

# Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Draft Publication DPD

Non-Technical Summary  
June 2010



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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Joint Waste Development Plan Document

- 1.1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local authorities to prepare a Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF is made up of a portfolio of local Development Plan Documents (DPD), which must include policies to deal with waste.
- 1.1.2 In July 2005, agreement was reached across the ten Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) districts of Greater Manchester; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan to prepare a joint Development Plan Document for waste, to be known as the Greater Manchester Joint Waste Development Plan Document (JWDPD). From hereon the document will be referred to as JWDPD.
- 1.1.3 Work on the JWDPD is being co-ordinated and managed by the Greater Manchester Geological Unit (GMGU) on behalf of each District. In addition, a Joint Committee has been established to act as an Executive, with responsibility for all documents except those prepared for publication and adoption, which must be agreed by each District's Full Council.
- 1.1.4 Independent consultants Scott Wilson were commissioned to undertake the integrated Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal (SEA/SA) (known herein as 'SA') of the JWDPD. Scott Wilson prepared the SA of the Stage 1 Issues and Options, the SA of the Stage 2 Issues and Options and the SA for the Preferred Options. This document forms the SA for the Draft Publication DPD. It builds on the previous appraisals and reflects changes arising from public consultation and the development of policy options.

## 1.2 The SA Process

- 1.2.1 In November 2005 the Government published guidance on undertaking SA of LDDs which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive<sup>1</sup> ('the Guidance'). This guidance advocates a five-stage approach to undertaking SA – see Figure 1.1.
- 1.2.2 Stage A involves establishing the framework for undertaking the SA – essentially a set of sustainable development objectives against which each Local Development Document (LDD) can be assessed – together with the evidence base that will help to inform the appraisal. The framework and evidence base are documented in a **Scoping Report**. The Scoping Report was subject to public consultation and is available to view on the JWDPD website<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.2.3 Stage B in the SA process involves the main body of appraisal work. With respect to the JWDPD, at stage B the work involved assessing the draft **objectives** (i.e. the plan's aspirations) and the various **options** generated by the Joint Committee, the choice of which provided the foundations for the JWDPD.
- 1.2.4 The preparation of the Issues and Options and the public consultation on these, was undertaken in two stages. Strategic issues were identified in the Stage One Issues and Options Report (2007) and assessed in the accompanying (Interim) SA to that report. The *Stage One SA*

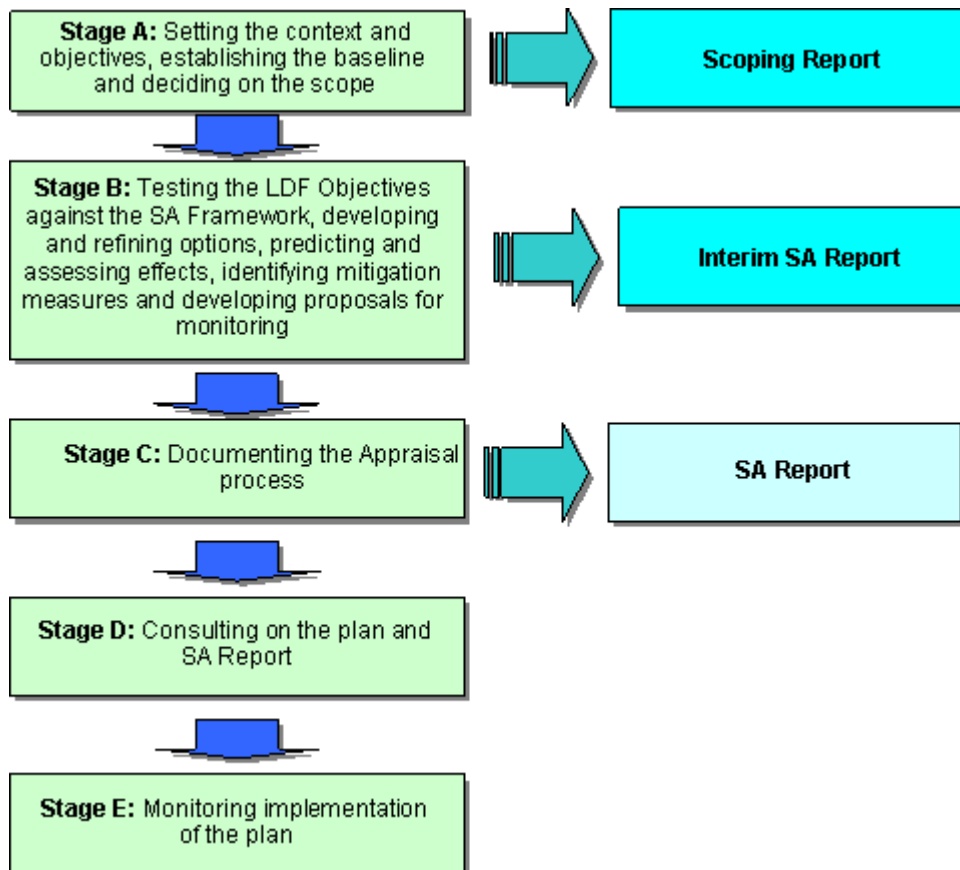
<sup>1</sup> ODPM (2005). *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*.

<sup>2</sup> See: <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk/scoprep.html>

*Report* documented the appraisal of the strategic issues and options, and summarised their potential economic, social and environmental implications.

- 1.2.5 More detailed development management and site-specific issues were addressed in the Stage Two Issues and Options report (2008). The *Stage Two Issues and Options: Built Facilities SA Report* documented the appraisal of the development management policy options, the needs assessment and the site / area options for waste management facilities. A *Stage Two Issues and Options SA Report on Residual Waste* was also produced in 2009 as an addendum to the Stage Two Issues and Options: Built Facilities SA report.
- 1.2.6 The *Preferred Options SA Review (2009)* – although not a formal requirement – was prepared to provide a summary assessment of the sustainability merits of the Preferred Options and put forward recommendations for further improvement. The Issues and Options and Preferred Options SA Reports are available at: <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk/coredocs.html>.

**Figure 1.1: Five-stage approach to SA**



## 2 Baseline and Sustainability Issues

### 2.1 Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

2.1.1 In accordance with the SEA Directive requirements, a review of relevant plans and programmes that may influence the JWDPD was undertaken at the Scoping stage. The detailed review is contained in the SA Scoping Report<sup>3</sup>. A number of key messages were identified. These messages were intended to provide guidance during the preparation of the JWDPD and to aid the SA process. The key messages are set out in Table 2.1 below. This list is not necessarily exhaustive and no priority should be inferred from the ordering.

**Table 2.1: Summary of Key Messages from relevant plans and programmes**

Source	Key messages – the JWDPD should seek to:
EU Waste Framework Directive; EU Landfill Directive; Waste Strategy 2000; PPS 10	1. Provide facilities for the treatment of waste
EU Landscape Convention; Defra Review of Environmental Health Effects of Waste Management; PPS 7; Bolton Landscape Character Appraisal;	2. Seek to protect and enhance all characteristics of the landscape, improve local environmental quality and protect the environment
PPG 2: Green Belts; PPS 10; Regional Economic Strategy; GM Derelict Land Strategy; Bolton Landscape Character Appraisal; Various GM Community Strategies	3. Prioritise the development of brownfield sites where appropriate and respect the permanence of the green belt where possible
District Community Strategies; Bolton Landscape Character Appraisal; Action for Nature in Trafford	4. Secure minimal harmful environmental impact and mitigate any harmful impacts of developments, especially in sensitive areas. This should include use of native plants/trees for screening and traditional designs where appropriate.
District Community Strategies	5. Enable and encourage involvement of key stakeholders, communities and also hard to reach groups, throughout the decision making process
EU Directive 79/409/EEC; EU Directive 92/43/EEC; PPS 9; ODPM Circular 06/2006; PPS 10; RSS for Northwest; GM BAP; Bolton BAP; Manchester Biodiversity Strategy	6. Protect and enhance biodiversity
PPS 15; PPS 16; Ancient Monuments and archaeological Areas Act; Bolton Heritage Strategy; Bury Heritage Strategy; Rochdale Cultural Strategy; Stockport Conservation Strategy; Wigan's Heritage Strategy	7. Recognise the importance of protecting and enhancing the heritage environment, including archaeologically important locations, buildings/monuments and their settings, historic parks, gardens and cemeteries, from the impacts of waste management facilities. Ensure developers identify impacts of proposals upon the historic environment.
World Summit on Sustainable Development; Climate Change Action Plan for England's Northwest; GM Air Quality Action Plan	8. Recognise the need for cleaner more sustainable energy sources and encourage their use within new developments
The Planning Response to Climate Change; PPG 25	9. Recognise the impacts of flooding upon developments and also the impacts of new developments upon the flood plain
EU Air Quality Directive; EU Water Framework	10. Limit the impacts of waste management facilities

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk/scoprep.html>

Directive; PPS 10; PPS 23	on sensitive receptors such as water/air etc and protect and conserve water and air quality and promote sustainable drainage
PPS 10; Waste Framework Directive; EU Landfill Directive	11. Recognise the need for sustainable waste management practices by promoting the waste hierarchy and aim to reduce waste production
Regional Economic Strategy; PPS 10; RSS for Northwest	12. Support the development of new waste sector businesses and new skills for employees associated with waste management facilities by encouraging strategically based sites and promoting investment and infrastructure development
PPS 9: Manchester Biodiversity Strategy	13. Encourage developers to identify ecological impacts of proposals
PPG 13: Northwest Transport Strategy; Northwest Regional Freight Strategy; GM Air Quality Action Plan; GM Local Transport Plan	14. Increase use of sustainable transport methods by encouraging developers to incorporate sustainable transport plans into proposals
PPG 13: Northwest Transport Strategy; Northwest Regional Freight Strategy; GM Air Quality Action Plan; GM Local Transport Plan	15. Encourage the use of sustainable transport modes and reduce the need to travel
PPG 13; North West Transport Strategy; District Community Strategies	16. Promote the importance of highway safety
Defra Review of the Environmental Health Effects of Waste Management; PPS 10	17. Safeguard the health of the community
RSS for the North West: District Community Strategies	18. Protect and improve quality of life
Regional Economic Strategy; District Cultural Strategies; District Community Strategies	19. Recognise the importance of cultural activities and the impacts caused by environmental damage
PPS 1; RSS for the North West	20. Ensure appropriate design of waste management facilities
Gateway to the Future: Regeneration Strategy for Stockport	21. Recognise the requirement for appropriate lighting of waste management developments
PPS1	22. Where possible, promote 'win-win-win solutions' that advance economic, social and environmental concerns.
Energy White Paper; The Planning Response to Climate Change; A Climate Change Action Plan for England's Northwest	23. Limit the potential impact of waste management developments on climate change and provide mitigation and adaptation methods for climate change
North West Regional Waste Strategy 2004	24. Maximise the opportunities for North West businesses arising from sustainable waste management, including the not-for-profit sector

## 2.2 Key Sustainability Issues

- 2.2.1 Stage A of the SA process involves identifying the sustainability issues and problems facing the area in question. The extent of the area covered by the JWDPD includes all of the ten districts within the Greater Manchester area; Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan. With this in mind, the Scoping Report set out a broad analysis of the sustainability issues at this spatial scale. The Scoping Report also details specific issues related to waste by type – see Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2: Sustainability problems facing the emerging JWDPD**

Sustainability problem	Supporting evidence
Population – An increasing population will mean there may be more waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater Manchester’s population was estimated at 2,530,900 in 2003 an increase of 2% from the 2001 census. It is predicted that the population will continue to increase.</li> <li>Greater Manchester has the largest overall population of any area in the North West and produces the largest amount of waste.</li> </ul>
Health levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of the 50 most deprived local authority areas in England in 2004, 6 were located in Greater Manchester</li> </ul>
Protection of Heritage Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a rich archaeological heritage within Greater Manchester. In particular there are a number of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens which contribute a richness and variety to the landscape.</li> </ul>
Overall air quality in Greater Manchester is poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air quality management areas (AQMA) have been declared in Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Stockport, Tameside and Trafford for nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter 10, and in Rochdale, Salford and Wigan for nitrogen dioxide.</li> </ul>
Groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The presence of major and minor aquifers across Greater Manchester may affect the siting of some waste management facilities (WMF).</li> </ul>
Flood Risk Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Siting of waste management facilities upon flood plains may increase the risk of flooding, and pollution.</li> </ul>
Impact on designated sites of biodiversity interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater Manchester contains a number of sites of biodiversity value, from local to national and European importance, including three special areas of conservation (SAC), one special protection area (SPA), 21 sites of special scientific interest (SSSI) and 25 Local Nature Reserves.</li> <li>Designated sites for nature conservation will be a factor in the location of waste facilities.</li> </ul>
Waste arisings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New developments in Greater Manchester may result in an increase in waste produced.</li> </ul>
Municipal waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2005/06, of the 1.383 million tonnes produced in the GMWDA area, 975,786 million tonnes were sent to landfill whilst 260,425 tonnes were recycled/composted, representing 18.8% of the total.</li> </ul>
Requirement to manage several waste streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is likely to be a requirement for waste management sites to manage commercial and industrial waste during the plan period.</li> <li>There is a gap in the baseline data in relation to the amount of construction and demolition waste produced at the Greater Manchester sub-regional level.</li> <li>The amount of hazardous construction, demolition and asbestos waste produced in Greater Manchester more than doubled between 2001 and 2003 from 32,000 tonnes to 81,000 tonnes.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The provision of waste sites that are equipped to deal with hazardous waste in the North West as a whole is poor.</li> <li>• Actual levels of radioactive waste production are unknown at sub regional level, but this waste will be produced in hospitals in Greater Manchester and will require disposal.</li> </ul>
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## 2.3 SA Appraisal Framework

2.3.1 The SA Framework sets out the assessment criteria for the appraisal of the Draft Publication JWDPD and includes the SA Objectives and supporting indicators. The complete SA Framework is provided in Appendix 1.

2.3.2 The SA Objectives are as follows:

SA Framework
1. To exploit the growth potential of business sectors
2. To encourage sustainable economic growth and assist in reducing the disparities of sub-regional economic performance
3. To develop and market the region's image
4. To develop and maintain a healthy labour market
5. To reduce the need to travel, improve choice and use of sustainable transport modes
6. To improve physical health and mental health and reduce health inequalities
7. To improve access to good quality affordable and resource efficient housing
8. To enable groups and communities to contribute to decision making, and to reduce social exclusion
9. To improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities for all groups
10. To protect, enhance, manage and restore where appropriate, the rich diversity of cultural, built environment and archaeological assets and their settings
11. To protect, enhance, manage and restore where appropriate biodiversity, landscape character and accessibility, protected species, habitats and sites of geological importance
12. To protect and improve local environmental quality and reduce crime
13. To protect and improve the quality of controlled waters
14. To protect and improve air quality
15. To restore and protect land and soil and to manage contaminated land
16. To mitigate and adapt to climate change, minimise the risk of flooding and increase use of SUDS
17. To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources
18. To minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient use and increase the use of energy from renewable resources

19. To manage waste sustainability; minimise waste, its production, and increase re-use, recycling and recovery rates

## 3 Summary of the effects of the JWDPD

### 3.1 Publication Policies

#### Future Waste Management Requirements

##### **Policy 1 – Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery**

3.1.1 Policy 1 (Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery) will have a positive impact on a number of the SA Objectives including 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 14, 18 and 19. The policy is concerned with the capacity requirements for 'energy recovery' from commercial and industrial waste for the period of 2010 to 2027.

3.1.2 The development of 'energy recovery' facilities within Greater Manchester will have a positive impact on helping to increase energy efficiency within Greater Manchester and on promoting efficient use of energy. The policy will also have a positive impact on reducing the need to transport waste outside of Greater Manchester which will be beneficial in terms of protecting and enhancing air quality throughout the sub region. However, it is important that emissions from combustion of waste are managed through the Environmental Permitting scheme to ensure no negative impact on air quality.

##### **Policy 2 – Commercial and Industrial Waste: Disposal**

3.1.3 Policy 2 (Commercial and Industrial Waste: Waste Disposal) will have a positive impact on a number of the SA Objectives including 1, 2, 5, 14 and 19. The policy sets out the capacity requirements for commercial and industrial waste disposal within the Greater Manchester area between 2012 and 2027.

3.1.4 Although the disposal of commercial and industrial waste to landfill does not represent a sustainable method of managing waste, there will always be some residual waste that cannot be managed further up the waste hierarchy. The supporting text for the policy identifies the need to only maintain an adequate supply of landfill capacity, and no surplus capacity, which should discourage unnecessary landfilling of waste. This should help to ensure that businesses are encouraged to manage their waste sustainably through recycling, re-use and waste prevention.

3.1.5 The policy will reduce the need to travel to areas outside of Greater Manchester in order to dispose of commercial and industrial waste. This will have a positive impact on ensuring that waste disposal facilities within Greater Manchester are accessible and it will also ensure that air quality is protected through reducing emissions produced through transporting commercial and industrial waste.

##### **Policy 3 – Hazardous Waste: Disposal Capacity**

3.1.6 Policy 2 identifies the requirements for managing hazardous waste within Greater Manchester. The policy will have a positive impact on four of the SA Objectives (1, 4, 9, and 19). However, the policy will have a negative impact on two SA Objectives: 5 and 14.

3.1.7 Although most hazardous waste generated within the area will also be dealt with in the Greater Manchester area, some waste will be transported to other treatment sites in the North West. There will usually be a negative effect on sustainability in relation to air quality, reducing the

need to travel and minimising the requirement for energy use. This will be caused by the increased distances hazardous waste will be transported (the exception to this is where the facility is just across the sub-region border and could therefore be closer than some facilities within Greater Manchester from some sources of waste). However, the potential for mitigating the negative impact of transporting hazardous waste outside of Greater Manchester is beyond the control of the waste management authorities.

- 3.1.8 Although the disposal of hazardous waste in landfill/landraise within Greater Manchester does not represent a sustainable method of managing waste, the supporting text for the policy identifies the need to only maintain an adequate supply of landfill capacity, which should discourage unnecessary landfilling of hazardous waste throughout Greater Manchester.

### Site Allocations

#### Policy 4 – Site Allocations and Policy 5 – Area Allocations

- 3.1.9 Policy 4 allocates sites for waste management development and indicates the type of waste management facility that would be suitable on a particular site. Policy 5 allocates areas for waste management development and indicates the type of waste management facility that would be suitable in that particular area. The policies score well against many SA Objectives but particularly 1, 2, 9, 17 and 19.
- 3.1.10 The implementation of these policies as part of the Plan will provide a planning framework which will provide certainty for the future of waste planning in Greater Manchester.
- 3.1.11 The impacts of waste development at both a local, sub regional and regional level vary according to size, location and type of processes being undertaken on site. For example, some of the environmental impacts may be of regional significance due to transport, processing and disposal of waste outside Greater Manchester whilst some of the impacts are local and relate to the operation of individual sites. The implementation of this policy is likely to ensure that applicants meet both sub regional requirements outlined in the JWDPD and also consider local issues outlined in relevant Core Strategies.

#### Policy 6 – Inert Residual Waste Disposal

- 3.1.12 Policy 6 sets out the JWDPD's approach to managing inert residual waste within Greater Manchester. The policy was judged to have a positive impact on the majority of SA Objectives including 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.
- 3.1.13 The policy will have a positive impact in relation to a number of the economic related SA objectives. The lack of sites identified within the policy for inert waste disposal should encourage the development of markets for inert waste to be used as a fill material. The policy will also promote the maximum value recovery from waste where possible, by restricting the availability of sites for disposal. Together this should have a positive impact on encouraging economic growth within Greater Manchester. There is a potential for inert waste to be used to restore sites so they can be used for sporting, leisure or amenity purposes, which will have a positive impact on developing the region's image.
- 3.1.14 Through not identifying specific waste management facilities for inert waste, the policy encourages the management of waste further up the waste hierarchy and represents a sustainable approach to managing this waste stream.

### **Policy 7 – Non-Hazardous Residual Waste Disposal**

- 3.1.15 Policy 7 sets out how non-hazardous residual waste will be disposed of within Greater Manchester. The policy will have a positive impact on a number of the SA Objectives including 5, 9, 14, 18 and 19.
- 3.1.16 In terms of reducing the need to travel, the location of non-hazardous residual waste disposal facilities within Greater Manchester should have a positive impact (in the short and medium term) as they will be more locally accessible and will ensure that waste does not have to be transported to areas outside of Greater Manchester. In the long term, the impact on reducing the need to travel and improving and protecting air quality is unknown as the policy does not identify a site that is suitable to deal with non-hazardous residual waste disposal post 2020.
- 3.1.17 Although waste disposal is at the bottom of the waste hierarchy, this policy is likely to have a slightly positive impact on minimising the requirement for energy use and managing waste sustainably. This is due to the measure included within the policy wording that requires proposals to comply with JWDPD Objective 2 (to promote the movement of waste up the waste hierarchy).

### **Development Management**

#### **Policy 8 – Requirement for Combined Heat and Power**

- 3.1.18 Policy 8 requires applications for waste management facilities that have the potential to utilise biogas or energy from waste fired technologies 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.
- 3.1.19 The implementation of Policy 8 will have a positive impact on SA Objectives 17, 18 and 19 which relate to the efficient use of energy and increase in the use of renewable energy and sustainable use of waste resources (i.e. recovering value from waste).
- 3.1.20 CHP systems utilise waste heat when heating requirements are present, resulting in a significant increase in the overall efficiency of the power and heating system. A reduction in fuel consumption inevitably results in a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (positive impact on air quality SA Objective 14) and subsequently this is likely to have a positive impact on sustainable economic growth (SA Objective 2).

#### **Policy 9 – Restoration and Aftercare**

- 3.1.21 Policy 9 seeks to ensure that following the end of their operational life, landfill / landraise sites are restored and maintained satisfactorily to the benefit of communities, addressing the needs of that particular area.
- 3.1.22 The implementation of Policy 9 will have a positive impact on SA Objectives 11, 12, 13, 15 and 17 and should ensure that the after-use is appropriate and beneficial, sensitive to local requirements and sympathetic to the character of the surrounding environment.
- 3.1.23 . To increase sustainability the supporting text of the policy should indicate the need for restoration proposals to address long term management / after-care of the site. The policy could state that restoration methodologies will be assessed at the planning application stage through the submission of a restoration and aftercare plan, to ensure that restoration proposals

are both technically feasible and respect the character of the environment in which the development is proposed.

### **Policy 10 – Unallocated Sites**

- 3.1.24 Policy 10 allows for the development of unallocated sites for waste management purposes, if the proposal fits within the spatial strategy set out in the JWDPD, contributes to the JWDPD aim and objectives and if the proposal meets the same assessment criteria as allocated sites. The policy has a number of positive impacts on the SA objectives, particularly objectives 1, 17 and 19, by providing a flexible approach to delivering sustainable waste management in Greater Manchester.
- 3.1.25 Overall, the implementation of this policy should provide sufficient flexibility to accommodate changes in European and national legislation and guidance and the introduction of new waste management methods and technologies.

### **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.**

- 3.1.26 Policy 11 seeks to safeguard sites allocated for waste uses in the JWDPD and those sites required for the delivery of Municipal Waste Management Strategies and to protect these key sites from future conflict with incompatible uses.
- 3.1.27 Policy 11 has a number of positive impacts on the SA objectives, particularly objectives 1, 2, 17 and 19. The implementation of this policy will ensure that allocated sites for waste facilities are not compromised by other new sensitive developments in the area. The safeguarding of sites will ensure that capacity is met and that any lost capacity will be made up for elsewhere.

### **Policy 12 – Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity**

- 3.1.28 Policy 12 sets out requirements for ensuring that existing waste management capacity within Greater Manchester is safeguarded. The policy will have a particularly positive impact on encouraging sustainable economic growth within Greater Manchester as it provides flexibility for the market to deliver the most efficient use of land in Greater Manchester. Furthermore, this requirement will ensure that waste continues to be managed sustainably within Greater Manchester (SA Objective 19).
- 3.1.29 If an application for non-waste uses is granted on a site with existing planning permission for waste management facilities and capacity has to be met elsewhere in Greater Manchester, then the sustainability of any new waste site in relation to protecting environmental assets, minimising the risk of flooding and reducing the need to travel will be ensured through policy 10 (Unallocated Sites). The policy could be strengthened by a cross reference to policy 10.

## 4 Mitigation and Monitoring

### 4.1 Recommended Mitigation

4.1.1 The SA of the JWDPD has recommended a number of minor mitigation measures. A summary of the mitigation measures is provided in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Suggested Mitigation Measures**

Policy	Suggested Mitigation Measure
Policy 1 – Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery	None proposed.
Policy 2 – Commercial and Industrial Waste: Disposal	None proposed.
Policy 3 – Hazardous Waste: Disposal Capacity	None proposed.
Policy 4 – Site Allocations	None proposed.
Policy 5 – Area Allocations	None proposed.
Policy 6 – Inert Residual Waste Disposal	None proposed.
Policy 7 – Non-Hazardous Residual Waste Disposal	None proposed.
Policy 8 – Requirement for Combined Heat and Power	None proposed.
Policy 9 – Restoration and Aftercare	<p>Where appropriate, after-use should incorporate sustainable development practices and design features that promote the prudent use of natural resources, waste minimisation and energy efficiency.</p> <p>To increase sustainability the supporting text of the policy should indicate the need for restoration proposals to address long term management / after-care of the site. The policy could state that restoration methodologies will be assessed at the planning application stage through the submission of a restoration and aftercare plan, to ensure that restoration proposals are both technically feasible and respect the character of the environment in which the development is</p>

	proposed.
Policy 10 – Unallocated Sites	None proposed.
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	None proposed.
Policy 12 – Safeguarding Existing Waste Management Capacity	Including a cross reference that sets out the need for new waste sites to conform with Policy 10.

## 4.2 Monitoring of Significant Effects

4.2.1 The implementation of the JWDPD will need to be monitored to ensure it does not have any significant adverse sustainability effects. Indicators for monitoring effects have been proposed where it is judged that implementation of the policy could lead to a significant effect. Table 4.2 sets out the proposed list.

**Table 4.2: Monitoring Significant Effects**

Policy	Significant effects to be monitored	Proposed Indicators
Commercial and Industrial Waste: Energy Recovery	<p>The policy will ensure that new and innovative waste management technologies will be developed throughout Greater Manchester. New technologies that could be developed include conventional and advanced thermal treatment, mechanical heat treatment and gasification.</p> <p>The development of ‘energy recovery’ facilities will also ensure that the amount of residual waste sent to landfill will be reduced.</p>	<p>Effects can be monitored using the following SA Framework indicators:</p> <p>‘Achievement of maximum value recovered from waste’</p> <p>‘Proportion of waste diverted from landfill’</p> <p>And the following modified SA Framework indicators:</p> <p>‘Number of operational facilities generating energy from <i>commercial and industrial waste</i>’</p> <p>‘Capacity of <i>commercial and industrial waste management facilities by type</i>’</p>
Commercial and Industrial Waste: Disposal	<p>Outlining the requirement for waste disposal will reduce the need to travel to areas outside of Greater Manchester in order to dispose of commercial and industrial waste and</p>	<p><i>Proposed new significant effects indicator:</i></p> <p>Approximate annual emissions generated by transportation of commercial and industrial waste</p>

	will also ensure that air quality is protected through reducing emissions produced through transporting commercial and industrial waste.	
Hazardous Waste: Disposal Capacity	Although hazardous waste will be dealt with in the Greater Manchester area, some waste will be transported to other areas throughout the North West. There will usually be a negative effect on sustainability and reducing the need to travel caused by the increased distances waste will be transported.	Effects can be monitored using modified SA Framework indicator:  HGV mileage intensity associated with <i>hazardous</i> waste collection and disposal
Site Allocations	The implementation of this policy will provide a planning framework which will provide certainty for the future of waste planning in Greater Manchester.	<i>Proposed new significant effects indicator:</i>  Number of planning permissions granted for new waste management facilities on sites allocated in the JWDPD  Note that the JWDPD target is minimum of 75% of waste developments occur on allocated sites
Area Allocations	The implementation of this policy will provide a planning framework which will provide certainty for the future of waste planning in Greater Manchester.	<i>Proposed new significant effects indicator:</i>  Number of planning permissions granted for new waste management facilities in areas allocated in the JWDPD.
Unallocated Sites	The implementation of this policy will ensure the exploitation of new opportunities. In the future there may be opportunities for a range of other facilities to be brought forward on non-allocated sites, if the right circumstances were to apply.	<i>Proposed new significant effects indicator:</i>  Number of planning permissions granted for new waste management facilities on sites or within areas which are not allocated for waste management purposes in the JWDPD.

4.2.2 With regard to allocated sites and areas, a number of potential site specific significant effects have been identified during the site and area appraisals. Where development of an individual site is judged to have potential significant adverse effects, the information submitted with the planning application should demonstrate how these impacts will be mitigated against. Where necessary monitoring conditions will be attached to the planning permission.

## 4.3 SA Monitoring

4.3.1 The Greater Manchester authorities have developed a set of 'primary indicators' to monitor the sustainability performance of the JWDPD, which are set out in the SA Framework (see Appendix 1 to the main report). The implementation of the submission policies should therefore be monitored (to measure the potential economic, social and environmental effects)

using the SA Framework Primary Indicators (as set out in Appendix 1 to the main report), alongside the additional significant effects indicators which have been identified through the appraisal process (as set out in Table 4.2).

- 4.3.2 SA monitoring can be undertaken concurrently with the monitoring of the output indicators (which relate to the strategic objectives of the JWDPD) set out in Chapter 5 of the JWDPD.

## 5 The Difference made by through the Sustainability Appraisal Process

- 5.1.1 The SA makes a series of recommendations that aim to improve the JWDPD or its implementation. These are described in Section 4 of this Non-Technical Summary and in Chapter 6 of the main SA Report. The AGMA will consider which of these recommendations will be adopted, which in turn will be informed by the pending period of consultation with the public and statutory bodies, including the three SEA Consultation Bodies<sup>4</sup>.
- 5.1.2 SA has contributed to plan development by providing an independent assessment of the sustainability of:
- The Stage One and Two issues and options;
  - The Preferred Options (SA review);
  - The Draft Publication JMWDPD.
- 5.1.3 The process has therefore provided an ongoing check on the sustainability of the emerging JMWDPD, as envisaged by government guidance. The assessment also identifies likely effects, which should inform more detailed discussions over individual proposals and planning applications.

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<sup>4</sup> English Heritage, the Environment Agency and Natural England (the last effective from October 2006 - formerly the two separate bodies of English Nature and the Countryside Agency)

## 6 Next Steps

- 6.1.1 GMGU, on behalf of each District, is required to engage stakeholders and the wider Greater Manchester community on the Publication Version under Regulation 27 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008.
- 6.1.2 Preparation of the JWDPD has already been through a number of stages during which extensive stakeholder involvement has taken place. At this stage, the intention of issuing this SA Report alongside the JWDPD is to allow for representations to be made in connection with issues of soundness (i.e. whether the JWDPD is justified, whether it is effective and whether it is consistent with national policy) and legal compliance only.
- 6.1.3 In order to ensure that the scope and content of representations on the Draft Publication Stage DPD and this SA Report are restricted to issues of soundness and legal compliance in accordance with the Planning Inspectorate guidance stated above, respondents are requested to make representations on an official comment form that has been specifically designed to assist in making representations. GMGU are keen to promote the submission of comments electronically and would encourage anyone with appropriate facilities to make their responses in this way. An electronic version of the official comment form can be found on the GMGU's web site at: <http://www.gmwastedpd.co.uk/coredocs.html>.
- 6.1.4 Alternatively, completed comment forms can be returned by post to the following address:
- GMGU (Urban Vision Partnership Ltd)**  
**Emerson House**  
**Albert Street**  
**Eccles M30 0TE**
- 6.1.5 Should the JWDPD undergo any further significant changes in the future, including as a result of consultation responses, the significant changes will also be submitted for further SA.