

Viewpoint 1: View from East Road (west) to existing compound with East Road (east) beyond.



Viewpoint 3: View from East Road (east) showing visibility of existing compound.



Viewpoint 2: View towards East Road (west).

Greater Manchester Waste
Disposal Authority
Pink Bank Lane
Methane Stripping Plant Facility
Supporting Statement

Figure 3.6
Site Photographs

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Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority
Pink Bank Lane
Methane Stripping Plant Facility
Supporting Statement

Figure 3.7
Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

May 2006

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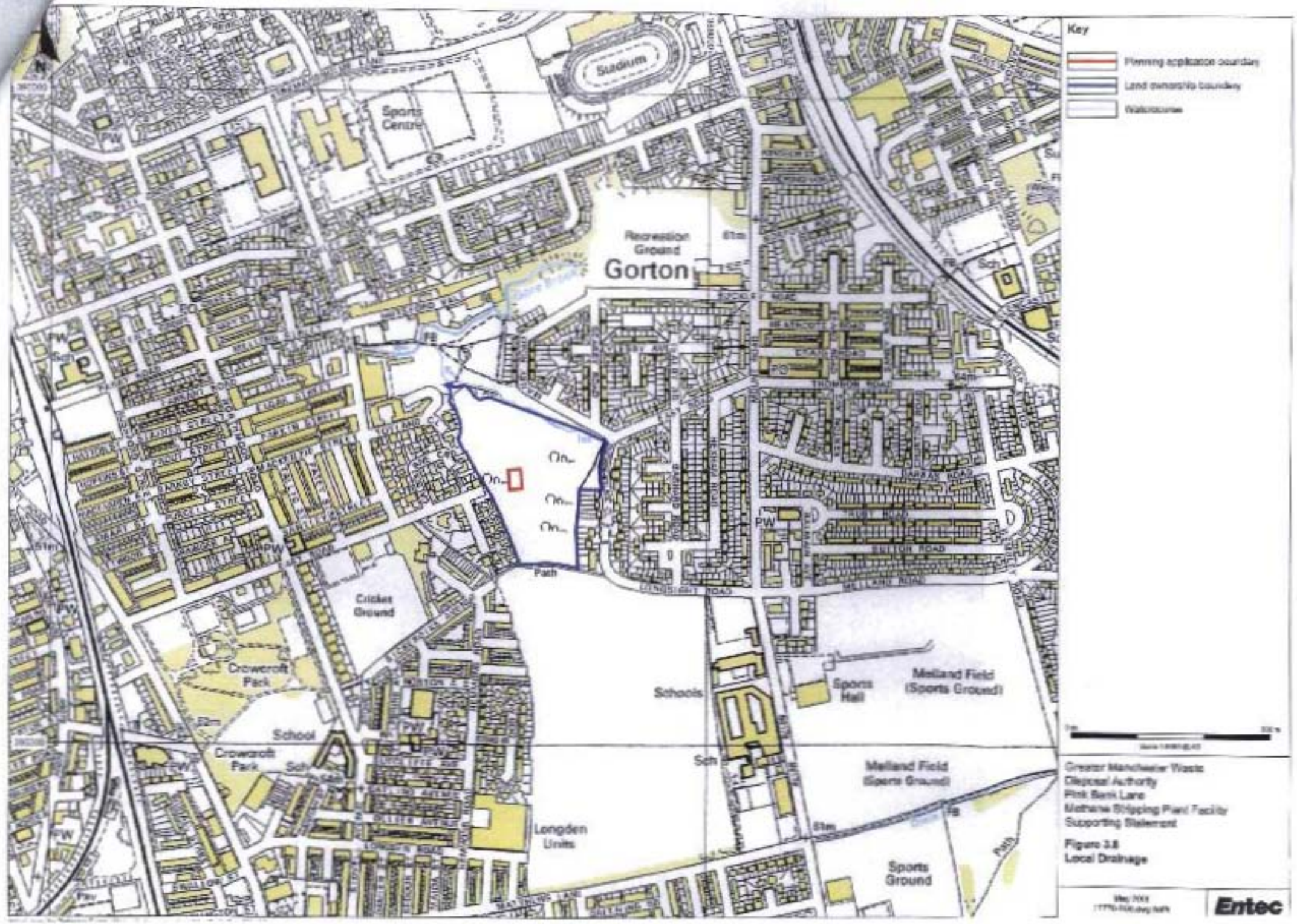
Key
Planning application boundary
Land ownership boundary
Watercourses
Stadium
Sports Centre
Recreation Ground
Gorton
Path
Cricket Ground
Crowcroft Park
School
Schools
Sports Hall
Melland Field (Sports Ground)
Longden Units
Sports Ground
Greater Manchester Waste Disposal Authority
Pink Bank Lane
Methane Stripping Plant Facility
Supporting Statement
Figure 3.8
Local Drainage
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4. Policy Appraisal

4.1 Waste Management

4.1.1 Introduction

If permitted, the proposed MSP facility at Pink Bank Lane would contribute to sustainable waste management and seek to protect the environment and human health in accordance with European and national legislative and policy developments. The relevant legislative and policy developments are set out in this chapter.

4.1.2 European Legislation

Framework Directive on Waste (2006/12/EC, formerly 75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC)

National waste planning policy (and legislation) is partly derived from European Union regulation. The principal piece of legislation is the Waste Framework Directive, which covers the need to minimise waste, encourage recycling and waste recovery, and sets out the concept of a waste management hierarchy. Article 5 of the Directive requires member states to establish an integrated and adequate network of waste facilities. This network should include all necessary waste management facilities including the provision for waste transfer, storage, treatment and disposal. There is a requirement to prepare waste management plans to implement the requirements of the Directive.

Article 4 of the Directive requires member states to take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered and disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, in particular:

- To water, air or soil, or to plants and animals;
- Causing nuisance through noise or odour;
- Adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.

The proposed facility will provide environmental enhancement through the treatment of leachate to prevent permitted discharge consents being exceeded.

4.1.3 National Policy

National policy is provided by the National Waste Strategy *Waste Strategy for England 2007*. The Strategy aims to reduce waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy and sets out that waste should be regarded as a resource, i.e. most products should be re-used or their materials recycled and energy should be recovered from other wastes where possible. It states that *"if waste is not managed safely then it can become a serious threat to public health, and cause damage to the environment as well as being a local nuisance"* (paragraph 4).

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The proposed developments will provide environmental enhancements and thereby prevent any affects on human health and the environment in accordance with national policy.

4.2 Planning Policy

4.2.1 Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS 10) sets out the Government's planning policies to deliver sustainable waste management. The overall objective for waste policy is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.

In considering planning applications, waste planning authorities should consider the likely impact of the development on the local environment and on amenity including: protection of water resources, land instability, visual intrusion, nature conservation, historic environment and built heritage, traffic and access, air emissions including dust, odours, vermin and birds, noise and vibration, litter, and potential land use conflicts.

The assessments sets out in Section 3 meet these requirements, where relevant.

4.2.2 North West Regional Spatial Strategy (formerly RPG13)

The North West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) provides the regional / strategic policies that cover the site. Formerly *Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG13)* which was published in March 2003, the RSS is currently being revised. The Draft North West RSS was submitted to Government in January 2006 and the Examination in Public held between November 2006 and February 2007. Proposed Changes to the Draft RSS are being consulted upon at the time of writing (March – May 2008) and take account of the recommendations of the independent panel of inspectors following the Examination in Public. It is anticipated that the final version of the RSS will be published in mid 2008.

Given that the Draft RSS has reached such an advanced stage, due regard should be had to both the submitted Draft RSS and the RSS Proposed Changes as material consideration. Table 4.1 summarises those policies in the emerging RSS that are of relevance to this application.

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Table 4.1 Summary of Relevant RSS Policies

Policy Ref.	Summary of Policy Provisions
Draft RSS: Submission Draft (2006)	
Policy DP1: Regional Development Principles	Policy sets out the regional development principles which should be applied to all plans and strategies developed in the Region that affect the development and management of different land uses, as well as to individual proposals, so as to ensure increasingly sustainable results. The four principles are: • Make more sustainable, transparent decisions; • Make better use of land, buildings and infrastructure; • Ensure quality in development; and • Tackle climate change.
Policy EM10: A Regional Approach to Waste Management	Policy sets out the regional approach to waste management. Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should promote and require the provision of sustainable new waste management infrastructure, facilities and systems that contribute to the development of the North West by reducing harm to the environment (including reducing impacts of climate change), improving efficiency of resources, stimulating investment and maximising economic opportunities. Plans and strategies will incorporate provisions to deliver: • Principles set out in the National Waste Strategy and PPS 10, and • Objectives and target of the Regional Waste Strategy.
Policy EM11: Waste Management Principles	Policy seeks to promote efficient forms of waste management by: • Reducing growth in the amount of waste produced in the region; • Make the most of opportunities to reuse waste products; • Encouraging recycling and composting; • Recovering value, in the form of energy, from waste that is not recycled; and • Maintaining sufficient landfill capacity for the disposal of residual waste once it has been treated and recovered.
Policy EM12: Proximity Principle	Policy encourages waste planning, disposal and collection authorities to work towards regional and sub-regional self-sufficiency. Facilities for treatment and disposal of municipal, commercial and industrial waste should be sited as close to the source of the waste as possible in order to satisfy the proximity principle. Local Authorities should use sustainable development principles and advice set out in the Regional Transport Strategy to ensure that waste management facilities are sited so as to avoid the unnecessary transportation of waste material over long distances.

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