

TOPIC	ISSUES	OPTIONS
1. Waste Data	<p>Lots of data has been assessed and modelled with Greater Manchester, however data on municipal waste is more defined with up to date information as municipal collections have powers over collection and methods of collection and records.</p> <p>The problem largely relates to the overall projection of waste data beyond 10 years as the plan is to cover a period of approximately 20 years.</p> <p>One member of the group commented that the waste industries main information requirements is the levels of unsorted waste, and the proportion of biodegradable wastes.</p> <p>The big problem is still the lack of commercial and industrial waste data. Data that is available is old and speculative at best.</p> <p>It was also noted that if commercial and industrial waste is collected by Waste Disposal Authority then it comes under the LATS Scheme and therefore they are reluctant to do this as their targets are all important.</p>	<p>Need for clarification of the definitions of waste at a national level.</p> <p>Need to allow for additional capacity to cope with the uncertainties in waste volumes.</p>
2. Waste Targets	<p>The statutory targets for municipal waste has already been exceeded ❖ 2007/8 20% currently at 25% 2006</p> <p>Packaging regulations have targets for some but only really affect big businesses producing high volumes of waste. Many larger companies self regulate them selves anyway as a promotional and economic incentive tool.</p> <p>There are no targets for Commercial and Industrial waste, the only incentive of minimisation / recycling / separation is the financial cost of collection.</p>	<p>The targets for municipal waste need to be moved forward, 2010 etc and made so that they are at least challenging.</p> <p>Possibility of increases in landfill tax for commercial industrial waste to bring the waste stream in line with municipal waste collections, make the financial incentives equal, passing them through the disposal chain, and thereby making alternative technologies financially viable.</p> <p>Need to look nationally at the German example in terms of the polluter pays. The green dot scheme for packaging and the recycling costs associated with that.</p>

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3. Waste Technologies	<p>Environment Agency licensing is a big problem for new technologies</p> <p>Need to allow for all possible technologies to come forward, whilst also ensuring that they do come to fruition.</p> <p>Public perception as with most waste management is a key problem, public acceptability is the key to the development of treatment technologies / management process.</p> <p>Lack of a large skill base from the operator level through to design and developer level.</p> <p>The minimum size / through put of a technology or process is often key to its success and therefore many rely upon Local Authority PFI contracts.</p> <p>Practicability of the Beast!</p>	<p>Careful choice of technologies and control of emissions will allow the range of locations and sites to be increased to such areas as lighter industrial areas.</p> <p>Increase in public acceptability is essential. Education of the general public and councillors is needed to bring the required steps forward</p> <p>Transparency / public image of the industry will make a significant contribution to the public's perception of waste management.</p>
4. Availability of Sites	<p>Key factors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landownership</li> <li>Existing uses</li> <li>Adjacent uses</li> <li>Developer aspirations</li> </ul> <p>120 sites have been highlighted for the PFI contract</p> <p>It was noted by a number of the group members that there is a need of Civic Amenity Sites and Transfer Stations.</p>	<p>Need to identify more sites than are needed to allow for the unavailability of sites. Periodic review of sites and their availability may need to be incorporated.</p>

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5. Transport	<p>The need for numerous transfer station to facilitate bulking of collected waste to reduce overall distances travelled, the proximity principal</p> <p>Currently 50% of municipal waste is exported by rail, difficult to look at expanding this if the aim is to move towards regional self-sufficiency.</p>	<p>Prioritise the use of rail and canal transportation. Manchester has an asset in the canal system that is in place need to look towards using this together with the bulking and transfer stations for onward transport for either recycling, treatment or disposal.</p>
6. Meeting Objectives National Regional Local	<p>The group commented that National objectives were not necessarily being back by policy to enable the objectives to be met at a local level. For example the recycling of plastics is financially blocked in this country by the taxes placed upon the production of oil.</p> <p>Incentives for careful waste management seem one sided against municipal collections when the real problem is industrial and commercial waste is the most significant and unregulated proportion.</p>	

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<p><b>Education and Training</b></p>	<p>Need to educate all groups and decision makers to realise the choices that they make and how they affect decisions and problems elsewhere.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Planners</li> <li>❖ MP's</li> <li>❖ Councillors</li> <li>❖ Public</li> <li>❖ Stakeholders</li> </ul> <p>Increase support for small and medium businesses with regard to waste management.</p> <p>People also need to be aware and take into account differences in social and cultural groups and the way they prepare and view food and waste, therefore resulting in differences in waste streams.</p>	<p>Need to make connections between all the groups so that they understand the issues. Use existing sites in the UK and Europe as examples.</p> <p>Identify economic impacts so that people and businesses etc can relate to the potential costs.</p> <p>Possibly use incentives such as <i>'well run the hospitals of Greater Manchester for the next 25 years with the electricity that is produced.'</i></p> <p>Get business tax back in the control of local authorities so that financial costs can be levied at the local level rather than national.</p>
	<p><b>Keys Issues highlighted by the Group</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Education, Education, Education</li> <li>❖ Public perception</li> <li>❖ Need to identify more sites than are needed to allow for the unavailability of sites. Periodic review of sites and their availability may need to be incorporated</li> <li>❖ Need for transfer stations to minimise collection transport distances</li> </ul>	<p>Group Attendance:</p> <p>Andrew Leysens, United Utilities          Ted Bleszynski, New Earth Solutions          Paul Dunn, Greater Manchester WDA          Mark Barrett, Silk Environmental Ltd          Janet Cuff, Ramblers Society          Marcus DuPree Thomas, Pell Frischmann</p> <p>Cllr Young, Trafford MBC          (Joined the group after lunch)</p>