

TOPIC	ISSUES	OPTIONS
1. Waste Data	<p>Insufficient data available with regard to Commercial and Industry (C & I) Waste production. This means there is very little certainty applied to forecasts.</p> <p>Very diverse geography throughout Greater Manchester. This can be seen as both a hindrance and an opportunity.</p>	<p>Best option may be to over-commit waste management provision.</p> <p>More chance of finding appropriate locations for all types of waste management facilities which have varying geographical requirements.</p> <p>Allocate specific sites for individual waste management activities.</p>
2. Waste Targets	<p>Greater Manchester Waste no longer 'exported' to neighbouring authorities.</p> <p>Targets in line with PPS10.</p> <p>Try to achieve regional self-sufficiency.</p> <p>Planning targets restricted by public perception – general public adopt 'out of sight, out of mind' approach and simply want their bins taken away.</p> <p>Central government must enforce targets – especially in respect of C & I waste.</p>	<p>Make it explicit in the Joint Waste Plan that Manchester must manage its own waste.</p> <p>Address through front loading of Joint Waste Plan production.</p>

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3. Waste Technologies	<p>Scope of new or different technologies is limited by economics.</p> <p>Incineration can work best at a sub-regional basis.</p> <p>Management of hazardous / clinical waste is unlikely to be dealt with at a local level.</p> <p>Image of many waste disposal technologies is a barrier in respect of public perception.</p>	<p>The Research and Development potential of local companies and Universities should be harnessed to help improve waste technologies but also improve the image of these technologies.</p> <p>This issue must be addressed politically and will require funding to improve its image.</p>
4. Availability of Sites	<p>Sites considerably limited in urban areas.</p> <p>Certain waste management techniques are limited by certain geographical characteristics.</p>	<p>Specific allocations should be tailored to suitable locations. This may mean that smaller areas are allocated within the Joint Waste Plan. Smaller sites may be particularly appropriate within urban areas where space is more limited.</p>

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<p>5. Transport</p>	<p>The Proximity principle is an important consideration – waste should be managed at or close to its source.</p> <p>Alternative transport modes require due consideration although there may be some contradiction in the use of rail as a sustainable mode of transport.</p>	<p>Waste originating in Greater Manchester should be managed in Greater Manchester where possible.</p> <p>Networks of waste management are an option, which would combine efforts between the Greater Manchester Authorities.</p>
<p>6. Meeting Objectives National Regional Local</p>	<p>Greater Manchester must accept that it should aim to deal with its own waste in line with the Proximity Principle.</p> <p>Conflicts may occur from Planning across other disciplinary boundaries. This conflict may hold back the use or introduction of new technologies.</p>	



Association of
Greater Manchester Authorities

Planning for Waste in Greater Manchester

Workshop 1 Stakeholder Event 1

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	<p>Top 5 most important issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• [MOST IMPORTANT] Greater Manchester should be a self-sufficient region in respect of waste management• A robust site selection methodology must be adopted by the Joint Waste Plan• There is conflict between regeneration policy and the need for waste management facilities• There is low waste management data confidence and therefore the Joint Waste Plan should be flexible• A balance spatial approach to the distribution of waste management facilities is required (in the aim of fairness and efficiency).	