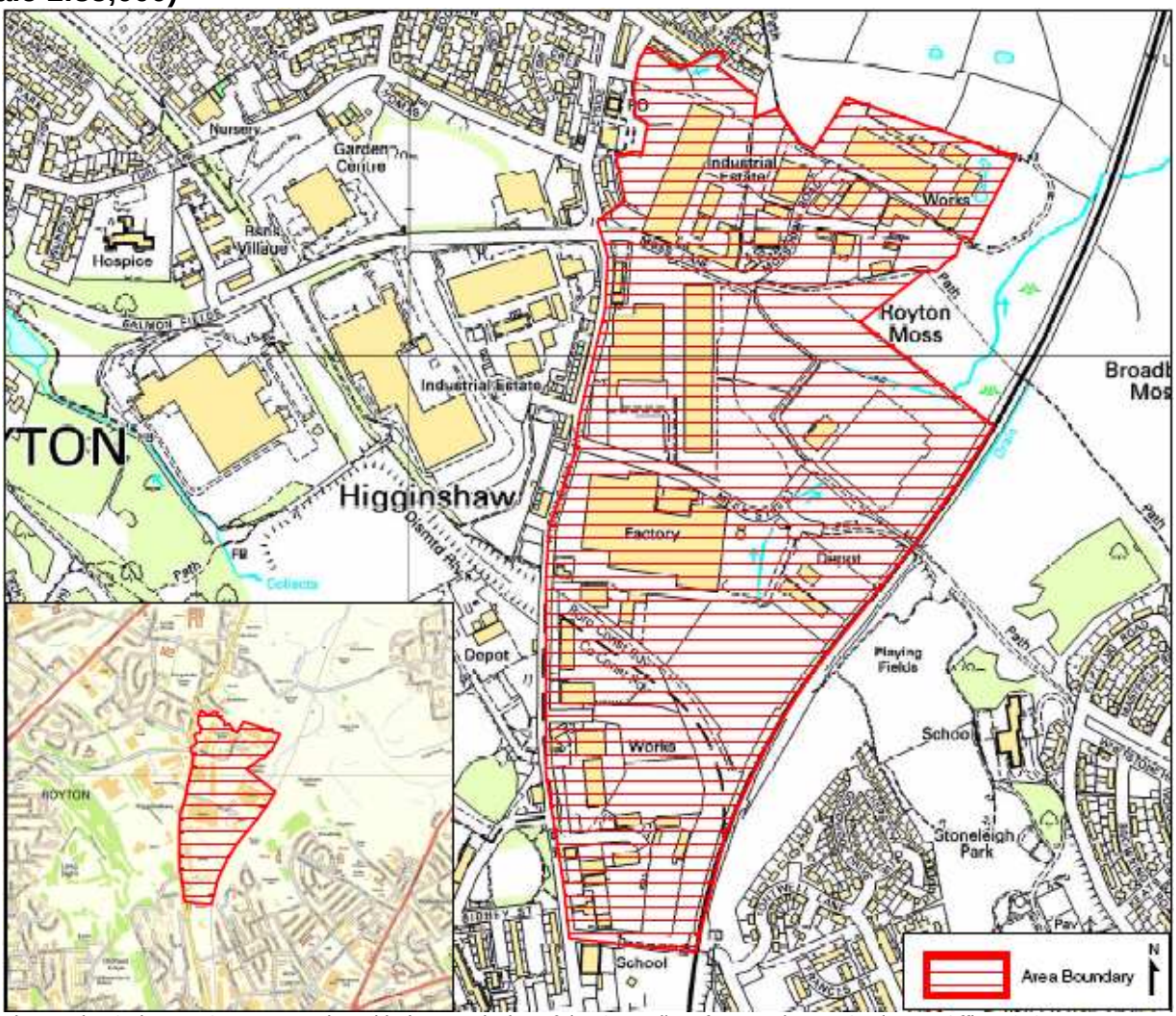

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Manchester |
| **Location (Ref)** | MC1 – Ardwick Yards |
| **Area** | 20.77 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area is situated within 1km to the south east of Manchester City Centre and consists of railway yards, some existing waste use including C&D recycling (P. McGuiness & Co). New development by 'Conlon'. Industrial area. Train maintenance depot. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |

[1]See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Flood Zone 1 (lowest possibility of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | The area is highly appropriate for enclosed facilities. The adverse effects of open facilities and windrow composting may be considered inappropriate in this location due to nearby sensitive receptors. Mitigation would be necessary for screening from nearby housing and for flood risk. Co-location is a possibility. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

## OL1 – Land in the area between Higginshaw Lane and the Oldham to Shaw railway line

**1:7,500 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:35,000)**



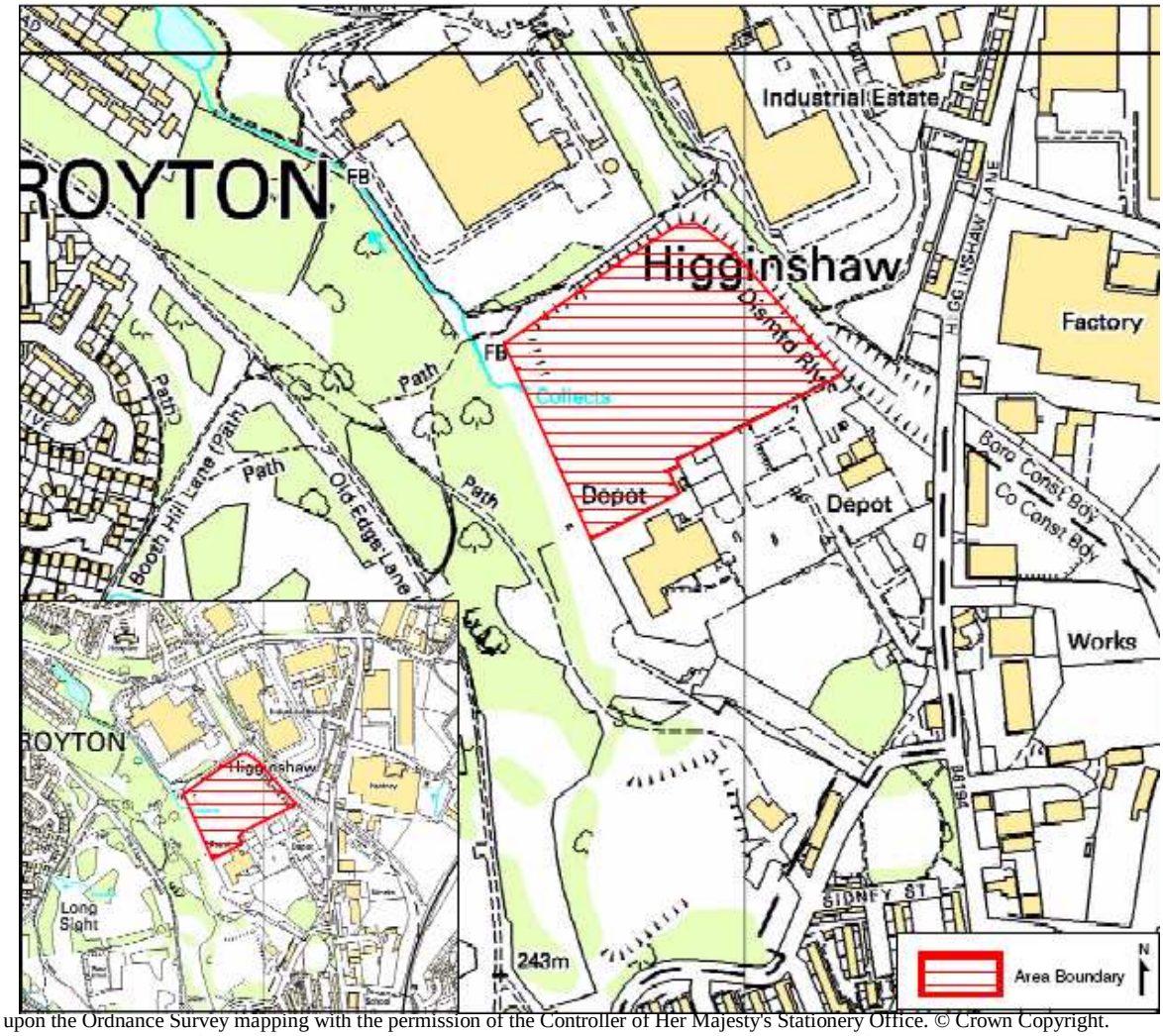



| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Oldham |
| **Location (Ref)** | OL1 - Land in the area between Higginshaw Lane and the Oldham to Shaw railway line |
| **Area** | 38.33 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area is a large industrial area located within Higginshaw, approximately 1.5km north east of Oldham Town Centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Open Waste Facilities, Material Recycling Facility, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |

[1]See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Small section of area in Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b (medium and high probability of flooding) |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Key Issues** | This Industrial estate is large and suitable for more than one type of waste facility. It has good road access and is adjacent to a railway line.<br>Major issues of concern are the proximity of sensitive receptors including schools, housing and an SBI, and area being adjacent to an AQMA. Impacts on these receptors would need to be addressed before any particular use could be taken forward. Locating uses away from southern and eastern boundaries might assist. Estate is potentially contaminated.<br>Lack of an available area of sufficient size within the estate may limit the area being utilised for some technologies. However, overall, area suitable for enclosed and general open waste facilities. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

| OL3 – Land off Higginshaw Lane (part of former Higginshaw Gas Works) | |
|---|---|
| **1:5,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:15,000).** | |



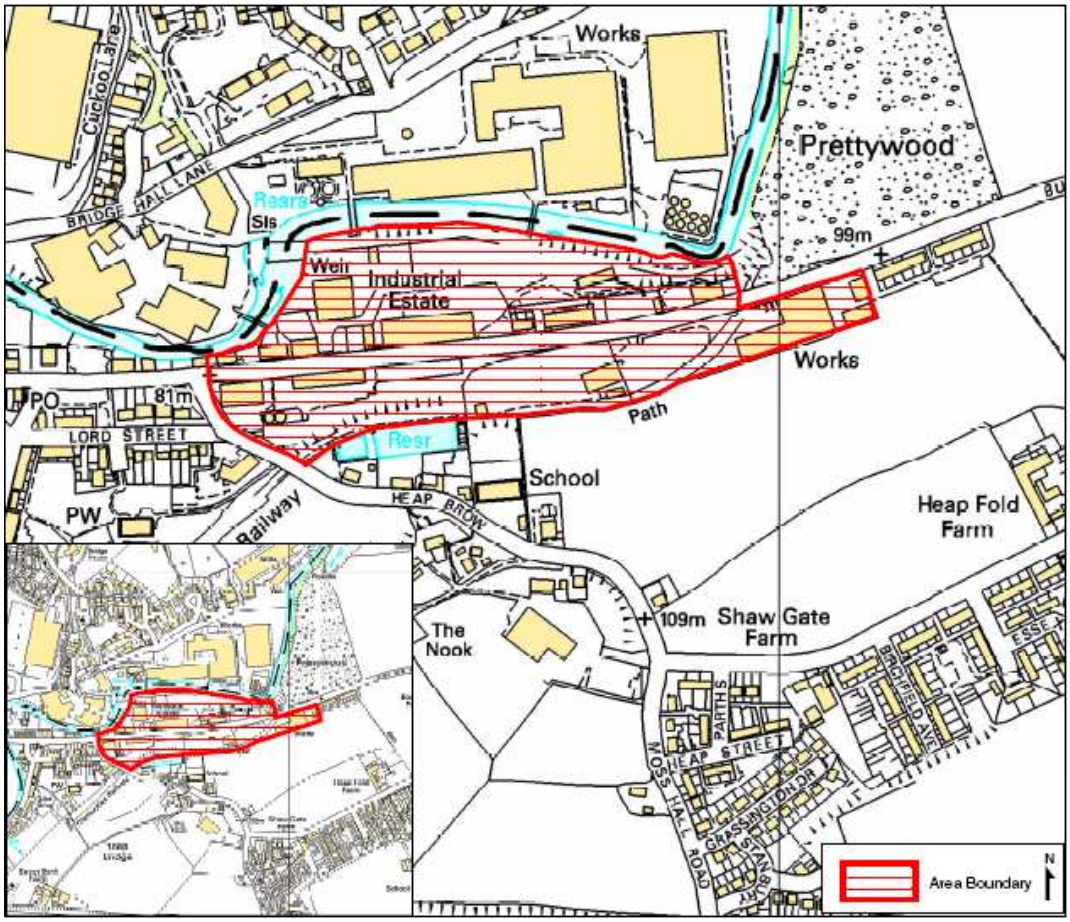



| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Oldham |
| **Location (Ref)** | OL3 – Land off Higginshaw Lane (part of former Higginshaw Gas Works) |
| **Area** | 3.86 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area consists of a disused part of an old depot approximately 1.5km north of Oldham Town Centre. The area is disused and overgrown with vegetation. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Open Waste Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Conventional Thermal Treatment as the area may not be large enough. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | Area is likely to be able to accommodate one or more types of facility, due to its size, and lack of sensitive receptors nearby. Area is flexible in terms of its use. Potential impacts on SBI should be investigated although this is some distance away. Area is near an AQMA so air emissions would need to be managed and mitigated for. It is aread in a lower-end industrial area, with relatively good links to the primary road network – through an industrial area. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

| RD3 – Heap Bridge Industrial Estate, Bury New Road, Prettywood | |
|---|---|
| **1:5,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:15,000)** | |





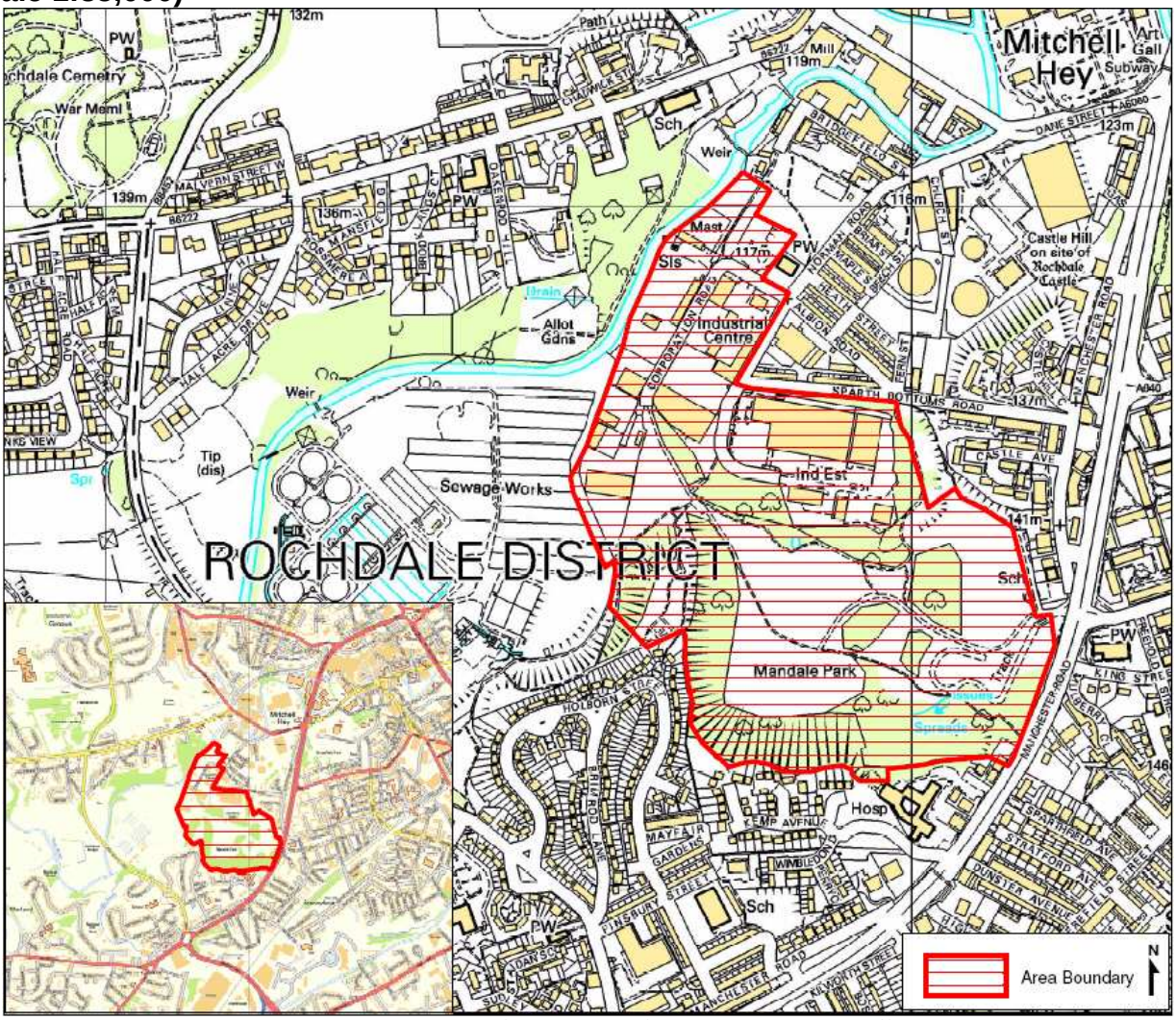

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Rochdale |
| **Location (Ref)** | RD3 – Heap Bridge Industrial Estate, Bury New Road, Prettywood |
| **Area** | 7.63 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area has a mixed industrial designation and is within a well established industrial area with existing waste uses. The area is situated approximately 1km west of Heywood town centre and 1km from Bury town centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | North of the A58 much of the area is within Flood Zone 2 and 3a (medium and high probability of flooding), south of the A58 is Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | Area is already in a mixed industrial area, which is fairly low-end in nature. The area is located in close proximity a number of sensitive receptors including a school and residential development and thus any facility which may give rise to amenity concerns would be better aread in the centre of the area away from sensitive receptors. The area benefits from good access to the primary road network. However potential for cumulative adverse effects in association with the motorway, existing waste transfer area. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

## RD6 – Mandale Park, Manchester Road

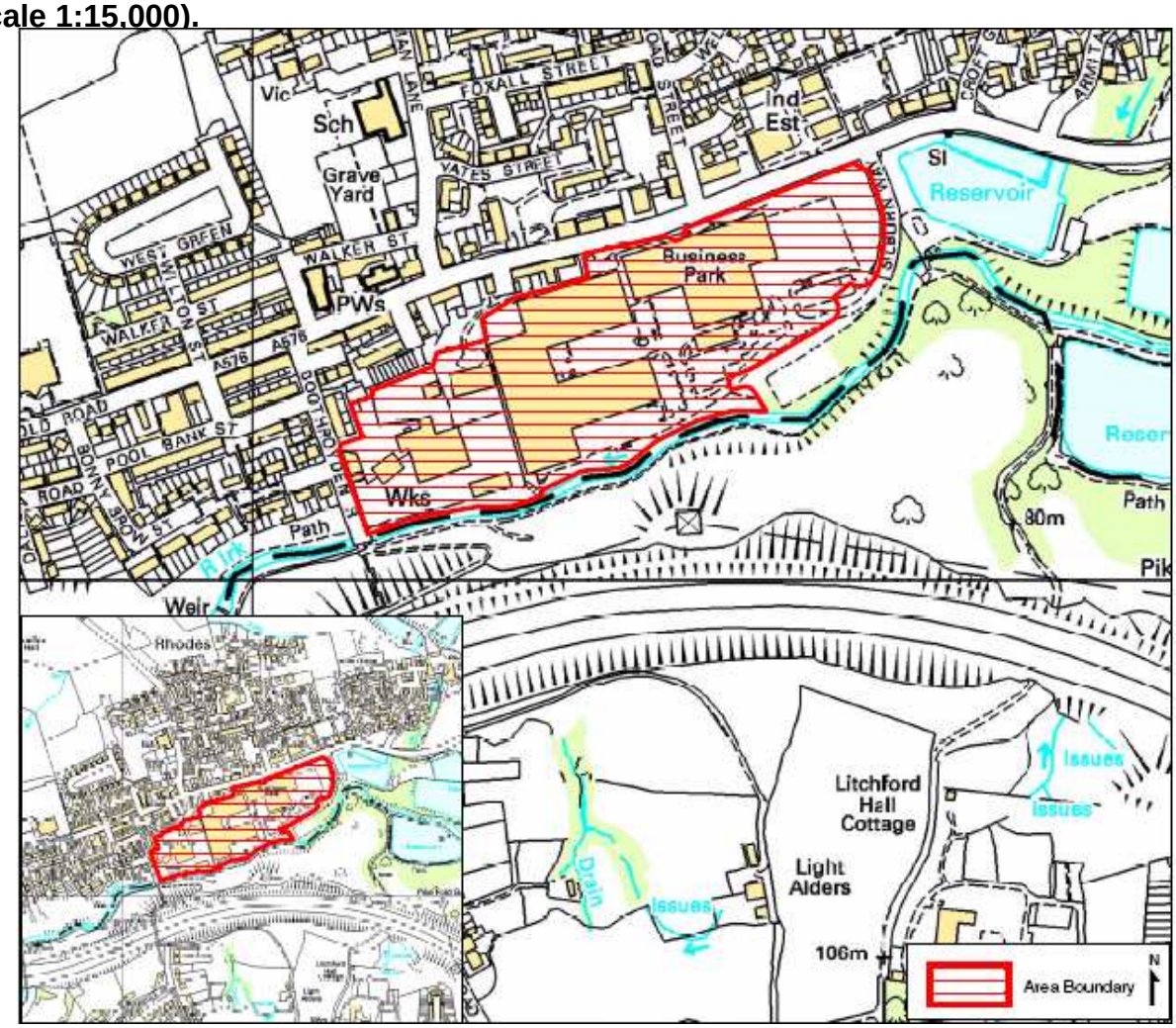
**1:7,500 map of site showing site outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:35,000)**






| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Rochdale |
| **Location (Ref)** | RD6 – Mandale Park, Manchester Road |
| **Area** | 24.53 ha |
| **Site Description** | Large extensive site of park land, open space, vegetated, with lots of trees.<br>The site is situated approximately 750m south of Rochdale Town Centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |

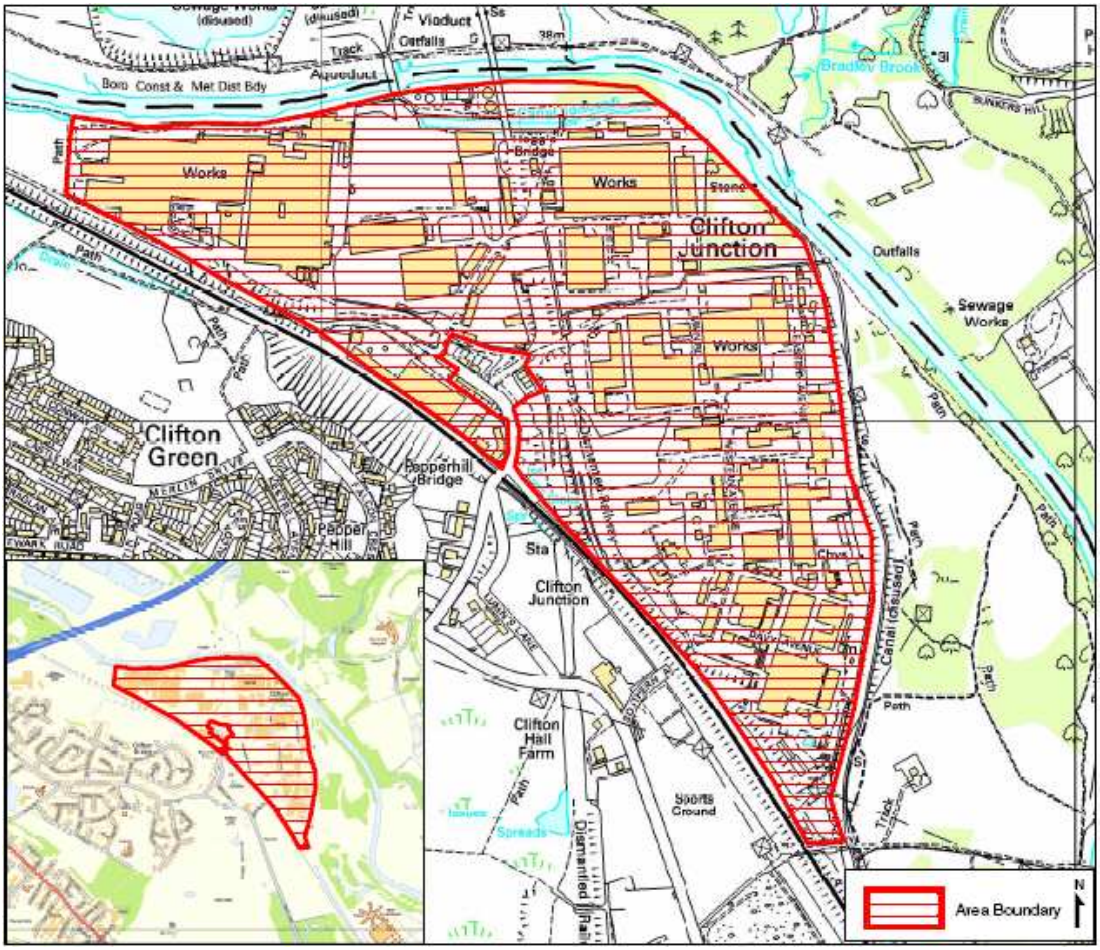
| | |
|---|---|
| **Flood Risk Zone** | The site does include some functional flood plain i.e. zone 3b towards the river corridor/Corporation Road. Majority of the park land towards Manchester Road is within Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding). Those sections within Flood Zone 3b cannot be developed for waste management uses |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Key Issues** | The site has the potential to accommodate high-end waste management facilities including Anaerobic Digestion and In-Vessel Composting facilities subject to consideration of neighbouring uses and residential amenity. A new access to the site from Manchester Road would need to be established. Some high quality public open space would need to be secured, |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Site screened in for further assessment at Stage 2 and 3 Habitats Regulations Assessment. As part of any application at Mandale Park the applicant would be required to demonstrate through a site-specific HRA that the process contribution (PC) to nitrogen deposition in the SAC will not amount to more than 1% of the critical load (0.05 kg/N/ha/year). If the proposal does not pass this test, a more detailed assessment would be required. Further details can be found within the Appropriate Assessment available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk. |

| RD8 – Rhodes Business Park, Manchester Old Road | |
|---|---|
| **1:5,000 map of site showing site outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:15,000).**   Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Salford City Council. Licence No. 100019737. 2010 | |
| **District** | Rochdale |
| **Location (Ref)** | RD8 – Rhodes Business Park, Manchester Old Road |
| **Area** | 6.44 ha |
| **Site Description** | The Business Park is situated half a mile west of Middleton Town Centre. The park consists of light industrial uses with an office element to some sites. The River Irk runs along the sites southern boundary. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band C |
| **Flood Risk** | Largely Flood Zone 3a (high probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | Sensitive receptors and other business uses on the estate restrict potential for outdoor facilities. Site is suitable for high-end waste management facilities including Anaerobic Digestion and In-Vessel Composting facilities. The site access may need improving. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Site Screened Out |

## SL2 Clifton Industrial Estate

**1:5,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:30,000).**

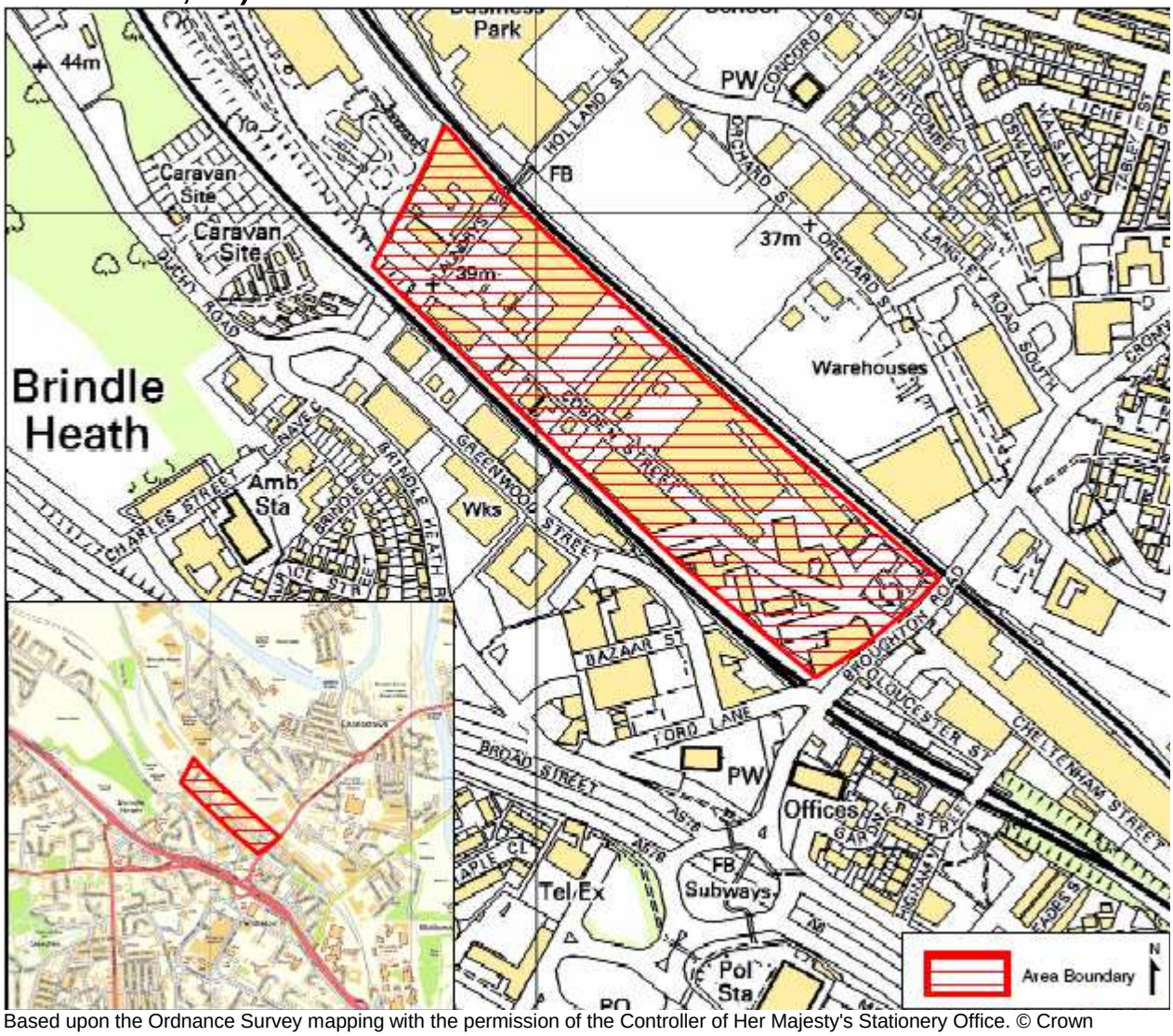





| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Salford |
| **Location (Ref)** | SL2 – Clifton Industrial Estate |
| **Area** | 46.21 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area comprises of a large industrial estate that lies on the northern fringe of the urban area of Salford. The industrial estate is bounded by Green Belt land to the north which separates Clifton from the urban area of Prestwich. The estate is accessed via Lumns Lane to the south which gives access to the A6044, or via Rake Lane to the west which passes through a primarily residential area. |

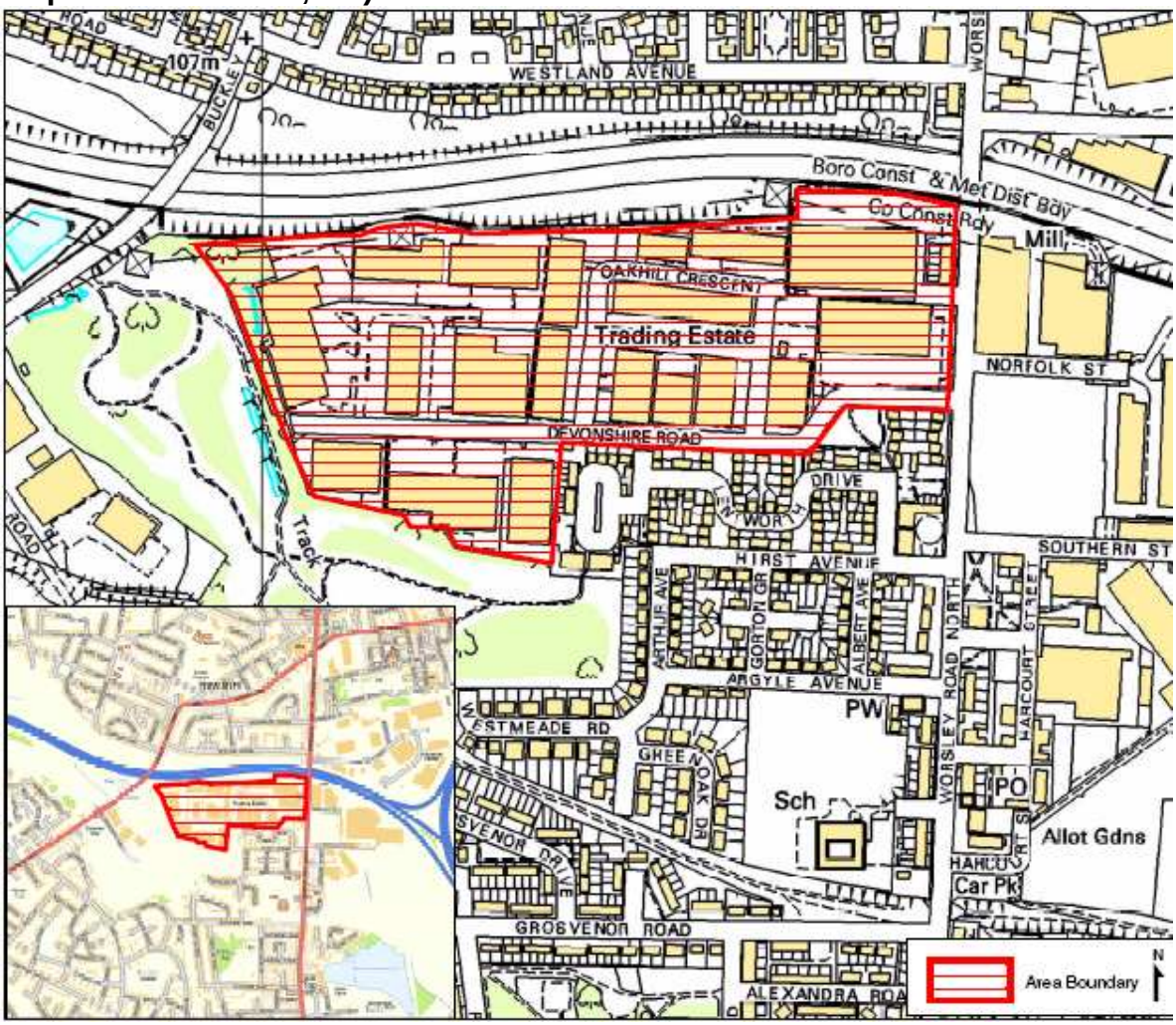
| | |
|---|---|
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Material Recovery Facility<br>Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion and In-Vessel Composting. Open Waste Management facilities may be acceptable subject to their appropriate location within the area and suitable mitigation measures. |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment and Advanced Thermal Treatment are unlikely to be suitable due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | A very small section of the area to the north is within Flood Zone 2 (medium probability of flooding). The rest of the area is within Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding). A section of 1.62 hectares has been removed from this area as it was located within the Flood Plain. |
| **Key Issues** | There are a number of environmental issues facing the area such as the close proximity of the River Irwell and Prestwich Forest Park, and issues relating to accessibility through, and proximity to, residential areas. These constraints will need to be carefully addressed as part of any future development proposals through appropriate siting, design and mitigation measures.<br><br>Notwithstanding this, the large scale of the area (46.21ha) and its established industrial use means that there is significant potential for the location of waste management facilities.<br>The area has the potential to accommodate several types of waste facility. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| SL3 – Cobden Street Industrial Area | |
|---|---|
| **1:5,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:30,000).** | |
|  | |
| Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright.<br>Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.<br>Salford City Council. Licence No. 100019737. 2010 | |
| **District** | Salford |
| **Location (Ref)** | SL3 – Cobden Street Industrial Estate |
| **Area** | 7 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area is located within an established industrial estate which contains existing waste management facilities. The industrial estate lies within the inner urban area Salford, and is situated approximately 1.5km north west of the Regional Centre. The area is well defined by rail lines which bound the area to the north and south. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion and<br>In-Vessel Composting. The size and location of the area offers the potential for agglomeration of waste management facilities and the co-location of complementary activities. Open Waste Facilities may be suitable, subject to their appropriate siting within the area and mitigation measures to prevent adverse impact on surrounding sensitive receptors. |
| **Uses Unlikely to be suitable** | Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment and Advanced Thermal Treatment are unlikely to be suitable on the basis of the area's proximity to sensitive receptors. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Flood Zone** | Area is within Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding). |
| **Key Issues** | The area is located in close proximity to a number of sensitive receptors including schools, residential development and a travelling persons' area and therefore any facility which may give rise to amenity impacts will need to have regard to this, for example through its suitable location within the area or through the incorporation of appropriate mitigation measures. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

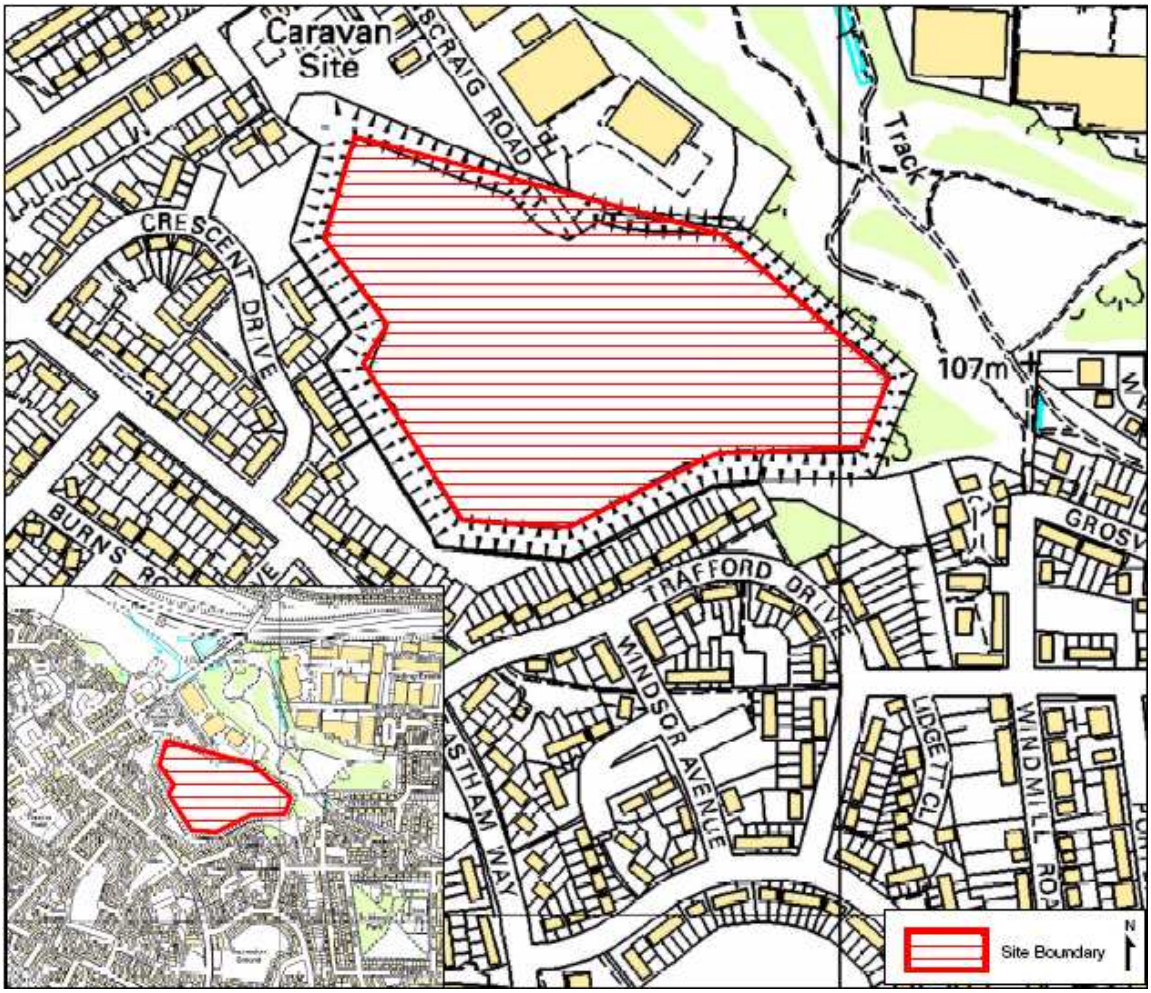
| SL6 – Oakhill Trading Estate / Norfolk Street | |
|---|---|
| **1:5,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:25,000).**   Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright.<br>Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.<br>Salford City Council. Licence No. 100019737. 2010 | |
| **District** | Salford |
| **Location (Ref)** | SL6 – Oakhill Trading Estate / Norfolk Street |
| **Area** | 11.81 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area comprises an existing industrial estate that lies between the urban areas of Walkden to the south and Farnworth to the north. The estate takes its highway access from Worsley Road North (A575). The estate is bounded by housing development to the south, and housing areas also lie to the north, separated from the industrial estate by the M61. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment Anaerobic Digestion and In-Vessel Composting. |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Uses likely to be unsuitable** | Open Waste Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment and Advanced Thermal Treatment are likely to be unsuitable due to the potentially adverse impact on the amenity of surrounding uses. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | There are a number of environmental and amenity issues facing the area such as the close proximity of residential development and proximity to Blackleach Country Park. These will need to be addressed as part of any future development proposals, through careful siting, design and appropriate mitigation. Notwithstanding this, the scale of the area (11.81 ha) and its existing industrial use means that there is significant potential for the location, and co-location, of a number of high-end enclosed waste management facilities such as Anaerobic Digestion and In-Vessel Composting facilities. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

## SL12 – Ashtons Field, Salford

**1:3,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:30,000)**

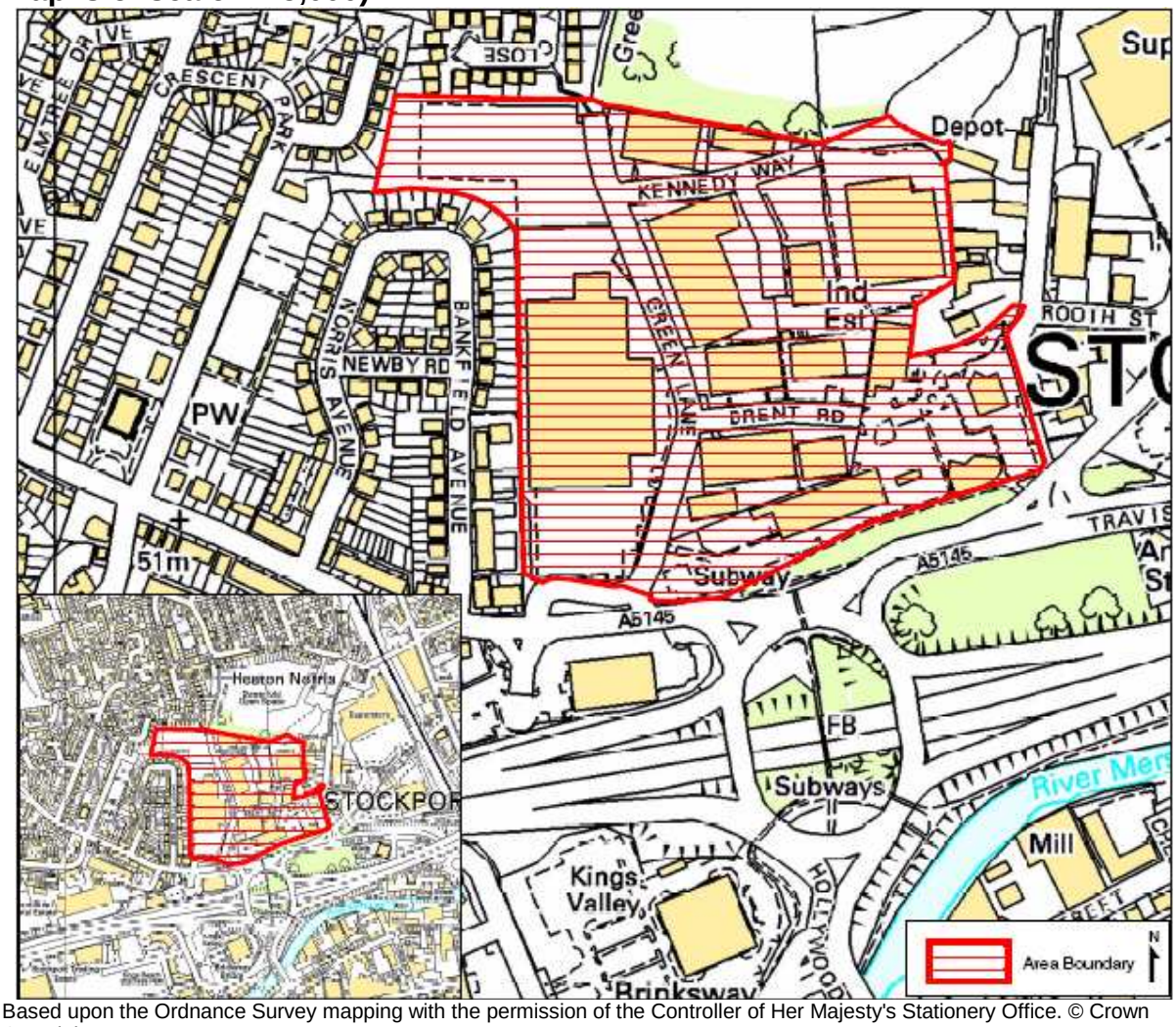





| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Salford |
| **Location (Ref)** | SL12 – Ashtons Field |
| **Area** | 4.33 ha |
| **Area Description** | This area lies within the urban area of Walkden and Little Hulton. The area is currently vacant and has been subject to land remediation to address contamination from former land uses. The area is surrounded by a bund which partially screens it from surrounding uses. It is located within a primarily residential area, with a residential caravan park adjoining to the north and housing areas bounding the area to the west and south. Highway access is via Ravenscraig Road. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Anaerobic Digestion and In-Vessel Composting. In addition, the area would be a suitable location for a Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment or Mechanical Biological Treatment where these were to be located away from sensitive receptors. |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment and Advanced Thermal Treatment are all unlikely to be suitable due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band C |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Area is within Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding). |
| **Key Issues** | The area is an appropriate location for a range of enclosed waste management facilities. Waste-related development would however need to be appropriately designed and located to ensure there is no significant detrimental impact on sensitive receptors, particularly the housing areas to the south and west and the travelling persons' area to the north west. The area is large enough to potentially include the co-location of waste facilities or complementary activities. The localised impacts of traffic movement to and from the area would need to be mitigated given the likely impact on residential areas. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

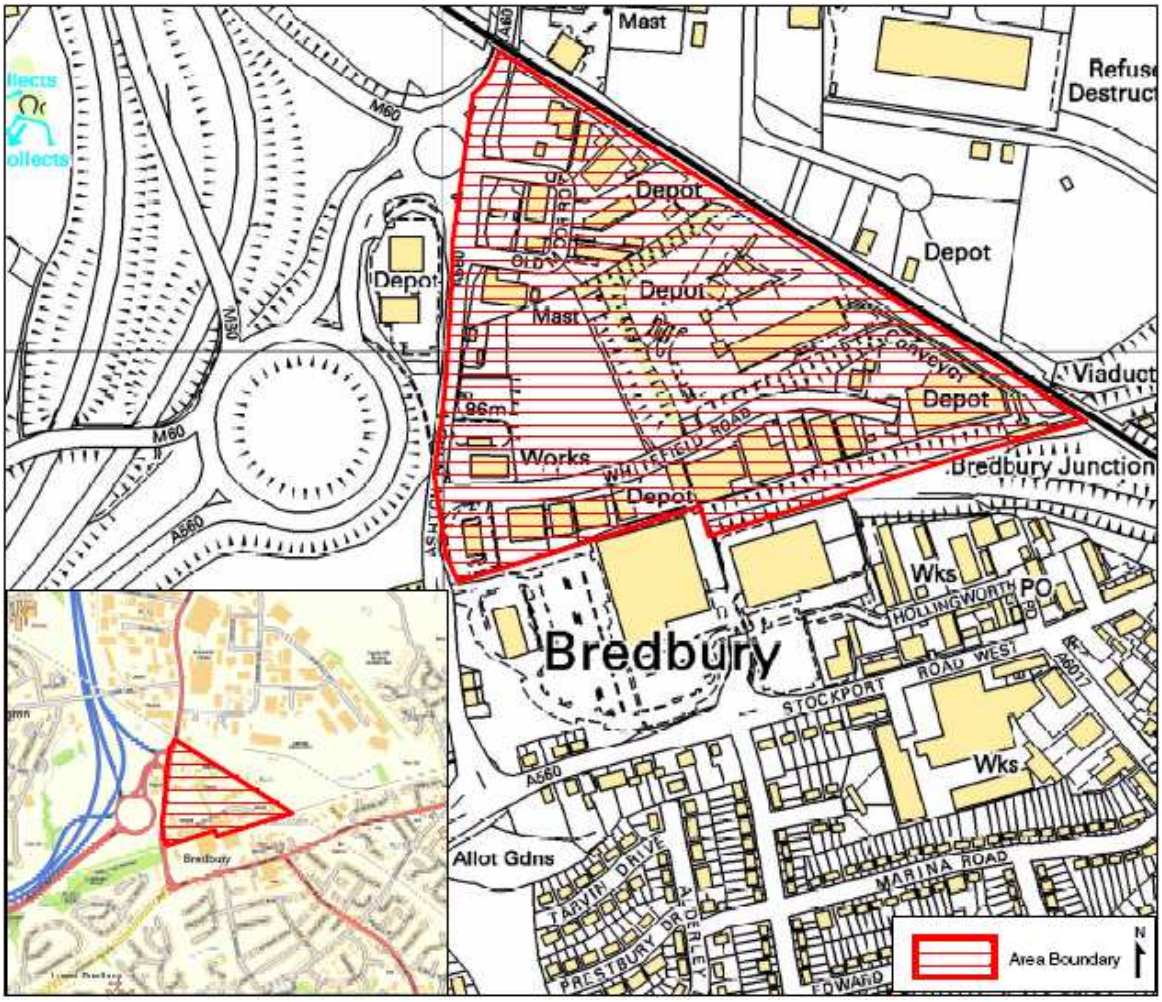
[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| ST4 – Green Lane Industrial Estate | |
|---|---|
| **1:7,500 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:25,000).** | |
|  <br>Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright.<br>Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Salford City Council. Licence No. 100019737. 2010 | |
| **District** | Stockport |
| **Location (Ref)** | ST4 – Green Lane Industrial Estate |
| **Area** | 9.58 ha |
| **Area Description** | This high end use industrial estate is situated off junction 1 of the M60 motorway near Stockport Town Centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment<br>Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Area within Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | The surrounding residential development, open space and conservation area make the area unsuitable for open-air facilities. Given the areas excellent access to the road network, and the fact that it is well screened, the area would be appropriate for small, enclosed facilities, particularly Anaerobic Digestion or In-Vessel Composting facilities. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

| ST6 – Whitefield Road Industrial Estate |
|---|
| **1:5,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:25,000).** |




Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright.
Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
Salford City Council. Licence No. 100019737. 2010

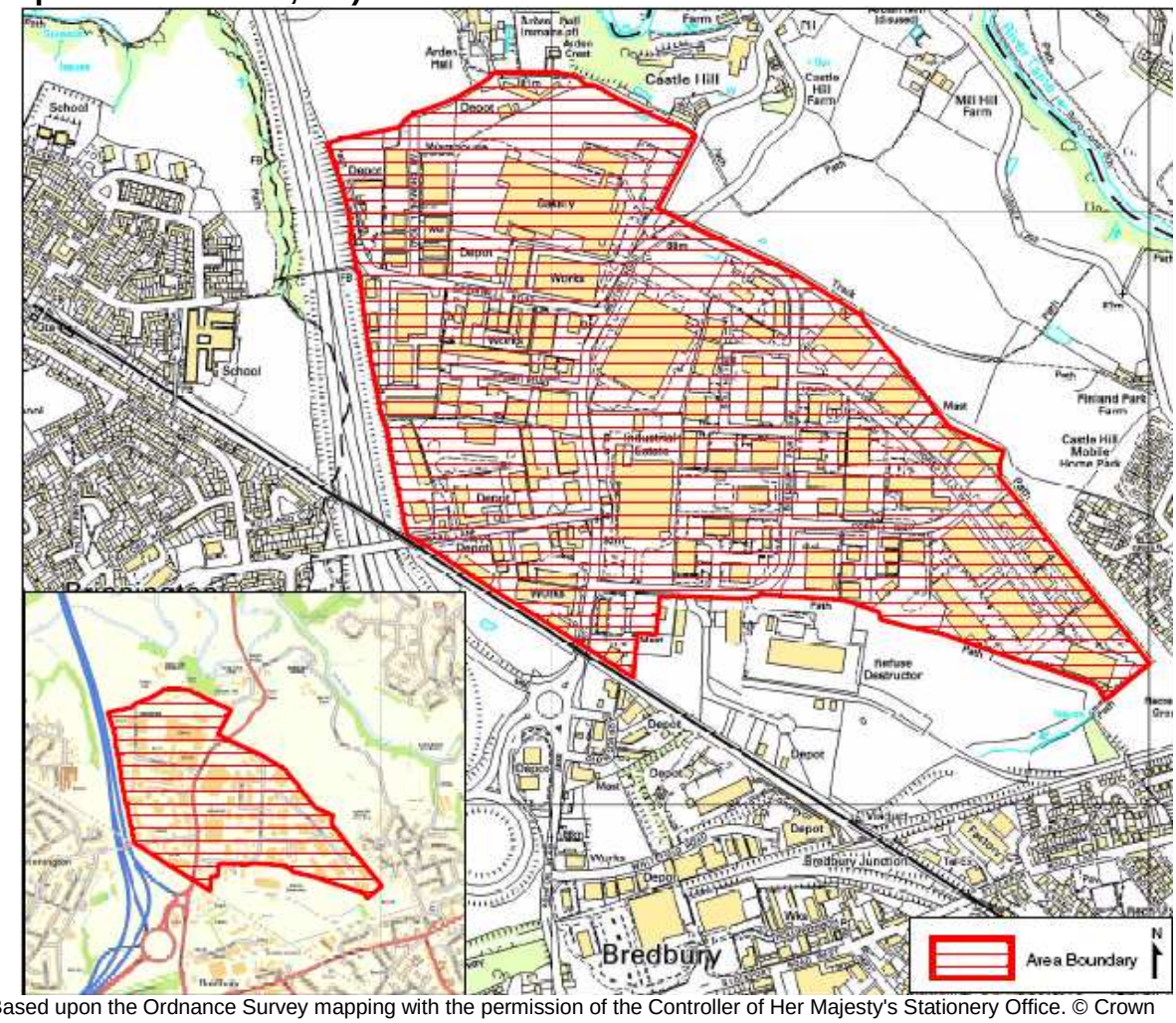
| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Stockport |
| **Location (Ref)** | ST6 – Whitefield Road Industrial Estate |
| **Area** | 12.47 ha total area |
| **Area Description** | The area is located approximately 3km north east of Stockport Town Centre. The area consists of medium to large industrial units and includes vacant plots. Includes car wash and drive-through fast-food restaurant |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Facilities due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Area within Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | There are a number of sensitive biological receptors in the area, including SBIs and ancient woodland which would make open-air facilities inappropriate, but generally the area is suitable for enclosed facilities. Area is also suitable for co-location or location of complementary facilities. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

## ST 7 – Bredbury Parkway Industrial Area North

**1:10,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:30,000).**



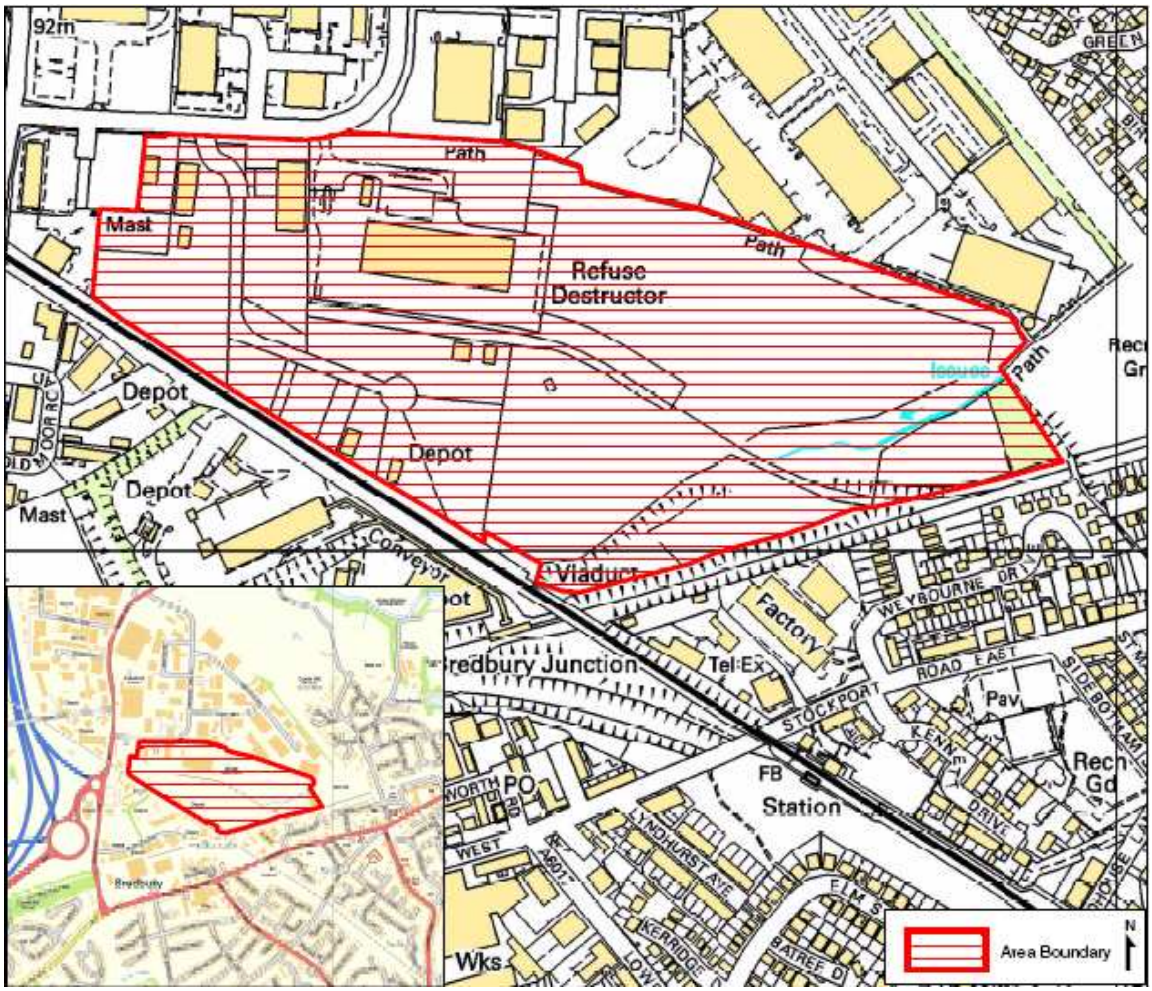



| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Stockport |
| **Location (Ref)** | ST 7 – Bredbury Parkway Industrial Area North |
| **Area** | 74.43 ha |
| **Area Description** | This area covers the northern section of Bredbury Parkway Industrial Estate which is located approximately 3km north east of Stockport Town Centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Waste Management Facilities, Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Area within Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | There are a number of environmental and amenity issues facing the area such as the close proximity of SBIs, high-end industrial use and the surrounding residential development and thus the area would not be suitable for open facilities.<br>However, the size and location of the area means that there is potential for the location of enclosed facilities, provided these are located away from residential development. Co-location is certainly an option.<br>Notably the area also has excellent access to the primary road network |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out. |

| ST8 – Bredbury Parkway Industrial Area South | |
|---|---|
| **1:5,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:25,000).** | |

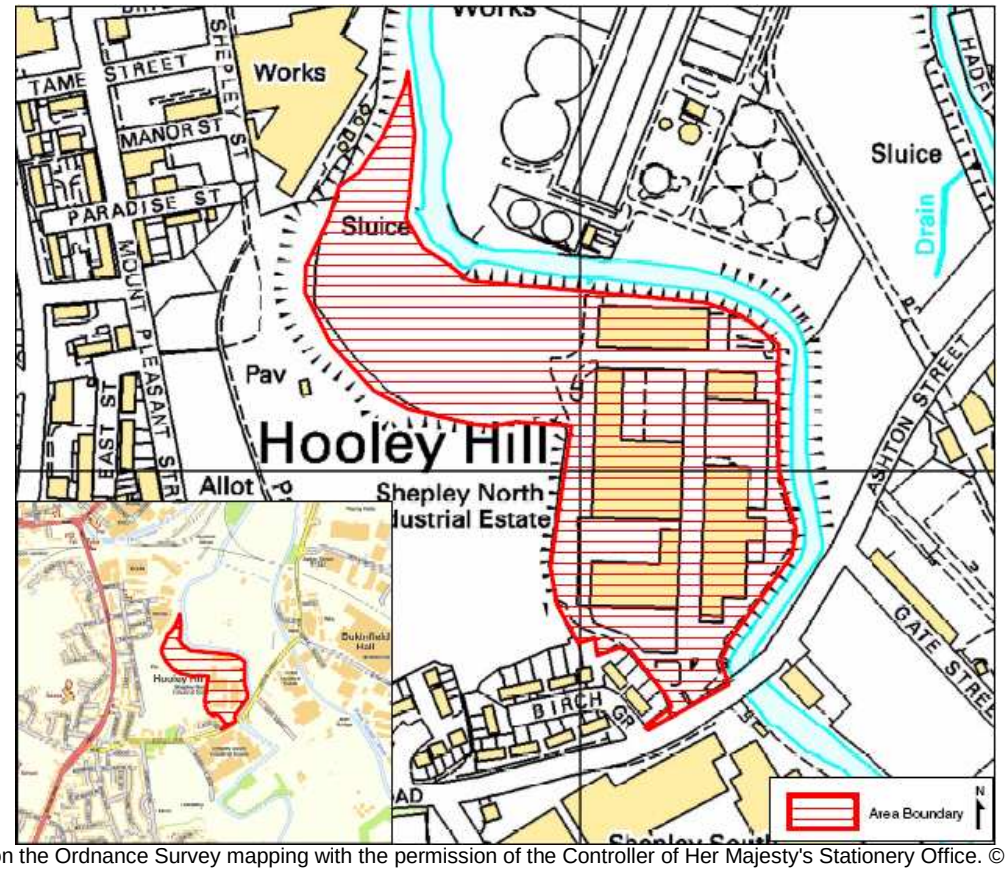





| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Stockport |
| **Location (Ref)** | ST8 – Bredbury Parkway Industrial Area South |
| **Area** | 19.59 ha |
| **Area Description** | This area covers the southern section of Bredbury Parkway Industrial Estate which is located approximately 3km north east of Stockport Town Centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk** | Area within Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | There are a number of environmental and amenity issues facing the area such as the close proximity of two SBIs, the river, a recreational ground, high-end industrial use and the surrounding residential development and thus the area would not be suitable for external facilities. However, the size (19.6 ha) and location of the area means that there is potential for the location of enclosed facilities, provided these are located away from residential development. Co-location is certainly an option. Notably the area also has excellent access to the primary road network. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out. |

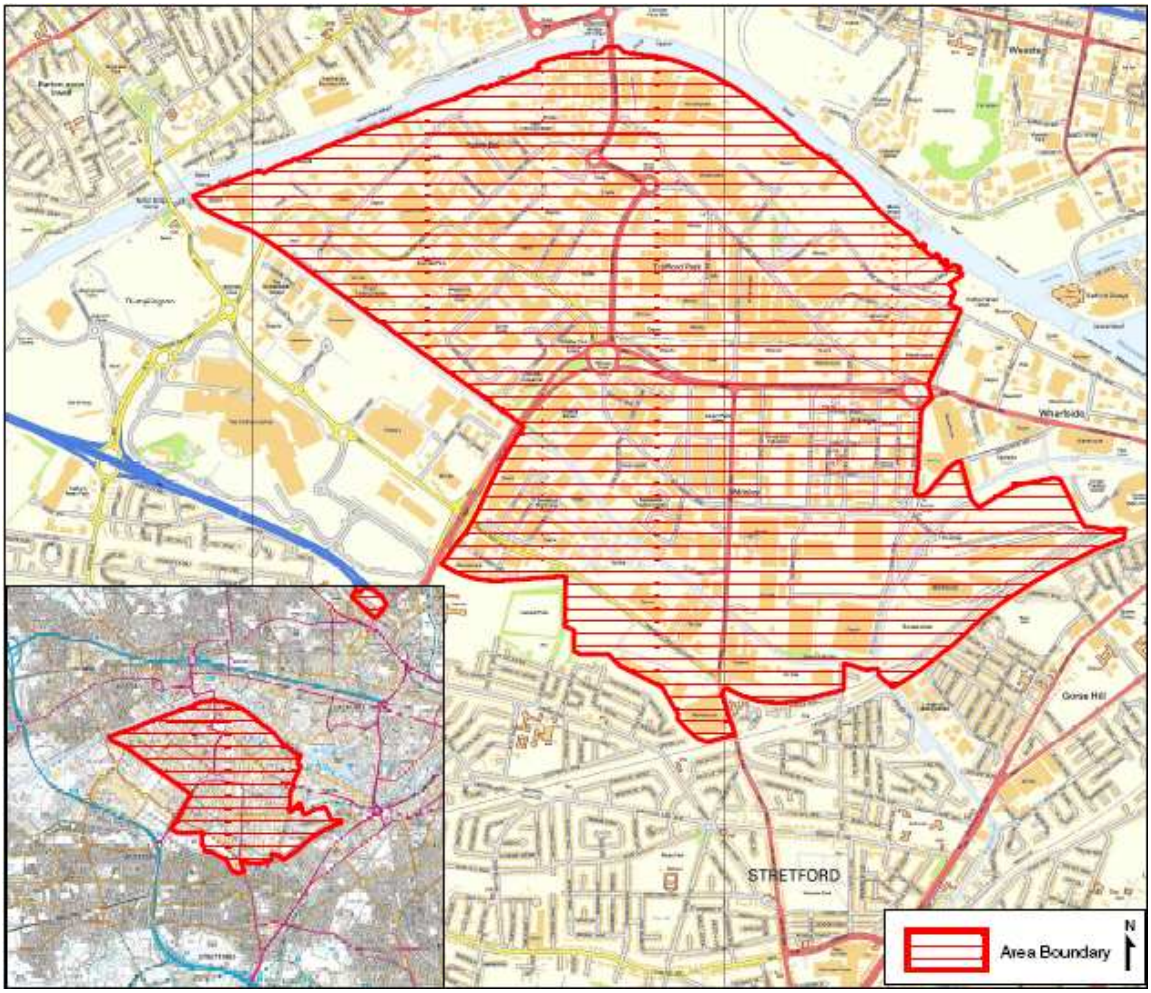
| TA3a – Shepley Industrial Estate North, Tameside | |
|---|---|
| **1:3,500 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (insert map is of scale 1:20,000)** | |
|  | |
| Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright.<br>Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.<br>Salford City Council. Licence No. 100019737. 2010 | |
| **District** | Tameside |
| **Location (Ref)** | TA3a – Shepley Industrial Estate North |
| **Area** | 5.77 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area is located within a Zoned Established Employment Area. It was allocated for employment development in superseded UDP. The northern section of the area is vacant, the southern section contains industrial units. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment<br>Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Area is within Flood Zone 2 (Medium probability of flooding). A section of 0.13 hectares was removed from this area as it was located within the Flood Plain. |
| **Key Issues** | Area unlikely to be suitable for co-location. Open waste facilities and thermal treatment are unlikely to be appropriate due to proximity of sensitive receptors. Possibly suitable for all enclosed waste types. It is located in an existing industrial estate near similar uses with reasonable access and security. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

## TR17 – Trafford Park Area

**1:25,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (insert map is of scale 1:100,000)**





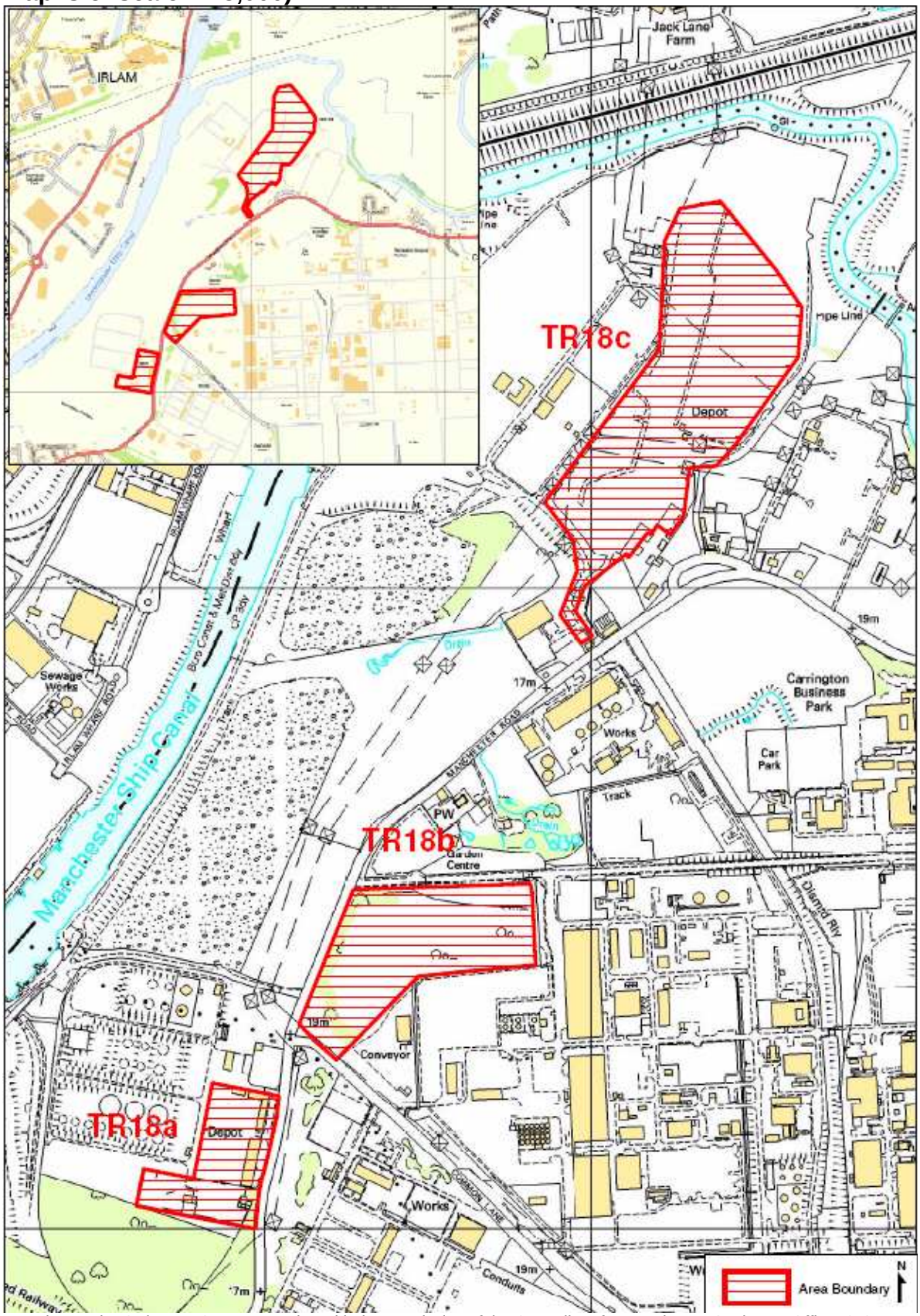

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Trafford |
| **Location (Ref)** | Trafford Park Area |
| **Area** | 557.36 ha |
| **Area Description** | Large, well established industrial area. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | In Vessel Composting, Anaerobic Digestion, Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Mechanical Heat Treatment (potential use vary depending on location within wider area) |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Air Facilities due to potentially adverse impact on surrounding uses. |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Ranging from Band B to Band C depending on location within wider area |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | 86% of the area is within Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding). The other 14% of the area is within Flood Zones 2 and 3a (Medium and high probability). |
| **Key Issues** | The area has significant potential for the location of a waste management facility given its size and the existing uses in the area. Constraints include areas of SBI and high flood risk both towards the north of the area. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area Screened Out. |

## TR18 a, b and c – Carrington Area

**1:7,500 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (insert map is of scale 1:25,000)**



| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Trafford |
| **Location (Ref)** | TR18 – Carrington Area: Part a Partington Wharfside |
| **Area** | 2.71 ha |
| **Area Description** | Brownfield area, existing buildings include those being used by Sapphire and a Trafford MBC Depot, there are also remnants of previous use as a BP oil terminal. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Open Waste Facilities, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment<br>Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Windrow Composting - Although the SBI near the area is not deemed of high importance, windrow composting would have negative impacts on the allocation |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Area within Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | Potential impacts of a WMF development would be on the Grade C SBI 'Reedbed by ship canal sidings' which borders the site to the south, Grade C SBI 'Wetland at Partington' situated 330m to the south, the Manchester ship canal situated 330m to the north west and the settlement of Partington, which lies 360m south west.<br>These constraints will not preclude enclosed WMFs, but open ones would not be ideal, unless located as far as possible from the SBIs and Partington. Thermal treatment would be suitable on this area. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area screened out |

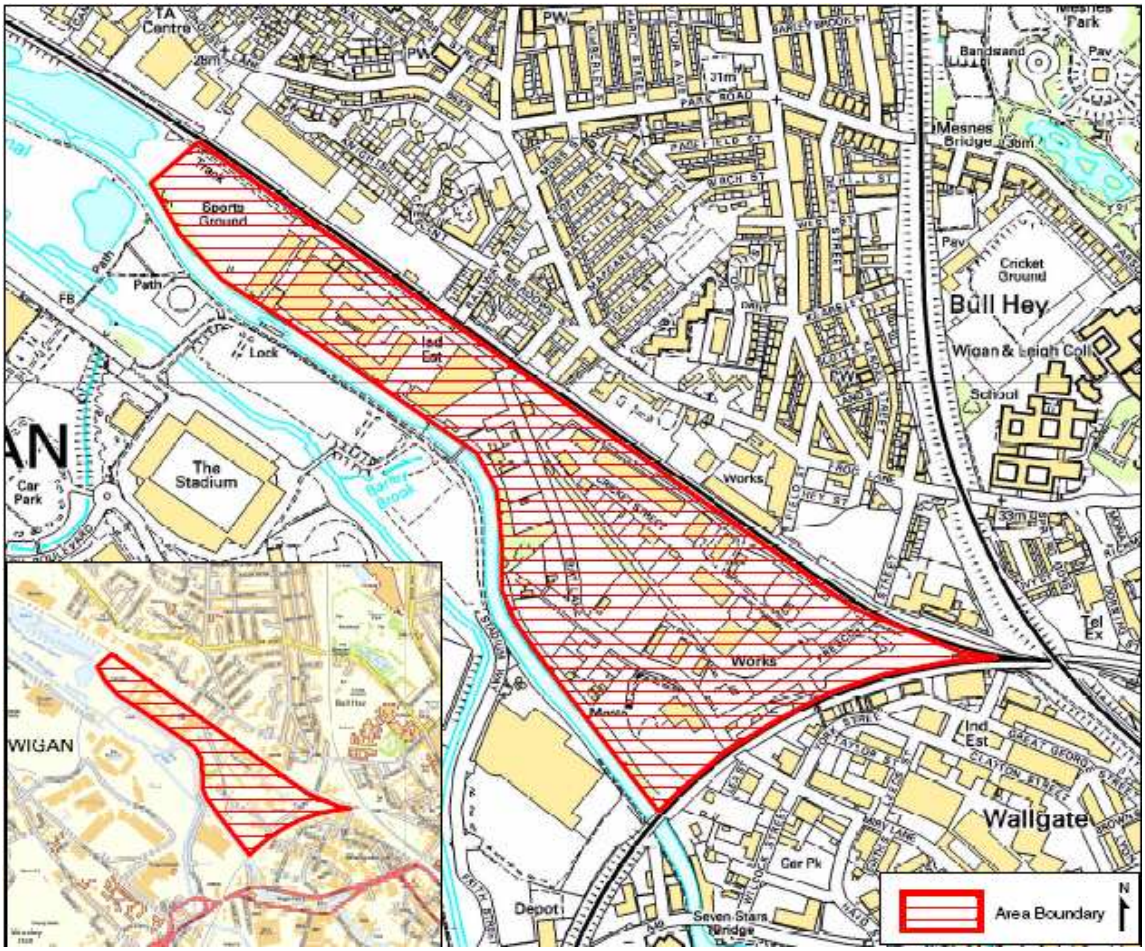
[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Trafford |
| **Location (Ref)** | TR18 –Carrington Area: Part b Shell Site |
| **Area** | 5.5ha |
| **Area Description** | The area is an open greenfield area next to Manchester Road. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[2]** | Open Waste Facilities, Open Air Windrow Composting, Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recovery Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | None |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band C |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Area is largely within Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding). A small portion of the area is within Flood Zone 2 (medium probability of flooding). |
| **Key Issues** | This area could form part of a wider waste resource park together with adjacent areas.<br>The area is greenfield and near to several SBIs, therefore can only be considered Band C and brownfield areas should be considered and, where appropriate, developed before a greenfield area such as this is considered. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area screened out |

[2] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Trafford |
| **Location (Ref)** | TR18 – Carrington Area: Part c Carrington Vehicle Storage |
| **Area** | 10.83ha |
| **Area Description** | The land is currently used as car parking and car storage areas under various lease agreements to a number of operators on individual plots. Primarily for Airport Park and Ride. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[3]** | Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recovery Facility<br>Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion<br>In-Vessel Composting |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Windrow Composting and Open Air Recycling facilities inappropriate due to proximity to sensitive receptors including Carrington Power Station SBI, Flixton Sludge Beds and the River Mersey and Manchester Ship Canal. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band C |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | The area is within Flood Zone 2 (medium probability of flooding). A section of 3.17ha has been removed from this area as it was located within the Flood Plain. |
| **Key Issues** | The area has significant potential for the location of a waste management facility given the size of the area and the existing use of the area and surrounding uses. Accessibility and flood risk issues would need to be resolved if the area were to be taken forward for any waste facility. Part of the area has been removed to exclude section within floodplain. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Area screened out |

[3] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

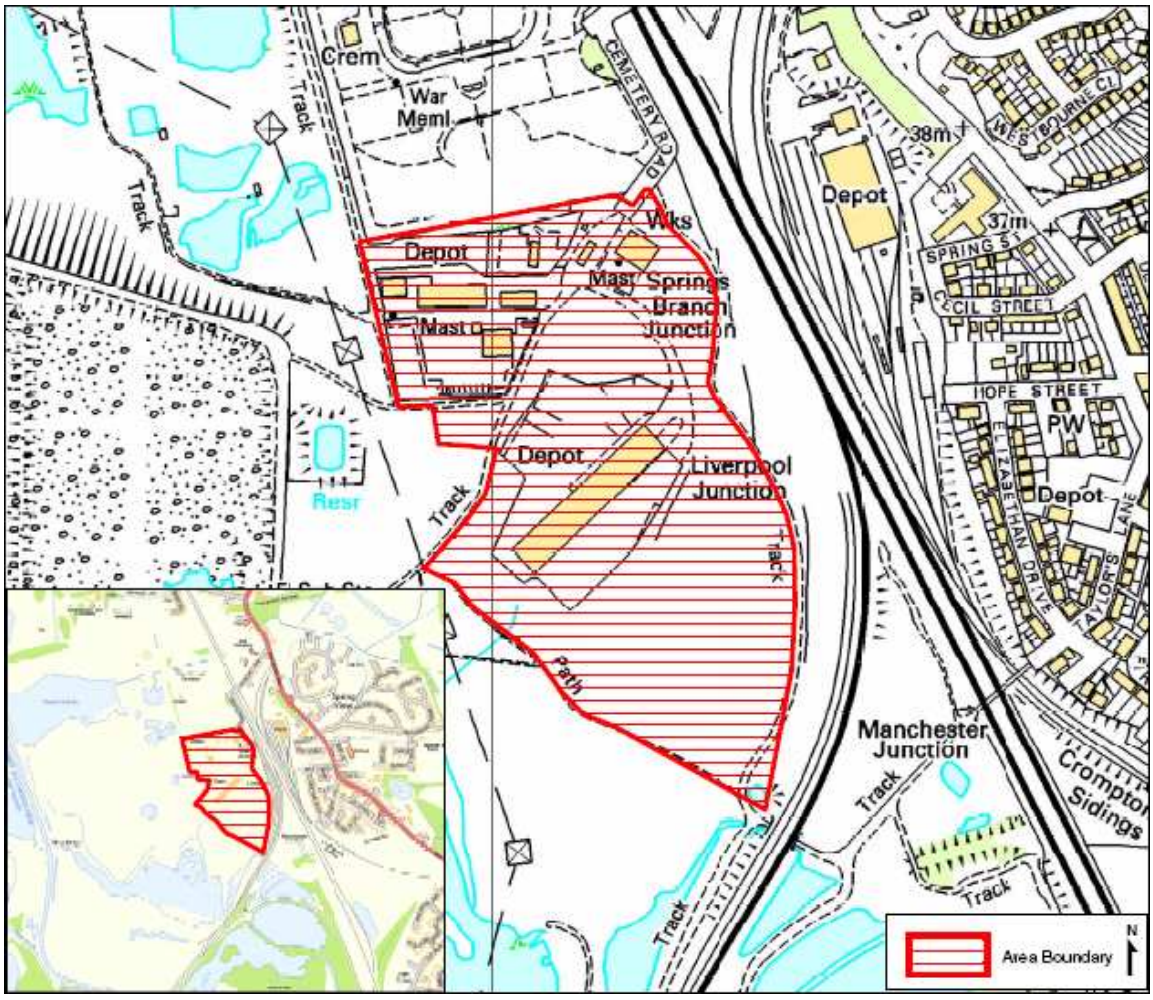
| W1a – Miry Lane | |
|---|---|
| **1:7,500 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:25,000).** | |
|  | |
| Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Salford City Council. Licence No. 100019737. 2010 | |
| **District** | Wigan |
| **Location (Ref)** | W1a |
| **Area** | 21.48 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area consists of a large industrial area to the west of Wigan Town Centre |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal**[1] | Material Recycling Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting. |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Windrow Composting due to proximity to residential development, SBIs and other sensitive receptors and Conventional Thermal Treatment due to its proximity to sensitive receptors, particularly housing. |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Area within Flood Zone 1- (lowest probability of flooding). Any planning application on the site should include a Flood Risk Assessment. |
| **Key Issues** | Area is suitable for a range of waste facilities. Area is a large industrial area with available plots that could be put to waste uses and is appropriate for co-location of waste uses and waste with other industrial uses. There is some potential for a range of transport connections, enabling waste to be transported to area by a variety of modes. If the Wigan Inner Relief Road is developed, then the area would be more accessible and would remove the need for traffic to pass through Wigan Town Centre in order to reach the A49.<br>A culverted watercourse, Barley Brook, runs through the site.<br>A development buffer in relation to the canal may be required to enable access by the Environment Agency, this should be dealt with through any planning application at this location. |
| **Habitat Regulation** | Area Screened Out |

## W8a – Ince Moss Junction Sidings

**1:5,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:25,000).**



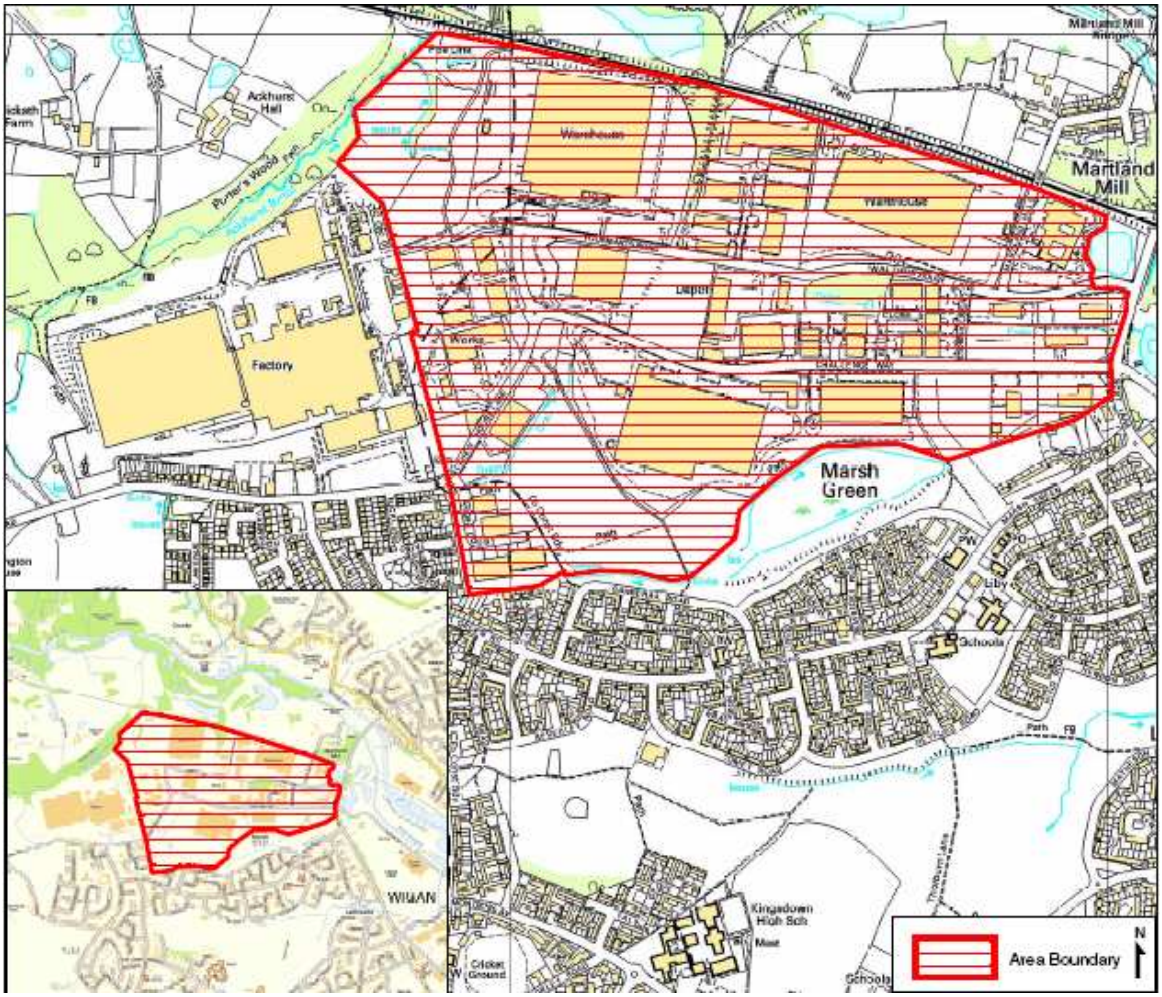



| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Wigan |
| **Location (Ref)** | W8a |
| **Area** | 11.5 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area is partly vacant and contains existing waste facilities to the north. The area is situated approximately 2km south of Wigan Town Centre adjacent to railway sidings. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recycling Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting . |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | Open Windrow Composting and Open Air Waste Recycling facilities due to proximity to housing and SSSIs / SBIs |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band C |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Area within Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | Area is appropriate for enclosed waste management facilities and is large enough to accommodate the co-location of several waste facilities. Thermal Treatment is also an option but not ideal because of sensitive receptors and lack of end-consumers for any heat and power generated.<br>Japanese Knotweed is known to be present at this location. |
| **Habitat Regulation** | Area Screened Out |

## W13a – Martland Park

**1:25,000 map of area showing area outline over MasterMap base layer (insert map is of scale 1:100,000)**






| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Wigan |
| **Location (Ref)** | W13a |
| **Area** | 77.91 ha |
| **Area Description** | The area consists of an existing industrial area approximately 2km north west of Wigan Town Centre. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Conventional Thermal Treatment, Advanced Thermal Treatment, Material Recycling Facility, Mechanical Heat Treatment, Mechanical Biological Treatment, Anaerobic Digestion, In-Vessel Composting |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Uses unlikely to be appropriate** | Open Windrow Composting and Open Air Recycling facilities inappropriate due to proximity to sensitive receptors including settlements and SBIs, residential and high-end employment.<br><br>While the estate is large enough to accommodate Thermal Treatment Facilities, its current poor accessibility and proximity to houses and SBIs means that it would be inappropriate to have thermal treatment on the estate, particularly as such a large facility would generate significant traffic on the residential road between the A577 and the estate. In addition, there are unlikely to be plots available of sufficient size. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal** | Band C |
| **Flood Risk Zone** | Area within Flood Zone 1 (lowest risk of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | While this area appears appropriate for the full range of enclosed waste management facilities at first glance, the area constraints and present poor transport connections make the area problematic for some enclosed facilities. However, if the new link road to junction 26 of the M6 proposed in the Wigan Core Strategy is developed in the future, then the area is likely to be appropriate for the full range of enclosed facilities.<br>Japanese Knotweed is known to be present at this location. |
| **Habitat Regulations Assessment** | Area Screened Out |

# Appendix 1: Residual Waste Management Site Profiles

## Appendix 1: Residual Waste Management Site Profiles

As set out in Policy 7, the following sites are identified as suitable for non-hazardous residual waste disposal:

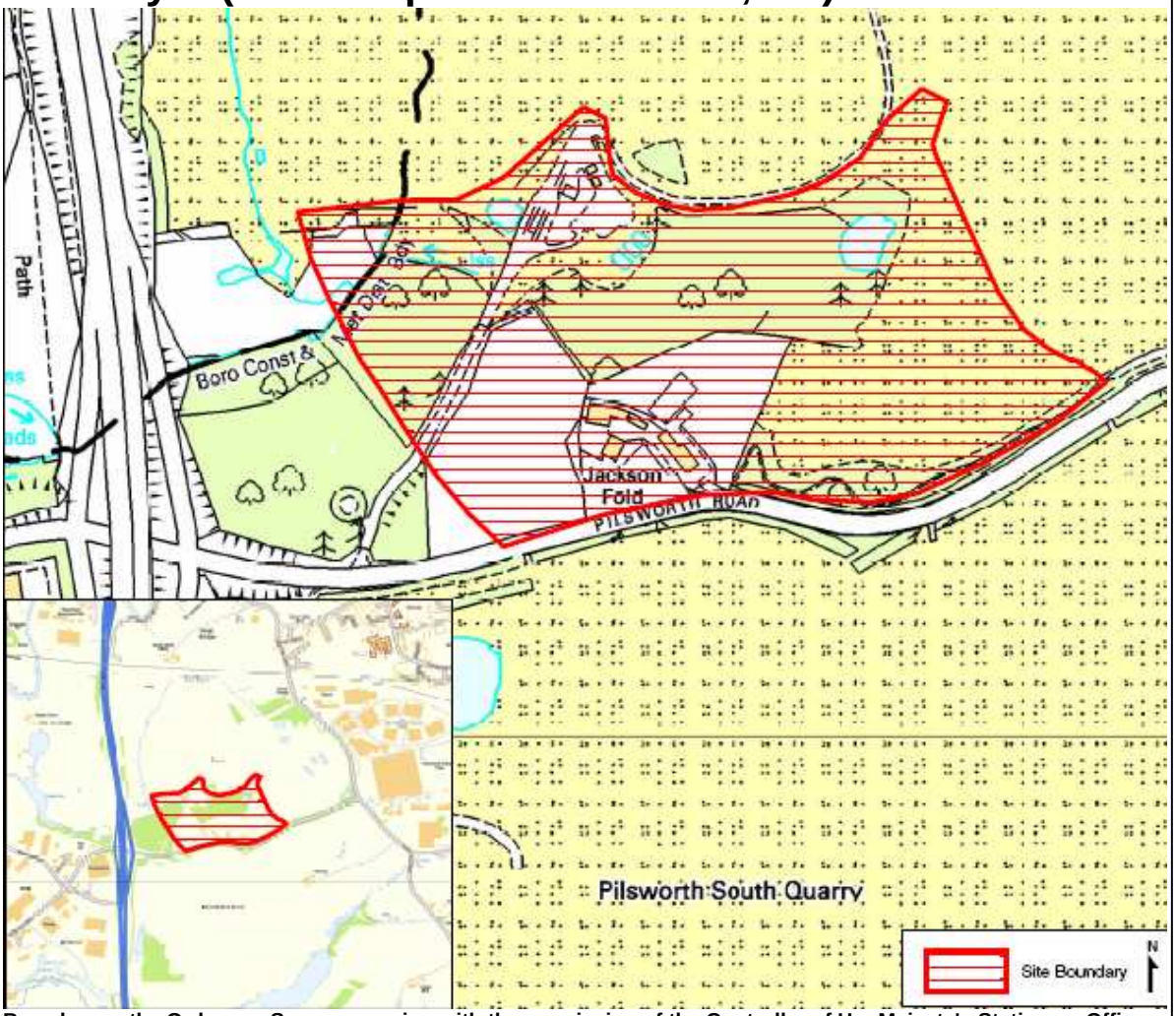
**Table 19 Sites identified in Policy 7 as suitable for non-hazardous residual waste disposal**

| Site Reference | Site Name | Authority |
|---|---|---|
| BU11 | Pilsworth North Quarry and Landfill | Bury |
| BU12 | Pilsworth South Quarry and Landfill | Bury |
| W21 | Whitehead Landfill | Wigan |

Site Profiles can be found on the following pages.

## BU11: Pilsworth North Quarry and Landfill (Extension)

# 1:5,000 map of site showing site outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:30,000).





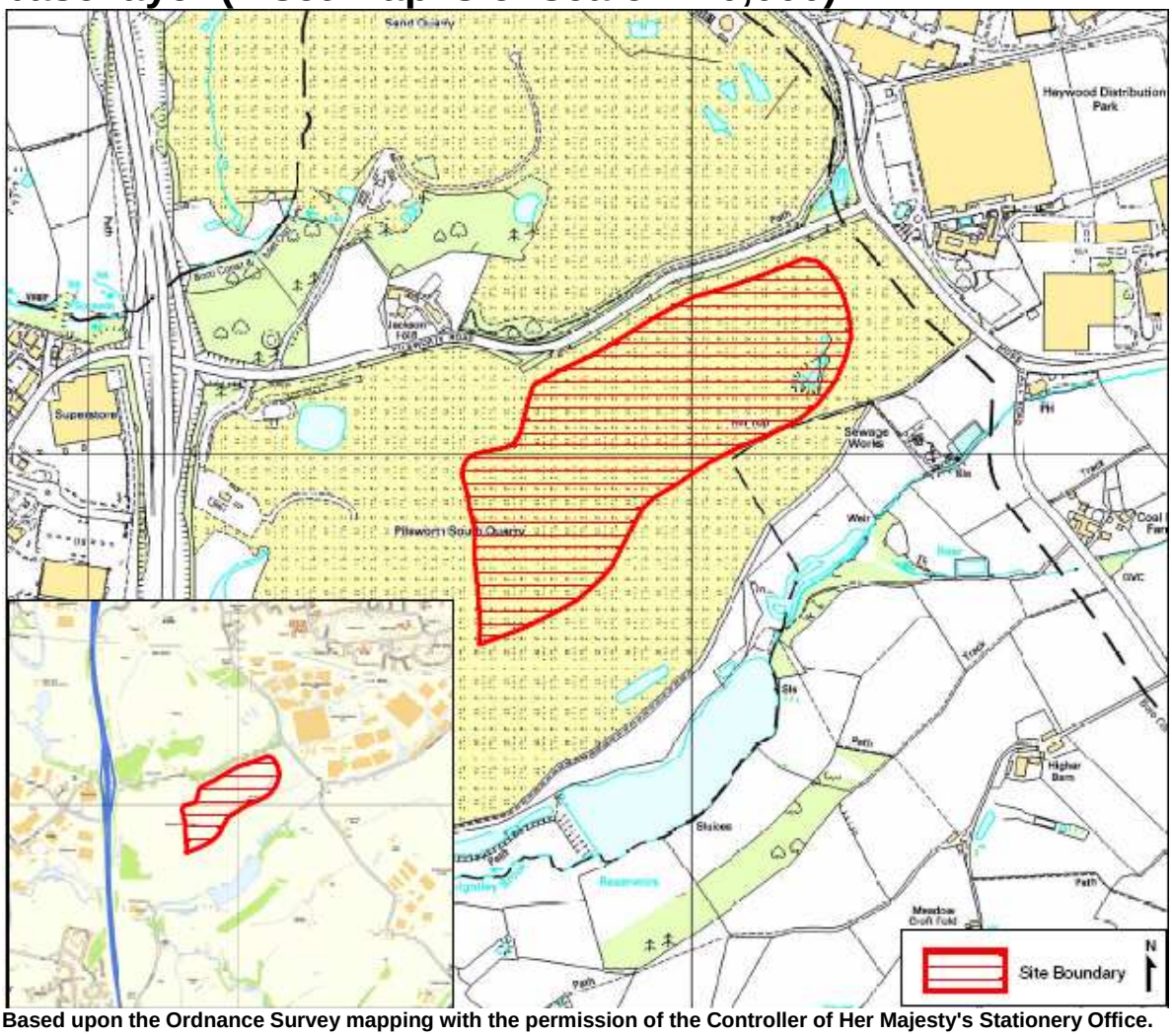

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Bury |
| **Location (Ref)** | BU11: Pilsworth North Quarry and Landfill (Extension) |
| **Area** | 18.93 ha |
| **Site Description** | The site is located approximately 2.5km south east of Bury Town Centre, off Pilsworth Road. To east of the site is former Pilsworth North Quarry and Landfill – beyond this is the Heywood Industrial Park |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Inert waste, Non-hazardous waste<br>Ancillary Development (to residual waste disposal) |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | The site is inappropriate for hazardous waste disposal. As this poses a significant risk to the environment and people and this site is particularly inappropriate as it is located close to an industrial park. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal Rating** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk** | Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | The site is relatively isolated from sensitive receptors, with very good access to primary road network. Traffic travelling to and from the site would be unlikely to pass through settlements. Although the location is within the greenbelt, landfill would not adversely impact on its openness. Any proposal should be preceded by investigation of possible impacts of biological sites/values within a 5km radius of the site, as these include three SBIs.<br>Ways to mitigate the potential impacts on the nearby industrial park should also be looked at as part of any new proposal. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Site Screened Out |

## BU12: Pilsworth South Quarry and Landfill (Extension)

## 1:10,000 map of site showing site outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:40,000).





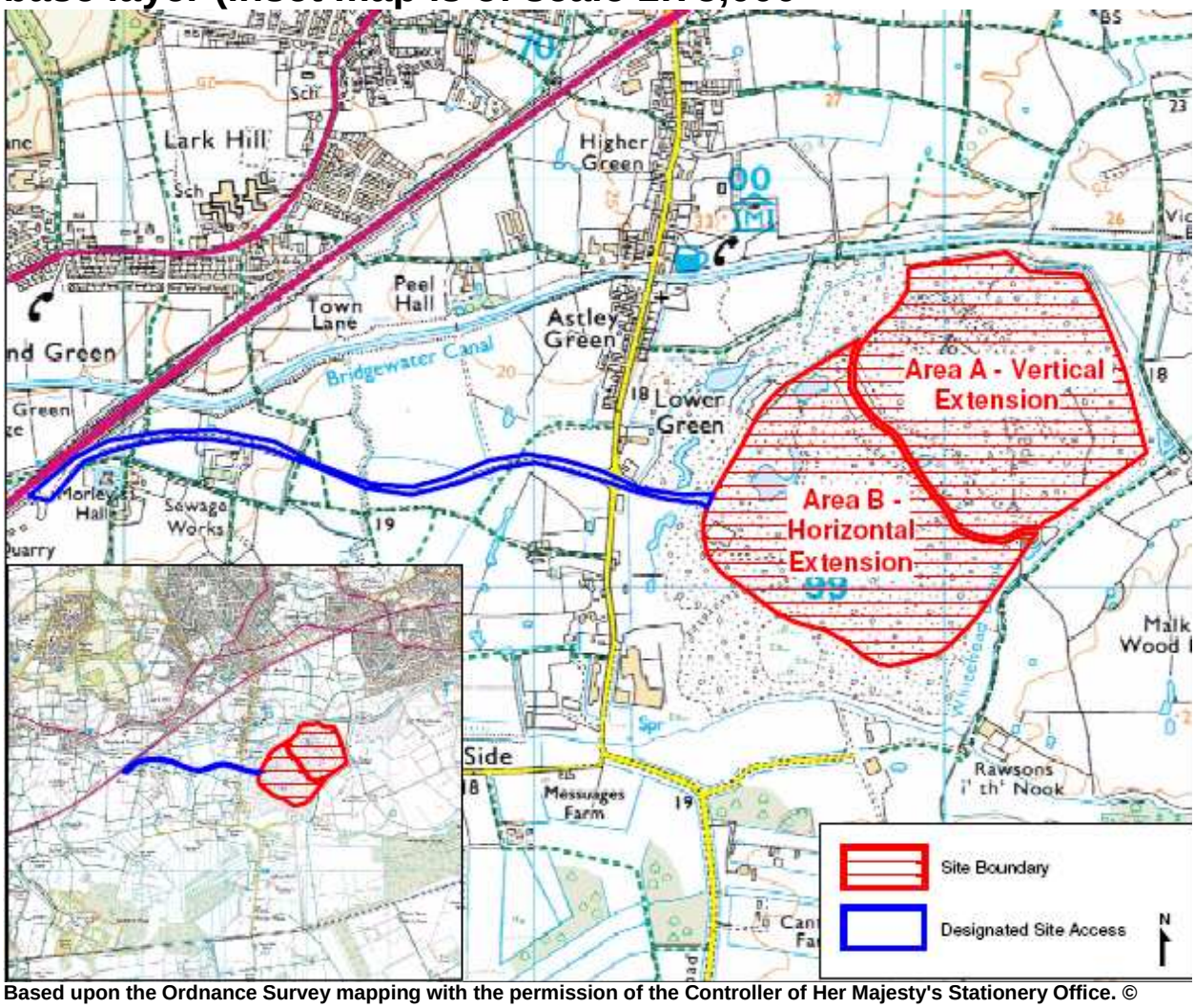

| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Bury |
| **Location (Ref)** | BU12: Pilsworth South Quarry and Landfill (Extension) |
| **Area** | 14.63 ha |
| **Site Description** | The site is located approximately 2.5km south east of Bury Town Centre, off Pilsworth Road. To the north is Pilsworth North Landfill which is being restored. Part of the site is an active hazardous waste landfill with permission until 2023. |
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Non-hazardous waste<br>Inert waste<br>Ancillary Development (to residual waste disposal) |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

| | |
|---|---|
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | The site when assessed on the whole is inappropriate for hazardous waste disposal. As this poses a significant risk to the environment and people and this site is particularly inappropriate as it is located close to an industrial park. Specifically engineered cells, however, may be appropriate for the reception of stable, non-reactive hazardous waste, principally asbestos. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal Rating** | Band B |
| **Flood Risk** | Flood Zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | The site is relatively isolated from sensitive receptors, with very good access to primary road network. Traffic travelling to and from the site would be unlikely to pass through settlements. Although the location is within the greenbelt, landfill would not adversely impact on its openness. Any proposal should be preceded by investigation of possible impacts of biological sites/values within a 5km radius of the site, as these include three SBIs.<br>Ways to mitigate the potential impacts on the nearby industrial park should also be looked at as part of any new proposal. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Site Screened Out |

**W21: Whitehead Landfill Vertical and Horizontal Extension**

## 1:15,000 map of site showing site outline over MasterMap base layer (inset map is of scale 1:75,000






| | |
|---|---|
| **District** | Wigan/Salford |
| **Location (Ref)** | W21: Whitehead Landfill Vertical and Horizontal Extension |
| **Area** | 66.18 ha |
| **Site Description** | Former Astley Green Colliery.<br>Area A (proposed area for vertical extension of existing landfill) is currently Whitehead Landfill Site for non-hazardous waste.<br>Area B (proposed area for landfill extension) is partly vegetated with some small trees and wild grasses, slopes down to the west.<br><br>Access to the site is via a designated private access road, which runs due west of the site and links directly to the A580. Site access is conditioned as such that it can only be taken via this route. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Potential Uses as indicated by the Sustainability Appraisal[1]** | Non-hazardous waste<br>Inert waste<br>Ancillary Development (to residual waste disposal) |
| **Uses unlikely to be suitable** | The site is inappropriate for hazardous waste disposal. Hazardous waste poses a significant risk to the environment and people and this site is particularly inappropriate as it is located close to a number of sites of environmental significance. |
| **Sustainability Appraisal Rating** | Band C |
| **Flood Risk** | Flood zone 1 (lowest probability of flooding) |
| **Key Issues** | As the site is an extension to an existing landfill, there is a need to consider the potential cumulative impact that additional landfill will have on existing dwellings and environmental receptors in the area. Careful consideration would need to be given to the impacts of increasing traffic on the A580.<br><br>Associated with any additional non-hazardous or inert residual waste disposal on this site, significant mitigation and control of operations will be required to ensure: no risk to groundwater and surface water assets; the minimisation of visual impact on the surrounding environment; minimal environmental impact on protected species and areas of habitat value; and to avoid development in or near to areas at risk of flooding. |
| **Habitat Regulation Assessment** | Site screened in for further assessment at Stage 2 and 3 Habitats Regulations Assessment. Mitigation required. Further details available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk. |

[1] See Sustainability Appraisal – Technical Appendices available at www.gmwastedpd.co.uk

# 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 pyrolosis. |
| | 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. |

Bolton Council

Bury Council

Manchester City Council

Oldham Council

Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council

Salford City Council

Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council

Tameside Metropolitan Borough
"An excellent council"

Trafford Metropolitan Borough

Wigan Council