

GREATER MANCHESTER WASTE & RECYCLING COMMITTEE

DATE: Wednesday, 13th July, 2022

TIME: 2.00 pm

VENUE: Lancaster Suite, Lancashire Cricket Club, Emirates Old Trafford, Talbot Road, Manchester, M16 0PX

AGENDA

1. Apologies

2. Appointment of Chair

To appoint a Chair for the GM Waste and Re-cycling Committee for the forthcoming municipal year and to recommend any nomination of Chair for consideration by the GM Combined Authority.

3. Membership of the GM Waste & Recycling Committee for 2022/23

To note the membership of the Committee for this forthcoming municipal year as below –

District	Member
Bolton	Nadim Muslim (Con)
Bury	Alan Quinn (Lab)

BOLTON	MANCHESTER	ROCHDALE	STOCKPORT	TRAFFORD
BURY	OLDHAM	SALFORD	TAMESIDE	WIGAN

Please note that this meeting will be livestreamed via www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk, please speak to a Governance Officer before the meeting should you not wish to consent to being included in this recording.

Manchester	Shaukat Ali (Lab) Lee-Ann Igbon (Manchester) (Lab)
Oldham	Umar Nasheen (Lab) Mohammed Alyas (Lab)
Rochdale	Angela Brown (Lab) Shahid Mohammed (Lab)
Salford	David Lancaster (Lab) Bob Clarke (Con)
Stockport	Roy Driver (Lab) Mark Roberts (Lib Dem)
Tameside	Denise Ward (Lab)
Trafford	Stephen Adshead (Lab) Dave Morgan (Con)
Wigan	NA

4. Appointment to the GM Green City Region Partnership

To seek the nomination of a GM Waste & Recycling Committee Member to be appointed on to the Greater Manchester Green City Region Partnership (was Low Carbon Hub Board) for 2022/23.

5. Members Code of Conduct

1 - 14

To remind Members of their obligations under the Code of Conduct, and to complete their Annual Declaration of Interest form as previously circulated.

6. Terms of Reference

15 - 16

To note the Terms of Reference for the GM Waste and Recycling Committee.

7. Programme of meetings

To note the following programme of meetings for the Committee for 2022/23:

- 12 October 2022, 2.00pm, Venue TBC
- 18 January 2023, 2.00pm, Venue TBC
- 15 March 2023, 2.00pm, Venue TBC

8. Chairs Announcements and Urgent Business

9. Declarations of Interest 17 - 20

To receive declarations of interest in any item for discussion at the meeting. A blank form for declaring interests has been circulated with the agenda; please ensure that this is returned to the Governance & Scrutiny Officer at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting.

10. Minutes of the GM Waste & Recycling Committee - 23 March 2022 21 - 30

To consider the approval of the minutes of the meeting held on 23 March 2022.

11. GM Waste & Recycling Work Programme 2022/23 31 - 32

Report of David Taylor, Executive Director, GMCA Waste and Resources Team.

12. Contracts Update 33 - 44

Report of Justin Lomax, Head of Contract Services, GMCA Waste and Resources Team.

13. Communications and Behavioural Change Plan Update 45 - 54

Report of Michelle Whitfield, Head of Communications and Behavioural Change, GMCA Waste and Resources Team.

14. Sustainable Consumption and Production Update 55 - 102

Report of Sarah Mellor, Head of Sustainable Consumption and

Production

- 15. GMCA Waste and Resources Budget Outturn 2021/22** 103 - 108

Report of Steve Wilson, GMCA Treasurer.

- 16. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

That, under section 100 (A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 the press and public should be excluded from the meeting for the following items on business on the grounds that this involved the likely disclosure of exempt information, as set out in the relevant paragraphs of Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 and that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed the public interest in disclosing the information.

PART B

- 17. Contracts Update** 109 - 122

Justin Lomax, Head of Contract Services, Waste and Resources Team and Paul Morgan, Head of Commercial Services, Waste and Resources Team

For copies of papers and further information on this meeting please refer to the website www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk. Alternatively, contact the following

Governance & Scrutiny Officer: Kerry Bond

✉ kerry.bond@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk

This agenda was issued on 4 July 2022 on behalf of Julie Connor, Secretary to the Greater Manchester Combined Authority, Broadhurst House, 56 Oxford Street, Manchester M1 6EU

GM WASTE & RECYCLING COMMITTEE

Date: 13 July 2022
Subject: Code of Conduct and Register of Interests
Report of: Liz Treacy, Monitoring Officer, GMCA

PURPOSE OF REPORT

To remind Members that the GMCA's Member Code of Conduct sets out high expectations with regard Members' conduct. As Members are co-opted on to a GMCA Committee the GMCA's code applies to them when they are acting in this capacity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Members are requested to:

1. Note the GMCA's Member Code of Conduct (Appendix A) and to complete an annual register of interest form (Appendix B).

CONTACT OFFICER

Kerry Bond
GMCA Senior Governance & Scrutiny Officer
kerry.bond@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk

Risk Management – none

Legal Considerations – none

Financial Consequences – none

Financial Consequences – Capital – none

Number of attachments included in the report: 2
GMCA's Member Code of Conduct (Appendix A) and Annual Register of Interest Form (Appendix B).

BACKGROUND PAPERS

The following is a list of the background papers on which this report is based in accordance with the requirements of Section 100D (1) of the Local Government Act 1972. It does not include documents, which would disclose exempt or confidential information as identified by that Act.

None.

TRACKING/PROCESS	
Does this report relate to a major strategic decision, as set out in the GMCA Constitution?	Yes/ No
EXEMPTION FROM CALL IN	
Are there any aspects in this report which means it should be considered to be exempt from call in by the relevant Scrutiny Committee on the grounds of urgency?	No
GM Transport Committee	N/A
Overview & Scrutiny Committee	N/A

Appendix A

SECTION A: CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS

Part 1 General Provisions

1 Introduction and Scope

- 1.1 The Greater Manchester Combined Authority is determined to promote and maintain high standards of conduct by its Members, Co-opted Members and those councillors from Greater Manchester's districts appointed to roles in which they act on behalf of the GMCA. The GMCA has adopted a Code of Conduct for Members in line with its obligations under section 27(2) of the Localism Act 2011.
- 1.2 This Code mandatorily applies to those acting as Members of the GMCA (including the **directly elected** Mayor and Substitute Members), voting Co-opted Members of the GMCA's committees or Appointed Members of Joint Committees, and references to "official capacity" are to be construed accordingly.
- 1.3 Compliance with this Code is a statutory requirement for those identified in paragraph 1.2. To promote good governance the GMCA strongly recommends voluntary compliance with the Code by non-voting Co-opted Members of the GMCA's committees and by elected members from Greater Manchester's ten districts when they otherwise act for or represent the GMCA. Where a member is only subject to the Code through voluntary compliance (as described in this paragraph) they will not in law be subject to the statutory obligations relating to member conduct under Chapter 7, Part 1 of the Localism Act 2011 nor can the conduct of such a member, insofar as it concerns that member's GMCA role, amount to any of the criminal offences referred to in this Code. However, the conduct of a member who has agreed to voluntarily be subject to the Code may be considered under the GMCA's arrangements for determining whether a member has breached the Code.
- 1.4 In this Code – 'meeting' means any meeting of:
- the GMCA; or
 - any of the GMCA's Committees or Sub-Committees, Joint Committees or Joint Sub-Committees.
- For the purposes of this Code "Committee" includes any Fire Committee that may be established by the Mayor.
- 1.5 This Code does not have effect in relation to a member's conduct other than where it is in that member's official capacity.
- 1.6 This Code will be reviewed every two years by the GMCA's Standards Committee or earlier if required by a change in legislation.

2 General Principles

- 2.1 The Code and the associated guidance are based on the following general principles.
- 2.2 Members must behave according to the highest standards of personal conduct in everything they do when acting as a Member or voting Co-opted Member (or in the case of those voluntarily subject to compliance with the Code in accordance with paragraph 1.3 above, where they are otherwise acting on behalf of the GMCA). They must observe the following principles of conduct, some of which are set out in law. The seven principles of Standards in Public Life known as the Nolan Principles underpin the provisions of the GMCA's Code of Conduct for Members. They are set out in paragraphs 2.3 to 2.9 below.
- 2.3 Selflessness: holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.
- 2.4 Integrity: holders of public office **must avoid** placing themselves under any obligation to **people or** organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in the work. **They should not act or take decisions on order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must disclose and resolve any interests and relationships.**
- 2.5 Objectivity: **Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.**
- 2.6 Accountability: Holders of public office are accountable for their decisions and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to **ensure this.**
- 2.7 Openness: Holders of public office should **act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for doing so.**
- 2.8 Honesty: Holders of public office have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their public duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.
- 2.9
- 2.10 Leadership: Holders of public office should **exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.**Where those covered by this Code act as a representative of the GMCA:
- (a) on another relevant authority, they must, when acting for that other authority, comply with that other authority's code of conduct; or
 - (b) on any other body, they must comply with this Code, unless it conflicts with any other lawful obligations to which that other body may be subject.

2.11 It is an individual's responsibility to comply with this Code. Failure to do so may result in a sanction being applied by the GMCA. A failure by a Member coming within the scope of paragraph 1.2 above to declare a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest may result in a criminal conviction and an unlimited fine and/or disqualification from office for a period of up to 5 years.

3 General Obligations for Members

3.1 You must not:-

- a. Do anything which may knowingly cause the GMCA to breach the Equality Act 2010;
- b. Bully or be abusive to any person;
- c. Intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is or is likely to be:
 - a complainant
 - a witness, or
 - involved in the administration of any investigation or proceedings, in relation to an allegation that a Member (including yourself) has failed to comply with the GMCA's Code of Conduct; or
- d. do anything which compromises or is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of, the GMCA.

3.2 You must not:

- a. Disclose information given to you in confidence by anyone, or information acquired by you which you believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, except where:
 - i. You have the consent of a person authorised to give it;
 - ii. You are required to do so by law;
 - iii. The disclosure is made to a third party for the purpose of obtaining professional **legal** advice, provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or
 - iv. the disclosure:
 - is reasonable and in the public interest; and
 - is made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the GMCA; **and I have consulted with the Monitoring Officer prior to its release or**
- b. **Do not improperly use knowledge gained solely as a result of your role as a Councillor for the advancement of yourself, friends, family members, employer or business interests**
- c. Prevent another person from gaining access to information to which that person is entitled by law.

3.3 You must not conduct yourself in such a way which could reasonably be regarded as bringing your office or the GMCA into disrepute.

3.4 You:

- a. must not use or attempt to use your position as a Member improperly to **the advantage or disadvantage** for myself or any other person, ; and
- b. must, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of the GMCA:
 - act in accordance with the GMCA’s reasonable requirements;
 - ensure that such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes) **or be conducive to, the discharge of the functions of the GMCA or of the office to which I have been appointed;** and
- c. must have regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986.

3.5 When reaching decisions on any matter you must have regard to any relevant advice provided to you by:

- a. The GMCA’s Treasurer (section 73 officer); or
- b. The GMCA’s Monitoring Officer

where that officer is acting pursuant to his or her personal statutory duties.

3.6 You must give reasons for all decisions in accordance with any statutory requirements and any reasonable additional requirements imposed by the GMCA.

LOCALISM ACT 2011

GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY (GMCA) CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS

Register of Members' and Substitute Members' Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (in accordance with Sections 30 and 31 of the Localism Act 2011 and the relevant authorities (disclosable pecuniary interests) Regulations 2012 (S.I 2012 No.1464) and Members and Substitute Members personal interests in accordance with paragraph 2.1 of the GMCA's Code of Conduct for Members.

I,

Member of the GMCA's Waste and Recycling Committee give notice that I have set out at Part 1 below under the appropriate heading the disclosable personal interests that I am required to notify to the GMCA's Monitoring Officer in accordance with Sections 30 and 31 of the Localism Act 2011 and The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012 and/or by virtue of Rule 16 of the GMCA's Procedure Rules and that I have set out at PART 2 below the personal interests which I am required to notify to the GMCA's Monitoring Officer under Paragraphs 7.1 and 7.2 of the Code of Conduct for Members adopted by the GMCA at its meeting on the 27 July 2012 and have put 'NONE' where I am not required to notify any disclosable personal interests or personal interests under any heading.

I am aware that in accordance with Section 30(3) of the Localism Act 2011, I am required to notify at Part 1 both my own disclosable personal interests and also any disclosable personal interests of:

- 1. my spouse or civil partner,**
- 2. a person with whom I am living as husband and wife, or**
- 3. a person with whom I am living as if we were civil partners**

("my partner"), where I am aware that my partner has the disclosable personal interest.

PART 1

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

1. Any employment, office, trade, profession, or vocation carried out for profit or gain

Member	
Partner	

NB: You need to include details of any employment or business in which you or your Partner are engaged. Employees should give the name of their employer. You should give the name of any company of which you or your Partner are a partner or remunerated director. Where you or your Partner hold an office, give the name of the person of the body which appointed you or your Partner (in the case of a teacher in a maintained school – the local education authority; in the case of an aided school – the school’s governing body)

2. Sponsorship

NB: You must declare any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the GMCA) made or provided to you in respect of any expenses incurred by you in carrying out your duties as a Member / Substitute Member of the GMCA, or towards your election expenses, within the period of 12 months ending with the day on which you give your notification to the GMCA’s Monitoring Officer for the purposes of Section 30(1) of the Localism Act 2011 and/or by virtue of Rule 18 of the GMCA’s Procedure Rules. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

3. Contracts with the GMCA

Member	
Partner	

NB: You should describe all contracts of which you are aware, which are made between the GMCA and either yourself or your Partner or a body in which you or your Partner have a beneficial interest (being a firm in which you or your Partner is a partner, or a body corporate of which you or your Partner is a director, or in the securities of which you or your partner have a beneficial interest), which are not fully discharged and which are contracts under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed.

Please note that the reference to “securities” means “shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

4. Land in the area of the GMCA

Member	
Partner	

NB: You should include any land (including houses, buildings or parts of buildings and any interests as mortgagee) within the GMCA’s boundaries in which you or your Partner, either alone or jointly, have a proprietary interest for your or your Partner’s benefit. You should give the address or brief description to identify it. **If you live within the GMCA’s boundaries you should include your home under this heading** either as owner, lessee or tenant. You should also include any property from which you or your partner receive rent, or of which you or your partner are the mortgagees.

5. Licences to occupy land

Member	
Partner	

NB: You should include any land (including buildings or parts of buildings) within the GMCA's boundaries which you or your Partner have a right to occupy for 28 days or longer (either alone or jointly with others). You should give the address or a brief description to identify it.

6. Corporate tenancies

Member	
Partner	

NB: You should list here any tenancies of properties of which you are aware, where the landlord is the GMCA and the tenant is a body in which you or your Partner have a beneficial interest (being a firm in which you or your Partner is a partner, or a body corporate of which you or your Partner is a director, or in the securities of which you or your partner have a beneficial interest).

Please note that the reference to "securities" means "shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

7. Securities

Member	
Partner	

NB: You should list here any beneficial interest of you or your Partner in securities of a body where –

- a) that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land within the GMCA's boundaries; and
- b) either –
 - i. the total nominal value of the securities held by you or your Partner exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or
 - ii. if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you or your Partner has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

Please note that the reference to “securities” means “shares, debentures, debenture stock.

Loan stock, bonds, units of a collective investment scheme within the meaning of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and other securities of any description, other than money deposited with a building society.

PART 2
PERSONAL INTERESTS

1. Bodies to which you are appointed or nominated by the GMCA

NB: You should record here details of your **position of general control or management**, in any –

- Body to which you have been appointed or nominated by the GMCA as its representative.

2. Interests in charities, societies and other bodies

NB: You should record here details of your **position of general control or management**, in any –

- Public authority or body exercising functions of a public nature;
- Company, industrial and provident society, charity, or body directed to charitable purposes. (Freemasons should include here membership of the Masonic Grand Charity)
- Body whose principal purposes include the influence of public policy, including party associations, trade union or professional association.

3. Gifts and hospitality

You should list here any person from whom you have received a gift(s) or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £100 (including multiple gifts and/or hospitality with an aggregate value of at least £100 from the same person). You should provide a description of the gift(s) or hospitality and the person you believe to be the source of the gift(s) and hospitality (including accumulative gifts and/or hospitality).

You should list any such gifts or hospitality which you have received within whichever is the shortest of the period of 3 years or the period since you were first elected as a Member / Substitute Member of the GMCA.

I recognise that it can be a CRIMINAL OFFENCE under Section 34 of the Localism Act 2011 to: -

1. fail to comply with the obligation to notify the GMCA's Monitoring Officer of any disclosable pecuniary interests as required by Section 30(1) of the Localism Act 2011;
2. provide information in relation to disclosable pecuniary interests that is materially false or misleading, and
3. fail to comply with the obligation to notify the GMCA's Monitoring Officer of any further disclosable pecuniary interests that require notification in accordance with Sections 30(2) and 30(3) of the Localism Act 2011.

I authorise this information to be made available in the GMCA's Public Register of Member's / Substitute Member's Interests which will be published on the GMCA's website as required by Section 29(6)(b) of the Localism Act 2011.

Signed:

Date:

2022/23

OFFICE USE ONLY

Received Date:

Signed: GMCA

WASTE AND RECYCLING COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Purpose

- 1.1 To consider issues relating to the establishment and implementation of waste disposal strategies and policies of the GMCA.
- 1.2 To oversee issues relating to the efficient and effective management of waste disposal operations including contracts and the behavioural change programme.

2. Composition

2.1 Membership

The Waste and Recycling Committee will be appointed by the GMCA.

The Committee will comprise of 15 members appointed by the GMCA from the elected members of the Constituent Councils except Wigan.

2.2 Political Balance

In appointing elected members to the Waste Committee the GMCA must ensure that the members of the committee taken as a whole reflect so far as reasonably practicable the balance of political parties for the time being prevailing among members of the Constituent Councils when taken together, in accordance with Rule 15.3 of the GMCA Procedure Rules set out in Section A of Part 5 of this Constitution.

2.3 Chairing the Committee

The GMCA shall appoint the Chair of the Committee. In the absence of the appointed Chair, the Committee will be chaired as determined by the Committee.

2.4 Quorum

The quorum for the Waste Committee shall be eight.

2.5 Voting

Each member to have one vote, no member is to have a casting vote

3. Role and Function

The GMCA's Waste and Recycling Committee has the following role and functions.

- 3.1 The Committee is authorised by the GMCA to discharge any waste disposal functions, except for:
- a) setting the waste levy;
 - b) setting the waste capital programme including determining sources of funding;
 - c) approval of additional capital schemes which exceed £0.5m or are to be funded other than through the approved revenue budget (i.e. capital receipts or borrowing);
 - d) approving the Waste and Resources Strategy;
 - e) approving the basis of the Levy Allocation Methodology Agreement; and
 - f) approving the award of contracts where the value of the contract exceeds £10m.
- 3.2 To be consulted by the GMCA prior to the setting of the GMCA's general budget proposals insofar as it relates to the funding of the waste disposal functions.
- 3.3 To receive quarterly financial monitoring reports relating to waste disposal during the year.
- 3.4 'Waste disposal functions' are those conferred on the GMCA as a 'Waste Disposal Authority' by, or by virtue of any enactment.
- 3.5 The Chair will present matters to be considered by the GMCA on all items covered by the Committee's remit.

Greater Manchester Waste & Recycling Committee - 13 July 2022

Declaration of Councillors' Interests in Items Appearing on the Agenda

Name: _____

Date: _____

Minute Item No. / Agenda Item No.	Nature of Interest	Type of Interest
		Personal / Prejudicial / Disclosable Pecuniary
		Personal / Prejudicial / Disclosable Pecuniary
		Personal / Prejudicial / Disclosable Pecuniary
		Personal / Prejudicial / Disclosable Pecuniary
		Personal / Prejudicial / Disclosable Pecuniary
		Personal / Prejudicial / Disclosable Pecuniary

Please see overleaf for a quick guide to declaring interests at GMCA meetings.

Quick Guide to Declaring Interests at GMCA Meetings

Please Note: should you have a personal interest that is prejudicial in an item on the agenda, you should leave the meeting for the duration of the discussion and the voting thereon.

This is a summary of the rules around declaring interests at meetings. It does not replace the Member's Code of Conduct, the full description can be found in the GMCA's constitution Part 7A.

Your personal interests must be registered on the GMCA's Annual Register within 28 days of your appointment onto a GMCA committee and any changes to these interests must notified within 28 days. Personal interests that should be on the register include:

1. Bodies to which you have been appointed by the GMCA
2. Your membership of bodies exercising functions of a public nature, including charities, societies, political parties or trade unions.

You are also legally bound to disclose the following information called Disclosable Personal Interests which includes:

1. You, and your partner's business interests (eg employment, trade, profession, contracts, or any company with which you are associated).
2. You and your partner's wider financial interests (eg trust funds, investments, and assets including land and property).
3. Any sponsorship you receive.

Failure to disclose this information is a criminal offence

Step One: Establish whether you have an interest in the business of the agenda

1. If the answer to that question is 'No' then that is the end of the matter.
2. If the answer is 'Yes' or 'Very Likely' then you must go on to consider if that personal interest can be construed as being a prejudicial interest.

Step Two: Determining if your interest is prejudicial

A personal interest becomes a prejudicial interest:

1. where the wellbeing, or financial position of you, your partner, members of your family, or people with whom you have a close association (people who are more than just an acquaintance) are likely to be affected by the business of the meeting more than it would affect most people in the area.
2. the interest is one which a member of the public with knowledge of the relevant facts would reasonably regard as so significant that it is likely to prejudice your judgement of the public interest.

For a non-prejudicial interest, you must:

1. Notify the governance officer for the meeting as soon as you realise you have an interest.
2. Inform the meeting that you have a personal interest and the nature of the interest.
3. Fill in the declarations of interest form.

To note:

1. You may remain in the room and speak and vote on the matter
2. If your interest relates to a body to which the GMCA has appointed you to, you only have to inform the meeting of that interest if you speak on the matter.

For prejudicial interests, you must:

1. Notify the governance officer for the meeting as soon as you realise you have a prejudicial interest (before or during the meeting).
2. Inform the meeting that you have a prejudicial interest and the nature of the interest.
3. Fill in the declarations of interest form.
4. Leave the meeting while that item of business is discussed.
5. Make sure the interest is recorded on your annual register of interests form if it relates to you or your partner's business or financial affairs. If it is not on the Register update it within 28 days of the interest becoming apparent.

You must not:

Participate in any discussion of the business at the meeting, or if you become aware of your disclosable pecuniary interest during the meeting participate further in any discussion of the business, participate in any vote or further vote taken on the matter at the meeting.

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE
GMCA WASTE AND RECYCLING COMMITTEE
HELD ON 23 MARCH 2022**

PRESENT:

Bury Council	Councillor Alan Quinn
Manchester CC	Councillor Tracey Rawlins
Manchester CC	Councillor Shaukat Ali
Oldham Council	Councillor Peter Davis
Oldham Council	Councillor Mohammed Alyas
Salford CC	Councillor David Lancaster
Tameside MBC	Councillor Allison Gwynne (In the Chair)
Trafford Council	Councillor Stephen Adshead
Trafford Council	Councillor Dylan Butt

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE:

GMCA Deputy Monitoring Officer	Gwynne Williams
GMCA Waste & Resources	David Taylor
GMCA Waste & Resources	Justin Lomax
GMCA Finance	Lindsey Keech
GMCA Waste & Resources	Michael Kelly
GMCA Waste & Resources	Paul Morgan
GMCA Waste & Resources	Michelle Whitfield
GMCA Environment	Sarah Mellor
GMCA Governance & Scrutiny	Kerry Bond
GMCA Governance & Scrutiny	Connell Hopkins-Tonge
Bury Council	Daniela Dixon
Trafford Council	Helen Ashcroft

WRC 51/21 APOLOGIES

RESOLVED/-

That apologies be received and noted from Councillors Nadim Muslim, Robin Garrido and Roy Driver, Eamonn Boylan and Steve Wilson.

WRC 52/21 CHAIRS ANNOUNCEMENTS AND URGENT BUSINESS

There were no chairs announcements or items of urgent business.

WRC 53/21 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

RESOLVED /-

There were no declarations of interest reported by any Member in respect of any item on the agenda.

**WRC 54/21 MINUTES OF THE GMCA MEETING HELD ON 13 OCTOBER
2021**

RESOLVED /-

That the minutes of the meeting held on 13 October 2021 be approved.

**WRC 55/21 MEMBERS' CODE OF CONDUCT AND ANNUAL
DECLARATION OF INTEREST FORM**

RESOLVED /-

That Members noted their obligations under the GMCA Members' Code of Conduct and to complete an annual declaration of interest form and that the completed form would be published on the GMCA website be also noted.

Justin Lomax, Head of Contract Services and Paul Morgan, Head of Commercial Services, GMCA Waste and Resources Team introduced a report providing an overview of performance of the Waste and Resources Management Services (WRMS) and the Household Waste Recycling Centre Management Services (HWRCMS) contracts that commenced on 1 June 2019.

It was reported that the data used was verified for quarter 3 (April to December) of the financial year 2021/22 (contract year 3), for the two contracts held by Suez and compared with the same period of 2020/21.

Highlights from the report included:

- The year-on-year comparison of total waste arising has increased by c.3%.
- A recycling rate of c.47% was achieved during April to December 2021, resulting in a rate of c.99% of material being diverted away from landfill disposal.
- Rejection levels at the Materials Recovery Facility from kerbside recycling has reduced to c.13%.
- The tonnage of collected loads rejected at the reception points has reduced by c.75%, around 5kt lower than the previous year.
- Since the last committee report, there has been 1 further RIDDOR incident, in quarter 2 of contract year 3. The last incident involved an operative scald injury following a vehicle overheating. The incident was investigated and was discounted as a RIDDOR incident due to a pre-disposed medical condition that affected the length of absence following the incident.
- The overall data shows that Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) visitor numbers have stayed below levels seen pre-covid with c.4.25m visits in quarter 1-3 of 2021/22, 10% less than the previous year.
- Tonnage levels continue to fall against pre-covid levels with over 20% less material than in 2019/20 being received at the HWRCs.

- Van Permit Scheme applications are around 700 per week with a 57% approval level.
- In an attempt to circumvent the van permit application process a number of vehicles adapted to have the carrying capacity of a van were identified. Numbers of van visits since the scheme was introduced have reduced substantially.
- Suez have proposed a trial from 1 May 2022 to 1 September 2022, to direct high sided vehicles to deliver household waste to one of the 18 HWRC identified, rather than using transfer loading stations, findings from this trial will be assessed and reported back to the October meeting of this committee with the potential to make this a long-term policy change.

Officers confirmed that campaigns are in place to target contamination rate issues and that work is underway to identify where the contamination originates.

Members were advised that a benchmarking exercise would take place at the end of the year, looking at best practice, the need to increase recycling levels, and comparison with other waste and combined authorities.

RESOLVED /-

1. To note the matters set out in the report.
2. To approve the commencement of a trial, from 1 May 2022 to 1 September 2022, to allow high-sided vehicles to deliver household waste to identified Household Waste Recycling Centres rather than requiring them to use transfer loading stations.

WRC 57/21

BUDGET AND LEVY 2021/22 AND MEDIUM-TERM FINANCIAL PLAN TO 2024/25

Lindsey Keech, Head of GMCA Finance Capital & Treasury Management presented a report updating Members on the budget and levy for 2021/22 and on the Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP) to 2024/25, delivered by a total levy requirement for 2022/23 and the MTFP proposed levy charges in 2024/25.

The table at section 2.4 of the report should read that the variance in paper and card is 3,156 and not 3,16.

The medium term financial plan forecast for future years indicated an increase of 3.4% in 2023/24 and 2.5% in 2024/25.

At the GMCA meeting in February 2022, Members agreed to return a minimum of £10m from reserves to districts, consideration to refund further amounts will be taken throughout the year.

It was confirmed that the decrease in paper and card recycling in March 2020 at section 2.3 and the resulting cost increase at section 2.4 of the report, is due to covid and the resulting increase in demand for old cardboard for use in home deliveries.

RESOLVED /-

1. To note the forecast outturn for 2021/22.
2. To note the proposed 2023/24 trade waste rate of £118.30 to allow forward planning by districts.
3. To note the capital programme for 2022/23 as set out in Appendix A.
4. To note the budget and levy for 2022/23 of £164.8m (1.5% increase).
5. To note the risk position set out in the balances strategy and reserves.

WRC 58/21 ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

Michael Kelly, Head of Engineering and Asset Management, GMCA Waste and Resources Team provided an update and presentation on the implementation of the Asset Management Plan and key engineering projects, including:

Reliance Street Mechanical Treatment and Reception Facility: a new mechanical treatment and reception facility that is fully operational and is running at higher than expected daily tonnages, provisional options on an ongoing snagging defect on the

odour control system is being tested and reviewed, the situation is being monitored by the GMCA and Suez to minimise disruption to the facility.

Chichester Street Transfer Loading Station - Floor Replacement: the project was successful, options are being reviewed to replicate the solution at the Bredbury site.

Longley Lane Mechanical Treatment and Reception Facility: Following review of the mechanical biological treatment facilities in 2016/17, the Longley Lane facility is being replaced with a new simplified mechanical treatment and reception facility, site works to modify the plant began in October 2021 with completion scheduled for the end of May 2022.

Dunkirk Farm: In October 2021 a bid for the site was accepted resulting in a completed sale of the site in November 2021.

Members were advised that GMCA are undertaking a strategy review to look at options for a Materials Recovery Facility to potentially enable plastic tubs/pots/trays to be recycled in the future.

Officers confirmed that waste electrical items received at sites are split into two categories: white goods are assessed and will be re-used via the re-use hubs if suitable, if not, they are dismantled and precious metals and other materials are recovered for recycling as with all small electric items. Other options are being considered for possible kerbside collection of electrical goods.

RESOLVED /-

1. To note the implementation of the asset management plan and key engineering projects update and presentation.

Sarah Mellor, Head of Sustainable Consumption and Production, GMCA Environment Team provided an overview of the 5 year Environment Plan and the theme of sustainable consumption and production that sits within the plan.

Members received an update on the four key priority areas of the Sustainable Consumption and Production Plan and the key components that underpin those priority areas, including:

- Circular economy principles: focussing on three key areas – sustainable product design; resource efficiency and sustainable procurement.
- Managing waste as sustainably as possible: key components within the plan - promoting the waste hierarchy, ensuring that as little waste is sent to landfill as possible; undertaking analysis of the implications to Greater Manchester in implementing England's Resource and Waste Strategy; and using innovation to tackle difficult waste streams which currently have limited sustainable end markets.
- Reducing food waste: working with public sector bodies; exploring a Good Food Charter to incorporate within the social value framework; working through Good Food GM; with stakeholders on the delivery on the Good Food Vision and R4GM and stakeholders on food waste campaigns.
- Moving to sustainable lifestyles: development of the [Green Cities](#) website; delivery of the communications plan to educate, raise awareness and develop campaigns engaging with GM citizens to encourage them to make more sustainable choices.

An example of a circular economy principle is the Northern Roots Project creating the UK's largest urban farm and country-park in Oldham, developed for and with local communities to create sustainable economic, social and environmental benefits for those communities.

RESOLVED /-

1. To note the update report and presentation.
2. To agree that an update report on the Sustainable Consumption and Production Implementation Plan be brought to the next meeting setting out progress against the Plan and how it is being delivered in Districts.
3. To agree that an update report on the 5-year Environment Plan Local Levers be brought to the next meeting.

WRC 60/21 COMMUNICATIONS AND BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE PLAN UPDATE

Michelle Whitfield, Head of Communications and Behavioural Change, GMCA Waste and Resources Team introduced a report updating Members on the Recycle for Greater Manchester Communications & Behavioural Change Delivery Plan for 2021/22 and the joint SUEZ/Recycle for Greater Manchester (R4GM) Communications and Engagement Plan.

Highlights from the report included:

- The R4GM home composting campaign, running since August 2021, offering 10% discounted composting products from [Get Composting](#).
- Promotion of the Renew shops across the web and social media channels to generate stock for the three shops, including electrical goods.
- The refit of the Longley Lane Education Centre was completed in September, delivery of educational sessions at the Material Recovery Facility continue to take place in person.
- National campaigns to reduce contamination and improve the quality of recycling.
- The van and trailer permit scheme was rolled out to residents on 1 December 2021, along with the launch of a new web page where residents can apply for their household recycling centre permit which has currently received c.94,000 visits.

- Joint Suez and R4GM Communications Engagement Plan.
- Key priorities of the Communications Plan for 2022/23.

The Chair commended the Communications and Behavioural Change Team on the Recycling Paper and Card Campaign in Tameside, which won an award for the strength of the campaign and reduced contamination by c.90%

It was confirmed that officers will be liaising with schools to discuss how participation at the education centre can be increased.

Members suggested that during Ramadan consideration should be given to food waste and recycling communication/promotion at mosques across the conurbation.

RESOLVED /-

1. To note the progress against the communications and behavioural change plan.
2. To note the progress on the joint SUEZ and R4GM communications and engagement plan.
3. To note the Recycle for Greater Manchester Communications & Behavioural Change Delivery Plan 2022/23 attached at Appendix A of the report.

WRC 61/21 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

RESOLVED /-

That, under section 100 (A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 the press and public should be excluded from the meeting for the following items on business on the grounds that this involved the likely disclosure of exempt information, as set out in the relevant paragraphs of Part 1, Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 and that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed the public interest in disclosing the information.

RESOLVED /-

1. To note the contract updates and key risks set out in the report.
2. To delegate the decision on the performance framework for 2021/22 of both the Waste and Resources and Household Waste Recycling Centre Management Services Contracts to David Taylor, GMCA Executive Director, Waste and Resource in consultation with the Chair of the Waste and Recycling Committee as set out in section 3.0 of the report.

Signed by the Chair:

Date:

Agenda Item 11

July 2022	October 2022	January 2023	March 23
Contract Update	Contract Update	Contract Update	Contract Update
Communications & Behavioural Change Update	Communication and Behavioural Change Delivery Plan for 2023/2024	Budget and Levy Final Position	Strategy and Policy Update
Strategy and Policy Update (pending release of consultations by Defra)	GM Waste and Resources Budget Update	Strategy and Policy Update	Communications & Behavioural Change Update
Budget Outturn	Capital Programme and Asset Management Update	Sustainable Consumption and Production Plan update	Sustainable Consumption and Production Plan update
Sustainable Consumption and Production Plan update	Strategy and Policy Update		Capital Programme and Asset Management Update
	Budget and Levy setting process for 2022/23		
	Sustainable Consumption and Production Plan update		

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Waste and Recycling Committee

Date: 13 July 2022

Subject: Contracts Update – Part A

Report of: Justin Lomax, Head of Contract Services,
Waste and Resources Team

Purpose Of Report

To update the Committee on performance of the Waste and Resource Management Services and Household Waste Recycling Centre Management Services Contracts that commenced on 1 June 2019.

Recommendations:

Members of the Committee are recommended to:

1. Note and comment on the matters set out in the report.

Contact Officers

Justin Lomax
Head of Contract Services
Waste and Resources Team
Justin.lomax@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk

Equalities Impact, Carbon and Sustainability Assessment:

There are no equalities impacts arising from the matters set out in this report. A fundamental principle of the WRMS and HWRCMS contracts is the sustainable management of waste in order to reduce carbon emissions from landfill disposal. The carbon impacts of the contracts are monitored and provided annually by the contractor.

Risk Management

Performance of the contracts and associated risks are captured in the GMCA corporate risk register.

Legal Considerations

Activities set out in this report are in accordance with the terms of the WRMS and HWRCMS contracts.

Financial Consequences – Revenue

Activities set out in this report are in accordance with the Waste revenue budget.

Financial Consequences – Capital

Activities set out in this report are in accordance with the Waste capital budget.

Number of attachments to the report: None

Comments/recommendations from Overview & Scrutiny Committee

N/A

Background Papers

19/1/2019 - Waste Procurement, Corporate Issues and Reform Committee

Tracking/ Process

Does this report relate to a major strategic decision, as set out in the GMCA Constitution

Yes

Exemption from call in

Are there any aspects in this report which means it should be considered to be exempt from call in by the relevant Scrutiny Committee on the grounds of urgency? N/A

GM Transport Committee

N/A

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

N/A

1. Introduction

This report provides the Waste and Recycling Committee with an overview of performance of the Waste and Resources Management Services (WRMS) and the Household Waste Recycling Centre Management Services (HWRCMS) Contracts, with updates on key issues currently affecting the waste management services during this period.

2. Contract Performance

This report uses cumulative annual data, for the period up to the end of Quarter 4 (April 2021 to March 2022) of the financial year 2021/22 (Contract year 3), for the two Contracts held by Suez. This is the latest verified data available at the time of writing of the report.

2.1 Cumulative Data

Data is also provided for comparison with the same period of the previous year, 2020/21:

Year to Date Performance – 2021/22 - Cumulative (April 21 to March 22)	2021 / 2022	2020 / 2021
OVERALL Combined Performance		
Total arisings (t)	1,103,077	1,129,122
Recycling Rate (%)	45.98	45.79
Diversion Rate (%)	99.14	98.50
HWRC Combined Performance		
Recycling Rate (Household Waste) %	49.28	46.42
Diversion (Household Waste) %	97.45	97.36
Longley Lane MRF		
Rejected Kerbside Recycling Collections (t)	2,498	7,412
MRF Contamination Rate (Commingled) %	13.15	17.67

2.2 Total Waste Arisings

Total waste arisings for this period were just over 1.1 million tonnes(t), which is slightly lower than for the previous year (2020/21), with a marginal improvement in recycling levels, to almost 46%.

2.3 Landfill Diversion

Landfill diversion has also been maintained, remaining at a high rate of over 99% of material diverted away from landfill disposal.

2.4 HWRC Recycling Rate

At the HWRCs (combined for both Contracts = 20 sites total, with 9 sites in the WRMS contract plus 11 in the HWRCMS contract) the combined recycling rate was over 49% - an increase of nearly 3% compared to the same period last year. For both contracts combined, the overall diversion of HWRC materials is over 97%.

2.5 Overall Recycling Rate

In summary, the overall performance for Contract year 3 (2021/22), across both contracts combined, achieved a recycling rate over 49%, resulting in a diversion from landfill rate of over 97%.

2.6 Contamination Levels

Contamination levels of kerbside collected recyclate, from unacceptable materials extracted by the MRF process, have remained around 13% - meaning there has been a reduction of 4.5% less incorrect material needing to be extracted from this stream, when compared to last year. For the tonnage of collected WCA loads rejected at the reception points across the Contract, the significant positive trend has continued downwards, with over 66% less tonnage from rejected loads (nearly 5kt lower than last year). Whilst this position continues to improve, recycling collections still had c.2.5kt rejected due to contamination being above acceptable levels, requiring ongoing measures to reduce contamination and encourage accurate recycling by residents.

3. Health And Safety

Health and Safety statistics are provided monthly in the Contractor Monthly Services Reports for each Contract and are considered at the monthly Suez Contract Management meeting.

3.1 Reporting Categories

Health and Safety data is reported in key categories, separating incidents involving the Contractor staff and operations, from those involving members of the public (MoP), plus a Near Miss category. Near miss, Incident and Notifiable Incident data is collected centrally and analysed to feed into local, regional and national lessons learned across the Contractor organisation and communicated to all staff.

3.2 RIDDORS

For the annual position, up to the end of Quarter 4 (April 2021 to March 2022) the total of RIDDOR incidents remained at a total of 2 (ie no further incidents since the last Report), both of which have been previously reported to the Committee. They related to an operative striking their finger whilst using a hammer and a scald injury following a vehicle overheating. In both cases, safe working practices and procedures were consequently reviewed, with alternative methods and guidance issued.

4. HWRC Overview

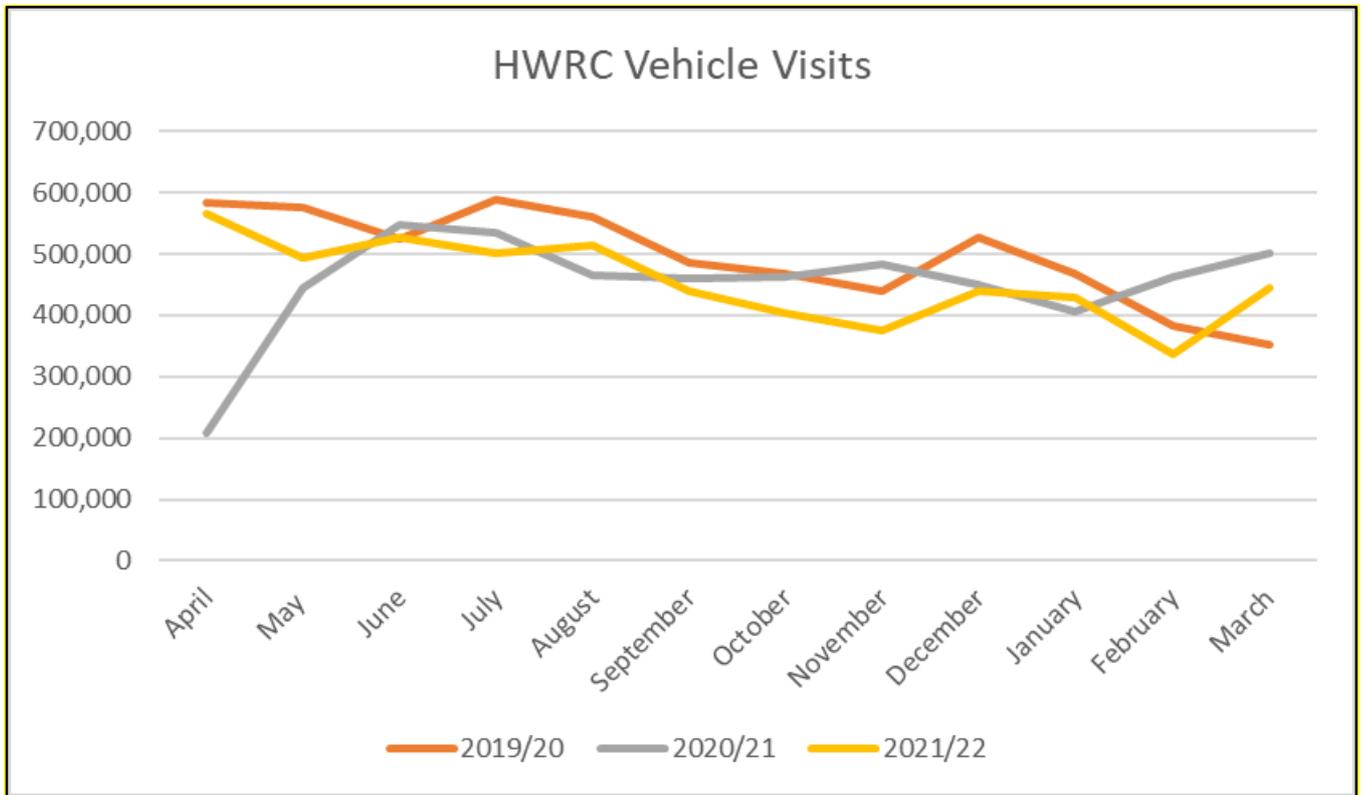
4.1 HWRC Visit Levels

The graph below shows monthly HWRC visit levels over the financial year 2021/22, covering April 21 to March 22 (Yellow line in graph below), compared to the three previous years.

Overall, with almost 5.5 million visits over the year 2021/22, the HWRC visitor numbers have stayed below levels seen in the pre-Covid years and were only c.1% higher than in 2019/20, (Covid Lockdown 1 meant the sites were closed in April 2019, with a gradual re-opening over Quarter 1 of 19/20 – see the Grey line in graph below).

Also, note that the seasonal upturn in visitor numbers usually seen in March time, was not seen in March 2019, as this month was also affected by Covid impacts.

Since July 21, the visitor numbers settled, following Covid effects, and have begun to follow similar seasonal trends to the years prior to the impact of Lockdown restrictions, although at 8% lower than 19/20 levels.

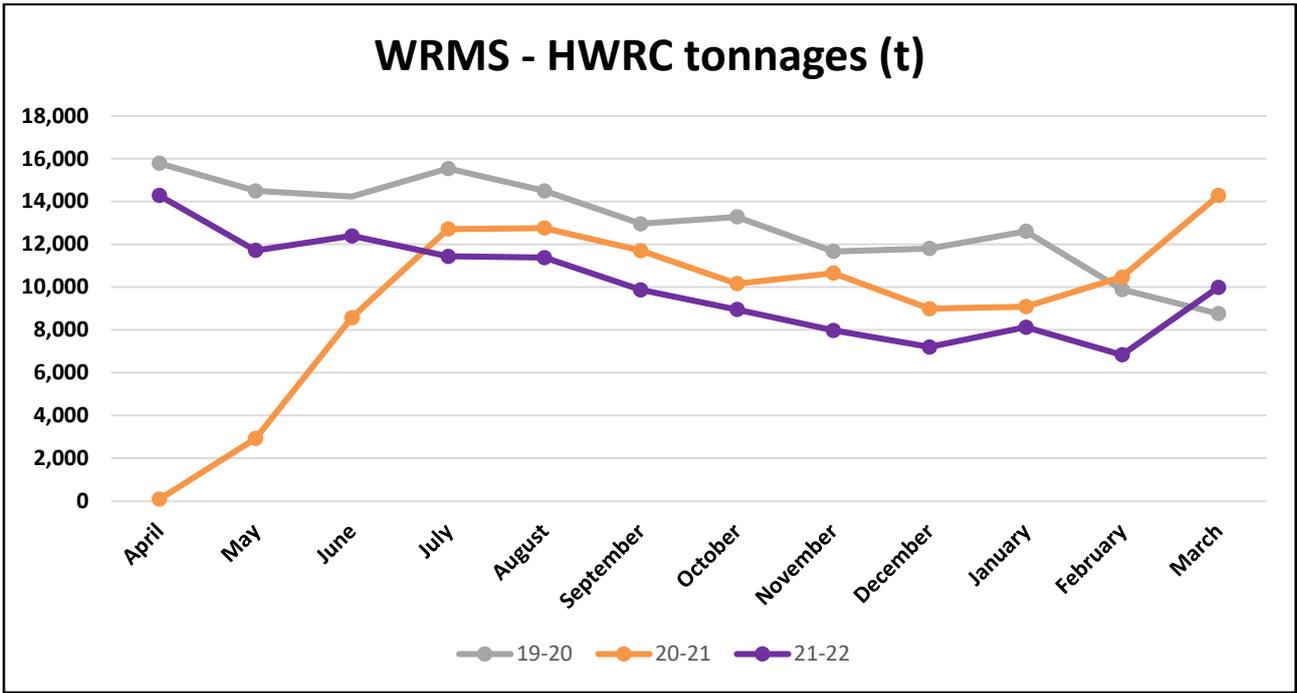


4.2 WRMS Contract HWRC Tonnage Levels

The data in the table below shows the tonnages received at the 9 HWRCs in the WRMS contract for the Contract year 2021/22 (Purple line in graph below), with a month-on-month comparison for the previous two years.

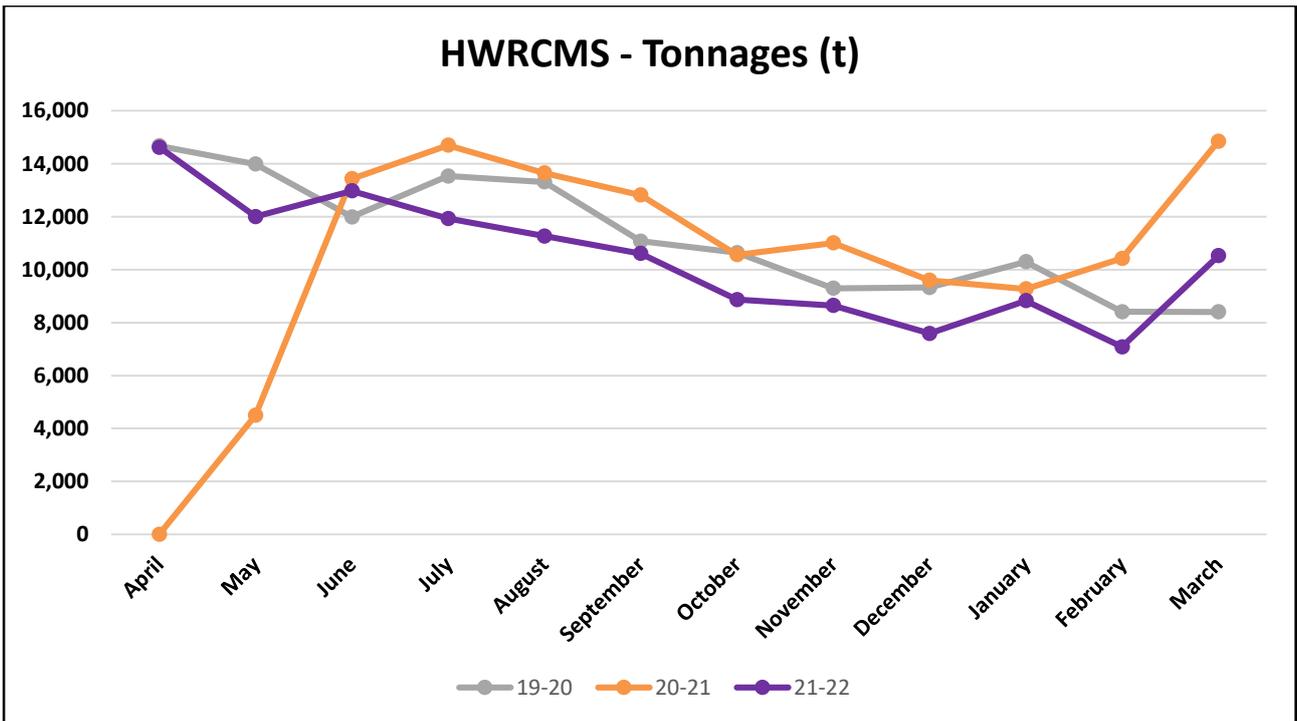
2020/21 data was directly impacted by Covid restrictions, so a more indicative comparison is against the 2019/20 tonnage.

Tonnage levels in 2021/22 remained below pre-Covid-year levels, with consistently less household material being received at sites than in 2019/20 (with the exception of March 2020, which was also affected by the onset of the Covid impacts).



4.3 HWRCMS Contract HWRC Tonnage Levels

The table below shows the tonnages received at the 11 HWRCs in the HWRCMS contract for the Contract year 2021/22 (Purple line in graph below), with a month-on-month comparison for the previous two years. Trends are very similar to WRMS sites.



4.4 Overall Combined HWRC Tonnage Levels

Overall, the cumulative figures, up to the year end for 21/22, show that the household tonnages going through the 20 HWRCs, across both Contracts, are 20% lower than the same period of the 2019/20 (pre-Covid year) arisings. This equates to c.50k tonnes less material being delivered to these sites over the 12 month period.

5. Household Waste Recycling Centre Usage Update (including car ANPR, van permit and height barriers)

Since the adoption of the HWRC Access Policy in 2019 there have been some significant developments in the management and use of the HWRCs which contribute to the aims of that policy. This report provides an update on the usage of the HWRC network over the last year, the impact of the van permits scheme and some early feedback on the height barrier removal trial allowing high side vehicles into the HWRCs.

5.1 ANPR Analysis of Car User Visits

The HWRC Access Policy sets an allocation of 52 HWRC visits per annum per individual car registration. This is monitored through each site's automatic number recognition system (ANPR) which counts each visit for each registration (it is not then linked to other external databases). Registrations that are close to or over the 52 visit allocation receive an additional enquiry by the site's meet and greet operative to ensure the waste brought to site is genuinely household waste.

At the end of contract year 2021/2022 an analysis of ANPR data was undertaken to assess site usage by car users particularly. This analysis was based on four months of data because of the volume of data the ANPR system generates. The key points of the analysis are:

- 2,581 registrations visited more than 52 times in the year – of these the average is 64 visits;
- This represents only 0.6% of total visits;
- The highest user – 204 visits but this includes regular visits to the site's Renew shop; and

- Based on the four-month sample analysis each unique car visits 1.35 times each month - 16 times a year, significantly below the 52 visit allocation.

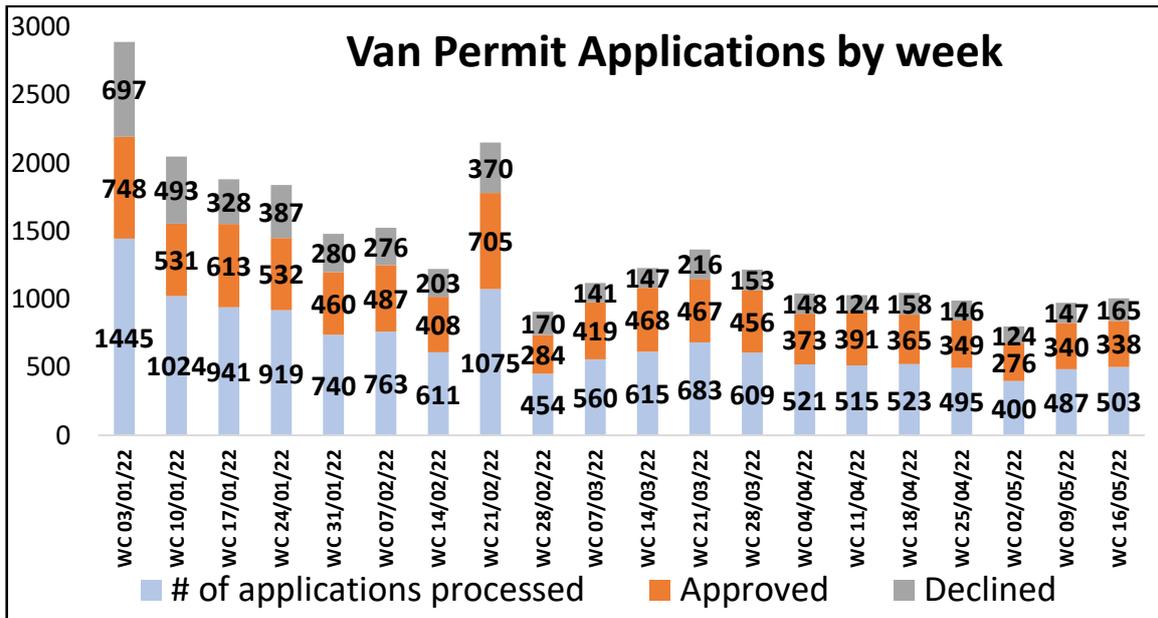
The analysis indicates car owners visit on average 16 times each year and this provides the evidence to support the allocation of 18 permits for van owners giving them comparable average usage access to cars.

The key action to be pursued from the analysis is the need to continue to focus on the 'top ten' car visitors using ANPR data and flag any registrations that suggest traders may be accessing the sites. All site visitors, irrespective of visit history, may be asked about the origin of their waste to ensure trade waste is eliminated from GM's household waste arisings.

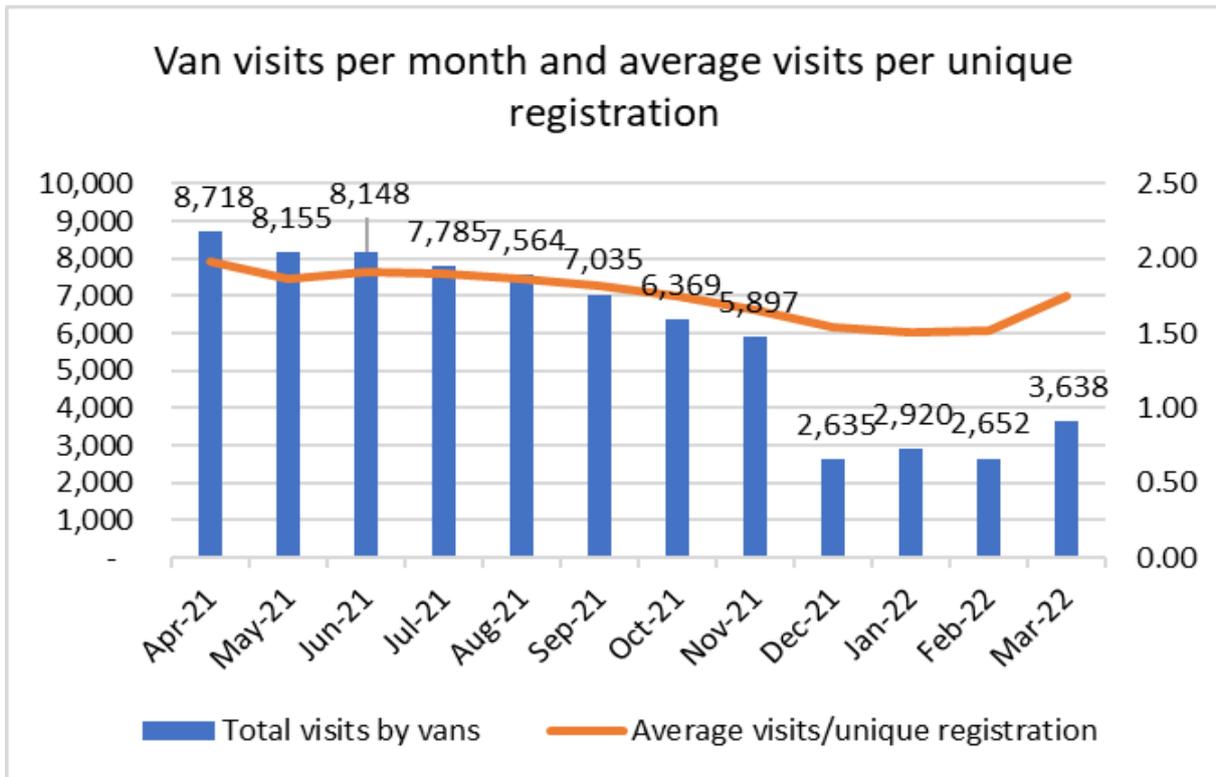
5.2 Van Permit Scheme Update

The van permit scheme has been in place since December 2021. The scheme gives householders who own a van up to 18 visits to our HWRCs annually. Van owners need to apply to Suez via an online portal providing address and van ownership evidence to receive a QR code that is scanned at the HWRC gate to allow access.

From the start of 2022 the number of weekly permit applications has steadily declined from its pre-Christmas peaks (see the graph below) and numbers are now relatively steady suggesting that we are now only receiving applications from occasional visitors who own vans. The proportion of permits approved has increased to 67%.



As the graph below illustrates, the number of vans visiting our HWRCs has reduced significantly from December 2021 (over halved).



5.3 Height Barrier 'Removal' Trial

As reported at the last meeting Suez, following the successful implementation of the van permit scheme, had proposed to 'lock off' the 2 metre height barriers at the HWRCs so that high sided vehicles could access these sites. The advantages to this included the

removal of the need for high sided vehicle drivers to provide their own Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to access the transfer loading stations and the ability to capture more of this waste for recycling. High sided vans are still subject to the permit scheme.

The trial commenced in mid-May and runs until September. Early indications are that the move is popular with high sided vehicle owners and that more material is being segregated for recycling. At the time of writing no firm data could be provided and updates will be reported to future meetings of the Committee.

Waste and Recycling Committee

Date: 13 July 2022

Subject: Communications and Behavioural Change Plan Update

Report of: Michelle Whitfield, Head of Communications & Behavioural Change, GMCA
Waste and Resources Team.

Purpose of Report

To update members on the Recycle for Greater Manchester Communications & Behavioural Change delivery plan and the joint Suez communications and engagement plan.

Recommendations:

Members of the Committee are recommended to:

1. Note the progress against the communications and behavioural change plan; and
2. Note the progress on the joint Suez and R4GM communications and engagement plan.

Contact Officers

Michelle Whitfield

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Report authors must identify which paragraph relating to the following issues:

Equalities Impact, Carbon and Sustainability Assessment:

GMCA along with its partners are working together to have a genuine commitment and practical approach to reducing inequality through communication and engagement. We are working to agree a common set of standards for communications, defining minimum requirements and expectations on accessible information, enabling a consistent approach to translation, easy-read, sign-language, publication and social media. As a minimum, this means evidencing 'due regard' to the needs of all communities of Greater Manchester (as per the Public Sector Equality Duty).

The team are assessing what documents could be translated into other languages taking into account the diverse communities of Greater Manchester. An ESOL (English for Speakers of other languages) training package has also been created with Bolton College. The resources which are available on the website introduces words commonly associated with recycling at home.

The Recycle for Greater Manchester and GMCA websites have both been updated to meet accessibility requirements.

The accessibility regulations build on existing obligations to people who have a disability under the Equality Act 2010 (or the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 in Northern Ireland). These say that all UK service providers must consider 'reasonable adjustments' for disabled people.

At least 1 in 5 people in the UK have a long term illness, impairment or disability. Many more have a temporary disability.

Accessibility means more than putting things online. It means making content and design clear and simple enough so that most people can use it without needing to adapt it, while supporting those who do need to adapt things.

Any communication materials produced will be produced on recycled paper or paper that meets the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) standard. The very nature of the

communications and engagement aims to promote the waste hierarchy by encouraging residents of Greater Manchester to reduce their own carbon impact by minimizing the waste they produce, reusing what they can and recycling the right items in the right bin.

Risk Management

Successful and effective delivery of the communications and behavioural change plan will result in increased capture of recyclable materials and assist in driving down contamination. Contamination and access to recycle markets remains a critical risk in 2022/23 given the additional processing costs associated with removing contamination update.

Legal Considerations

The requirements for Suez to support GMCA communications and engagement activities that relate to waste and resources are set out in the Waste and Resources Management Services (WRMS) contract and the Household Waste Recycling Management Services (HWRCMS) contract.

Financial Consequences – Revenue

The financial consequences of not delivering the communications and behavioural change plan is an increase in waste disposal costs as a result of high contamination rates in the recycling bin.

Financial Consequences – Capital

There are no implications on the capital budget that arise from the activities set out in this report.

Number of attachments to the report: None

Comments/recommendations from Overview & Scrutiny Committee

N/A

Background Papers

Tracking/ Process

Does this report relate to a major strategic decision, as set out in the GMCA Constitution

No

Exemption from call in

Are there any aspects in this report which means it should be considered to be exempt from call in by the relevant Scrutiny Committee on the grounds of urgency?

GM Transport Committee
Overview and Scrutiny Committee

N/A

1. Introduction/Background

This report provides an overview on progress against the Recycle for Greater Manchester Communications & Behavioural Change Delivery Plan 2022/23 and the Joint Suez/R4GM plan for period from 1st April to mid-June. The three main objectives of the Communications and Behavioural Change Delivery Plan are:

- to provide communications, engagement and media expertise to support the delivery of the Waste and Resources contracts:
- to support the 9 local councils with joint communications to educate, promote and encourage residents to minimise their waste and recycle correctly both at home and at the 20 household waste recycling centres (HWRCs); and
- to deliver joint communications with Suez on the social value plan, including the Renew shops and Hub, construction work at waste management treatment facilities and regular stakeholder engagement.

The plan identifies main priority areas of focus, these are: food waste reduction and correct use of the food waste recycling service, reducing paper and card contamination, addressing fly tipping by providing advice on the correct disposal of bulky waste, and supporting and promoting the Suez Social value plan. The Recycle for Greater Manchester team will also continue to work with the Suez Communications Manager to deliver joint communications related to construction works at the waste treatment facilities and operational changes at the HWRCs.

2. R4GM Community Fund

The R4GM Community fund is funded by Suez from the money raised in the Renew Shops. A sum of at least £220,000 is available every year for community groups, voluntary organisations, schools and charities who can apply to fund projects related to recycling, reuse, waste prevention or repair. The fund opened for applications on 1st April and closed on 31st May.

A communications plan was developed to target the relevant groups and included:

- Posters distributed to local supermarkets, the 3 Renew shops, community venues and zero waste shops;
- R4GM, GMCA and GMCVO (Greater Manchester Centre for Voluntary Organisation) newsletters;

- Social media toolkit and assets provided to the local council's communications teams;
- Press release;
- Three online workshops;
- Email to community groups and charities; and
- Social media advertising on R4GM Facebook which led to total impressions of 229,435, and 1,274 click throughs to the R4GM website.

This year 60 applications were received, the applications are now being shortlisted by representatives from GMCA, Suez and the Lancashire Wildlife Trust who administer the fund. The successful applicants will be confirmed following a meeting of the GM Environment Fund (GMEF) board scheduled for 18 July.

3. Paper and card contamination campaign

Four recycling officers have been recruited and are working on a targeted behavioural change campaign focussing on areas of high contamination in the paper and card recycling bins which have been identified by the rejected load reports and in consultation with the councils. The officers are starting work in Bury and Manchester, collection rounds have been agreed and officers have been familiarising themselves with the local areas and council policies. A tried and tested methodology is being followed where residents will be informed by letter that the recycling officers are visiting the area, bin tags will be attached to contaminated bins and leaflets will be provided to explain which items can and cannot be recycled. Follow up visits will be undertaken to speak to residents about paper and card bins that are consistently contaminated to offer help and advice.

4. Buy, Keep, Eat, Repeat Food Waste Campaign

The focus of the food waste campaign during April and May has been on providing advice on storing food correctly to avoid food waste. Campaign messaging linked food waste to wasting money and focussed on providing tips and advice on how to store some of the most commonly wasted food such as bread. Digital advertising and social media were used to reach a younger audience with the most impressions achieved through twitter with over 10,000 impressions during April and May. Social media toolkits and copy has been provided to the councils to help promote the campaign via council owned channels such as social media, newsletters, intranet etc.

5. Renew Shops Communication

Communications during April and May continues to raise awareness of the 3 Renew Shops to increase footfall and increase sales. A video has been created to promote the shops over social media channels, to date this has achieved 599 new likes. A 5 second edit of the video is being used on You Tube and has resulted in 72,675 impressions and 641 clicks to the Renew page on the R4GM website. Facebook advertising has resulted in total impressions of 67,388.

The team also attended Stockport Flea market to promote the Renew shops giving out promotional leaflets and displaying and selling upcycled products made out of household items donated to the HWRCs.

The result of the continued promotion of the Renew shops means that the shops are on target to achieve sales figures to cover the annual cost of the £220,000 community fund in 2022/23. Suez are also preparing to launch an online sales offer via eBay which will sell larger items of furniture, white goods and electricals which will be available to click and collect from the Hub in Trafford Park.

In May, the Renew Hub won the Circular Economy success award at the Awards for Excellence in Recycling and Waste Management. At more than 5000m², the Renew Hub in Trafford Park is the UK's newest and most unique reuse operation in terms of opportunity and scale. Hundreds of tonnes of pre-loved items which would have otherwise gone to waste are brought to the Hub for repair and resale, with all of the money going back to the local community. To date, 217 tonnes of pre-loved items have been sold in the three Renew shops located on recycling centres in Oldham, Altrincham and Eccles, giving these items a new lease of life and providing good-quality items at a low cost for residents. More than 50 tonnes have also been donated direct from the Hub to various charities across Greater Manchester who offer furniture packs at little to no cost to those most in need.

6. Education Update

A breakdown of educational sessions delivered is shown in the table below, the data is from 1 April 2022 to 31 May 2022.

The sessions are a mix of tours at the Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) visitor centre at Longley Lane, South Manchester, online sessions, outreach, tours of the Renew Hub and visits to the Solar Farm in Bolton. There has been an increase in the number of sessions delivered compared to the same period last year.

District	No of sessions run	Total no of participants
Bolton	3	58
Bury	1	64
Manchester	10	314
Oldham	0	0
Rochdale	2	60
Salford	1	34
Stockport	4	101
Tameside	4	130
Trafford	4	92
Mixed Greater Manchester	13	135
Total	42	988

The education team are running targeted adverts to increase the number of community groups attending the visitor centre tour. Paid for Facebook advertising is also being trialled to increase visitors from some areas of Greater Manchester where visit number are low.

7. Reliance Street HWRC Public Consultation

A public consultation is being run in Newton Heath, Manchester to consult on plans to redevelop and upgrade the HWRC at Reliance St, Manchester. The HWRC was originally built in 1980 and partially modified in in 2008 and is a relatively small facility which requires upgrading to bring it into line with the other HWRCs across Greater Manchester. This will involve providing more recycling containers (introduction of a reuse container, plus separate containers for items such as mattresses and carpets which are currently not segregated for recycling at the site) and an improved layout will allow easier access to the containers. This will benefit residents who use this facility by separating the operational area meaning that container exchanges can take place without the site needing to close or the service being interrupted. The upgrade will also provide an opportunity to install a fourth Renew shop which will sell pre-loved household items at affordable prices.

The development is the third phase of planned improvements across the wider Reliance Street site, as the Mechanical Treatment and Reception building was upgraded during phase 1 and demolition works will form phase 2 ahead of the upgrading of the HWRC. Planning for the HWRC is expected to be submitted in June 2022, with works on site expected in spring 2023.

A communications plan was developed to promote the consultation. This included emails to the current liaison group, leaflets delivered to approximately 1,500 households in the vicinity of the site, leaflets handed out at the HWRC and targeted social media advertising.

A mix of face-to-face events are being held at Newton Heath library and virtual online sessions to gather feedback on the plans.

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Waste and Recycling Committee

Date: 13 July 2022

Subject: Sustainable Consumption and Production Update

Report of: Sarah Mellor, Head of Sustainable Consumption and Production

Purpose of Report

The purpose of the report is to update Members of formal approval for the publication of the Greater Manchester Sustainable Consumption and Production Action (SCP) Plan and outline the framework for Greater Manchester's key activities in this area of work over the coming years.

The SCP Plan forms part of the suite of documents sitting underneath the GM 5-year Environment Plan.

Recommendations:

Members of the Committee are requested to:

1. Note the GMCA's formal approval of the SCP Plan for publication (Appendix B);
and
2. Endorse the framework and approve the key areas of activities over the coming years set out in the workplan (Appendix A).

Contact Officers

Sarah Mellor, Head of Sustainable Consumption and Production, Environment Team:
sarah.mellor@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk

Equalities Impact, Carbon and Sustainability Assessment:

Results of the [Sustainability Decision Support Tool](#) to be included here:

Impacts Questionnaire			
Impact Indicator	Result	Justification/Mitigation	
Equality and Inclusion	G	The Plan looks to raise awareness through community engagement and involvement	
Health			
Resilience and Adaptation			
Housing			
Economy	G	Moving to a circular economy can have a positive social, economic and environmental effect on the conurbation By creating a circular economy it should identify gaps and skills and stimulate economic growth in those areas Innovation is key to developing solutions and end markets for difficult materials Inward investment could potentially through innovation	
Mobility and Connectivity			
Carbon, Nature and Environment	G	The SCP Plan looks to reduce carbon emission through its 4 key priority areas	
Consumption and Production	G	The SCP Plan focuses on key priority areas, as set out in the report, to reduce the level of waste produced A number of projects are currently in place to look at minimising construction waste Managing waste sustainability as possible is a key priority within the plan Moving to a circular economy is a priority with the SCP Plan PlasticFreeGM continues to be a priority within the SCP work programme	
Contribution to achieving the GM Carbon Neutral 2038 target		The SCP Plan and work programme are a critical element to the delivery on GM achieving Carbon Neutral by 2038. As SCP covers a wide range of areas, ensuring that the work programme is sufficiently resourced would improve the contribution to delivery of the overall plan.	
Further Assessment(s):	N/A		
 Positive impacts overall, whether long or short term.	 Mix of positive and negative impacts. Trade-offs to consider.	 Mostly negative, with at least one positive aspect. Trade-offs to consider.	 Negative impacts overall.

Risk Management

All risks regarding the delivery of the 5YEP and SCP theme are set out in the GM Environment Team's Risk Register. There is nothing identified within the SCP section of the register which is currently identified as 'red' status.

Legal Considerations

There are no legal implication of the recommendations set out within the report.

Financial Consequences – Revenue

The SCP Work Plan (Appendix 2) sets out expenditure that is within the budget forecasts (2022/23) for certain areas of work. Actions for future years may require additional funds. If so, these would be subject to a separate detailed business case being approved.

Financial Consequences – Capital

There are no capital consequences within the report. Actions for future years may require additional funds. If so, these would be subject to a separate detailed business case being approved.

Number of attachments to the report: 2:

Appendix A: SCP Work Plan 2022-23

Appendix B: SCP Plan

Background Papers

[The Greater Manchester 5 Year Environment Plan](#)

Tracking/ Process

Does this report relate to a major strategic decision, as set out in the GMCA Constitution

No

Exemption from call in

Are there any aspects in this report which means it should be considered to be exempt from call in by the relevant Scrutiny Committee on the grounds of urgency? N/A

1. Introduction/Background

After a year of intensive consultation, the 5-year Environment Plan (5YEP) was launched at the GM Green Summit in 2019. The 5YEP sets out the high-level priorities of the Sustainable Consumption (SCP) Theme which have been progressed. In the intervening period, work has been undertaken to gather evidence and form a consensus on the priority actions required to deliver a SCP Programme for the city region. This work forms the basis of the SCP Plan presented today.

This report sets out the key priorities identified in the SCP Plan (Appendix B) along with the SCP work programme for the 2022-23 financial year (Appendix A).

2. Sustainable Consumption and Production Plan (SCP)

The SCP Theme of the GM 5 Year Environment Plan focuses on valuing resources and reducing waste. It also supports our carbon neutral ambitions by identifying actions which will reduce our Scope 3 emissions. The SCP plan is now being finalised for publication and covers 4 key priority areas:

- Moving to a Circular Economy;
- Managing Waste Sustainably.
- Reducing Food Waste; and
- Moving to Sustainable Lifestyles.

2.1 To Move Greater Manchester to Becoming a Circular City

The aim of this priority is to move towards a more circular economy, where all resources are valued, and waste is kept to an absolute minimum. The Plan primarily focuses on 2 key areas:

Industry

- Sustainable Product Design – we need to make more sustainable products that move us away from a ‘throw away’ society and enable resources to be in use for as long as possible. To achieve this, we need to increase the reusability and recyclability of all components created;
- Resource Efficiency – to maximise resource efficiency by moving away from linear business models to circular economy models, minimising the use of raw materials and reducing waste at source; and

- Business to Business Approach (B2B) – to create a circular economy we need to engage with all organisations within the sector to understand all the component elements within that industry.

Policy Development & Innovation:

- Sustainable Procurement – we need to ensure that we are procuring the most environmentally sustainable products by embedding environment criteria and promoting circular economy procurement principles within procurement policy and throughout our decision-making processes;
- Resource/Consumption Mapping – to fully understand the scale of change required we need to understand the resources we are using; and
- Innovation – to ensure we can reduce the use of all raw materials; innovation will be critical to find solutions throughout the lifecycle of products and drive the development of a circular economy.

2.2 To Manage Waste As Sustainability As Possible

Turning the majority of waste produced into valuable resources is critical to Greater Manchester becoming a circular city region, so we need to manage our waste as sustainably as possible. This means that we need to reduce the amount of waste produced (through prevention and reuse), recycle as much as possible whilst increasing the quality/value of materials so raw materials use is minimised. To continue to make progress, this priority will focus on 3 main elements:

- 1. Business Waste** - We need to fully understand municipal waste arisings within the city region, meaning that we need not only to understand household waste, but also business municipal waste data flows and behaviours to reduce the level of waste arisings and increase recycling.
- 2. Policy Development and Innovation**
 - **England's Resource and Waste Strategy**
We need to better understand the implications of the newly enacted Environment Act and make informed decisions, based on the environmental and economic impacts of new service provisions and waste management requirements. This will shape the next Greater Manchester Waste Strategy;

- **Policy Development**

To make waste management effective, we need to ensure that the correct infrastructure is in place to make reducing, reusing, and recycling as easy as we possibly can; and

- **Innovation**

We need to maximise recycling by using innovation to create sustainable solutions and establish 'end markets' that will reduce the amount of raw materials required in product design.

3. **Household Waste** – to meet our ambition to become a carbon neutral city region, we need to reduce waste arisings and maximise recycling, both in terms of quantity and quality. Waste generated by households, and how that is processed, is important to both moving to a more sustainable lifestyle and becoming a circular economy city region.

2.3 Reducing Food Waste

The aim of this priority is to reduce avoidable food waste arising through a sustainable food system approach. We need to reduce the overall amount of food waste generated, maximise redistribution to ensure that those who are living in financial stress can access such services, ensure that everyone within the conurbation has access to affordable healthy food, increase home growing and composting and stimulate local markets, through a full system approach. To achieve this, we will be working with:

- Public sector bodies, through procurement strategies and other initiatives such as the Food Security Action Network and 'no child goes hungry' campaign;
- Exploring a Good Food Charter to be incorporated within the social value framework;
- Working, through Good Food GM, with stakeholders on the delivery on the Good Food Vision; and
- Working with R4GM and stakeholders on food waste campaigns.

2.4 Moving to Sustainable Lifestyles

Our households are directly contributing to around 20% of environmental pressures, mainly from the fuel we consume in our vehicles and homes. In addition, 55%¹ of total national consumption ends up in our households and private households' consumption, meaning that climate change is impacted by the food we eat, the things we buy and throw away, how we travel and how we heat and power our homes.

To enable the city region to become carbon neutral we all have a role to play to reduce our own personal carbon footprint by making more sustainable lifestyle choices.

What do we mean by sustainable lifestyles? Sustainability means meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs, so living more sustainable lives looks to reduce waste, reduce our carbon footprint, and choose products that are environmentally and socially responsible. It recognises that no one can do everything, but everyone can do something; small changes can make a difference.

As well as the development of the GM [Green Cities website](#) and review of our social media channels, we are continuing to deliver a communications plan with our internal and external stakeholders to work together to educate, raise awareness and develop campaigns which will engage with GM citizens and encourage them to make more sustainable life choices.

¹ [Environmental pressures from European consumption and production — European Environment Agency \(europa.eu\)](#)

3. Next Steps - Work Programme

Following approval of the SCP Plan at the June Combined Authority meeting, the Plan provides the framework for Greater Manchester's key activities in this area of work over the coming years.

The SCP Plan will be delivered by a Challenge Group of public, private, third sector and academic partners, formed under the GM Mission Based Approach, reporting in to GMCA via the Green City Region Partnership.

Work has already commenced on identifying key activities to start the delivery of the Plan and this will be the main focus of the presentation to the Committee. Areas covered will be:

Priority 1: Moving to a Circular Economy (CE)	Priority 2: Managing Waste as sustainably as possible	Priority 3: Reducing Food Waste	Priority 4: Sustainable Lifestyles (SL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduces - Driving Policy Development• Roadmap to CE: Textiles - including new Business to Business Platform• Sustainable Procurement Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• England's Resource & Waste Strategy• GM's Zero Waste Strategy• Business Waste - maximising local levers• Transform: 3D Printing in Plastics• One Bin to Rule them all - Plastics Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food Procurement Strategy• Feasibility of GM Food Distribution Tool to maximise reach & reduce food waste• Delivery model for GM Sustainable Food City Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Behaviour Insight research with TFGM• Production & delivery of SL Communications Plan• Green Summit• Listening Event with Schools• Development of Internal Climate Change e-learning module

The proposed first year of delivery (2022/3) is set out in the attached SCP work programme (Appendix A), with associated budgets highlighted where they have currently been identified.

4. Recommendations

The Committee is requested to:

1. Note the GMCA's formal approval of the SCP Plan for publication (Appendix B);
and
2. Endorse the framework and approve the key areas of activities over the coming years.

Function	Actions	2021/23 Deliverables
Deliver and/or support development of strategy and policy for Greater Manchester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop detailed policy reports to support delivery of the GM 5 Year Environment Plan • Support development of Zero Waste Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GM SCP Plan • GM Good Food Vision and Delivery Plan • GM Waste Strategy (£10k) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Drafting responses to the consultations ○ Drafting Waste Strategy
Deliver and/or support research to inform strategy/policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Universities and other partners to deliver research or feasibility studies which further existing policies or programmes • Project Funded research with Universities on topic specific policy development • Procure research on specific knowledge gaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material flows for circular economy (£40k) • B2B Platform • Textiles Project: Roadmap to CE • CIRCuiT City Network: CE Construction (LAWAB) • REDUCES – Circular Economy Models (MMU) • Plastics Centre of Excellence (UoM) • TRANSFORMS:3D Printing (MMU) • TRANSFORMS: 3D Printing in Construction (MMU) • REDUCES: CE Policy (UoM) • One Bin to rule them all (UoM) • Food Procurement (Tyndall Centre) • Food & Garden Waste Analysis (Waste Team) • England’s Waste Strategy – Cost analysis (Waste Team) • Local Levers (£40k) • Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) (£60k?) • TEP Assessment (£?)
Deliver and/or support the delivery of projects	SCP Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the use of single Use plastics • Sustainable Lifestyles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver PlasticFreeGM/ Refill Campaign (£3k) to support delivery of Refill scheme • Local Authorities Public Sector Pact (£10k) • Small changes make a difference campaign (£30k),

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement • Annual Green Summit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Booklet/Stakeholder Analysis/Personas –link to UU/ENWL work on behaviour change/sustainable consumers • Increase Recycling/Waste Prevention • Reduce Food Waste (£20k) • Social Value Plan (Environment & Good Food Charter) • Sustainable Procurement Strategy - Embedding CE/Environment Criteria within Local Authority procurements focusing on consumption within LA's (£30k – implementation of local levers) • Delivery of the Green Summit (£30k)
<p>Engaging and/or Influencing others</p> <p>Page 64</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Mission based Approach including the management of Partnership/Board and Challenge groups to encourage collective action • Lobby National/International Government • Work with other Global Cities/Core cities • Support tools and systems to encourage behaviour change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise Stakeholder Mapping exercise & wider engagement • Encourage action by others • Green Summit (£30k) • Continuous development of Green Cities website (£10k) • Listening Events for Post 2024 Environment Plan – Launch Young People event • No of consultations responded to • Feeding into CA's response to Environment Bill • Conferences/Meetings/Membership of Intl consortia • Online carbon literacy training portal
<p>Communicating, internal and external</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness of existing support mechanisms • Monitoring of Env. Performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and expand contact database • Maintain web presence and social media resource • Sector specific communications (eg Green School network) • Deliver comms plan • Conferences and events • Briefing notes for officers and politicians • Performance Framework

Sustainable Consumption & Production Plan 2022-2025

GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY

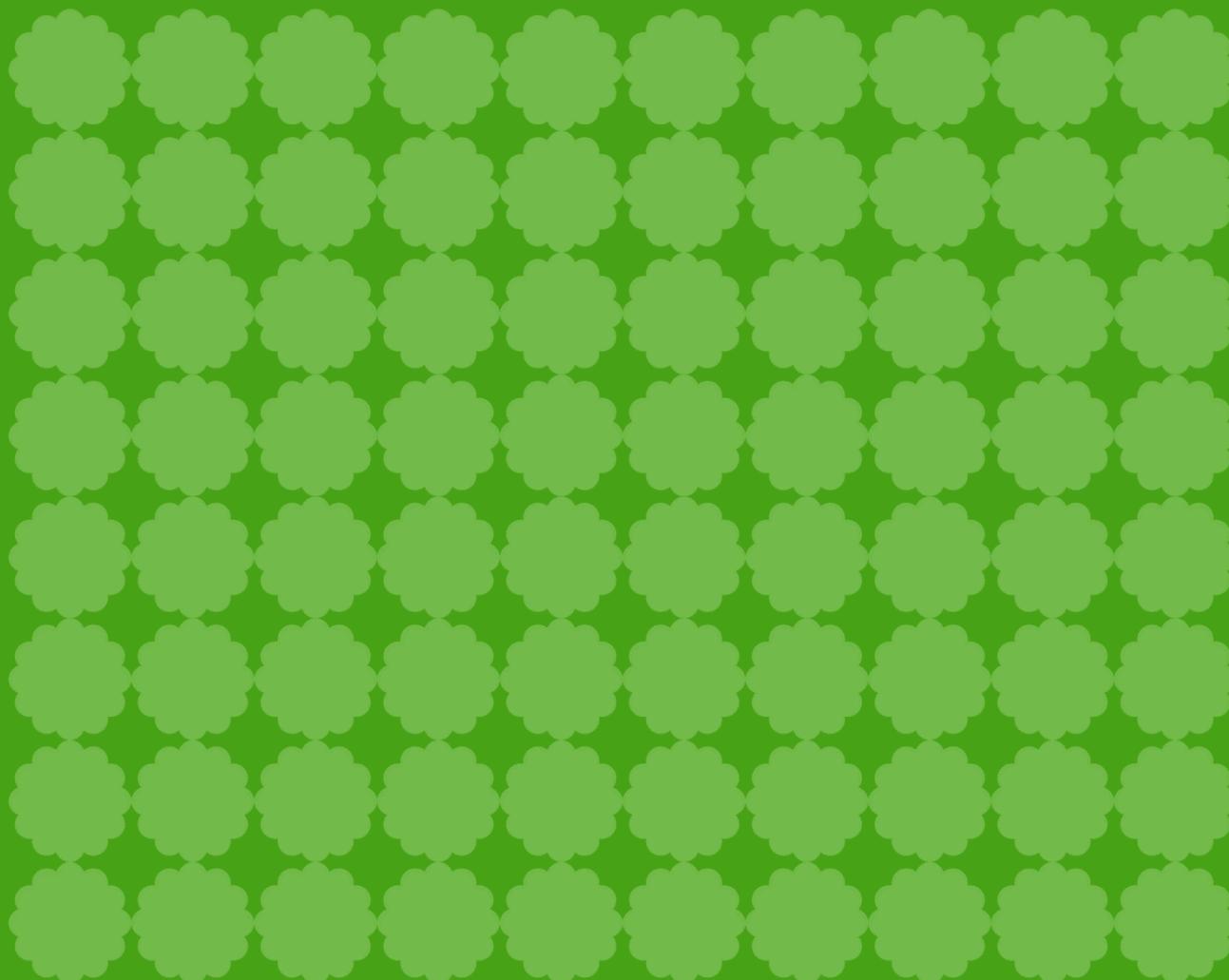


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1. Introduction, Scope and Recommendations

1.1 Introduction

Greater Manchester's Environment Plan was launched at the Green Summit in March 2019 setting out **ambitious** proposals to be carbon neutral by 2038.

As part of that Plan, it recognised that to build a thriving and sustainable city region we need to work together to promote economic and resource productivity, eliminate waste and increase business opportunities through innovation. The United Nations' (UN) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12 is Sustainable Consumption and Production, recognising that it is critical for achieving transformative change.

The Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Plan sets out how Greater Manchester can contribute to becoming carbon neutral primarily focusing on scope 3 emissions (figure 1).

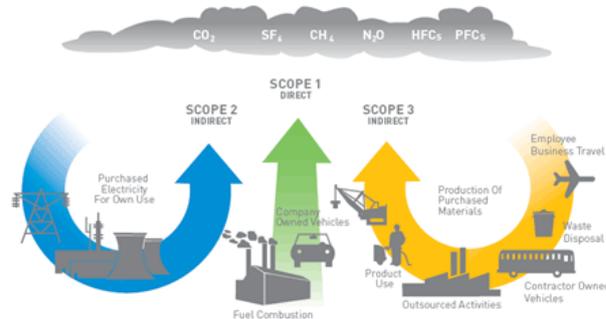


Figure 1: Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions
Source: United Nations Environment Programme

There are many components that are covered within SCP. These include waste management, sustainable resource management, sustainable lifestyles, sustainable marketing, sustainable procurement, eco-labelling and certification, sustainable transport, cleaner production and resource efficiency and design and sustainability (see figure 2).



Figure 2: Components of SCP
Source: United Nations Environment Programme

The SCP Plan, except for sustainable transport, will focus on all elements that make up sustainable consumption and production through 4 key priority areas.

- Priority 1. Moving to a Circular Economy focusing on sustainable resource management; design, production & resource efficiency; and sustainable procurement.
- Priority 2. Managing Waste Sustainably focusing on waste management and sustainable resource management.
- Priority 3. Reducing Food Waste focusing on waste management, sustainable procurement and sustainable lifestyles.
- Priority 4. Sustainable Lifestyles focusing on changing behaviour to empower residents to make more sustainable lifestyle choices.

To aid the delivery of the SCP Plan a range of techniques, drivers and tools will be used to drive change. Techniques include closed loop production, life cycle assessment and resource efficiency. Enablers include stakeholder engagement, product and policy mapping. Drivers include customer demand, markets and competition, and costs and penalties (see figure 3 below).

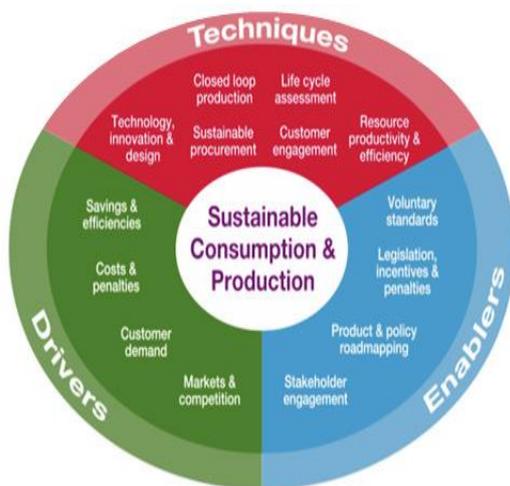


Figure 3: Techniques, Enablers and Drivers to achieve SCP
Source: United Nations Environment Programme

1.2 Scope

This report focusses on the actions needed to move businesses to circular economy models and enable Greater Manchester citizens to make changes to become more sustainable. Both can deliver multiple benefits. The report focuses on the priorities and actions required to impact on CO₂ and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, but also recognises that the sustainable living priority, through promotion of behaviour change initiatives and campaigns, will aid the delivery of other key plans such as Greater Manchester's Smart Energy Plan and Decarbonising Greater Manchester's existing buildings report.

In terms of the priorities related to sustainable consumption and production, the report sets out four priority areas, which have been developed with partners to achieve Greater Manchester's aspirations, these are:

1. Moving to a circular economy
2. Managing waste as sustainably as possible

3. Reducing avoidable food waste
4. Moving to a sustainable lifestyle

1.3 Structure of this report

The subsequent sections of this report are structured as follows:

- Section 2: Why Greater Manchester needs to act now.
- Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6: Focus on each priority area.
- Section 7: how recommendations set out in this report should be taken forward by the GMCA and key stakeholders.

1.4 List of recommendations

1.4.1 Moving to a circular economy

1. To develop a roadmap to Circular Economy (CE) including cross industry resource efficiency through design and production, commercial trading of materials, energy, sharing assets, logistics and expertise, to reduce the volume of raw materials used and eliminate waste.
2. To work with stakeholders to establish a collaborative forum that covers a range of Circular Economy (CE) aspects with leadership and delivery of key areas such as legislation, business to business (B2B) and Procurement.
3. GMCA to develop a Sustainable Procurement Strategy promoting circular economy procurement principles, the social value framework and commissioning strategies whilst supporting policy development and decision-making toolkits.
4. To undertake resource and consumption mapping to enable a sector approach to becoming a circular city region.
5. To continue to work with industry, academia and other stakeholders to drive innovation to reduce raw material consumption, value resources and stimulate sustainable end markets.

1.4.2 Managing waste as sustainably as possible

1. To maximise the reduction of waste and reduction of emissions through policy development initiatives.
2. The GMCA to work with local collection authorities to evaluate and assess the environmental and financial implications of implementing the requirements of the new Environmental Act, secondary legislation and statutory guidelines.

3. Partners across Greater Manchester should collaborate and carry out further research, pilots to drive innovation and explore new ways of working to solve existing challenges.
4. To identify opportunities to develop GM wide recycling collection and disposal solutions for businesses within Greater Manchester.
5. GMCA, local authorities, businesses, and the waste industry to continue to work to minimise waste and improve the quality and quantity of municipal waste recycled.

1.4.3 Reducing avoidable food waste

1. To maximise the reduction of food waste and GHG emissions through policy development initiatives.
2. Partners across Greater Manchester should collaborate to create a delivery model to enable Greater Manchester to become a sustainable food city region.
3. Work with key partners to deliver a programme of Greater Manchester wide campaigns focusing on the co-benefits of reducing and then recycling food waste.

1.4.4 Moving to a sustainable lifestyle

1. Partners across Greater Manchester should work together to promote sustainable lifestyles through media campaigns.
2. GMCA continue to develop the Green Cities website to demonstrate and showcase the progress the city region is making in becoming carbon neutral by 2038. The website will be supported by a Communications Plan developed with stakeholders to promote the benefits of moving to a sustainable lifestyle.
3. GMCA to create an internal climate change impact awareness training, which potentially could be rolled out to other public sector bodies.
4. To identify funding streams with partners to work with communities to develop and promote SCP initiatives which also improve social, environmental and economic well-being.
5. To continue to work together with local authorities, partners and stakeholders to effectively implement the SCP Plan through the 5-Year Environment Plan's ambitions to establish a mission-oriented approach to tackling Greater Manchester's environmental challenges.

1.5 Target indicators

The table below sets out the target indicators we will track to measure progress under the 4 priorities of the SCP Plan¹.

SCP Priority	Target indicator
Moving to a circular economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 38% reduction in industrial emissions by 2025 and a 50% - 77% reduction by 2038.• Reduction in raw material consumption
Managing waste as sustainably as possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 65% recycling rate for municipal solid waste and no more than 10% to landfill by 2035.
Reducing avoidable food waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduction in avoidable food waste working towards the Government's Resources and Waste Strategy ambition of eliminating avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050.
Moving to a sustainable lifestyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduction in residual waste sent to landfill and incineration.

¹ Targets are supported by research by the Tyndall Centre for climate change. Further indicators to measure progress against the SCP actions will be agreed as part of an Implementation Plan to be developed with the SCP Challenge Group. We cannot establish all indicators immediately because the data we need does not yet exist. Part of our approach within this Plan is to determine how we gather more data.

2. Why does Greater Manchester need to act?

2.1 There are multiple benefits

Taking action within the scope of SCP can have multiple benefits across numerous areas:

1. For people: for citizen's health, education, jobs, income and productivity.
2. For the economy: improved productivity and the potential for creation of new jobs and new skills as well as reduced pressures on public finance.
3. For the environment: contributing to reducing CO₂ and GHG emissions.

These are set out in further detail below.

2.2 Benefits for Greater Manchester's residents

By moving to more sustainable lifestyles there are numerous benefits for residents:

1. Health and Well-Being Benefits

- Reducing energy demand by making improvements to a building's fabric can have substantial benefits; excess winter deaths are three times higher in the coldest quarter of homes compared to the warmest quarter.
- Reducing utility bills can have positive health benefits including on nutrition (for example, how well a household can afford to eat) and mental well-being (less stress of the financial burdens of household bills and expenses).
- Bringing people from communities together to carry out works that improve social, environmental and economic wellbeing.

2. Economic Benefits, for example:

- Switching to renewable energy, improving installation within homes and monitoring water consumption can reduce household bills.
- Upcycling and using products for longer will reduce expenditure and extend a products lifecycle.
- Improving energy efficiency can also have a positive impact on public spending, both in terms of demands on health-related illnesses on the NHS and in undertaking energy efficiency programmes within the public sector estate to redirect potential savings into other public services.
- Reducing food waste²; an average of £730 per family per year of household food waste (excluding inedible parts) is wasted each year.
- Moving to the five CE Business Model types: Circular Supplies, Product Life Extension, Resource Recovery; Sharing Platforms; and Product as a Service can minimise waste and increase economy within GM.

² <https://wrap.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-11/Food-surplus-and-waste-in-the-UK-key-facts-Jan-2020.pdf>

2.3 Benefits to the Environment

2.3.1 The scale of the challenge

The vision of how the city region will become carbon neutral is set out within the 5-year Environment Plan. The Plan is based on research by the Tyndall Centre for Climate Research, which calculated a carbon budget for Greater Manchester that is compatible with the Paris Agreement. During the development of the Plan, research was commissioned 'Setting City Area Targets and Trajectories for Emissions Reductions (SCATTER)³ to understand potential CO₂ emission reduction pathways.

The graph below (figure 4) sets out the potential carbon reduction pathways for Greater Manchester from the SCATTER model, which the actions within the 5-year Environment Plan are based on, against the budget recommended by the Tyndall Centre's research. The SCATTER model provides different emission reduction pathways depending on local decisions taken across 40 different interventions, which can each be implemented to 4 different extents.

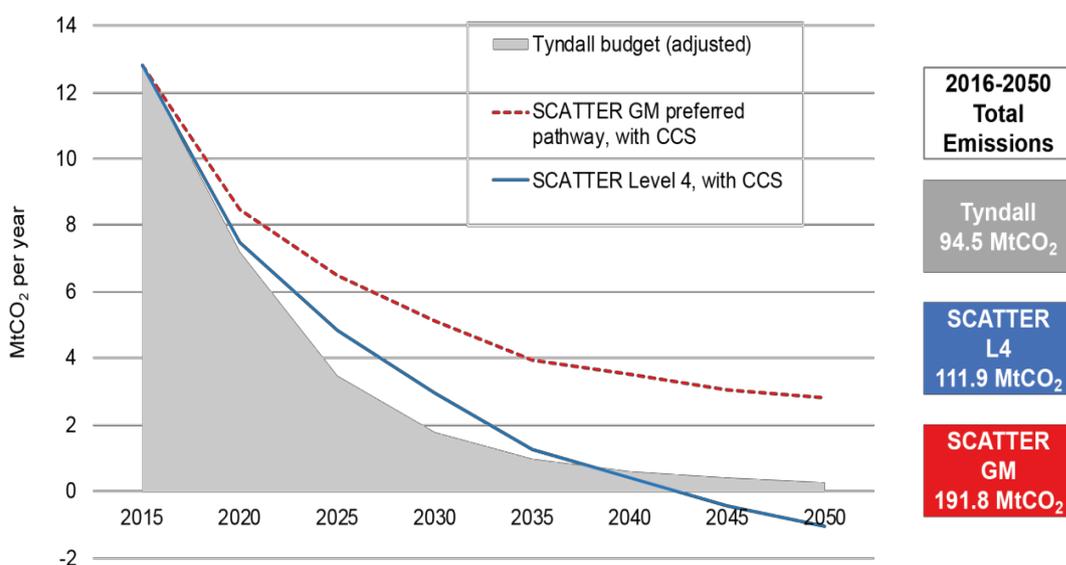


Figure 4: Potential Carbon Reduction Pathways for Greater Manchester

Source: Anthesis

This sets out two scenarios:

- A 'SCATTER Level 4' pathway (each of the 40+ interventions pulled to maximum extent), where carbon neutrality is possible to achieve but even under this scenario emissions of nearly 20% above the Tyndall Centre's recommended budget⁴ are produced in Greater Manchester by 2050

³ <https://www.anthesisgroup.com/scatter-carbon-footprint-reduction-tool>

⁴ Extrapolated to cover 2015-2050 from 2018-2050 in Tyndall Centre's original report

- Under 'SCATTER GM' pathway (an estimate of what is currently planned and what might be achievable in the future in Greater Manchester) emissions of over double the Tyndall's recommended budget are produced by 2050.

2.3.2 SCP and CO₂ emissions

Underpinning those trajectories, the models show us the scale of change required and an indication of actions required to achieve the level of reduction.

Figure 5 below shows how Greater Manchester's CO₂ emissions are broken down by sector and the level of change required in each of those sectors to achieve the SCATTER GM pathway.

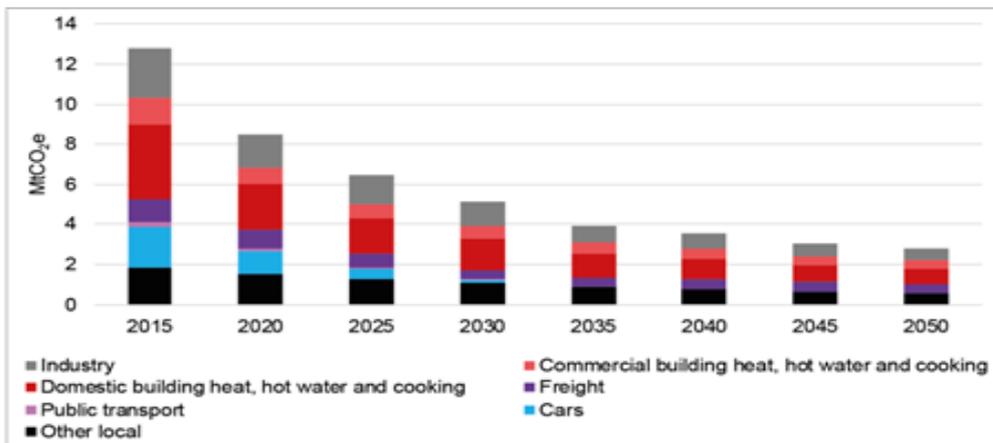


Figure 5 – sectors where emission reductions come from ('SCATTER GM' pathway).
Source: Anthesis

The SCP Plan cuts across all sectors, from reducing industrial and commercial emissions to reducing waste to households. Along with other key performance indicators outlined within the Plan, the number of levers from THE SCATTER model will also be monitored.

Industrial and commercial emissions

One of the levers within the SCATTER model is industrial and commercial emissions. The model is based on those emissions reducing by 38%. The graph below (figure 6) shows that in order to meet that target a reduction of 232.8 KtCO₂ (7.6%) is needed year on year therefore 'doing nothing' is not an option.

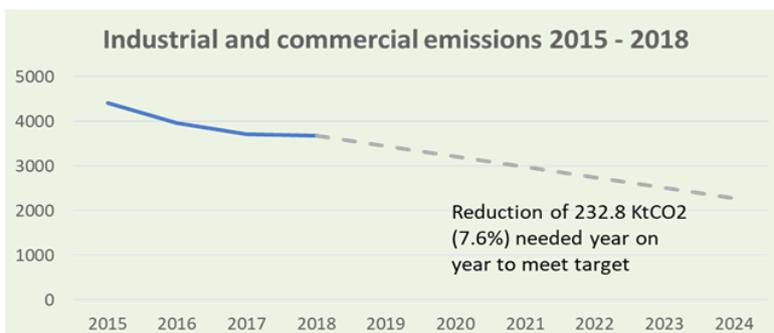


Figure 6: Industrial and Commercial emissions:

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018>

Waste Prevention

To protect our environment, we need to reduce waste. Whilst it is recognised that some amount of waste is inevitable, we need to do as much as we possibly can to manage it in the most effective way.

Waste Prevention is critical to becoming more resource efficient as it addresses pressures of reducing unnecessary production and processing and therefore costs, as well as carbon emissions associated with those processes. Figure 7 shows how waste prevention can be achieved within each stage of production and consumption through to end of life.

1. Production – Design, remanufacture, use of secondary materials.
2. Consumption – Purchasing sustainable products, sharing/leasing/renting, reuse and repair, refill, dispose for recycling.
3. End of life – Collection, reprocessing, treatment.



Figure 7: Waste Prevention and Circular Economy

Source: Defra: Waste Prevention Programme 2021

To monitor the city regions progress in reducing the waste produced, two key indicators⁵ will be used:

1. Raw material consumption – currently this indicator is only available at a UK level so we are assessing how this can be best proportioned to Greater Manchester; and
2. Domestic residual waste – this indicator is available at a Greater Manchester level and will enable us to monitor the amount of general waste being produced, and the amount of waste not being recycled, reused or repaired.

⁵ The Government is set to establish new monitoring targets in future years. For example, Under the Environmental Act a consultation is currently open to halve the amount of residual waste that goes to landfill or incineration by 2042. Indicators within this plan will be reviewed and revised as new measures are released.

It should be noted that work is currently on-going to amalgamate the Combined Authority’s waste management data (9 of the 10 Districts) and Wigan’s waste data, who are both a collection and disposal authority. The data contained in this Plan is predominately the data from the Combined Authority (excluding Wigan).

The SCATTER model uses a lever that waste arisings should not exceed 20%. This is based on projected population and housing growth. Figure 8 shows the current kilogrammes per household per year that has been collected along with the waste increase limit.

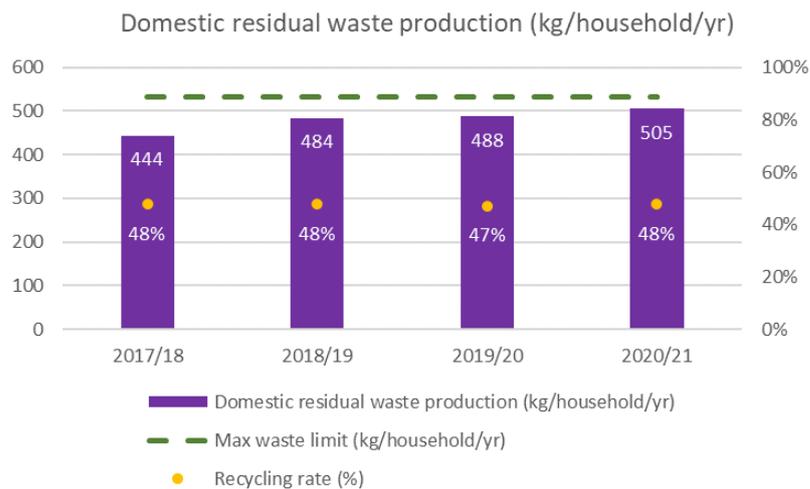


Figure 8: GMCA’s Domestic Residual Waste (Kg/hh/yr) and Recycling Rates
Source: Waste Data Flow

The graph above shows how close the GMCA is becoming to exceeding the 20% increase, and this does not include Wigan and business municipal waste, therefore with population (currently 2.8m with projected increase of 13% by 2040) and housing growth forecasted to increase within Greater Manchester, waste reduction is critical if this target is to be achieved.

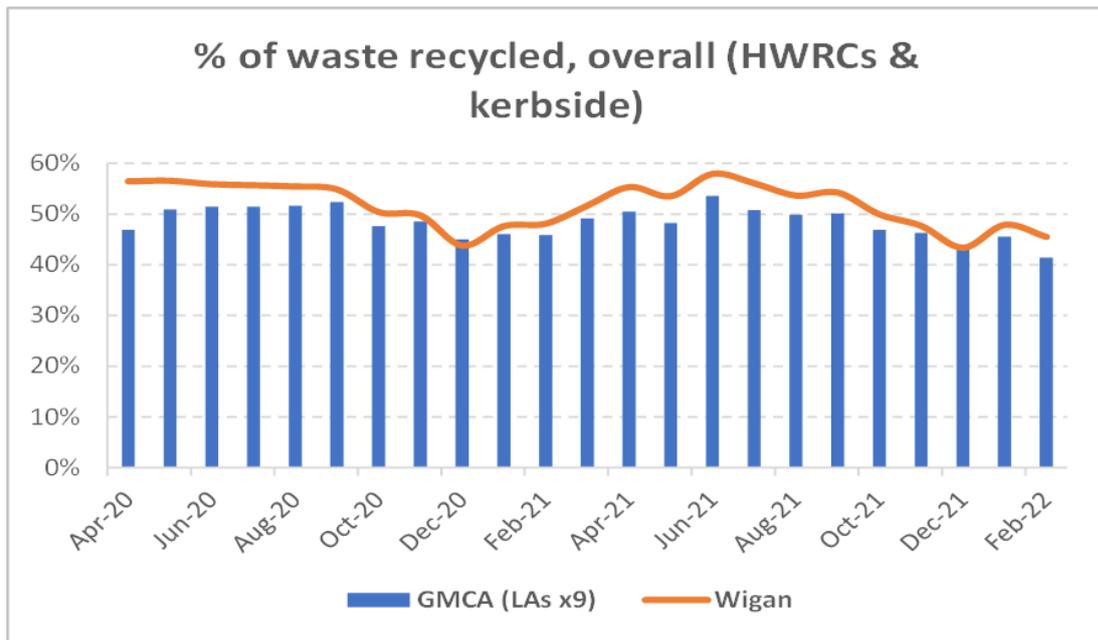
Recycling Rates

Another lever used in SCATTER is recycling rates. This is based on the European Union’s Circular Economy directive has been transposed into English law through the Environment Act and sets the requirement to achieve 65% municipal waste recycling rate by 2035. Recycling is an important factor in the waste hierarchy and enables resources to be reprocessed and made into new products. This spares the environment the carbon impact of extracting and processing virgin materials.

The definition of municipal waste, as described in the CE Directive, includes both household waste and that from other sources which is similar in nature and composition. This means that the recycling target of 65% will include a significant proportion of waste generated by businesses, which is not collected by local authorities.

As the only data held by the GMCA and Wigan is household waste, that is the only data set out in this Plan. Given the definition of municipal waste, this supports the recommendations within this Plan to strengthen the availability of business municipal waste data. Currently, as of February 2022, GMCA's recycling rate is 46% and Wigan's is 52% (see figure 9). However, until we understand the recycling rate of business municipal waste it is impossible to know how far the city region is away from achieving this target.

Figure 9: GMCA and Wigan's Waste and Recycling Rates
Source: Waste Data Flow data



Reducing Food Waste

Within the UK over 10 million tonnes of food and drink⁶ are wasted post-farm gate annually. This waste is both costly and is damaging the environment. Currently a fifth of UK greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are associated with food and drink.

In 2014, a study was undertaken by Environmental Sustainability Technical Assistance (ESTA) 'Understanding and reducing GHG emissions for food consumption and production: Greater Manchester' which provided a range of options to reduce emissions within the city region. Figure 10 below shows the impact on emissions by eliminating avoidable food waste from the catering sector and households. The highest reduction of 13% was seen in eliminating avoidable food waste in households. If all avoidable household and catering food waste was reduced by 50%, this would see a reduction in emissions of 8%. The lowest reduction of 2% was found in eliminating avoidable food waste in the catering sector.

⁶ WRAP (2016) <http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/environment-food-and-rural-affairs-committee/food-waste/written/38003.html>

Mitigation measure (100% adoption)	Food consumption Greenhouse Gas emissions reduction
Eliminate avoidable food waste in catering sector	2%
Eliminate avoidable food waste in households	13%
Reduce all avoidable household and catering food waste by 50%	8%

Figure 10: Potential Greenhouse Gas emissions

Source: ESTA: Understanding and Reducing Greenhouse gas emissions from food consumption and production – Greater Manchester

As with the 5-year Environment Plan, Greater Manchester needs to base its ambitions, approaches and targets on the scale of action required within the SCATTER model to lower emissions, increase resource efficiency and reduce waste. The following sections take the priorities of the Plan in turn and are informed by this modelling work.

3. To embed Circular Economy business models in the City Region

3.1 Where we are now and where Greater Manchester needs to get to?

The products and goods we consume, and the waste produced after their use has a significant impact on our local environment and on CO₂ emissions produced inside and outside the city region. We need to increase action to reduce the energy and resources that goes into making goods and services along with ensuring that once goods are at the end of their life they can be reused or recycled, thus reducing raw materials used and creating a circular economy.

Greater Manchester is a vibrant city region with a range of diverse businesses, the most intensive users located at industrial sites such as Trafford Park. However, there is little data available to estimate how efficient businesses are in relation to the finite raw materials and energy consume.

To move Greater Manchester to becoming a circular city there are 2 main areas we need to focus on:

1. Industry:

- Sustainable Product Design – we need to make more sustainable products that move us away from a ‘throw away’ society and enable resources to be in use for as long as possible. To achieve this, we need to increase the reusability and recyclability of all components created.
- Resource efficiency – to maximise resource efficiency by moving away from linear business models to circular economy models, minimising the use of raw materials and reducing waste at source.
- Business to Business Approach (B2B) – to create a circular economy we need to engage with all organisations within the sector to understand all the component elements within that industry.

2. Policy Development & Innovation:

- Sustainable Procurement – we need to ensure that we are procuring the most environmentally sustainable products by embedding environment criteria and promoting circular economy procurement principles within procurement policy and throughout our decision-making processes.
- Resource/Consumption mapping – to fully understand the scale of change require we need to understand the resources we are using.
- Innovation – to ensure we can reduce the use of all raw materials, innovation will be critical to finding solutions throughout the lifecycle of products and drive the development of a circular economy.

3.2 What action is needed over the next 5 years?

3.2.1 Industry

a. Sustainable Design

As part of building a thriving and sustainable city region, we need to promote economic and resource productivity whilst eliminating waste and increasing business opportunities through innovation. This, in turn will stimulate skills development and jobs.

We need to keep products and materials in use for longer to reduce pressure on the natural environment, as globally, we currently extract three times the number of natural resources than we did over 30 years ago. This figure is expected to more than double by 2060.

The current linear model of 'make, use and dispose' has both high environmental and financial costs, with products on the market that break prematurely and are not easily repairable or recyclable, or the costs of repair are more than replacing with new products.

Research shows that 80% of the damage done to our environment by excessive amounts of waste could be avoided if more sustainable decisions were made at the design and production stage.

With over 118,000 businesses in Greater Manchester (2020) the potential to stimulate change is substantial. To reduce the amount of materials wasted we need to work with industry to encourage more resource efficient business models by using more sustainable materials to manufacturing process that maximising resource productivity and energy efficiency. By moving to a circular city region our aim is to reduce the amount of raw materials within what we make, build and produce and reduce the amount of waste disposed.

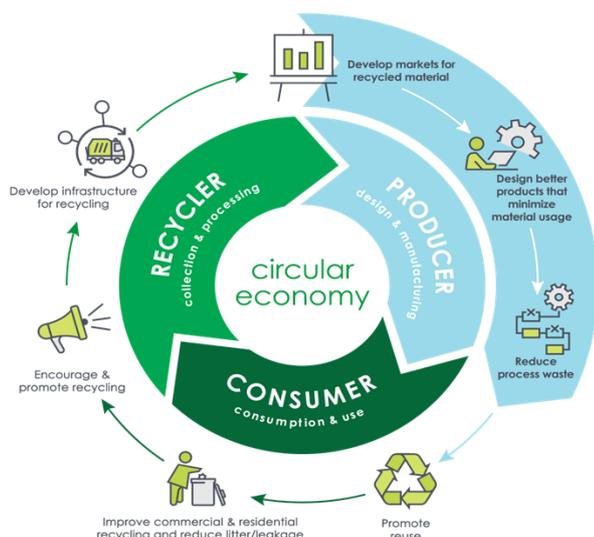


Figure 11: Components of a circular economy
Source: Defra

b. Resource Efficiency

To become resource efficient, we need to use the planet's limited resources in a sustainable manner whilst minimising the impact on the environment.

Transforming our consumption patterns will help drive resource efficiency and could generate direct net cost savings.

This means we need to move away from the standard linear business models to promoting the benefits of different, more circular business models that maximise resource efficiency such as reuse and repair, product-service systems, hire and leasing and incentivised return schemes. WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) estimated that widespread roll-out of such models across the UK economy could add up to £75 billion to gross value added (GVA) by 2030. Increasing resource efficiency will not only increase productivity, but also reduce carbon emissions and can enhance resource security.

Building on the work of the resource efficiency programme delivered by the Growth Company which works with small and medium sized businesses to provide help and advice on their current operations, explaining how they can become more efficient within their businesses to reduce energy and waste, will enable companies to access the right tools to make an impact to overall emissions generated in Greater Manchester.

c. Business to Business (B2B)

To become a circular city region we need to move away from linear business models (make – use – dispose) and embrace circular business models such as:

1. Circular supplies – replacing scarce resources with fully renewable, recyclable or biodegradable resources
2. Resource recovery – uses technological innovations and capabilities to recover and reuse outputs that eliminate material leakage and maximises economic value
3. Product life extension - helps companies extend the lifecycle of their products and assets to ensure they remain economically useful
4. Sharing platforms – is centred on the sharing of products and assets that have a low ownership or use rate
5. Product as a service – customers use products through a lease or pay-for-use arrangement versus the conventional buy-to-own approach

By creating a B2B platform we can bring organisations together to promote the economic and environmental benefits of circular economy models and stimulate new ways of working within the conurbation and create resilience within supply chains. In turn, the platform will also look to stimulate change within sustainable product design and resource efficiency through understanding the full lifecycle of

goods produced. The first B2B platform we are proposing to create is from the textile industry to explore the feasibility of creating a circular economy within the UK.

3.2.2 Policy Development and Innovation

1. Sustainable Procurement

To meet the ambitions of Greater Manchester it is recognised that we need to initiate and drive forward environmental improvements and economic gains. To achieve this, we need to change how GM currently procure works, services and goods and move to a full life cycle approach to ensure that we reduce as much as possible the negative impacts on the environment. By taking an end-of-life cycle approach to future procurements it will not only enable the consideration of environmental impacts of processes within our direct control but also direct attention can be given to the raw materials used, supply chains, product use and finally the effects of disposal and possibilities for re-use or recycling. It will also be beneficial to:

- Gather baseline environmental impact information;
- Stimulate sustainable product design;
- Provide greater understanding of supply chains and where best to influence the chain; and
- Develop resource strategies and optimise waste management.

Therefore, to maximise the impact of change, we plan to initially focus on embedding circular economy procurement principles and decarbonisation within public sector procurement and commissioning strategies.

To support embedding sustainable procurement within the public sector it is also recognised that decision making processes need to change so that an assessment is undertaken as to whether the decisions we made have a positive or negative impact on the environment. To achieve this step change educating decision makers, through carbon awareness programmes and decision-making processes, will be essential.

2. Resource/Consumption Mapping

To fully understand the raw materials being consumed within the city region we need to engage on a sector-by-sector basis, to build up a true picture. With commercial consumption and waste data not being publicly available, we will start with public sector bodies and then explore how we can build data available through initiatives such as race to zero, SCAP (Sustainable Clothing Action Plan) and Courtauld commitments and then expand further through our B2B platforms.

3. Innovation

Innovation is also key to creating a circular economy, studies and research will be critical to tackling concern waste streams such as plastics, construction

materials and textiles, to ensure those that those materials can either be reused or recycled, with sustainable end markets.

Plastics

Whilst there is a sustainable solution for plastic bottles, the same cannot be said for plastic tubs, pots and trays. Currently 9 of the 10 Districts within the city region do not collect these materials as there are very limited sustainable end markets for this commodity. With the mandatory collection of these materials being potentially introduced in 2023, innovation is critical to developing sustainable solutions and promoting circular economy rather than sending these materials to energy for waste facilities. Work has already commenced with industry and academia to look for sustainable solutions that can turn these low-grade products into a valued resource.

Textiles

GMCA's waste compositional analysis undertaken in 2018/19 shows that, on average, 5% of the residual bin within GMCA household kerbside collected waste is textiles and this is replicated at our HWRC's, meaning that we are collecting over 21,000 tonnes (excludes Wigan). Of that collected, over 83% of the weight of items in this category were classified as linen, clothing and shoes, items that technically could be reused or recycled. Additionally, there are approximately 2,000 tonnes collected that is sent to a specialist processor for reuse/recycling which is generally sent overseas.

With most of this commodity currently being exported overseas we need to provide resilience within the UK should those end markets no longer be available. We plan to work with government, WRAP, academia and industry to explore the feasibility of creating a circular economy for textiles within the UK. This will include reviewing how sustainable production, resource efficiency, ecolabelling and technology can come together to provide greater sustainable resilience to reduce emissions within this sector.

Recommendations

1. To develop of a roadmap to Circular Economy (CE) including cross industry resource efficiency through design and production, commercial trading of materials, energy, sharing assets, logistics and expertise, to reduce the volume of raw materials used and eliminate waste.
2. To work with stakeholders to establish a collaborative forum that covers a range of Circular Economy (CE) aspects with leadership and delivery of key areas such as legislation and business to business (B2B).
3. GMCA to develop a Sustainable Procurement Strategy promoting circular economy procurement principles, the social value framework and commissioning strategies whilst supporting policy development and decision-making toolkits.

4. To undertake resource and consumption mapping to enable a sector approach to becoming a circular city region.
5. To continue to work with industry, academia, and other stakeholders to drive innovation to reduce raw material consumption, value resources and stimulate sustainable end markets.

4. Managing our waste as sustainably as possible

4.1 Where we are now and where Greater Manchester needs to get to?

Turning all the waste produced into valuable resources is critical to Greater Manchester becoming a circular city region, so we need to manage our waste as sustainably as possible. This means that we need to reduce the amount of waste produced (through prevention and reuse), recycle as much as possible whilst increasing the quality/value of materials so raw materials used is minimised. To continue to make progress, this priority is structured like priority 1 and will focus on the same 3 main elements:

1. Business Waste
2. Policy Development and Innovation
3. Household Waste

The challenges for managing our waste sustainably will focus on the following priorities:

1. Business Waste - We need to fully understand municipal waste within the city region, meaning that we need not only to understand household waste, we need to understand business municipal waste data and behaviours to reduce the level of waste arisings and increase recycling.

2. Policy Development and Innovation

- England's Resource and Waste Strategy

With the new Environment Act recently passed, we need to understand the implications of the Act, and make informed decisions, based on environment and economic impacts of new service provisions and waste management requirements, which will shape the next Greater Manchester Waste Strategy.

- Policy Development

To make waste management effective we need to ensure that the correct infrastructure is in place to make reducing, reusing and recycling as easy as we possibly can.

- Innovation

We need to maximise recycling by using innovation to create sustainable solutions and end markets to reduce the amount of raw materials required in product design.

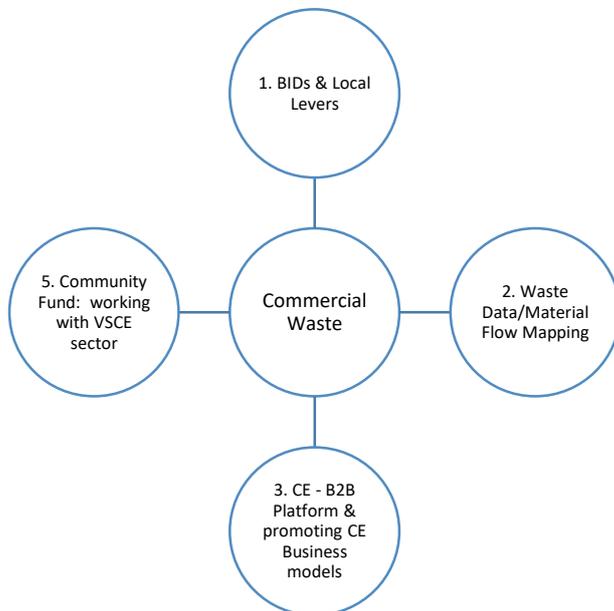
3. Household Waste – to meet our ambition to become a carbon neutral city region we need to reduce waste arisings and maximise recycling, both in terms of quantity and quality. Waste generated by households and how that is processed

is important to both moving to a more sustainable lifestyle and becoming a circular economy city region.

4.1.1 Reducing Business Waste through Prevention, Reuse and Recycling

With our aspirations to become a circular city and England's Resources and Waste Strategy targets, now within the Environment Act, focusing on municipal waste and not just household waste, it is important that we encourage businesses to reduce, reuse and recycle as much as they possibly can.

As highlighted in Priority 1, data at a Greater Manchester level is very limited and whilst Defra (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) are currently consulting on the introduction of mandatory digital waste tracking, this potentially will not go live until 2024. Therefore, we need to work with sectors to fully understand the resources they are consuming and the waste they are producing and how they are disposing of that waste.



1. Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) and Local Levers – we plan to explore with GM BIDs how additional tax could be used to provide leverage in establishing competitive waste contracts and upcycling schemes to establish a working circular economy within the conurbation. Using local levers, such as GM's Social Value Framework within procurement to drive change to reduce waste and recyclability of products procured. We also plan to investigate the feasibility of a material swap shop/surplus supply platform to reduce waste of materials.
2. Waste Data/Material Flow mapping – with no digital waste tracking available prior to 2024, we need to understand consumption and waste within the commercial sector to reduce waste, explore circular economy possibilities and ensure that waste is managed as sustainably as possible within the conurbation.
3. Business to Business (B2B) Platform – to stimulate change and move businesses away from linear business models to more circular businesses we plan, in partnership with Manchester Metropolitan University (MMU), to develop a B2B

platform to bring sectors together, to identify opportunities and strengthen resilience and circularity within their supply chains.

4. Community Fund – Using the Community Fund within the Waste Management Contract with Suez, we can support the Voluntary Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) sector to stimulate and deliver in local communities.

4.1.2 Policy Development and Innovation

1. Explore the potential impact of England's Resources and Waste Strategy

England's Resources and Waste Strategy sets out five strategic ambitions, which align broadly with the Combined Authority's:

- a. To work towards all plastic packaging placed on the market being recyclable, reusable or composable by 2025;
- b. To work towards eliminating food waste to landfill by 2030;
- c. To eliminate avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25-year Environment Plan;
- d. To double resource productivity by 2050; and
- e. To eliminate avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050.

In addition, there are specific targets regarding:

- a. Introduction of a deposit return scheme by 2023;
- b. Legislation for mandatory separate food waste collections by 2023;
- c. 75% recycling rate of packaging by 2030;
- d. 65% recycling rate for municipal solid waste by 2035; and
- e. Municipal waste to landfill 10% or less by 2035.

With the Environment Act now being passed and several consultations being published, the delivery of England's Resource and Waste Strategy is starting to become clearer but still not certain. Government, so far, have indicated direction of travel of each of the following areas:

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

The UK's EPR currently covers four waste streams: packaging, end of life vehicles (ELV), batteries and accumulators and waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). Packaging EPR regulations have been consulted upon, which look to substantially change existing regulations, placing the full net costs of managing their products at the end of life, to encourage design of products to be more reusable and recyclable. The use of EPR will also be explored within the textile industry.

Plastic Packaging Tax

To encourage manufacturers to produce more sustainable packaging and create greater demand for recycled material, from April 2022, a £200 per tonne tax was introduced to all manufacturers who produce more than 10,000 tonnes of plastic packaging with less than 30% recycled content. With this now in place, industry has

already made steps to move away from plastic packaging on recyclable alternatives such as paper, card and tetra-pack packaging.

Recovering resources and managing waste

The Strategy confirms government's commitment to adopt EU's Circular Economy targets for recycling and landfill diversion for municipal waste; 65% recycling and no more than 10% to landfill by 2035. To achieve these targets, several consultations have taken place on:

- a. Consistent collection regimes with a core set of mandatory materials to be collected, including weekly food waste collections;
- b. Introduction of a deposit return scheme;
- c. Mandatory recycling for businesses and greater reporting and data collection; and
- d. Introduction of mandatory digital waste tracking.

Whilst England's Resources and Waste Strategy and Environment Act are welcomed by the Combined Authority the requirements and potential financial burden of implementing some of the ambitions of the strategy could be costly. To ensure that the true costs to Greater Manchester are known, several cost and environmental assessments will be undertaken. The first to be undertaken is the potential impact of implementing separate weekly food and garden waste collection services, as currently food and garden waste is collected together throughout Greater Manchester along with scenario waste modelling of potential collection and disposal services.

The outcome of these consultations and how they are set out in legislation will enable Greater Manchester's Household Waste Strategy to be produced in the near future.

2. Policy Development

- Greater Manchester's Waste Strategy – Upon certainty of the requirements of the Environment Act, secondary legislation and statutory guidance, GMCA will commence consultation and produce Greater Manchester's Waste Strategy. The Strategy will set out the GMCA's ambitions to reduce the carbon footprint of its waste management services.
- Planning – with population set to rise in Greater Manchester by 13%, new housing will be required. We will work with local authorities to ensure that appropriate recycling facilities are stipulated to meet the future requirements as set out in the Greater Manchester's Waste Strategy.

3. Encourage and embrace innovation, exploring new ways of solving existing challenges

To meet the ambitions of this plan and England's Resources and Waste Strategy, innovation will be required to ensure that the waste hierarchy is at the forefront of our waste management services. Innovation within waste management is also key to delivering the ambitions of the SCP Plan; if we are asking businesses and

households to recycle as much as possible, we need to work with the waste management sector, academia and producers to ensure we have sustainable end markets, thus reducing the level of raw materials required.

To coordinate with the priorities set out within Priority 1: Moving to a Circular Economy, we will work with stakeholders, through a sector approach, focusing on plastic and textile waste streams.

4.1.3 Consumer/Households: Reducing Household Waste Generation through Prevention, Reuse and Recycling

The Combined Authority is England’s largest Waste Disposal Authority dealing with around 1.1 million tonnes of waste produced each year from over 1.2m households and resident population of over 2.8 million (GMCA 2022). This waste comes from Council’s kerbside collection services and 20 Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). We handle around 4% of England’s waste. Wigan Council whilst part of the Combined Authority is a unitary council and deals with the collection and disposal of its own municipal household waste and is responsible for its own infrastructure.

To process Greater Manchester’s municipal household waste, there are the following facilities to deliver a consistent approach to collection and disposal of waste through the 4-bin waste system (figure 12) set out below:

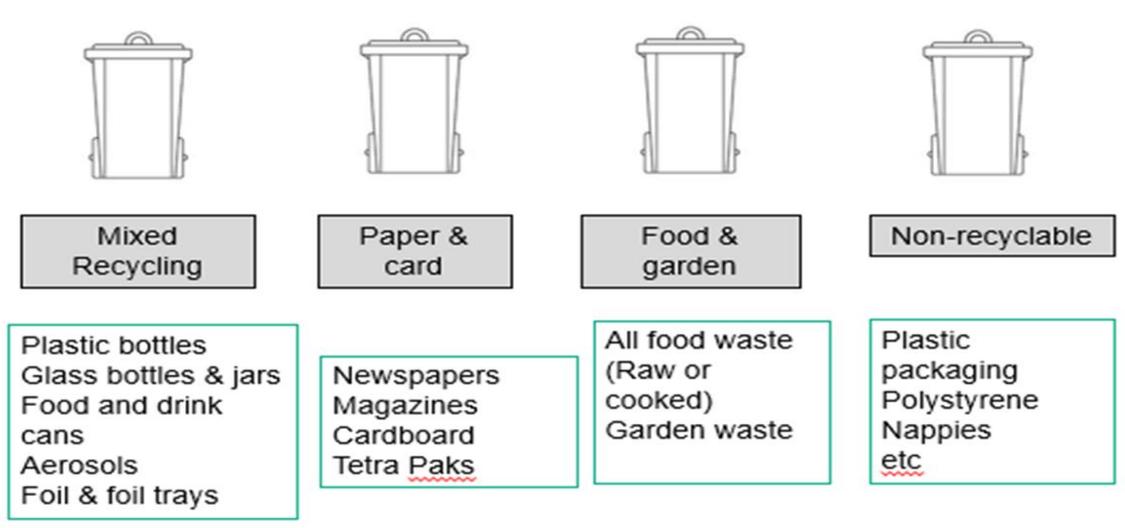


Figure 12: Four Bin system in Greater Manchester
Source: GMCA, Waste Strategy

The implementation of this system has seen recycling increase from 27.45% in 2008/09 to 48% in 2020/21 and enabled the introduction of new collections such as reducing residual waste capacity. This increased recycling by actively promoting the waste hierarchy (see below), meaning that we will do everything possible to divert waste from landfill.

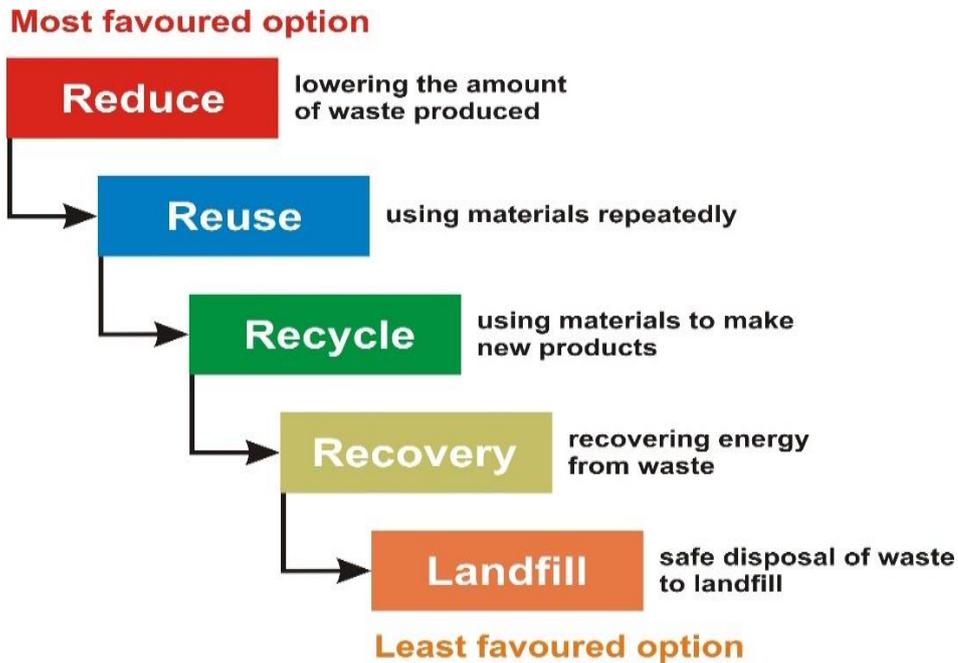


Figure 13: The Waste Hierarchy
Source: WRAP

The Combined Authority is committed to delivering a high quality, environmentally sustainable, cost-effective service that manages residents' household waste. To achieve this, it is extremely important that residents continue to reduce waste generated (reuse and waste prevention) and recycle accurately at the kerbside. Figure 14 below shows that GMCA (excluding Wigan) whilst there has been good progress over the last five years in diverting waste from landfill (80% to 99%), recycling has remained static since 2016/17 to 2020/21 at 47- 48%. Figures 14 and 15 show performance for GMCA and Wigan over the last 22 months.

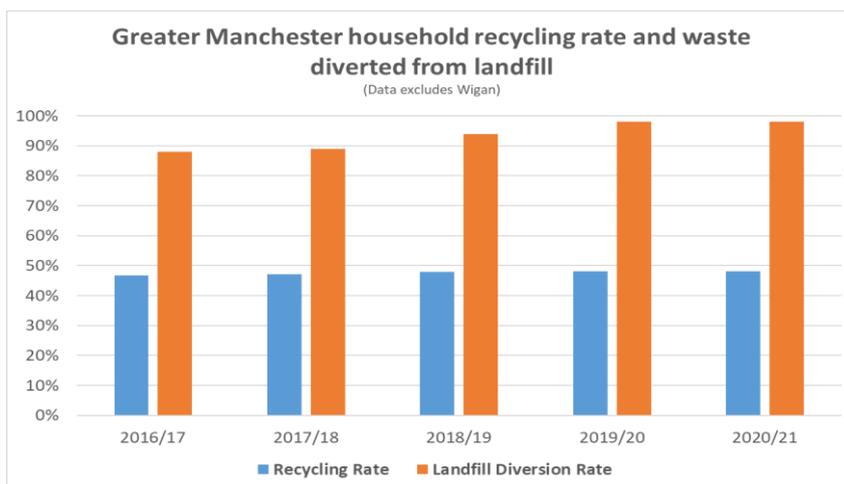


Figure 14: GMCA Recycling rates and waste diverted from landfill 2016/17-2020/21
Source: Waste Data Flow

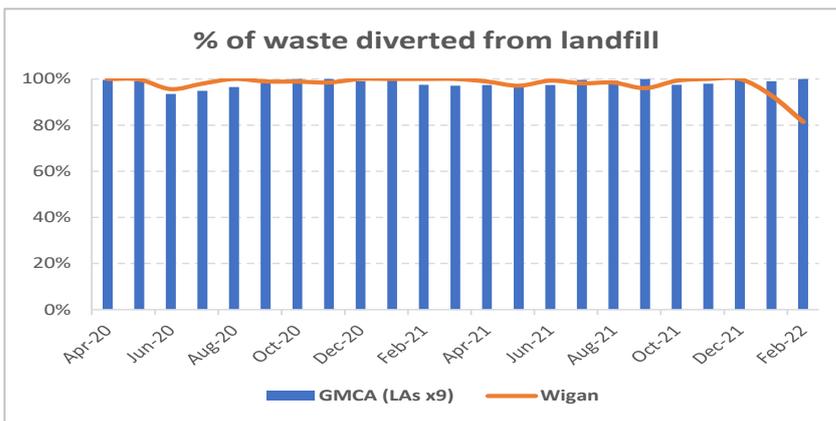


Figure 15: GMCA and Wigan waste diverted from landfill April 2020 February 2022
Source: Waste Data Flow

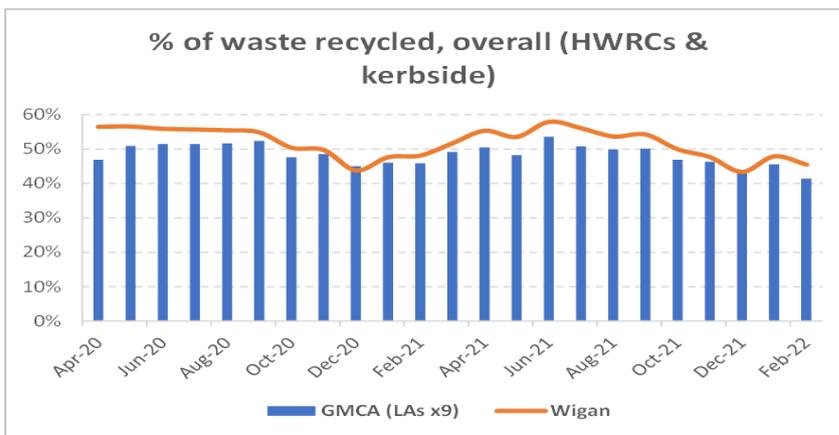


Figure 16: GMCA and Wigan Recycling rates April 2020 - February 2022
Source: Waste Data Flow

GMCA’s waste composition analysis (2018) demonstrated that over 40% of the residual waste stream contains recyclable materials, meaning that there is still a tremendous amount of work needed to drive as many recyclables as possible out of that waste stream.

Research undertaken by WRAP explains that recycling has generally become the ‘social norm’ since their initial research in 2008. This means that the emphasis has switched from ‘recycle more things more often’ to a new paradigm centred on ‘effective recycling for quality recycle’ as removing contamination within recycling waste streams will increase the reuse/recyclability of the materials collected.

Good communication is therefore vital to ensuring that residents know what they are doing and making sure they understand what those barriers are.

Recommendations

1. To maximise the reduction of waste and reduction of emissions through policy development initiatives.

2. The GMCA to work with local collection authorities to evaluate and assess the environmental and financial implications of implementing the requirements of the new Environmental Act, secondary legislation and statutory guidelines.
3. Partners across Greater Manchester should collaborate and carry out further research, pilots to drive innovation and explore new ways of working to solve existing challenges.
4. To identify opportunities to develop of GM wide recycling collection and disposal solution for businesses within Greater Manchester.
5. GMCA, local authorities, businesses and waste industry continue to work minimising waste and improving the quality and quantity of municipal waste recycled.

5. Reduce Avoidable Food Waste

5.1 Where does Greater Manchester need to get to?

To reduce emissions, we need to reduce the overall amount of food waste generated, whilst ensuring we maximise redistribution to ensure that those who are living in food poverty can access such services. We also need to increase home growing and composting and stimulate local markets. To do this we need a full system approach.

Within this priority, we aim to focus on 3 key areas:

1. Policy Development and Innovation – we need to ensure that citizens of Greater Manchester have access to affordable, locally sourced food.
2. Developing a Sustainable Food System – to ensure that we reduce food waste in the system we will look to work with Good Food GM, to create a Good Food Vision and develop a sustainable food system for Greater Manchester.
3. Customers/Households – with over 70% of food waste still being created by households we need to reduce the amount of food being wasted.

5.2 Where is Greater Manchester now and what Action is needed over the next 5 years?

5.2.1 Policy Development and Innovation

1. Sustainable Food Procurement – through reviewing and adapting public sector procurement we will reduce emissions relating to food and consider how social value in public sector procurement can promote the Good Food Vision for GM.
2. Reduction of Food Waste through Redistribution – With the current ‘cost of living’ crisis facing the country, it is of the utmost importance that no food is wasted within the food system. We will explore whether developing a redistribution logistical tool can maximise the use of surplus food in the system to reduce avoidable food waste and GHG emissions.
3. Food labelling – To enable citizens to make informed choices on the food they purchase we need to make it as easy as possible to move to a sustainable lifestyle. One potential area, we will continue to discuss with Government is the addition of adding the carbon footprint, by a RAG (Red, Amber, Green) on food labelling.

5.2.2 Developing a Sustainable Food System

At the Green Summit in 2018, Good Food GM was launched to set a vision on what a sustainable food system would look like for Greater Manchester. Additionally, the Mayor of Greater Manchester signed the Milan Urban Food Pact committing to the voluntary

framework to take action in 6 key categories: Governance, sustainable diets and nutrition, social and economic equity, food production, food supply and distribution.

Based on that commitment, a Good Food GM Board has been established and through partnership working, a sustainable food vision has been finalised and was launched at the Green Summit 2021. The vision has been based on the following general principles, that food should be:

- Ecologically responsible
- Fair and accessible
- Local (where possible)
- Healthy
- No waste

To help disseminate the vision and create a ‘good food’ movement, a toolkit will be developed to sit alongside the vision to showcase the amount of work that is happening across Greater Manchester.

Alongside the toolkit, a number of working groups have been created to drive change in the food system. These range from tackling food poverty through the Greater Manchester Food Security Action Network (GMFSAN), to promoting sustainable diets and nutrition, resilience with local supply chains and eradicating food waste from the food system.

5.2.3 Reduce food waste within households

In the UK alone, an estimated 10 million tonnes of food and drink are wasted annually after the farm gate, with approximately £20 billion, of that 7.1 million tonnes (£15 billion) is waste from households. A GM wide (ex. Wigan) waste composition analysis was undertaken in 2018/19 which confirmed that food waste is currently the largest waste stream that remains within the residual bin, with over 28% (66.5kg/hh/yr). Additionally, of the 34% of food waste within the collected organics (food and garden) stream (58.9kg/hh/yr), a staggering 58% of that is avoidable food waste.⁷

	Kg/hh/yr
Avoidable food waste – unused fully packaged	0.6
Avoidable food waste – part used in packaging	1.7
Avoidable food waste – loose	31.8
Potentially avoidable food waste ⁸	4.4
Unavoidable food waste	20.5
Total Food Waste	59
% Avoidable food waste	57.9%

⁷ Avoidable food waste – food thrown away that was, at some point, prior to disposal, edible (eg slice of bread, apples, meat). This includes unused fully packaged food waste; part used food waste in packaging and loose food waste.

⁸ Potentially avoidable - food that some people eat and others do not (eg bread crusts), or that be eaten when a food is prepared in one way but not in another (eg potato and vegetable peelings)

% Potentially Avoidable	7.4%
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Figure 17: Food waste placed into the organic waste collected within GM, based on kg/hh/yr

Source: GM Waste Composition Analysis 2019

Based on capture rate data for GM, it is estimated that currently 125.4kg/hh/yr of recyclable food is disposed of at the kerbside of which 59kg/hh/yr is correctly recycled meaning that 66.5kg/hh/yr of potentially recyclable food is not being captured in the organic recycling stream.

The level of food waste within households needs to be reduced, firstly through waste minimisation initiatives and households understanding why so much food is being generated and then secondly, we need to promote getting food waste into the recycling waste stream.

WRAP's research explores the barriers specifically associated with food waste recycling. These include:

- a. Residents do not always understand what is done with food waste, why it is worth recycling it, and what types of food waste are wanted in the collection system. For example whilst plate scrapings and food preparation/offcuts are commonly understood to be food waste, there is a much greater barrier in the public recognising unopened (out of date) packaged or half eaten food products as food waste; and
- b. People also do not recognise non-edible items such as coffee grounds and eggshell as food waste.

As well as known knowledge barriers, misconceptions and attitudinal barriers have also been identified that deter participation in food waste collection services. These include

- a. Concerns about smells and hygiene, especially if caddies are stored near the food preparation area;
- b. Concerns about vermin, flies and cross-contamination of fresh food; and
- c. People finding the contents of the food waste caddy unpleasant.

To enable greater participation in food waste collection services, clear communications need to be designed to make it clear what can be recycled as well as myth busting residents' concerns relating to food hygiene.

Recommendations

1. To maximise the reduction of food waste and GHG emissions through policy development initiatives.

2. Partners across Greater Manchester should collaborate to create a delivery model to enable Greater Manchester to become a sustainable food city region.
3. Working with key partners a programme of Greater Manchester wide campaigns focusing on the co-benefits of reducing and then recycling food waste.

6. Empower residents to make more sustainable lifestyle choices

6.1 Where does Greater Manchester need to get to?

To enable the city region to become carbon neutral it is recognised that, as citizens of Greater Manchester, we all have a role to play to reduce our personal carbon footprint by making more sustainable lifestyle choices.

6.2 Where is Greater Manchester now and what Action is needed over the next 5 years?

6.2.1 Making more sustainable lifestyle choices

So what do we mean by sustainable lifestyles? Sustainability means meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs, so living more sustainably looks to reduce waste, reduce our carbon footprint and choose products that are environmentally and socially responsible. It is recognising that no one can do everything, but everyone can do something; small changes can make a difference.

Our households directly contributing to around 20% of environmental pressures, mainly from the fuel we consume in our vehicles and homes. In addition, 55%⁹ of total national consumption ends up in our households and private households' consumption, meaning that climate change is impacted by the food we eat, the things we buy and throw away, how we travel and how we heat and power our homes.

To enable the city region to become carbon neutral we need residents to make more sustainable lifestyles and make a conscious effort to reduce their own carbon footprint.

6.2.2 Showcasing the achievements within Greater Manchester and how citizens and businesses can become involved in the City Region tackling Climate Change and becoming Carbon Neutral

To showcase the progress Greater Manchester is making to become carbon neutral it is recommended that the new website continues to be developed to provide information on how to become more sustainable as well as demonstrate the vast amount of work which is happening within the city region. Alongside the website, a communications plan will be developed to promote the benefits of joining Greater Manchester in its ambition to become carbon neutral by 2038.

6.2.3 To embed a programme of Public Sector Climate change awareness initiatives, promoting sustainable working and lifestyles within day to day lives

As an organisation, and as demonstrated within the new Greater Manchester Strategy, our environment touches everybody's day to day lives, both in and out of work.

⁹ [Environmental pressures from European consumption and production — European Environment Agency \(europa.eu\)](https://www.euro.who.int/en/about-us/partners/european-environment-agency)

To ensure we are raising awareness on the impact of the decisions we make, GMCA plans to embed, starting with compulsory climate change awareness training, a suite of initiatives which enable colleagues to make informed decisions to enable the conurbation to actively move to more sustainable working practices and lifestyles. By creating these initiatives initially for GMCA, the next stage would then be to roll the programme out to other local authorities.

- 6.2.4 To work with communities to develop and promote SCP initiatives which also improve social, environmental and economic well-being

It is recognised within the 5-year Environment Plan that the Combined Authority and public sector bodies cannot combat climate change alone, we need everyone to play their part too. Engagement with local communities plays an important role to help create change. By identifying funding sources and working with our stakeholders, we aim to engage with local communities on local initiatives to improve our environment, whilst delivering social and economic well-being.

Recommendations

1. GMCA continue to develop the Green Cities website to demonstrate and showcase the progress the city region is making in becoming carbon neutral by 2038. The website will be supported by a Communications Plan developed with stakeholders to promote the benefits of moving to a sustainable lifestyle.
2. GMCA to create an internal climate change impact awareness training, which potentially could be rolled out to other public sector bodies.
3. To identify funding streams with partners to work with communities to develop and promote SCP initiatives which also improve social, environmental and economic well-being.

7. Bringing it together

7.1 Where does Greater Manchester need to get to?

7.1.1 Mission-oriented approach

The 5-year Environment Plan for Greater Manchester sets out the scale of the challenge in achieving the CO2 emissions reductions required to meet its international climate change obligations, of which Sustainable Consumption and Production will be an integral part.

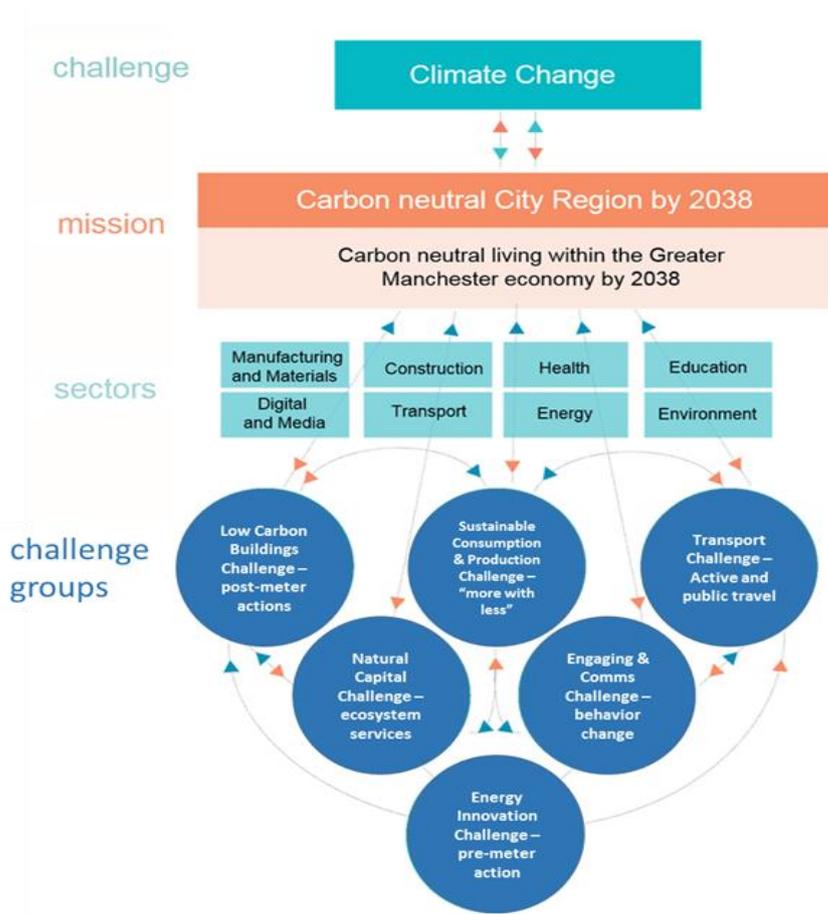


Figure 18: The Mission Oriented Approach

Source: UCL: Greater Manchester's Mission Based Approach to Climate Change

To deliver its environmental vision and aims the plan sets out and to close the gap between what is needed and where Greater Manchester is now. The mission-oriented approach will work with all stakeholders, taking new and different approaches in the following areas:

- Supporting innovation
- Finance and funding
- Building partnerships between the public, private and voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations
- Showing leadership

- Engaging and educating residents, communities and businesses
- Upskilling its workforce

In this report, these themes are key to tackling the challenges associated with sustainable consumption and production and have been covered in various sections and recommendations.

7.2 Where is Greater Manchester now and what action is needed?

7.2.1 The roles of different organisations within Greater Manchester

No single organisation in Greater Manchester can tackle the priorities and implement the recommendations in this report alone. Doing so requires joint working across different types of organisations and sectors, which should build upon the strength of existing partnerships in Greater Manchester. These have been developed strategically, for example in the lead up to all the Green Summits and in the development of the 5-year Environment Plan and enables each sector to bring different abilities and expertise – these are set out below:

- GMCA and Local Authorities – providing the right policy framework, including setting ambition and direction, providing evidence to inform action and implementing policy where levers are held locally (e.g. local levers such as taxation, planning policy); convening key stakeholders and engaging more widely across Greater Manchester.
- Wider public sector – leading by example in areas where organisations (health, national government etc) have direct operation and financial control (e.g. assets, procurement).
- Community, voluntary and campaign sector groups – building greater public understanding and awareness of SCP there is the potential to participate in more community-based social marketing activity.
- Businesses – carrying out innovative research and development, developing new supply chains and business diversification as well as raising awareness.

7.2.2 Building on existing partnerships to work together in new ways

GMCA and key partners need to build on this foundation and move to focus on delivery against the priorities set out in the 5-year Environment Plan and within this SCP Plan. This should be done in a way that reflects the ambition for a mission-oriented approach and links to other Greater Manchester strategies.

Since the launch of the 5-year Environment Plan and its mission-oriented approach, several Challenge Groups have been established to help the delivery of the Plan. It is recommended that the SCP (Aims 1 and 2) and Communications & Behavioural Change (Aims 3 and 4) Challenge Groups should continue to be responsible for driving progress towards the ambitions set out in the SCP Plan and the 5-year Environment Plan.

It is also recommended that the Challenge Groups and Task and Finish Groups beneath it continue to be:

- Action-focussed – focussed on implementation and delivery, driving forward the recommendations in this report rather than focussing on or discussing issues or barriers.
- Agile – should not necessarily be long-standing and should be able to change their remit and focus to ensure the most significant issues are prioritised given limited resources.
- Cross-sectoral – approaching issues in a way that allows for them to be tackled bottom up most effectively rather than on traditional top-down sectoral lines.

7.3 Next steps

- Working across organisations in the way set out above offers the potential for stakeholders to come together in new ways to deliver on the ambitions set out in this Plan and the 5-year Environment Plan for Greater Manchester. Both the challenge groups have been established along with various task and finish groups to drive action in this area forward.
- Following publication of this Plan, an annual implementation plan will be developed and agreed with the Challenge Group to assign ownership and outline steps to delivery for each of the individual recommendations as set out in the SCP Plan above.

Recommendations

1. To continue to work together with local authorities, partners and stakeholders to effectively implement the SCP Plan as part of the 5 Year Environment Plan's mission-oriented approach to tackling Greater Manchester's environmental challenges.

Waste and Recycling Committee

Date: 13 July 2022
Subject: GMCA Waste and Resources Budget Outturn 2021/22 – Part A
Report of: Steve Wilson, Treasurer

Purpose Of Report

This report sets out the revenue and capital outturn for 2021/22 for the Waste and Resources Service.

Recommendations:

Members of the Committee are recommended to:

1. Note and comment on the details in the report.

Contact Officers

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BOLTON
BURY

MANCHESTER
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE
SALFORD

STOCKPORT
TAMESIDE

TRAFFORD
WIGAN

Equalities Impact, Carbon and Sustainability Assessment:

There are no equalities impacts arising from this report. A fundamental principle of the WRMS and HWRCMS contracts is the sustainable management of waste in order to reduce carbon emissions from landfill disposal. The carbon impacts of the contracts are monitored and provided annually by the contractor.

Risk Management

Under Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003, the Authority's Chief Financial Officer (the Treasurer) is required to report on the robustness of the estimates made for the purposes of the budget and levy calculations and the adequacy of the proposed reserves. This information enables a longer term view of the overall financial position to be taken.

In accordance with these requirements a review has been undertaken of the risks that the GMCA may face from Waste & Resources activities which would require the allocation of resources over and above those already included in the MTFP budgets. That review broadly supports the proposed Revenue and Balances Strategy.

Legal Considerations

Please refer to Risk Management section above.

Financial Consequences – Revenue

This report sets out the revenue outturn for waste disposal in 2021/22.

Financial Consequences – Capital

This report sets out the capital outturn for waste disposal in 2021/22.

Number of attachments to the report: None

Comments/recommendations from Overview & Scrutiny Committee

N/A

Background Papers

Tracking/ Process

Does this report relate to a major strategic decision, as set out in the GMCA Constitution

No

Exemption from call in

Are there any aspects in this report which means it should be considered to be exempt from call in by the relevant Scrutiny Committee on the grounds of urgency?

1. Introduction/Background

The levy for the Waste and Resources service was set on 12 February 2021 for a total of £162,402k represented by expenditure of £162,672k and a use of reserves of £270k.

2. Revenue Outturn 2021/22

The revenue outturn for 2021/22 is shown below:

	Budget	Actual	Variance
	2021/22	2021/22	2021/22
	£000	£000	£000
Operational Costs	105,023	74,661	(30,362)
Operational Financing	48,830	47,447	(1,383)
Office Costs	6,190	4,533	(1,657)
Non-Operational Financing	2,629	1,005	(1,624)
Total Budget	162,672	127,646	(35,026)
Levy Adjustment 2020/21	-	262	262
Levy Adjustment 2021/22	-	(10)	(10)
(From)/ To Reserves	(270)	34,504	34,774
Levy	162,402	162,402	-

2.1 Key Differences between the Budget and Outturn Figure

The budget was set using forecast levels of District delivered waste amounting to 861,000 tonnes of waste. The volumes of waste delivered by Districts was the same but with variances in the types of waste delivered. Lower amounts than forecast were received in biowaste, street sweepings and trade, and higher than forecast in residual, commingled and paper/card waste streams.

1. The main operational variances are:

	Variance
	£000
Residual Value Contract	(16,113)
Waste and Resources Management Services (WRMS) Contract	(10,162)
Household Waste Recycling Centre Management Services (HWRCMS) Contract	(923)
Biowaste Offtake Agreements	(1,462)
Other contract costs	(1,702)
	<u>(30,362)</u>

2. The main variances on Operational costs are:

- a) Residual Value Contract – increased share of third party income;

- b) WRMS Contract – increases in the cost of residual waste treated due to increases in residual waste tonnage offset by increased recyclate revenue rebate due to increased price obtained and slightly higher tonnages of commingled and paper/card;
 - c) HWRCMS Contract – lower than budgeted landfill costs; and
 - d) Other contract costs – largely a result of an underspend on lifecycle costs with the underspend being moved to the Lifecycle Reserve to be spent in future years.
3. The main operational financing savings have been derived from lower than anticipated interest costs with rates lower than forecast and some savings on Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) costs due to capital projects being completed later than anticipated.
 4. The office cost variance is mainly due to underspends on consultancy fees due to delays by Defra in publishing the next elements of the Resources and Waste Strategy (RaWS). The underspend has been moved into a reserve for the anticipated spend on providing a response to the RaWS.
 5. The provisional levy adjustment has been included within the outturn for 2021/22 with a forecast for the month of March 2022 which reflects the changes in tonnages being delivered by Districts. The sum will be effected during 2022/23 with an adjustment to reflect the actual position for March 2022. The breakdown per District is detailed below:

	Levy Adjustment £000
Bolton	146
Bury	(243)
Manchester	732
Oldham	39
Rochdale	(192)
Salford	(222)
Stockport	88
Tameside	(168)
Trafford	(170)
	10

6. At the GMCA meeting of 11 February 2022 it was noted that there is an intention to return £10,000k of reserves as a minimum. This will be a transaction in 2022/23.

3. Capital Outturn 2021/22

The capital outturn is shown below:

	Budget	Outturn
	2021/22	2021/22
	£m	£m
Operational Assets	21.300	15.516
Non-Operational Assets	1.750	0.038
Total	<u>23.050</u>	<u>15.554</u>

3.1 Operation Assets Slippage

The slippage on the operational assets is attributable to reprofiling of spend in relation to works at Raikes Lane Energy from Waste facility (EfW), Bolton and Longley Lane Materials Recovery Facility (MRF), Sharston and mobile plant and equipment. These three schemes will roll forward into 2022/23.

3.2 Non-Operational Assets Slippage

The slippage on the non-operational assets is attributable to delays to drainage repairs in the northern section of the Bredbury former landfill site. This project will roll forward into 2022/23.

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

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