

**GREATER MANCHESTER WASTE & RECYCLING COMMITTEE**

**DATE:** Thursday, 13th July, 2023

**TIME:** 10.00 am

**VENUE:** GMCA, Broadhurst House, 56 Oxford Street,  
Manchester, M1 6EU

**AGENDA**

**ANNUAL BUSINESS**

**1. APOLOGIES**

**2. APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR**

To nominate a Chair for the GM Waste and Re-cycling Committee for the forthcoming municipal year for recommendation to the GM Combined Authority.

<b>BOLTON</b>	<b>MANCHESTER</b>	<b>ROCHDALE</b>	<b>STOCKPORT</b>	<b>TRAFFORD</b>
<b>BURY</b>	<b>OLDHAM</b>	<b>SALFORD</b>	<b>TAMESIDE</b>	<b>WIGAN</b>

Please note that this meeting will be livestreamed via [www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk](http://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.

**3. MEMBERSHIP OF THE GM WASTE & RECYCLING COMMITTEE FOR 2023/4**

To note the membership of the Committee for 2023/24:

<b>District</b>	<b>Member</b>
<b>Bolton</b>	Richard Silvester (Lab)
<b>Bolton</b>	David Chadwick (Lab)
<b>Bury</b>	Alan Quinn (Lab)
<b>Manchester</b>	Shaukat Ali (Lab)
<b>Manchester</b>	Lee-Ann Igbon (Lab)
<b>Oldham</b>	Josh Charters (Lab)
<b>Oldham</b>	Pam Byrne (Con)
<b>Rochdale</b>	Susan Emmott (Lab)
<b>Rochdale</b>	Peter Rush (Lab)
<b>Salford</b>	David Lancaster (Lab)
<b>Salford</b>	Arnold Saunders (Con)
<b>Stockport</b>	Mark Roberts (Lib Dem)
<b>Stockport</b>	Dena Ryness (Lab)
<b>Tameside</b>	Denise Ward (Lab)
<b>Trafford</b>	Stephen Adshead (Lab)

**4. APPOINTMENT TO THE GM GREEN CITY REGION PARTNERSHIP**

To appoint a member of the GM Waste & Recycling Committee Member to be appointed on to the Greater Manchester Green City Region Partnership for 2023/24.

**5. MEMBERS CODE OF CONDUCT 1 - 30**

Report of Gillian Duckworth, GMCA Solicitor & Monitoring Officer attached.

**6. TERMS OF REFERENCE 31 - 32**

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

**7. COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2023-24 33 - 36**

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

**8. PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS**

To note the following programme of meetings for the Committee for 2023/4:

Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> October 10am-12noon

Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> January 10am-12noon

Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> March 10am-12noon

## **ORDINARY BUSINESS**

- 9. CHAIRS ANNOUNCEMENTS AND URGENT BUSINESS**
- 10. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST** 37 - 40  
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 48 hours in advance of the meeting.
- 11. MINUTES OF THE GM WASTE & RECYCLING COMMITTEE HELD ON 15 MARCH 2023** 41 - 50  
To consider the approval of the minutes of the meeting held on 15 March 2023, attached.
- 12. CONTRACTS UPDATE** 51 - 62  
Report of Justin Lomax, Head of Contract Services, GMCA Waste and Resources Team attached.
- 13. COMMUNICATIONS & BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE PLAN UPDATE** 63 - 82  
Report and presentation of Michelle Whitfield, Head of Communications & Behavioural Change, GMCA Waste and Resources Team attached.
- 14. SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION UPDATE** 83 - 126  
Report of Sarah Mellor, Head of Sustainable Consumption and Production, GMCA Environment Team attached.

- 15. GMCA WASTE AND RESOURCES BUDGET OUTTURN 2022/23** 127 - 132  
Report of Steve Wilson, GMCA Treasurer attached.
- 16. CAPITAL PROGRAMME AND ASSET MANAGEMENT UPDATE** 133 - 146  
Report and presentation of Michael Kelly, Head of Engineering and Asset Management, GMCA Waste and Resources Team attached.
- 17. NATIONAL RESOURCES AND WASTE STRATEGY** 147 - 154  
Report of Paul Morgan, Head of Commercial Services, GMCA Waste and Resources Team attached.
- 18. REVIEW OF THE HOUSEHOLD WASTE RECYCLING CENTRE ACCESS POLICY AND VAN PERMIT SYSTEM** 155 - 180  
Report of Paul Morgan, Head of Commercial Services, GMCA Waste and Resources Team attached.
- 19. 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

### 20. **CONTRACTS UPDATE**

181 - 188

Report of Justin Lomax, Head of Contract Services, & Paul Morgan, Head of Commercial Services, GMCA Waste and Resources Team attached.

For copies of papers and further information on this meeting please refer to the website

[www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk](http://www.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk). Alternatively, contact the following

Governance & Scrutiny Officer: Kerry Bond, Senior Governance & Scrutiny Officer

✉ [kerry.bond@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk](mailto:kerry.bond@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk)

This agenda was issued on Wednesday, 5 July 2023  
on behalf of Julie Connor, Secretary to the Greater Manchester Combined Authority,  
Churchgate House, 56 Oxford Street, Manchester M1 6EU

## **GM WASTE & RECYCLING COMMITTEE**

Date: 13 July 2023

Subject: Code of Conduct and Register of Interests

Report of: Gillian Duckworth, GMCA Solicitor & Monitoring Officer

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### **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.

<b>TRACKING/PROCESS</b>	
Does this report relate to a major strategic decision, as set out in the GMCA Constitution?	Yes/ No
<b>EXEMPTION FROM CALL IN</b>	
Are there any aspects in this report which means it should be considered to be exempt from call in by the relevant	No



Scrutiny Committee on the grounds of urgency?	
GM Transport Committee	N/A
Overview & Scrutiny Committee	N/A

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## **Members Code of Conduct**

## **Members Model Code of Conduct**

### **Definitions**

General principles of member conduct

Application of the Code of Conduct

Standards of member conduct

General Conduct

1. Respect
2. Bullying, harassment and discrimination
3. Impartiality of officers of the GMCA
4. Confidentiality and access to information
5. Disrepute
6. Use of position
7. Use of GMCA resources and facilities
8. Complying with the Code of Conduct Protecting your reputation and the reputation of the GMCA
9. Interests
10. Gifts and Hospitality

Appendix A – The Seven Principles of Public Life

Appendix B - Registering Interests

- Non-participation in case of disclosable pecuniary interest
- Disclosure of Other Registerable Interests
- Disclosure of Non-Registerable Interests
- Table 1 – Disclosable Pecuniary Interests
- Table 2 – Other Registrable Interests

## **Member Model Code of Conduct**

### **Definitions**

For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, a “member” means a member including the directly elected Mayor and substitute members, a co-opted member of the GMCA including councillors from Greater Manchester’s districts appointed to roles in which they act on behalf of the GMCA. A “co-opted member” is defined in the Localism Act 2011 Section 27(4) as “a person who is not a member of the authority but who

- a) is a member of any committee or sub-committee of the authority, or;
- b) is a member of, and represents the authority on, any joint committee or joint sub-committee of the authority

For the purposes of this Code of Conduct, “local authority” includes county councils, district councils, London borough councils, parish councils, town councils, fire and rescue authorities, police authorities, joint authorities, economic prosperity boards, combined authorities and National Park authorities.

### **General principles of councillor conduct**

Everyone in public office at all levels; all who serve the public or deliver public services, including ministers, civil servants, councillors and local authority officers; should uphold the Seven Principles of Public Life, also known as the Nolan Principles.

Building on these principles, the following general principles have been developed specifically for the role of councillor.

In accordance with the public trust placed in me, on all occasions:

- I act with integrity and honesty
- I act lawfully
- I treat all persons fairly and with respect; and
- I lead by example and act in a way that secures public confidence in the role of councillor.

In undertaking my role:

- I impartially exercise my responsibilities in the interests of the local community
- I do not improperly seek to confer an advantage, or disadvantage, on any person
- I avoid conflicts of interest
- I exercise reasonable care and diligence; and
- I ensure that public resources are used prudently in accordance with my local authority’s requirements and in the public interest.

## **Application of the Code of Conduct**

This Code of Conduct applies to you as soon as you sign your declaration of acceptance of the office of Mayor, or are appointed as a member and continues to apply to you until you cease to hold office/be a member of the GMCA.

This Code of Conduct applies to you when you are acting in your capacity as a member which may include when:

- you misuse your position as a member
- your actions would give the impression to a reasonable member of the public with knowledge of all the facts that you are acting as a member

The Code applies to all forms of communication and interaction, including:

- at face-to-face meetings
- at online or telephone meetings
- in written communication
- in verbal communication
- in non-verbal communication
- in electronic and social media communication, posts, statements and comments

You are also expected to uphold high standards of conduct and show leadership at all times when acting as a member.

Your Monitoring Officer has statutory responsibility for the implementation of the Code of Conduct, and you are encouraged to seek advice from your Monitoring Officer on any matters that may relate to the Code of Conduct.

## **Standards of Member Conduct**

This section sets out your obligations, which are the minimum standards of conduct required of you as a member. Should your conduct fall short of these standards, a complaint may be made against you, which may result in action being taken.

### **General Conduct**

The general conduct guidance follows below:

#### **1. Respect**

**As a member:**

**1.1 I treat other members and members of the public with respect.**

**1.2 I treat GMCA employees, employees and representatives of partner organisations and those volunteering for the GMCA with respect and respect the role they play.**

Respect means politeness and courtesy in behaviour, speech, and in the written word. Debate and having different views are all part of a healthy democracy. As a member, you can express, challenge, criticise and disagree with views, ideas,

opinions and policies in a robust but civil manner. You should not, however, subject individuals, groups of people or organisations to personal attack

In your contact with the public, you should treat them politely and courteously. Rude and offensive behaviour lowers the public's expectations and confidence in members/councillors.

In return, you have a right to expect respectful behaviour from the public. If members of the public are being abusive, intimidatory or threatening you are entitled to stop any conversation or interaction in person or online and report them to the GMCA, the relevant social media provider or the police. This also applies to fellow members, where action could then be taken under the Member Code of Conduct, and GMCA employees, where concerns should be raised in line with the GMCA's member - officer protocol.

## **2. Bullying, harassment and discrimination**

**As a member:**

**2.1 I do not bully any person.**

**2.2 I do not harass any person.**

**2.3 I promote equalities and do not discriminate unlawfully against any person.**

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) characterises bullying as offensive, intimidating, malicious or insulting behaviour, an abuse or misuse of power through means that undermine, humiliate, denigrate or injure the recipient. Bullying might be a regular pattern of behaviour or a one-off incident, happen face-to-face, on social media, in emails or phone calls, happen in the workplace or at work social events and may not always be obvious or noticed by others.

The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 defines harassment as conduct that causes alarm or distress or puts people in fear of violence and must involve such conduct on at least two occasions. It can include repeated attempts to impose unwanted communications and contact upon a person in a manner that could be expected to cause distress or fear in any reasonable person.

Unlawful discrimination is where someone is treated unfairly because of a protected characteristic. Protected characteristics are specific aspects of a person's identity defined by the Equality Act 2010. They are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

The Equality Act 2010 places specific duties on local authorities. Members have a central role to play in ensuring that equality issues are integral to the GMCA's performance and strategic aims, and that there is a strong vision and public commitment to equality across public services.

### **3. Impartiality of officers of the GMCA**

#### **3.1 I do not compromise, or attempt to compromise, the impartiality of anyone who works for, or on behalf of, the GMCA**

Officers work for the GMCA as a whole and must be politically neutral (unless they are political assistants). They should not be coerced or persuaded to act in a way that would undermine their neutrality. You can question officers in order to understand, for example, their reasons for proposing to act in a particular way, or the content of a report that they have written. However, you must not try and force them to act differently, change their advice, or alter the content of that report, if doing so would prejudice their professional integrity.

### **4. Confidentiality and access to information**

**As a member:**

#### **4.1 I do not disclose information:**

- a. given to me in confidence by anyone**
- b. acquired by me which I believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, unless**
  - i) I have received the consent of a person authorised to give it;**
  - ii) I am required by law to do so;**
  - 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:**
    - 1. reasonable and in the public interest; and**
    - 2. made in good faith and in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the GMCA, and**
    - 3. I have consulted the Monitoring Officer prior to its release.**

**4.2 I do not improperly use knowledge gained solely as a result of my role as a member for the advancement of myself, my friends, my family members, my employer or my business interests.**

**4.3 I do not prevent anyone from getting information that they are entitled to by law.**

Local authorities must work openly and transparently, and their proceedings and printed materials are open to the public, except in certain legally defined circumstances. You should work on this basis, but there will be times when it is required by law that discussions, documents and other information relating to or held by the GMCA must be treated in a confidential manner. Examples include personal data relating to individuals or information relating to ongoing negotiations.

## **5. Disrepute**

**As a councillor:**

### **5.1 I do not bring my role or local authority into disrepute.**

As a member, you are trusted to make decisions on behalf of your community and your actions and behaviour are subject to greater scrutiny than that of ordinary members of the public. You should be aware that your actions might have an adverse impact on you, other members and/or the GMCA and may lower the public's confidence in your or the GMCA's ability to discharge your/its functions. For example, behaviour that is considered dishonest and/or deceitful can bring the GMCA into disrepute.

You are able to hold the GMCA and fellow members to account and are able to constructively challenge and express concern about decisions and processes undertaken by the GMCA whilst continuing to adhere to other aspects of this Code of Conduct.

## **6. Use of position**

**As a member:**

### **6.1 I do not use, or attempt to use, my position improperly to the advantage or disadvantage of myself or anyone else.**

Your position as a member of the GMCA provides you with certain opportunities, responsibilities, and privileges, and you make choices all the time that will impact others. However, you should not take advantage of these opportunities to further your own or others' private interests or to disadvantage anyone unfairly.

## **7. Use of GMCA resources and facilities**

**As a member:**

### **7.1 I do not misuse GMCA resources.**

**7.2 I will, when using the resources of the GMCA or authorising their use by others:**

- **a. act in accordance with the GMCA's requirements; and**
- **b. ensure that such resources are not used for political purposes unless that use could reasonably be regarded as likely to facilitate, or be conducive to, the discharge of the functions of the GMCA or of the office to which I have been elected or appointed.**

You may be provided with resources and facilities by the GMCA to assist you in carrying out your duties as a member.

Examples include:

- office support
- stationery



- equipment such as phones, and computers
- transport
- access and use of GMCA/local authority buildings and rooms.

These are given to you to help you carry out your role as a member more effectively and are not to be used for business or personal gain. They should be used in accordance with the purpose for which they have been provided and the GMCA's own policies regarding their use.

## **8. Complying with the Code of Conduct**

**As a member:**

**8.1 I undertake Code of Conduct training provided by the GMCA.**

**8.2 I cooperate with any Code of Conduct investigation and/or determination.**

**8.3 I do not intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person who is likely to be involved with the administration of any investigation or proceedings.**

**8.4 I comply with any sanction imposed on me following a finding that I have breached the Code of Conduct.**

It is extremely important for you as a member to demonstrate high standards, for you to have your actions open to scrutiny and for you not to undermine public trust in the GMCA or its governance. If you do not understand or are concerned about the GMCA's processes in handling a complaint you should raise this with your Monitoring Officer.

## **Protecting your reputation and the reputation of the local authority**

### **9. Interests**

**As a member:**

**9.1 I register and disclose my interests.**

Section 29 of the Localism Act 2011 requires the Monitoring Officer to establish and maintain a register of interests of members of the authority.

You need to register your interests so that the public, GMCA employees and fellow members know which of your interests might give rise to a conflict of interest. The register is a public document that can be consulted when (or before) an issue arises. The register also protects you by allowing you to demonstrate openness and a willingness to be held accountable. You are personally responsible for deciding whether or not you should disclose an interest in a meeting, but it can be helpful for you to know early on if others think that a potential conflict might arise. It is also important that the public know about any interest that might have to be disclosed by you or other members when making or taking part in decisions, so that decision making is seen by the public as open and honest. This helps to ensure that public confidence in the integrity of local governance is maintained.

You should note that failure to register or disclose a disclosable pecuniary interest as set out in **Table 1**, is a criminal offence under the Localism Act 2011. **Appendix B** sets out the detailed provisions on registering and disclosing interests. If in doubt, you should always seek advice from your Monitoring Officer

## **10. Gifts and hospitality**

**As a member:**

**10.1 I do not accept gifts or hospitality, irrespective of estimated value, which could give rise to real or substantive personal gain or a reasonable suspicion of influence on my part to show favour from persons seeking to acquire, develop or do business with the GMCA or from persons who may apply to the local authority for any permission, licence or other significant advantage.**

**10.2 I register with the Monitoring Officer any gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £100 within 28 days of its receipt.**

**10.3 I register with the Monitoring Officer any significant gift or hospitality that I have been offered but have refused to accept.**

In order to protect your position and the reputation of the GMCA, you should exercise caution in accepting any gifts or hospitality which are (or which you reasonably believe to be) offered to you because you are a member. The presumption should always be not to accept significant gifts or hospitality. However, there may be times when such a refusal may be difficult if it is seen as rudeness in which case you could accept it but must ensure it is publicly registered. However, you do not need to register gifts and hospitality which are not related to your role as a member, such as Christmas gifts from your friends and family. It is also important to note that it is appropriate to accept normal expenses and hospitality associated with your duties as a member. If you are unsure, do contact your Monitoring Officer for guidance.

## **Appendix A – The Seven Principles of Public Life**

The principles are:

### **Selflessness**

Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.

### **Integrity**

Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must disclose and resolve any interests and relationships.

### **Objectivity**

Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias. Accountability Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

### **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 so doing.

### **Honesty**

Holders of public office should be truthful.

### **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.

## **Appendix B - Registering Interests**

Within 28 days of becoming a member or your re-election or re-appointment to office you must register with the Monitoring Officer the interests which fall within the categories set out in **Table 1 (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests)** which are as described in "The Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012". You should also register details of your other personal interests which fall within the categories set out in **Table 2 (Other Registerable Interests)**.

**"Disclosable Pecuniary Interest"** means an interest of yourself, or of your partner if you are aware of your partner's interest, within the descriptions set out in Table 1 below.

**"Partner"** means a spouse or civil partner, or a person with whom you are living as husband or wife, or a person with whom you are living as if you are civil partners.

1. You must ensure that your register of interests is kept up-to-date and within 28 days of becoming aware of any new interest, or of any change to a registered interest, notify the Monitoring Officer.
2. A 'sensitive interest' is as an interest which, if disclosed, could lead to the member, or a person connected with the member, being subject to violence or intimidation.
3. Where you have a 'sensitive interest' you must notify the Monitoring Officer with the reasons why you believe it is a sensitive interest. If the Monitoring Officer agrees they will withhold the interest from the public register.

### **Non-participation in case of disclosable pecuniary interest**

4. Where you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, as set out in Table 1, in any matter to be considered or being considered at a meeting, you must disclose the interest, not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest, just that you have an interest.

Dispensation may be granted in limited circumstances, to enable you to participate and vote on a matter in which you have a disclosable pecuniary interest.

### **Disclosure of Other Registerable Interests**

5. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to the financial interest or wellbeing of one of your Other Registerable Interests (**as set out in Table 2**), you must disclose the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting but otherwise must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

### **Disclosure of Non-Registerable Interests**

6. Where a matter arises at a meeting which directly relates to your financial interest or well-being (and is not a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest set out in Table 1) or a

financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate, you must disclose the interest. You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. Otherwise you must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation. If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

7. Where a matter arises at a meeting which affects –

- a. your own financial interest or well-being;
- b. a financial interest or well-being of a relative or close associate; or
- c. a financial interest or wellbeing of a body included under Other Registrable Interests as set out in **Table 2**

you must disclose the interest. In order to determine whether you can remain in the meeting after disclosing your interest the following test should be applied

8. Where a matter (referred to in paragraph 8 above) affects the financial interest or well-being:

- a. to a greater extent than it affects the financial interests of the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision and;
- b. a reasonable member of the public knowing all the facts would believe that it would affect your view of the wider public interest

You may speak on the matter only if members of the public are also allowed to speak at the meeting. Otherwise you must not take part in any discussion or vote on the matter and must not remain in the room unless you have been granted a dispensation.

If it is a 'sensitive interest', you do not have to disclose the nature of the interest.

This table sets out the explanation of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests as set out in the Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012.

**Table 1: Disclosable Pecuniary Interests**

Subject	Description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	<p>Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the GMCA) made or provided within the 12 month period prior to notification of the interest in respect of any expenses incurred by you in carrying out duties as a Member, or towards your election expenses.</p> <p>This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation Act) 1992.</p>
Contracts	<p>Any contract which is made between you or your partner (or a body in which you or your partner has a beneficial interest) and the GMCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a. under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed: and,</li> <li>• b. which has not been fully discharged.</li> </ul>
Land and Property	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the GMCA. Land excludes an easement, servitude, interest or right in or over the land which does not give you or your partner (alone or jointly with another) a right to occupy or to receive income.
Licence	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the GMCA for a month or longer.
Corporate Tenancies	<p>Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the landlord is the GMCA: and</li> <li>b. the tenant is a body in which you or your partner is a partner of or a director of or has a has a beneficial interest in the securities.</li> </ul>

Securities	<p>Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where:</p> <p>a. that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the GMCA; and</p> <p>b. either -</p> <p>i. the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or</p> <p>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.</p>
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For the purposes of the above table:

- a. 'a body in which you or your partner has a beneficial interest' means 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 has a beneficial interest;
- b. 'director' includes a member of the committee of management of an industrial and provident society;
- c. '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.

<p><b>Table 2: Other Registrable Interests</b></p> <p>You must register as an Other Registerable Interest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) any unpaid directorships</li> <li>b) any body of which you are a member or are in a position of general control or management and to which you are nominated or appointed by your authority</li> <li>c) any body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) exercising functions of a public nature</li> <li>(ii) directed to charitable purposes or</li> <li>(iii) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union) of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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## 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 9.1 and Appendix B of the GMCA's Code of Conduct for Members.

I, .....

Member of the GMCA (or one of its Committees) 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 21 of the GMCA's Procedure Rules and that I have set out at PART 2 below my Other Registrable interests which I am required to notify to the GMCA's Monitoring Officer under Appendix B of the Code of Conduct for Members adopted by the GMCA at its meeting on the 30 June 2023 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**

<b>Member</b>	
<b>Partner</b>	

**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**

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**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 12 month period prior to your notification of the interest to the GMCA’s Monitoring Officer. 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**

<b>Member</b>	
<b>Partner</b>	

**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

<b>Member</b>	
<b>Partner</b>	

**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 beneficial 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.

**If you wish to redact your home address you must apply for a sensitive interest redaction via your Local Authority giving the reasons for this request, once approved this can also be applied to your GMCA declaration, subject to the approval of the GMCA Monitoring Officer.**

## 5. Licences to occupy land

<b>Member</b>	
<b>Partner</b>	

**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

<b>Member</b>	
<b>Partner</b>	

**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

<b>Member</b>	
<b>Partner</b>	

**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

### OTHER REGISTRABLE INTERESTS

#### 1. Unpaid directorships

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

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

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



## 8. Interests in charities, societies and other bodies

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

- exercising functions of a public nature;
- directed to charitable purposes. (Freemasons should include here membership of the Masonic Grand Charity)
- one whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy, including any political party, trade union or professional association.

## 9. Gifts and hospitality

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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 here any significant gift or hospitality that you have been offered but have refused to accept.

You should list any such gifts or hospitality which you have received/been offered 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.

2023/24

Signed:

Date:

OFFICE USE ONLY

Received Date:

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Signed: GMCA

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## 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

Date: 13 July 2023

Subject: Waste & Recycling Committee Work Programme 2023/2024

Report of: David Taylor, Executive Director, GMCA Waste and Resources

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### PURPOSE OF REPORT:

To present Members with the Waste & Recycling Committee work programme, which provides a forward look of items that will focus the work of the Committee during 2023/2024 municipal year.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

Members are requested to:

1. Agree the Committee Work Programme for 2023/24.

### CONTACT OFFICERS:

Name: David Taylor

Position: Executive Director, GMCA Waste and Resources

Email: david.taylor@greetermanchester-ca.gov.uk

BOLTON  
BURY

MANCHESTER  
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE  
SALFORD

STOCKPORT  
TAMESIDE

TRAFFORD  
WIGAN

**Equalities Implications:**

None arising directly out of this report.

**Climate Change Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures –**

None arising directly out of this report.

**Risk Management:**

None arising directly out of this report.

**Legal Considerations:**

None arising directly out of this report.

**Financial Consequences – Revenue:**

None arising directly out of this report.

**Financial Consequences – Capital:**

None arising directly out of this report.

**Number of attachments to the report:**

One

**BACKGROUND PAPERS:**

None



<b>TRACKING/PROCESS</b>	
Does this report relate to a major strategic decision, as set out in the GMCA Constitution?	Yes/ No
<b>EXEMPTION FROM CALL IN</b>	
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

## Waste & Recycling Committee Work Programme 2023/24

July 2023	October 2023	January 2024	March 24
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
Reliance St HWRC development	Budget and Levy setting process for 2022/23		
Van permit policy review	Sustainable Consumption and Production Plan update		

**Greater Manchester Waste & Recycling Committee – 13 July 2023**

**Declaration of Councillors' Interests in Items Appearing on the Agenda**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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 WEDNESDAY 15TH MARCH 2023 AT THE MECHANICS  
INSTITUTE**

**PRESENT:**

Bolton Council	Councillor Martyn Cox (GMCA Portfolio Lead)
Bury Council	Councillor Alan Quinn (in the Chair)
Manchester CC	Councillor Lee-Ann Igbon
Oldham Council	Councillor Umar Nasheen
Oldham Council	Councillor Mohammed Alyas
Rochdale Council	Councillor Angela Brown
Rochdale Council	Councillor Mohammed Alyas
Salford CC	Councillor David Lancaster
Stockport Council	Councillor Mark Roberts
Stockport Council	Councillor Roy Driver
Tameside Council	Councillor Denise Ward
Trafford Council	Councillor Stephen Adshead

**OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE:**

GMCA Deputy Monitoring Officer	Gwynne Williams
GMCA Waste & Resources	David Taylor
GMCA Waste & Resources	Michelle Whitfield
GMCA Governance & Scrutiny	Kerry Bond
Bury Council	Daniela Dixon
Tameside Council	Jo Oliver
Trafford Council	Helen Ashcroft

**WRC 22/39            APOLOGIES**

**RESOLVED/-**

Apologies for absence were received and noted from Councillors Shaukat Ali (Manchester) and Dave Morgan (Trafford).

Apologies were also received and noted from Paul Morgan and Justin Lomax, GMCA Waste & Resources Team.

**WRC 22/40            CHAIR’S ANNOUNCEMENTS AND URGENT BUSINESS**

The Chair advised members that due to retirement, this would be the last meeting for Councillors Roy Driver (Stockport) and Mohammed Alyas (Rochdale), he conveyed thanks for their valued input into the work of this committee and wished them all the best for their retirement.

**RESOLVED/-**

1. To agree that thanks for their valued input during their time on this Committee and best wishes for their retirement be conveyed to Councillors Roy Driver and Mohammed Alyas

**WRC 22/41            DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

**RESOLVED/-**

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

**WRC 22/42            MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 18<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2023**

The minutes of the previous meeting of the committee, held on 18<sup>th</sup> January 2023 were submitted.



**RESOLVED/-**

1. That the minutes of the previous meeting, held on 18th January 2023 be approved as a correct record.

**WRC 22/43                      CONTRACTS UPDATE**

David Taylor, Executive Director, GMCA Waste and Resources Team introduced a report which provided an overview of the 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.

The report presented cumulative annual data, for the period up to the end of Quarter 3 (April 2022 to December 2022) of the financial year 2022/23 (Contract year 4), for the two contracts held by Suez, along with comparison figures for the same time frame in 2021/22. An overview of the total waste arisings, landfill diversion, Waste Collection Authorities recycling rates, Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC) recycling rate, overall recycling rates, contamination levels, tonnage rates and health and safety matters were also provided.

An update was also received on commercial matters, including, rail industrial action and the van permit scheme.

Officers confirmed that a report detailing the HWRC access policy and an analysis of the van permit scheme, detailing visit levels and registered vehicle types will be brought to the next meeting.

**RESOLVED /-**

1. To note the matters as set out in the report.
2. To agree that a report detailing the HWRC access policy and an analysis of the van permit scheme, detailing visit levels and registered vehicle types will be brought to the next meeting.

## **WRC 22/44 WASTE STRATEGY UPDATE**

David Taylor, Executive Director, GMCA Waste and Resources Team introduced a report updating members on recent developments on the implementation of the English Resources and Waste Strategy in relation to the Deposit Return Scheme (DRS), extended producer responsibility for packaging and the consistency of collection of recycling, including food waste.

At the end of January 2023, the Governments response to the Deposit Return Scheme consultation was received and included:

- Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles and steel and aluminium cans in the size range of 50ml-3l will be included as returnable but glass containers will not be included in the English scheme.
- Container labels will include a mark to identify as returnable through a DRS point.
- Deposit Management Organisation(s) (DMOs) will be appointed through an application process and will be responsible for managing the overall operation of the DRS, setting deposit levels, and meeting the collection targets. The DMO(s) will be an independent, not for profit and private organisation(s).
- Retailers selling in scope containers will be obligated to host a return point and will receive a handling fee to compensate them for costs incurred. Some retailers (e.g. micro-retailers) may apply for an exemption from hosting a return point.
- Government will pursue an additional permitted development right for reverse vending machines to remove planning delays.
- Local authorities and where relevant, waste operators, can separate out any containers in its waste and redeem the deposit on them, providing they meet the quality required for return; and
- Regulations to be in force by the end of 2023 and the DMO appointed by summer 2024. A commencement date for DRS of 1<sup>st</sup> October 2025 will be set.

Implications of the deposit return scheme for local authorities could potentially include the loss of PET bottles and steel and aluminium cans from kerbside recycling which could result in a reduction in the levels of recycling rates and income received. Timeframe for the introduction is currently unknown.

Extended producer responsibility is a charge for organisations that place packaging materials on the market according to the amount and type of packaging, creating a fund that is passed to local authorities for collection, sorting and recycling of these materials. The scheme is intended to come into effect in 2024/25, the scheme administrator, allocation methodologies on costings on this for both the organisation and the funding recipients, data and recording systems are yet to be confirmed.

The Consistency of Collections Framework will set out how Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) are expected to comply with the Environment Act which includes separate collection of a number of key materials. Separate collection of these items would require changing the current fleet of vehicles to resource recover vehicles, residents would receive recycling boxes which would be separated by operatives at the kerbside. The Environment Act does include a TEEP exemption, clarification of the guidance on this is to be confirmed in the coming months.

Members raised concerns on the lack of information and clarity received from Defra and the government to date on the information essential to make the decisions required.

Members requested clarification on the reasoning behind glass being excluded in collections for England.

Officers will continue to liaise with Defra and the Secretary of State for the release of information required to enable decisions regarding future waste collections to be discussed and agreed, any detail received will be disseminated to districts.

## **RESOLVED /-**

1. To note the report.

2. To agree that officers confirm reasoning behind glass being excluded in collections for England.
3. That officers continue to press Defra and the Secretary of State for the release of information required.
4. That the Chair write to the Local Government Association for assistance on receiving information from Defra.

## **WRC 22/45 CAPITAL PROGRAMME AND ASSET MANAGEMENT UPDATE**

Michael Kelly, Head of Engineering and Asset Management, GMCA Waste and Resources Team presented a report updating Members on the implementation of the asset management plan and key engineering projects.

The works to modify and repurpose redundant assets and functions across the portfolio between 2022-25 is continuing. Planning permission for the Reliance Street project was granted in January 2023, initial clearing works began in February prior to the removal of redundant plant and equipment over the next 3-4 months, ground condition investigations will take place before construction of the Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) begins over the summer.

Work continues with two projects at the Bredbury site with review of the potential asset use following the removal of the In-Vessel Composter and, the removal of redundant plant and equipment from the Mechanical Treatment and Reception Facility prior to the installation of a new dust filter in the processing hall.

A review will take place to identify where carbon can be reduced across all sites, following completion of the review, further actions will be forthcoming from 2023/24, regular updates on these projects will be brought to future meetings.

A 25-year lease at Salford Road was finalised with STOR Power Ltd in October 2022 with an annual income for rent of £42k.

Members were advised of the request by Manchester City Council (MCC) to extend the agreement to return Barlow Hall and Cringle Road landfill sites back into their

portfolio at the end of March 2023, for a further 12 months. This agreement would transfer all responsibilities, costs and liabilities, and other associated operational costs to MCC from April 2023 with the GMCA providing a maintenance service for the remaining 12month period.

Officers confirmed that Category B – Buildings and Land and Category C – Closed Landfill Site updates will be included in future reviews.

### **RESOLVED /-**

1. To note and comment on matters set out within the report; and
2. To delegate the finalisation of terms in the agreement with Manchester City Council for two former landfill sites, as set out in section 2.3 of the report, to the GMCA Executive Director of Waste and Resources in consultation with the GMCA Monitoring Officer.
3. To agree that a Construction Programme Update be brought to a future meeting.
4. To agree that a Decarbonisation Projects Update be brought to a future meeting.
5. To agree that Category B – Buildings and Land and Category C – Closed Landfill Site updates will be included in future reviews.

### **WRC 22/46 COMMUNICATIONS & BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE PLAN UPDATE**

Michelle Whitfield, Head of Communications & Behavioural Change, GMCA Waste and Resources Team presented the report updating members on the Recycle for Greater Manchester (R4GM) Communications & Behavioural Change Plan.

An update of the R4GM Community Fund Summary of Year 1 Funded Projects 2021 to 2022 included:

- Fund was open from April -May 2021
- Projects ran from September 2021 to September/December 2022
- 21 projects were funded

- Prevent, reuse, or recycle household waste, and reduce contamination, promote sustainable use of waste and resources, and generate wider social benefits for the communities of Greater Manchester.

The third year of the R4GM Community Fund opens on 3<sup>rd</sup> April until 29 May 2022, offering £220,000 of funding for projects which aim to reduce, repair, reuse or recycle household waste and will be managed by the Lancashire Wildlife Trust who administer the scheme on behalf of the GMCA and SUEZ UK.

The Chair suggested that members liaise with their district communications teams to publicise details of the R4GM Community Fund.

A Paper and Card Contamination Campaign began in May 2022, four officers were recruited to work on a targeted behavioural change campaign aimed to reduce contamination in paper and card recycling, working alongside council officers they targeted rounds where contamination is more persistent and causing load rejections due to high levels of contamination. The campaign initially focused their work in Bury, Rochdale, Trafford and Manchester and have recently started work in Salford.

Officers committed to engaging with colleagues to investigate the possibility of engaging with fast food outlets to educate on the environmental impacts of packaging used and whether recycling messaging on packaging would be an option.

Officers confirmed that a GM Repair Week will be held from 20-26 March 2023 with various activities across the conurbation.

#### **RESOLVED /-**

1. To note the progress made on the paper and card contamination campaign and the Recycle for Greater Manchester Community Fund.
2. To note the more detailed update on the Recycle for Greater Manchester Community Fund as outlined in Appendix A of the report.

**WRC 22/47**

**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 paragraph 3 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.

**WRC 22/48**

**CONTRACTS UPDATE**

David Taylor, Executive Director, GMCA Waste and Resources Team introduced a report updating the Committee on performance and commercial issues relating to the Waste and Resources and Household Waste Recycling Centre Management Services Contracts that commenced on 1 June 2019.

**RESOLVED/-**

1. To note the contract updates and key risks as set out in the report; and
2. To approve the proposal to support Suez with MRF operations as set out at section 5 of the report.

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## Waste and Recycling Committee

Date: 13<sup>th</sup> July 2023  
 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](mailto: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 2022 to March 2023) of the financial year 2022/23 (Contract year 4), 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 current year to date, with the same period of the previous year, 2021/22:

<b>Annual Performance – Cumulative data</b>	<b>2022 / 2023</b>	<b>2021 / 2022</b>
<b>OVERALL Combined Performance (WCA + HWRC)</b>		
Total arisings (t)	1,016,669	1,103,077
Recycling Rate*	45.57%	45.98%
Diversion Rate	99.48%	99.14%
<b>HWRC Combined Performance</b>		
Recycling Rate (Household Waste)	51.99%	49.28%
Diversion (Household Waste)	97.93%	97.45%
<b>WCA Recycling Collections</b>		
Rejected Kerbside Recycling Collections (t)	1,901	2,498
MRF Contamination Rate (Commingled)	14.53%	13.41%

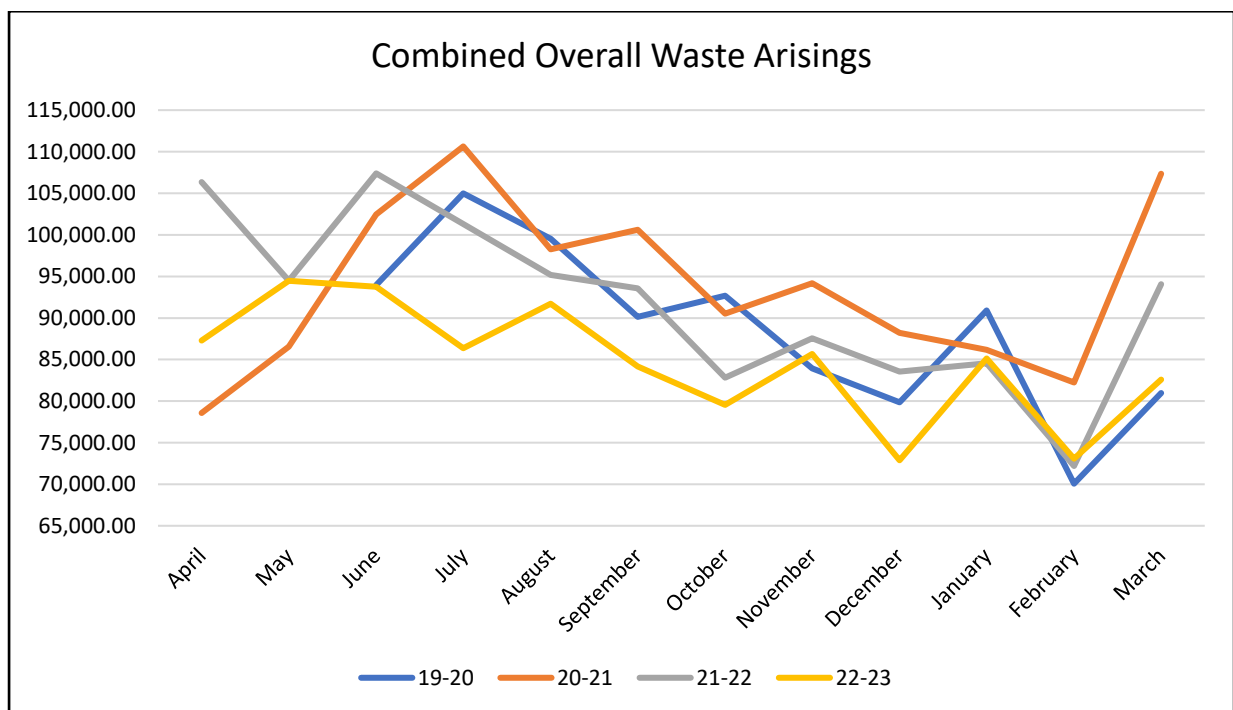
\*This Recycling Rate relates only to tonnage handled through the Suez contracts. It is not the same as the nationally reported Waste Data Flow recycling rate that will include other WCA waste streams that do not flow through the 2 Suez contracts.

### 2.2 Total Waste Arisings

Total waste arisings for this period were just over 1 million tonnes(t), which was almost 8% lower than for the previous year (2021/22). The combined contract Recycling rate

was approaching 46%, but marginally lower than it was for the previous year. Despite a combined increase in recycling across the HWRC network (+2.7%), the overall figure was reduced by a slight drop (-1.6%) in WCA kerbside collected material, which is the larger proportion of the total tonnage.

The graph below gives a comparison of the waste arisings for the first 4 years of the Contracts (noting that the blue line for 19/20 begins in June 19 reflecting the start date of the Contracts). The trend for 22/23 (yellow line) shows the overall reduction in combined waste arisings, of nearly 8% (over 86kt), with seasonality tracking similarly to previous years from around August.



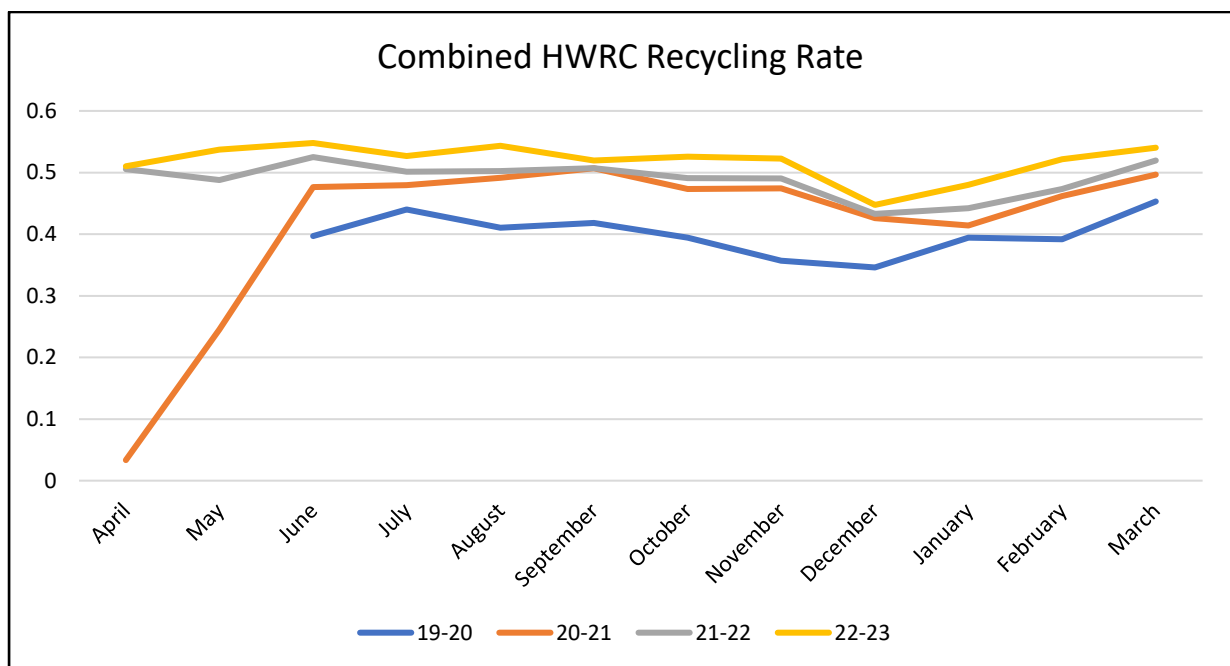
### 2.3 Landfill Diversion

During last summer, diversion was affected by the annual maintenance shutdowns at Runcorn Combined Heat and Power (CHP) facility (end of May to start of July 22) and Bolton TRF (October and November) but was mitigated with storage and use of third-party energy recovery outlets where necessary. Consequently, for the full year (22/23) the overall diversion from landfill has risen slightly, remaining at a very high rate with 99.5% of material diverted away from landfill disposal.

## 2.4 HWRC Recycling Rate

For HWRCs across both Contracts (= 20 sites - WRMS contract has 9 sites, plus 11 in HWRCMS contract) the combined recycling rate for 22/23 was c.52%.

The graph below gives a comparison of the combined recycling rates for the 4 Contract years to date. The trend for 22/23 (yellow line) shows, whilst the overall arisings reduced by 8% (over 86kt), the recycling rate across the HWRCs still increased by over 2.7% compared to the same period last year.



The graph demonstrates that there has been a continued year on year increase in the recycling rates across the Contracts.

During 22/23 measures to maintain and increase recycling on the 20 HWRCs included the prevention of trade and cross-boundary waste via the Access Policy controls (meet and greet; ANPR system; van permit scheme). Also, in the last quarter of 22/23, four Recycling Officers have been employed by Suez to specifically target the areas that will help promote and encourage recycling at the HWRC sites. The impact of their work is being tracked and reported to measure and monitor the outcomes.

For the fifth Contract year, 2023/24, further measures are to be implemented, including sampling of residual waste to analyse the composition and identify what recyclable

materials are still being inaccurately disposed of. This information will allow the targeting of the particular streams being lost into the residual waste, in communications to residents both on and off site.

## **2.5 Overall Combined Rates**

In summary, the overall performance for Contract year 4, across both Contracts combined (incorporating both WCA and HWRC tonnages), achieved a recycling rate of c. 46%, with a landfill diversion rate of c.99.5%.

## **2.6 Contamination Levels**

Contamination levels of kerbside collected recyclate, from unacceptable materials extracted by the MRF process, remained at c.14.5% for the year. Which, when compared to last year, shows there has been a small increase in incorrect material needing to be extracted from this stream.

For the loads collected for recycling, by Waste Collection Authorities (WCA), the rejected tonnage at the reception points across the Contract remained lower than last year, with c.24% less tonnage rejected overall (almost 600t lower than last year). Whilst this position continues to improve, recycling collections still had 1900t 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 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 Contract year 4 (April 2022 to March 2023), end of year position, unfortunately there have been 4 events reportable under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013.

- 1 Location: Reliance Street HWRC - 28-01-2023 - driver ascended the step of his vehicle, misplaced footing and fell to the floor. The employee sustained a knee and shoulder injury, which aggravated prior (non-work-related) injury. Consequently, the RIDDOR was triggered by the length of Lost Time Absence for recovery;
- 2 Location: Longley Lane MRF - 21-02-2023 - employee was using a pump truck to move a small waste container and slipped and fell to the floor, injuring their shoulder. Consequently, the RIDDOR was triggered by the length of Lost Time Absence for recovery;
- 3 Location: Longley Lane MRF - 27-02-2023 - operative was in the process of passing a handheld battery-operated grinder to a maintenance technician, in doing so the operative inadvertently started up the grinding wheel which made contact with the operatives right leg causing a laceration. A review of all grinders across the Contracts was taken and units with a similar safety switch have subsequently been replaced; and

In all three cases above, the contractor engaged an independent occupational health provider to contact the employees to provide support, aid rehabilitation and return to work.

- 4 Location: Raikes Lane EFW - 15/02/2022 - Dangerous Occurrence - Failure of recirculation line pipework causing uncontrolled release of saturated steam. Whilst conducting a routine inspection of the Turbine Hall following the restart of the Turbine Bypass Station a high-pressure steam leak was detected in the Turbine Hall. Following isolation of steam to the affected system the source of the leak was identified to be a failure on the discharge valve. Repairs and procedure review were carried out.



### 3.3 Year on Year Comparison

The table below shows a comparison of the number of RIDDOR incidents that have occurred by Contract year.

Year End	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
RIDDORs	5	3	3	4

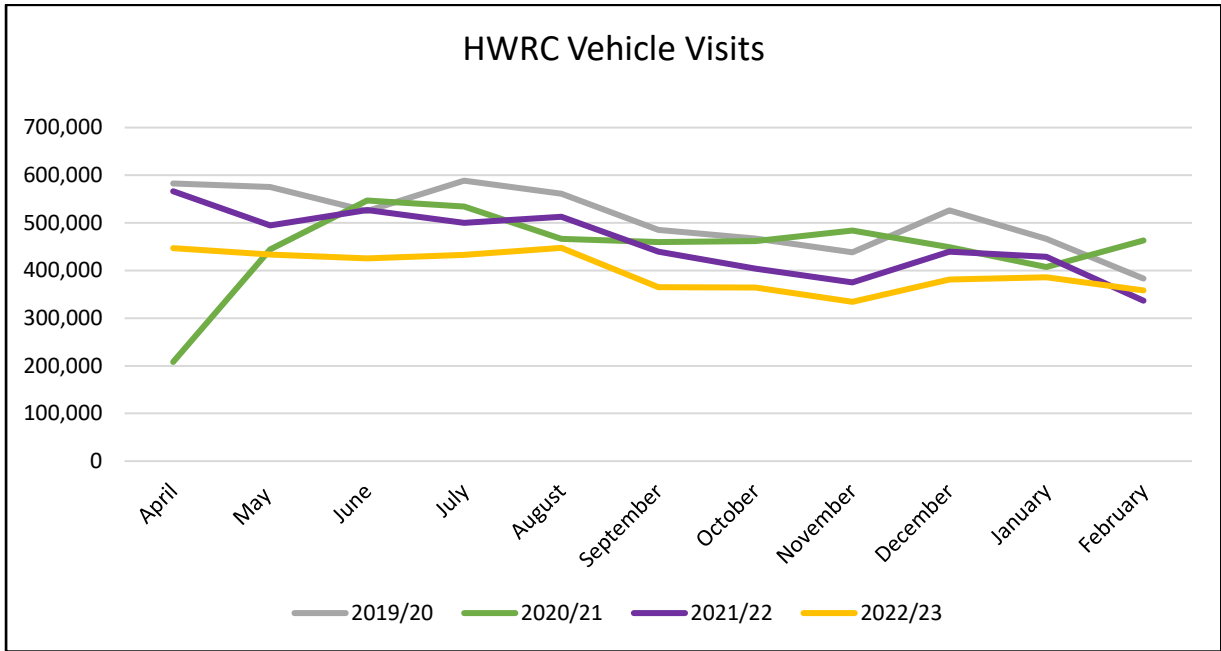
## 4. HWRC Overview

### 4.1 HWRC Visit Levels

The graph below shows monthly HWRC visit levels over Contract Year 4 (April 22 to March 23), (Blue line on graph), compared with the three previous years.

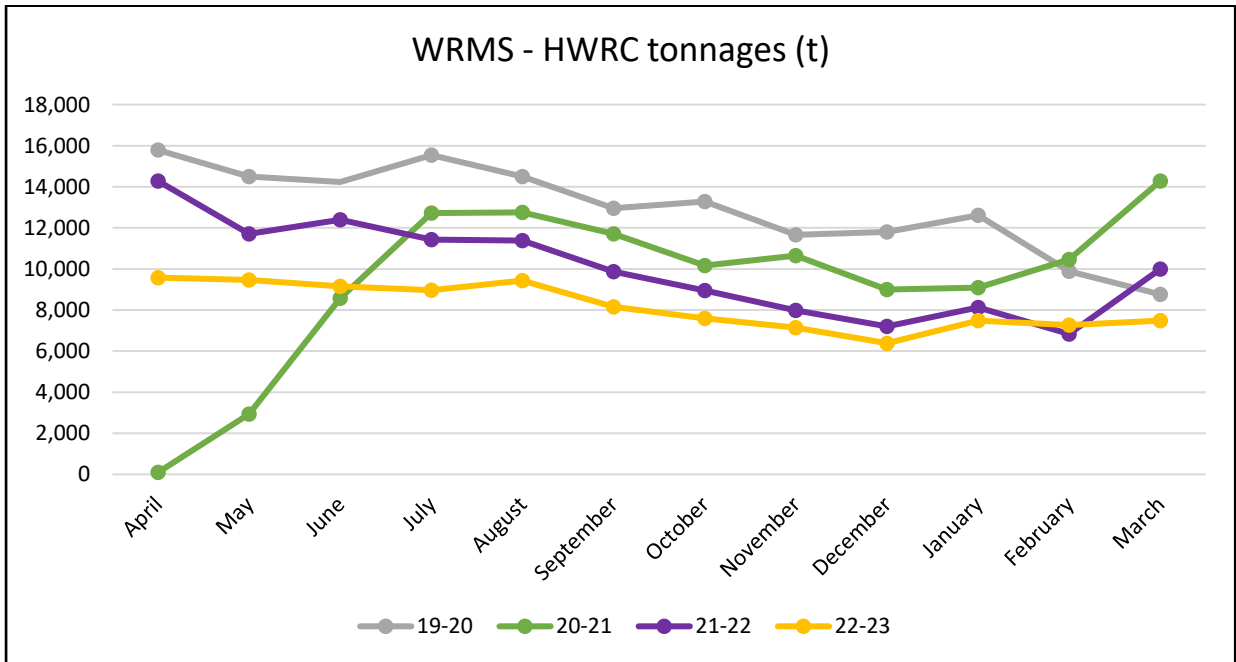
The trend of significant reductions in visitor numbers has continued, with c.13% lower throughput of traffic, when compared with 2021/22. It is notable that the trend line is also similar to the previous non-Covid affected years, showing seasonality has not changed, whilst the visitor level is lower (the exception was in March, with a marginally higher level than last year).

There were over 4.75 million(M) visits in the year, although this was over 0.7M less vehicles attending HWRCs than the previous year. This is also lower than the previous three years, including 2020/21 - when the Covid restrictions temporarily closed HWRC sites during Quarter 1 – showing the significant overall reduction in the 2022/23 visitors.



#### 4.2 WRMS Contract HWRC Tonnage Levels

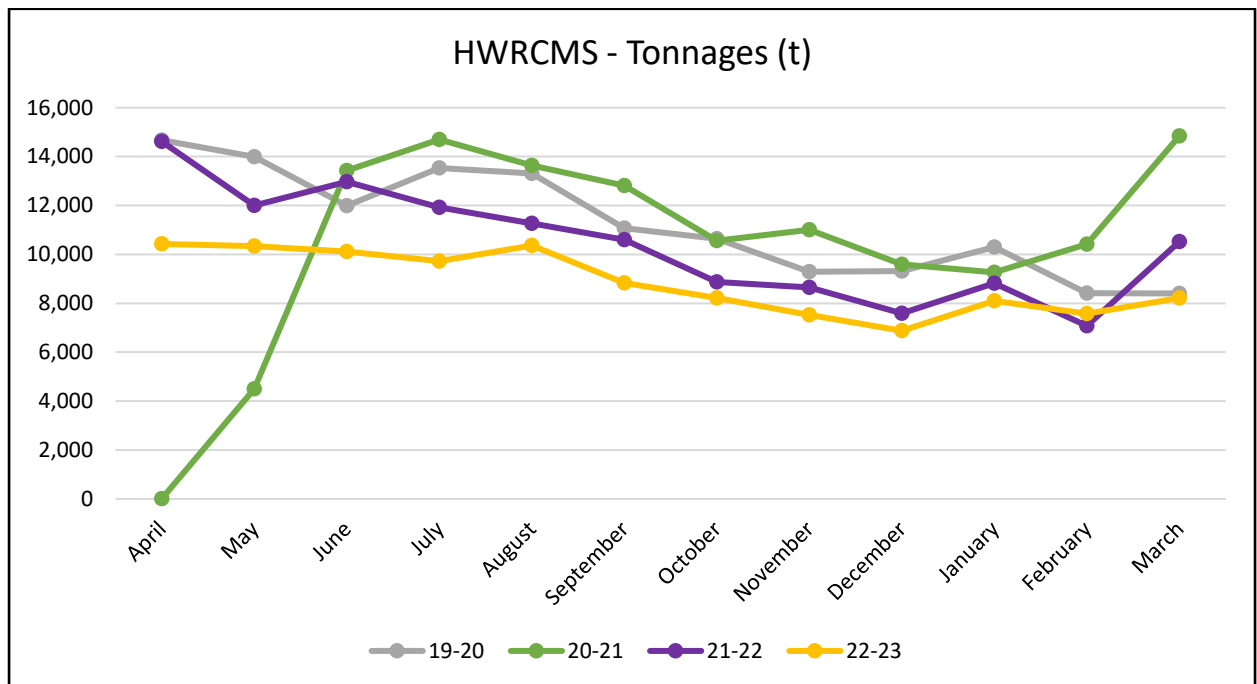
The graph below shows tonnages received at 9 HWRCs in the WRMS contract for 2022/23 (Yellow line), with a month-on-month comparison for the previous three years, noting that 2020/21 (Green line) data was significantly impacted by Covid restrictions.



In line with the reduced visitor levels, tonnage levels to date for 2022/23 also remained significantly below the previous year levels, with consistently less household material being received at HWRC sites.

### 4.3 HWRCMS Contract HWRC Tonnage Levels

The table below shows the tonnages received at the 11 HWRCs in the HWRCMS contract for the 2022/23 Contract year to date (Yellow line in graph below), with a month-on-month comparison for the previous three years. This year's trend for these standalone HWRC sites continues along a similar path to those seen on sites that are attached to the WRMS facility sites.



### 4.4 Overall Combined HWRC Tonnage Levels

Overall, the year-end figures for 2022/23, show that the household waste tonnages going through all the 20 HWRCs, across both Contracts, are c.17% lower than the arisings for same period last year. This equates to c.40k tonnes less material being delivered to the HWRC sites over this period.

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## Waste and Recycling Committee Meeting

Date: 13<sup>th</sup> July 2023

Subject: Communications & Behavioural Change Plan Update

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

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### Purpose Of Report

To update members on the Recycle for Greater Manchester Communications & Behavioural Change plan.

### Recommendations:

Members of the Committee are recommended to:

1. Note the progress made on the Communications Plan including on the In the Loop campaign, the R4GM Community fund, the educational tours and the paper and card campaign.

### Contact Officers:

Michelle Whitfield

Head of Communications and Behavioural Change

[Michelle.whitfield@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk](mailto:Michelle.whitfield@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk)

## **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.

### **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 - None**

**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

**GM Transport Committee**

N/A

**Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

N/A



## **1. Introduction/Background**

This report provides an update on specific projects being delivered as part of the Recycle for Greater Manchester (R4GM) Communications & Behavioural Change Plan and will cover updates on the R4GM Community Fund, the In the Loop and the paper and card contamination campaign and our education service. The report also provides a forward look for projects and events coming up in the next three months.

## **2. R4GM Community Fund**

This year is the third year that the Community Fund has been run offering £220,000 of funding for projects which aim to repair, reuse or recycle household waste. The money is raised through the sales of goods at the 3 Renew shops and the eBay shop which sell pre-loved household items which have been donated at the household waste recycling centres (HWRCs).

### **2.1 R4GM Community Fund 2023/24**

The fund opened for applications on Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> April and closed on Friday 26<sup>th</sup> May. 71 applications were received and at the time of writing, these are being scored by representatives from GMCA, SUEZ UK and the Lancashire Wildlife Trust who administer the scheme. The final decision on which projects will be funded is made at the end of July, and those successful will be notified in August.

### **2.2 R4GM Community Fund 2023/24 Communications**

To communicate the fund and advise groups on how to complete the application form, several online workshops were held, in total 94 people attended these sessions. Social media advertising was also used to communicate the fund to relevant groups which generated over 40,000 impressions. Details about the fund were also shared with our network of organisations who work closely with the volunteer, faith, and community sector. A press release was issued which was picked up by 5 media outlets, leaflets were distributed in the Renew shops and at the education centres. Leaflets were also distributed by the 6 Green Spaces Fund Advisors. They work to support the Green Spaces Fund, they help groups to apply for the Green Spaces Fund and ensure their project ideas are realistic and achievable.

### **3. In the Loop Campaign**

In the Loop is a new campaign which aims to increase recycling by explaining the link between recycling and the Circular Economy in which we demonstrate the value of waste and how everyday household items are recycled into new products. Recycling is one of the most tangible ways that residents can make a positive impact on the environment.

#### **3.1 Campaign Progress**

The campaign launched on 15<sup>th</sup> May for an initial 6 weeks of advertising. Advertising ran on 200 buses across Greater Manchester, in all local newspapers including the Asian Leader and Metro which are GM wide. Digital advertising was also procured to appear on relevant websites used by the target audience. This generated over 300,000 unique impressions and led to 904 click throughs to the website landing page. Social media toolkits were shared with the council communications teams and in total, the combined reach of the posts to date is 179,000 with the total number of views of the video at over 80,000.

The next phase of the campaign will run later in the year to coincide with national Recycle Week in October.

### **4. Paper and Card Campaign**

Last year the team ran a targeted paper and card campaign aimed at tackling contamination in the kerbside recycling bin. During the campaign, one of the items regularly found to be contaminating the paper and card bin was takeaway packaging with food left inside. Examples of items found included a cardboard pizza box with half the pizza remaining, a paper McDonalds bag with food and other packaging inside it and on one memorable occasion, an entire kebab complete with metal fork in a takeaway box. The team are currently working on some targeted work at tackling this issue. This includes designing advertising reminding residents about removing leftover food/napkins/plastic cutlery before putting the cardboard box or paper takeaway bag in their paper and card bin. The team are also planning targeted adverts based on location, near takeaway hubs in each district, as well as targeting digital adverts to residents most likely to order takeaways based on digital

activity. Finally, the team are meeting with a company who advertise directly on take-away packaging.

## 5. Education Service Update

The education team have reviewed visitor figures from last year, these are shown below by visitor centre and by council area.

	Longley Lane	Solar Farm	Outreach	Online	Renew Hub	Other	Total
<b>No of Visits</b>	160	8	22	35	6	5	<b>236</b>
<b>No of People</b>	2963	134	786	1439	76	126	<b>5524</b>
<b>Primary School</b>	66	1	7	17	0	0	<b>91</b>
<b>Secondary School</b>	11	0	0	2	0	0	<b>13</b>
<b>Mixed Schools</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>HE/FE</b>	12	2	1	4	2	0	<b>21</b>
<b>Community</b>	31	0	12	7	2	5	<b>57</b>
<b>Professional</b>	27	2	1	2	2	0	<b>34</b>
<b>Public</b>	12	3	0	2	0	0	<b>17</b>
<b>Business</b>	1	0	0	1	0	0	<b>2</b>

The table above shows the number of visits to the education centres as well as outreach or online sessions delivered from April 2022 to March 2023.

District	No of visits	No of People
Bolton	24	616
Bury	5	164
Manchester	64	1648
Mixed GM	46	565
Oldham	3	52
Rochdale	9	540
Salford	16	378
Stockport	26	646
Tameside	14	337
Trafford	29	578
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>5524</b>

The table above shows the same data but split by council area. April 2022 to March 2023. The education pod at the Renew Hub opened in March, tours can now be booked by secondary schools, colleges and universities and community groups. A tour at the Hub consists of an activity in the education pod which is designed to look like a room in a house or apartment. Visitors learn about the wider environmental impacts of the manufacture, use and disposal of certain items and why reuse and repair are so important to reduce waste. This is followed by a tour of the Renew Hub where visitors can see how donated household items are repaired and upcycled by experts to be sold in the shops.

The education team are also meeting with the council officers to identify opportunities to increase engagement with their local schools and community groups, in particular targeting those areas where participation is lower.

## 6. Forward Look

A summary of activity coming up in the next three months is shown below:

- A fire safety campaign is being developed in partnership with the Greater Manchester Fire Service. This focusses on the dangers of disposing batteries and vapes in household bins as they can cause fires under certain conditions. Print and digital advertising is being developed which will run in the coming months;

- The R4GM team have a stand at the Sustainability Show which is on 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> July at Manchester Central. This is the first year that this show has come to Manchester. It includes stands, workshops, a main stage and a little green minds zone for children. Tickets are free. The R4GM stand includes information on the latest campaign, In the Loop, the Renew Shops and Hub and the team will be running recycling and reuse workshops;
- R4GM are supporting the Bolton Food and Drink Festival in August, this time by sponsoring the school's competition to design hats for lions at the town hall. School children are being encouraged to design hats out of sustainable materials; and
- Later in the year a textiles campaign will be launched aimed at reducing textiles that are thrown away in the general waste bin. The campaign will encourage residents to repair, donate or recycle textiles at charity shops and at the household waste recycling centres.

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# Waste and Resources Committee

## Communications Update

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Thursday 13<sup>th</sup> July

**GMCA**

**GREATER  
MANCHESTER  
COMBINED  
AUTHORITY**

# R4GM Community Fund

- **£220,000** available every year, open from April to end May
- Fund aims to prevent, reuse, or recycle household waste, and reduce contamination, promote sustainable use of waste and resources, and generate wider social benefits for the communities of Greater Manchester.
- **Council level award** - Max of £10,000 for individual projects that benefit residents living in one council area
- **GM level award/innovation award** – Max of £20,000 available for projects that cover more than 1 council area.

Money is raised from sales of pre-loved household items from 3 Renew shops

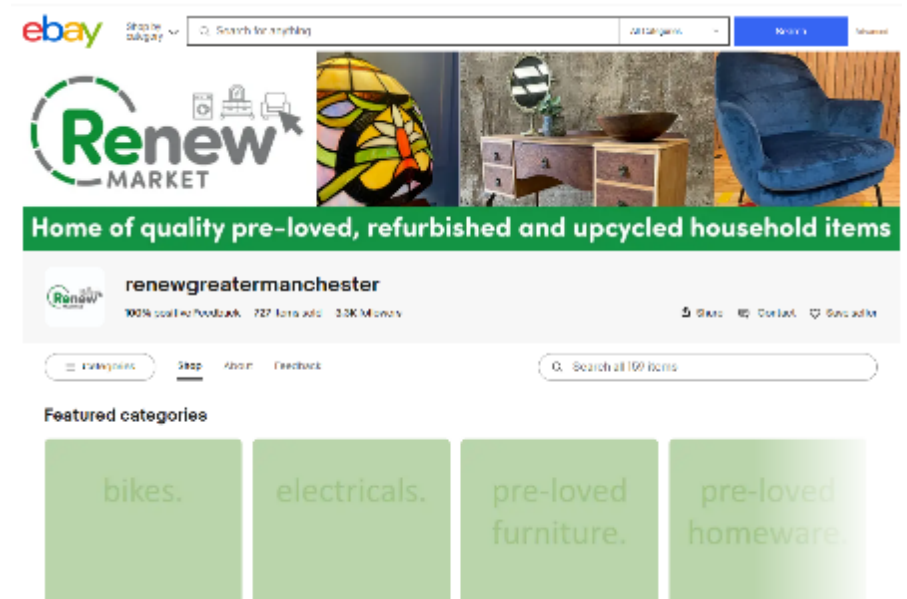
- Arkwright St, Oldham
- Boysnope Wharf in Irlam
- Woodhouse Lane, Trafford
- eBay shop - Renew Greater Manchester

In 2021 to 2022, 21 projects were funded

In 2022 to 2023, 26 projects being funded

**2023 to 2024**

71 applications were received and are being shortlisted.





# Education update



Visitor centre at the MRF,  
Sharston

Learning outcomes – Recycling  
and contamination



Tour at the Solar Farm in Bolton

Learning outcomes – energy and  
environment



Visitor pod at the Renew Hub  
Trafford Park

Learning outcomes – repair and  
reuse

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In the  
**loop**

A new campaign  
promoting the  
**circular  
economy**

Teaching residents  
the link between  
recycling and the  
environment to  
reduce waste and  
protect our planet's  
finite resources





# Campaign background

Waste was largely absent from the COP26 agenda.

Residents are less likely to link their own behaviour to carbon or melting ice caps.

Instead, we're focussing on bins. Recycling being one of the most tangible things residents can do to make a positive impact on the environment

We're targeting common waste myths such as 'everything goes to landfill' 'recycling ends up on a beach abroad' etc. as this misinformation encourages people not to take responsibility for their own waste.

# Focus on household recyclables

The launch of the campaign focussed on materials collected at the kerbside. As the residents are unlikely to be familiar with the circular economy, we're focusing on the role they're already playing in the waste journey, via their bins at home.



**R4GM**  
Recycle for Greater Manchester

Roy knows his newspaper can be recycled back in his hands by next week

Keep paper... In the loop

This advertisement shows a man named Roy sitting on a sofa in a living room, reading a newspaper. A purple recycling bin is visible in the foreground. The background includes a stone fireplace with a fire and a bookshelf.



**R4GM**  
Recycle for Greater Manchester

Ava and Kyle know part of that can could be older than them

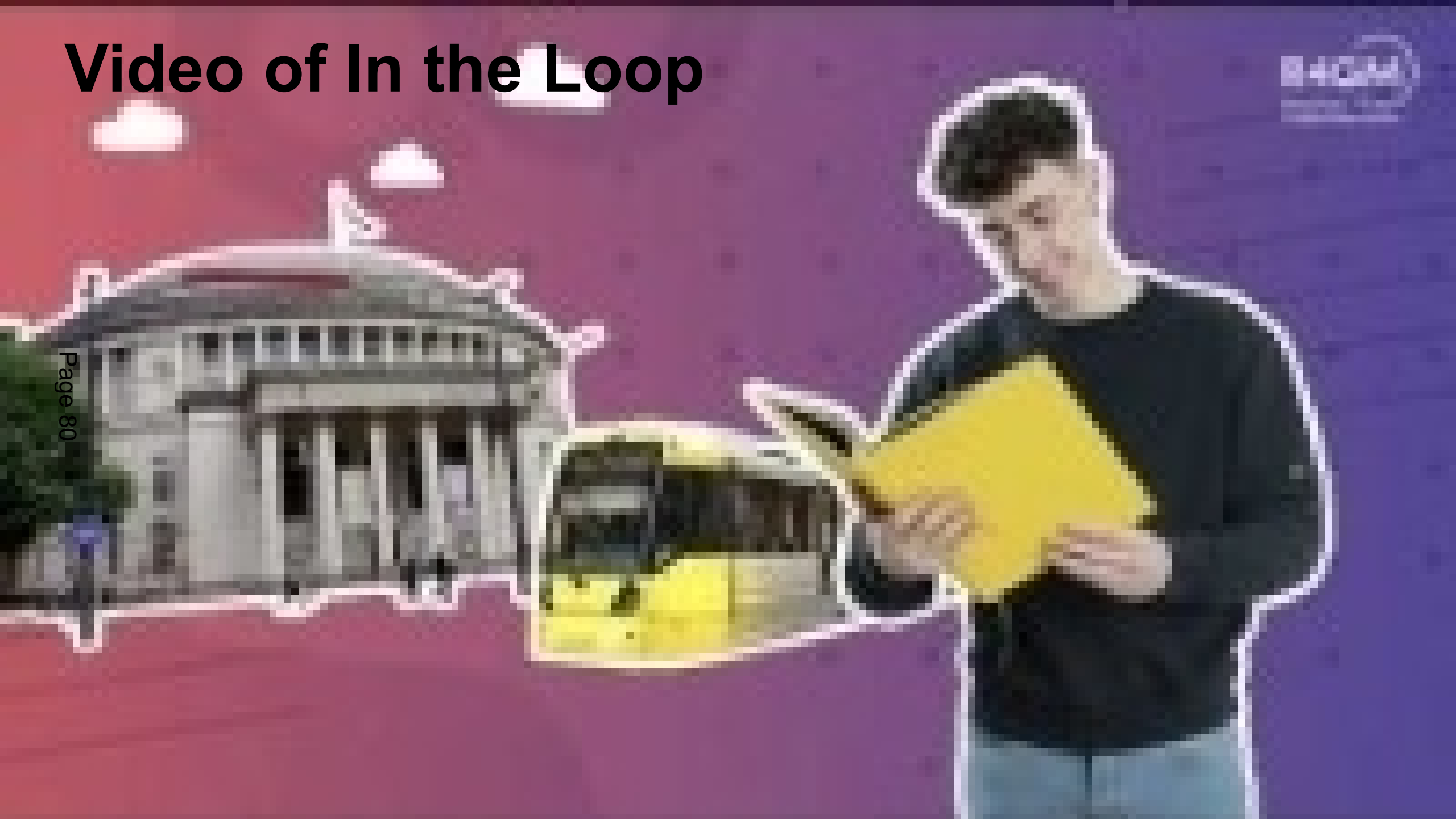
Steel recycles infinitely, keep it... In the loop

This advertisement shows a young man (Kyle) and a young woman (Ava) in a kitchen. Kyle is holding a wooden spoon and a purple recycling bin, while Ava is smiling and looking at him. They are standing near a stove with several pots. The background shows a kitchen counter with various items.

# Video of In the Loop



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# Any questions?

[Michelle.Whitfield@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk](mailto:Michelle.Whitfield@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk)

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## Waste and Recycling Committee

Date: 13<sup>th</sup> July 2023

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 provide new Members of the Committee with an overview 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:

The Committee is requested to:





1. Note the progress of the delivery of the SCP Plan and the key areas of activities over the coming years; and
2. Note the start of the process to produce the next 5-year Environment Plan and request that a report be considered at the next meeting of the committee.

### 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 implications of the recommendations set out within the report.

## Financial Consequences – Revenue

The SCP Work Plan (Annex 01) 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 Plan

Annex A: SCP Work Plans 2023-24

## **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 how the key priorities identified in the SCP Plan are progressing.

## **2. Sustainable Consumption and Production Plan**

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.

A copy of the SCP Plan is attached at Appendix A of the report.

## **3. Delivery of the SCP Plan**

As with the 5-year Environment Plan, the SCP Plan is a Greater Manchester Plan and acknowledges that the Combined Authority is only one contributor to the delivery of the Plan and needs several other contributors.

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.

To deliver the SCP Plan, each Priority has its own work programme which sets out the areas of focus, budget assigned or required (Annex A).

### **3.1 Moving to a Circular Economy (Annex A1)**

To move Greater Manchester to a circular economy, the Challenge work is focusing on 3 key areas: Textiles, Plastics and Procurement.

- Textiles: A business to business platform has been established and a funding application has been submitted by Manchester Metropolitan University and University of Manchester, supported by GMCA and other stakeholders to develop a feasibility study regarding the creation of a circular economy for low grade materials;
- Plastics: 2 sub-groups have been created with a focus on plastics. One is focused on Single Use Plastics and the delivery of the Public Sector Pact which all Districts have pledged to deliver (see work programme Annex A5) and the other, which has just been agreed by the challenge group at their last meeting on 12th June, is to establish a group focused on the implications of England's Waste Strategy and looking at creating a vision for the future which will look at technology and sustainable end markets. The first meeting is likely to be held next month, which will set a work programme, with timescales and targets; and
- Procurement: Already completed is ensuring that environment criteria is within the refreshed Social Value Framework. The next piece of work, which is currently out to tender is the carbon footprint analysis for the Combined Authority, paying particular attention to scope 3 emissions with a detailed analysis of the last 3 financial years spend profile and investments. Phase 2 of the work will then produce an action plan and toolkit to enable the Authority to reduce its emissions in areas where the most impact can be achieved.

### **3.2 Managing Waste (Annex A2)**

Work is continuing to fully understand the implications of England's Waste Strategy. Upon establishing more certainty, work will commence on drafting a Greater Manchester Waste Strategy. Elements of managing waste have also been integrated into both Textile and Plastics subgroups, the reducing Food waste sub-group and behaviour insights work stream.

### **3.3 Reducing Food Waste (Annex A3)**

Good Food GM – A vision of GM has been produced and the elements from the vision will form part of the new Food sub-group.

Research – As part of the behaviour insights work that has been commissioned (see below) a section on food has been incorporated.

### **3.4 Sustainable Lifestyles (Annex A4)**

Behaviour Insights – Work has been commissioned with TfGM to undertake some initial behaviour insights work to gain Greater Manchester's views on the Environment. 3 focus groups have been undertaken to date, along with interviews with a small proportion of digitally excluded people. A survey of 1,500 people is currently being undertaken. Findings of this work will be considered by the newly founded Behaviour Insights sub-group.

Green Summit 2023 – Work is on-going for the next Green Summit which is being held at the Lowry on 2nd October. The sponsorship package has been sent to stakeholders to ensure that the event is cost neutral to the Combined Authority.

Climate Change Awareness – An internal climate change awareness e-module has been produced and has been very well received by staff. The module has been made available to local authorities and other public sector bodies and is being used by other organisations. The plan is to adapt the e-module to enable the course to be uploaded to the Green Cities website so anyone can take the course.

## **4. New 5 Year Environment Plan**

As mentioned above, Greater Manchester's first 5-year Environment Plan was launched in 2019 and set out ambitious targets with the mission to start the journey to become carbon neutral by 2038. With that plan ending in 2024, work has recently commenced on planning to produce the new 5-year plan (2024 – 2029). This means whilst the SCP plan was approved by the Combined Authority last year, it is only a 3-year plan therefore it only goes up to 2026, therefore additional metrics and targets will need to be agreed within the SCP section within the new 5-year plan. Given the uncertainty still around England's Waste Strategy, careful consideration will be needed as to what those metrics may be. In light of this, it is proposed that a report regarding the production of the 5-year Environment Plan and particularly the SCP section within the plan be considered at the next meeting of this Committee.

## **5. Recommendations**

The Committee is requested to:

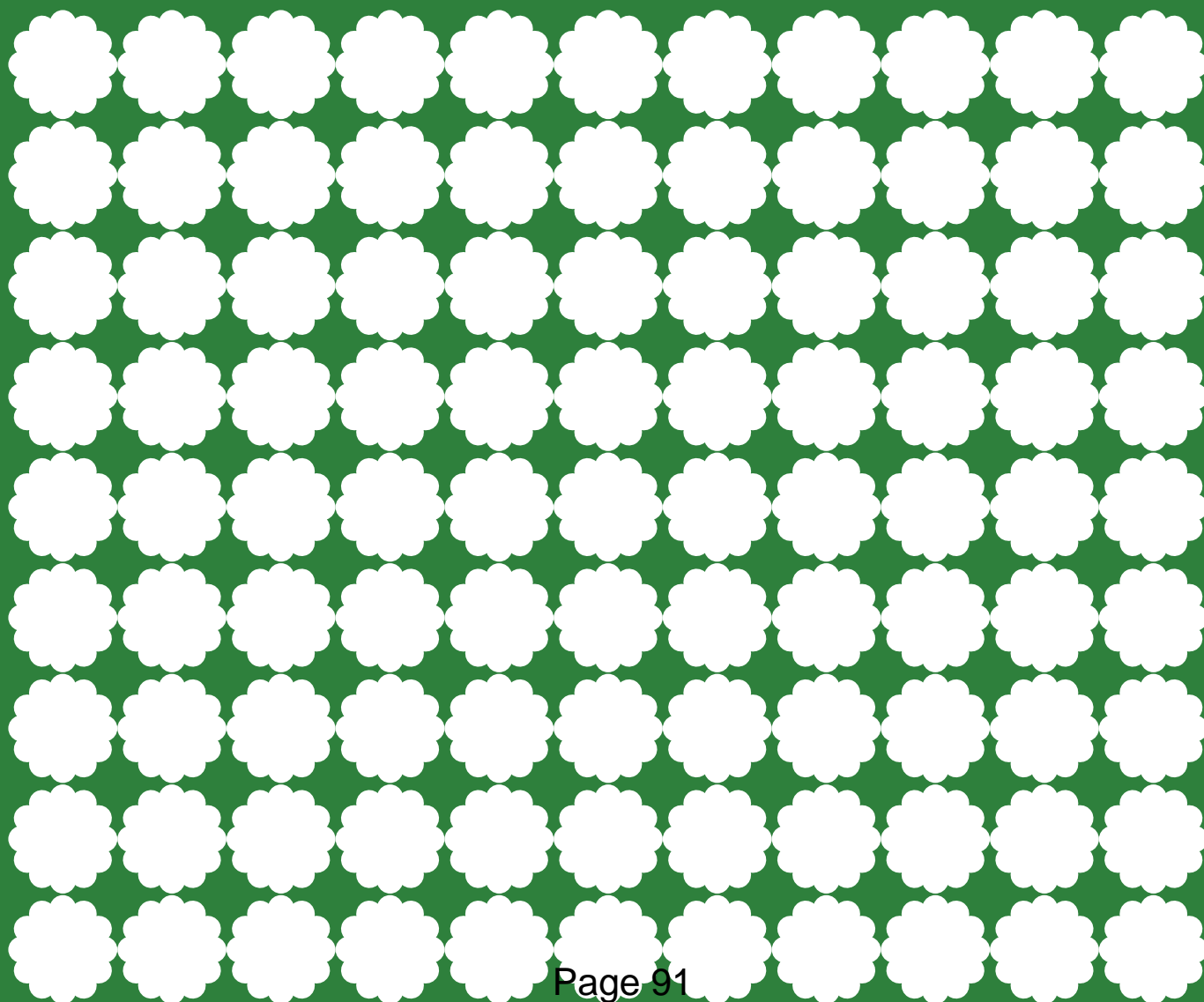
1. Note the progress of the delivery of the SCP Plan and the key areas of activities over the coming years; and
2. Note the start of the process to produce the next 5-year Environment Plan and request that a report be considered at the next meeting of the committee.

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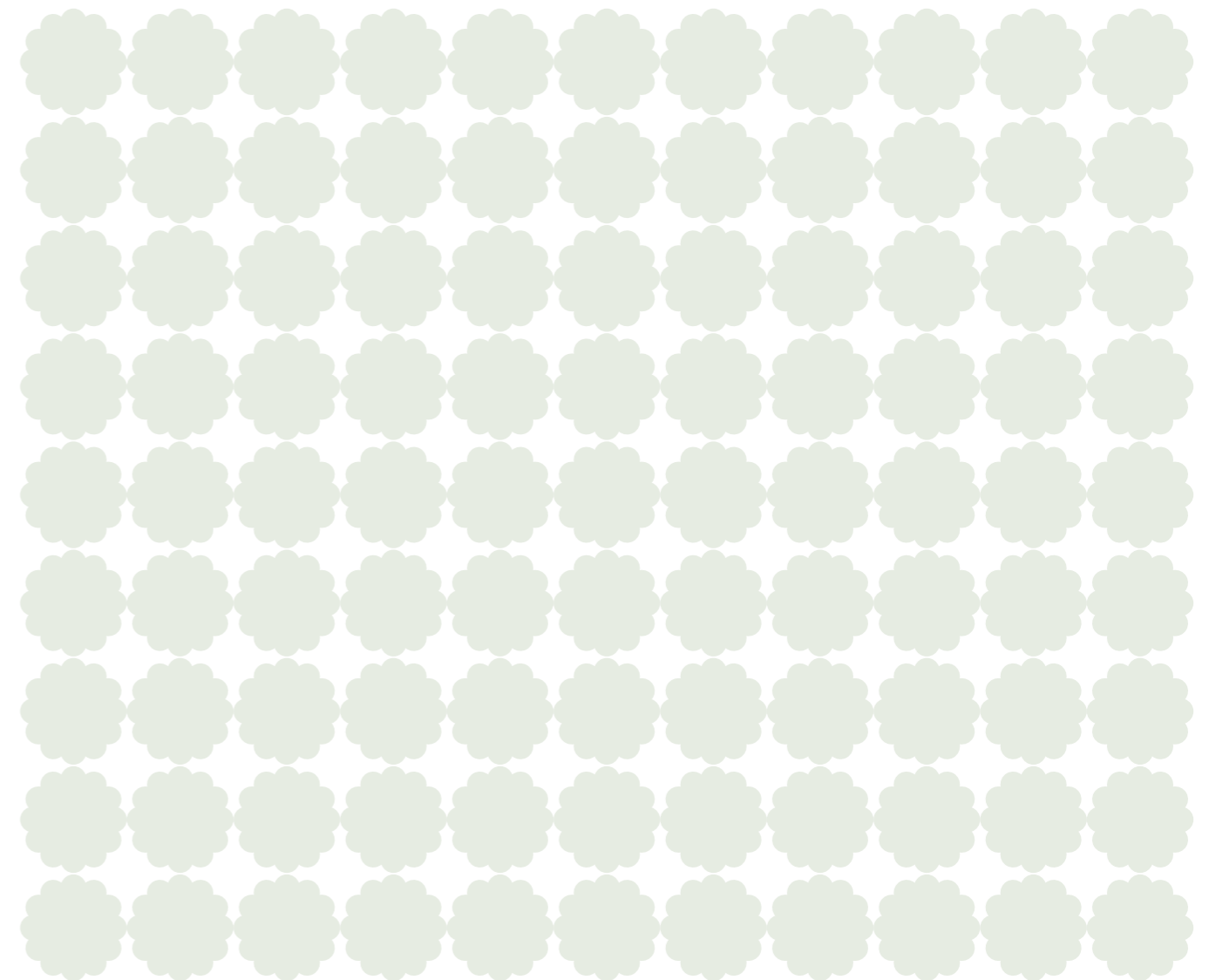
## Sustainable Consumption and Production Plan

2022-2025



# Sustainable Consumption and Production Plan

**2022-2025**



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# 1. Introduction, Scope and Recommendations

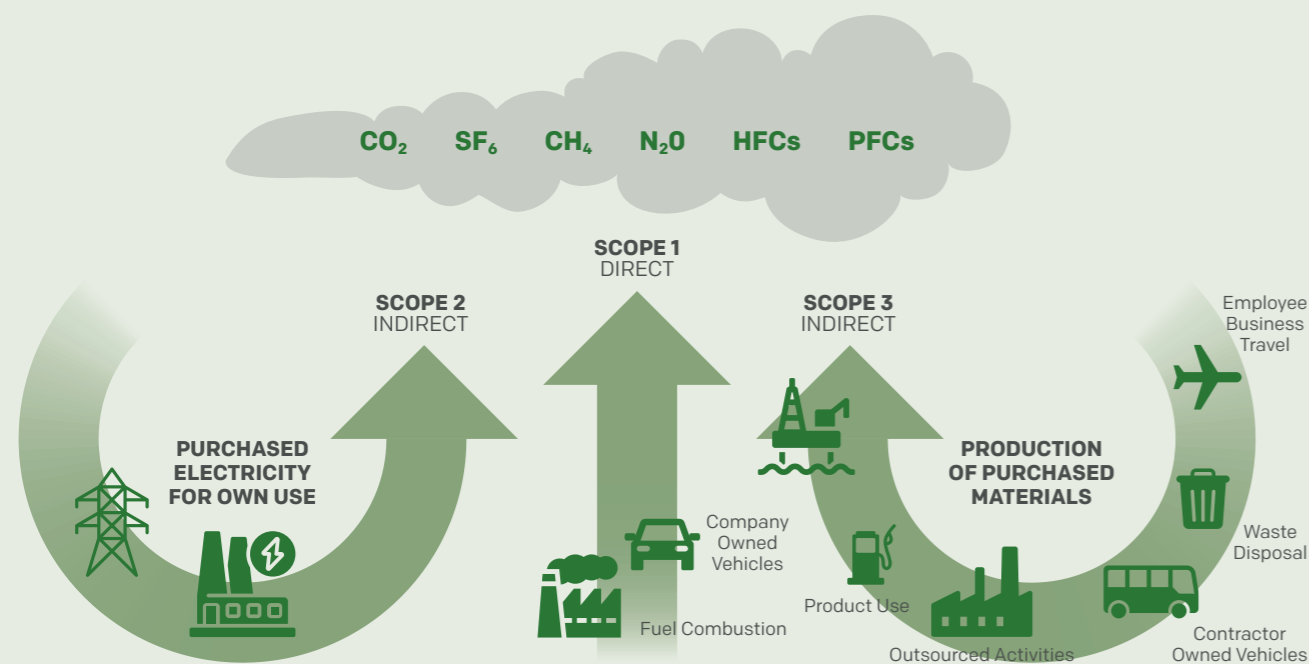
## 1.1 Introduction

**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 this 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).



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**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).

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.

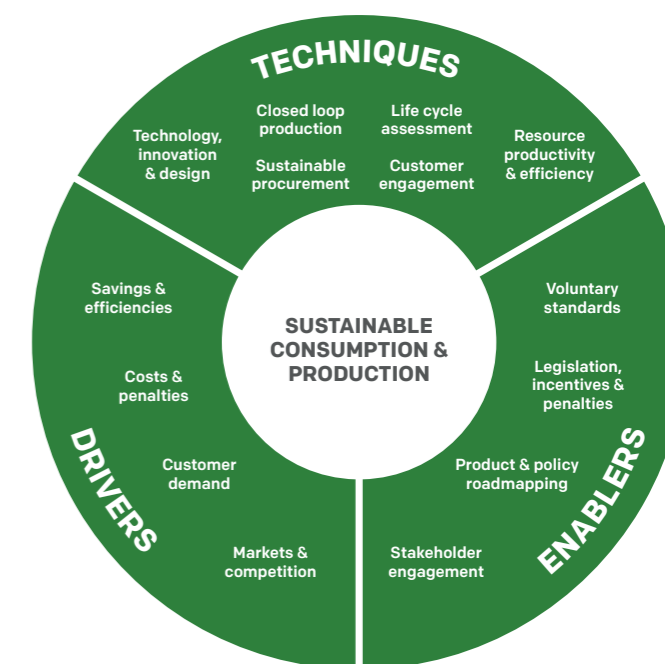
**Priority 3 - Reducing Food Waste** focusing on waste management, sustainable procurement and sustainable lifestyles.

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



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



## 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 Plan<sup>1</sup>.

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> and GHG emissions.



### 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 waste<sup>2</sup>; 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.



## 2.3 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)<sup>3</sup> 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.

#### 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 budget<sup>4</sup> are produced in Greater Manchester by 2050
- 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.

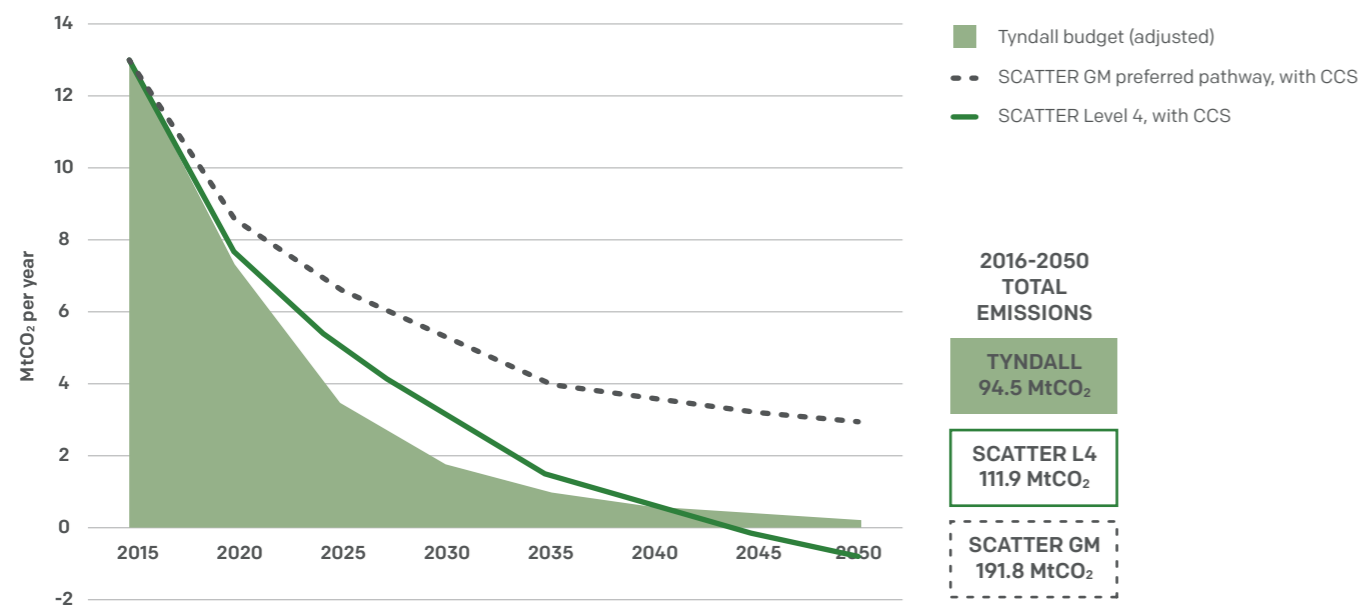


Figure 4: Potential Carbon Reduction Pathways for Greater Manchester  
Source: Anthesis

<sup>2</sup> <https://wrap.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-11/Food-surplus-and-waste-in-the-UK-key-facts-Jan-2020.pdf>  
<sup>3</sup> <https://www.anthesisgroup.com/scatter-carbon-footprint-reduction-tool>  
<sup>4</sup> Extrapolated to cover 2015-2050 from 2018-2050 in Tyndall Centre's original report

### 2.3.2 SCP and CO<sub>2</sub> 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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are broken down by sector and the level of change required in each of those sectors to achieve the SCATTER GM pathway.

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.

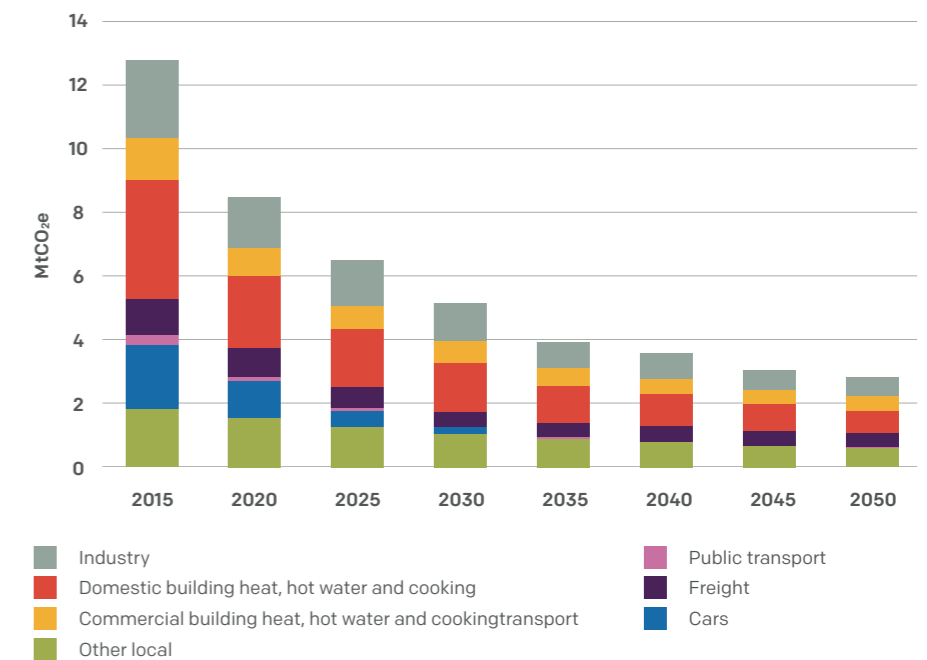


Figure 5: Sectors where emission reductions come from ('SCATTER GM' pathway).  
Source: Anthesis

#### 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 KtCO<sub>2</sub> (7.6%) is needed year on year therefore 'doing nothing' is not an option.

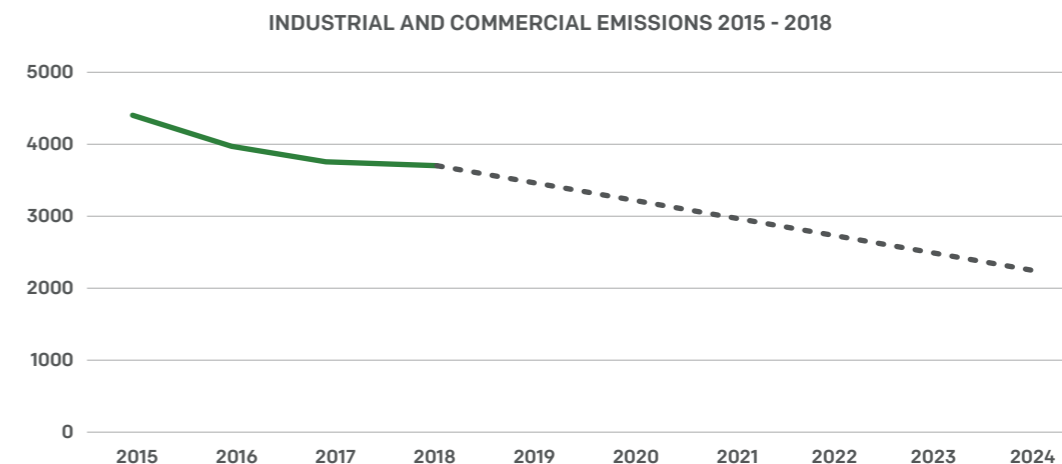


Figure 6: Industrial and Commercial emissions  
Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2018>



### 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.



**Figure 7: Waste Prevention and Circular Economy**  
Source: Defra: Waste Prevention Programme 2021

- 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.

**To monitor the city regions progress in reducing the waste produced, two key indicators<sup>5</sup> will be used:**

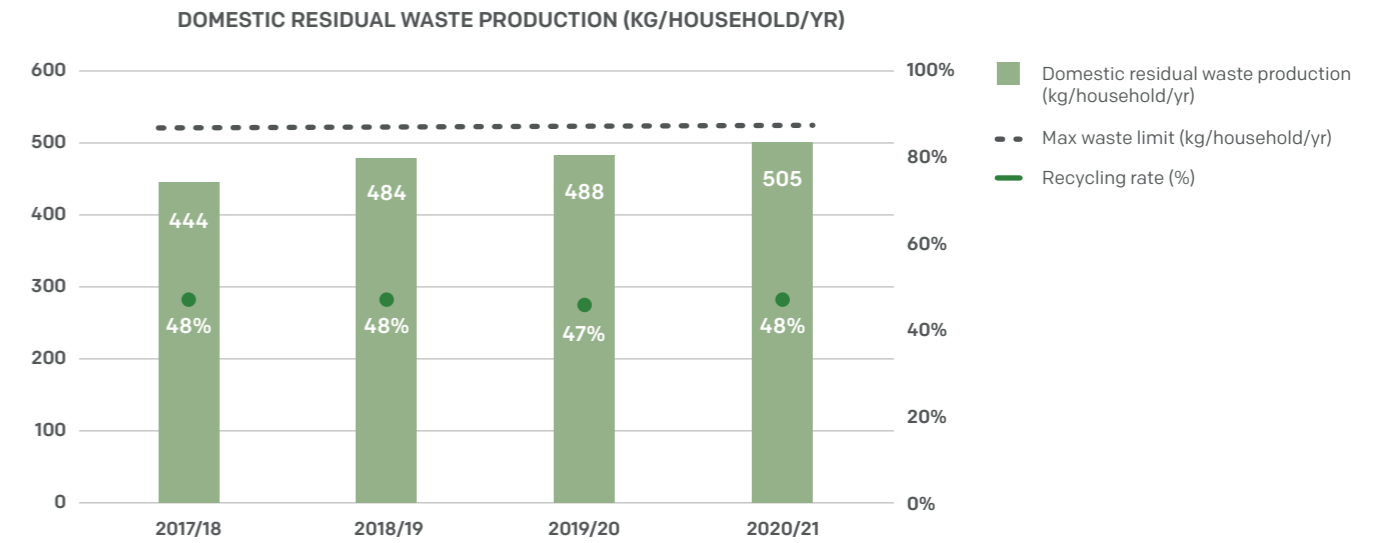
- 1. Raw material consumption** – currently this indicator is only available at a UK level so we are assessing how this can be best proportioned to Greater Manchester; and
- 2. Domestic residual waste** – this indicator is available at a Greater Manchester level and will enable us to monitor the amount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

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.

The graph opposite 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.



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



<sup>5</sup> 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.

### Recycling Rates

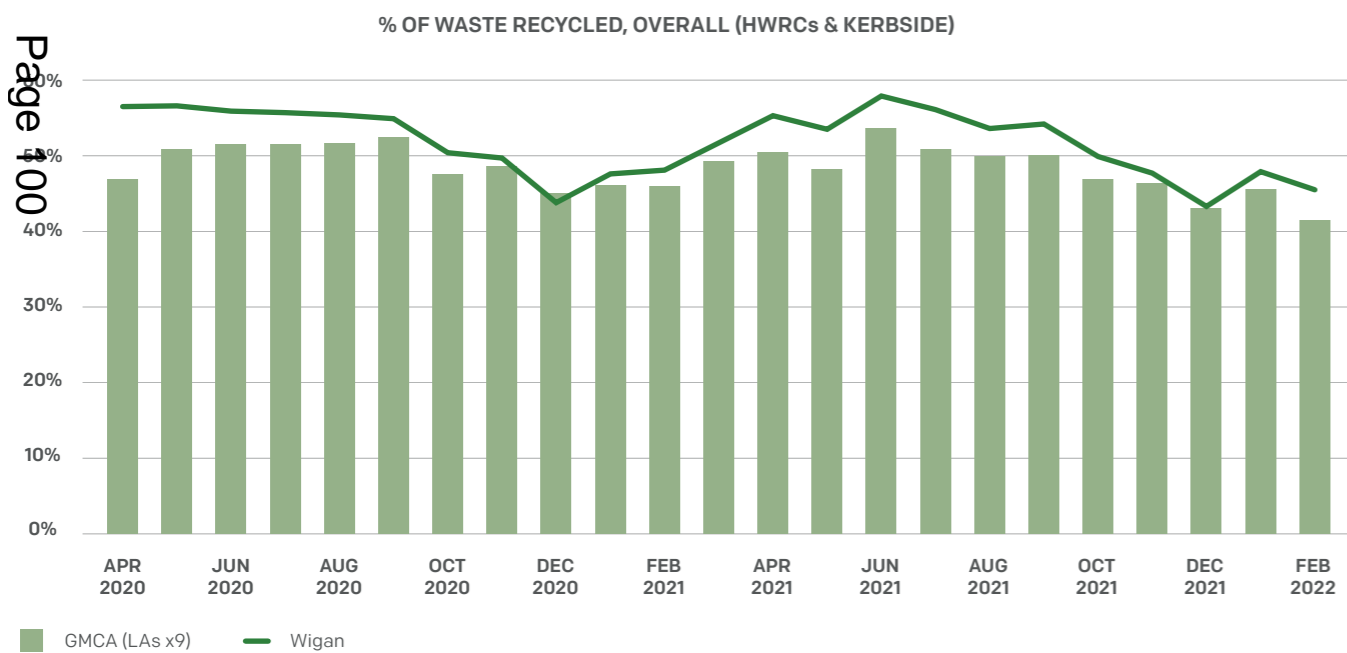
Another lever used in SCATTER is recycling rates. This is based on the European Union’s Circular Economy directive has been transposed into English law through the Environment Act and sets the requirement to achieve 65% municipal waste recycling rate by 2035. Recycling is an important factor in the waste 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 drink<sup>6</sup> 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.

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.

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



# 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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

#### 1. 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.

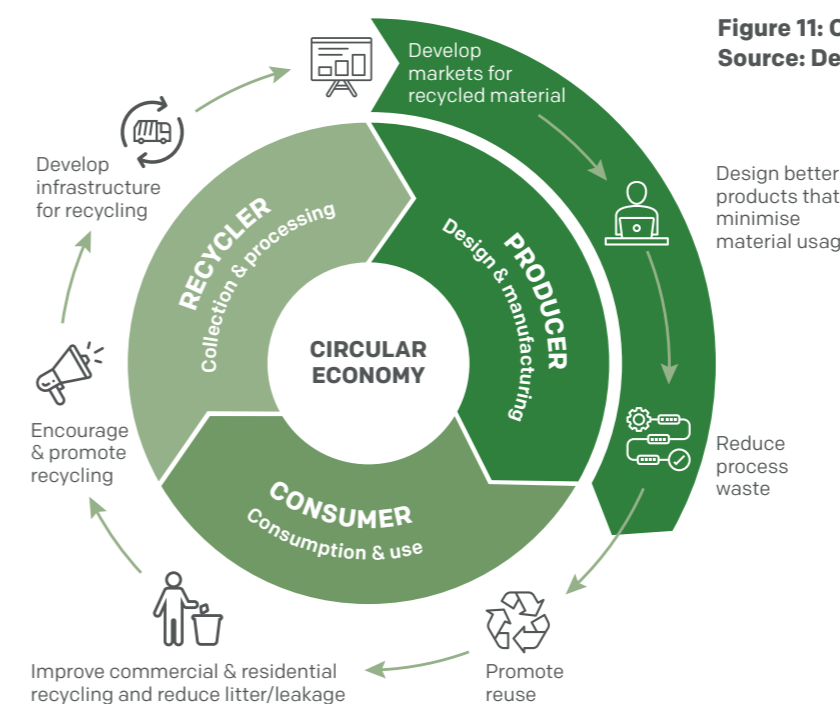


Figure 11: Components of a circular economy  
Source: Defra

## 2. 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.

## 3. 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:

- **Circular supplies** – replacing scarce resources with fully renewable, recyclable or biodegradable resources
- **Resource recovery** – uses technological innovations and capabilities to recover and reuse outputs that eliminate material leakage and maximises economic value
- **Product life extension** – helps companies extend the lifecycle of their products and assets to ensure they remain economically useful
- **Sharing platforms** – is centred on the sharing of products and assets that have a low ownership or use rate
- **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.

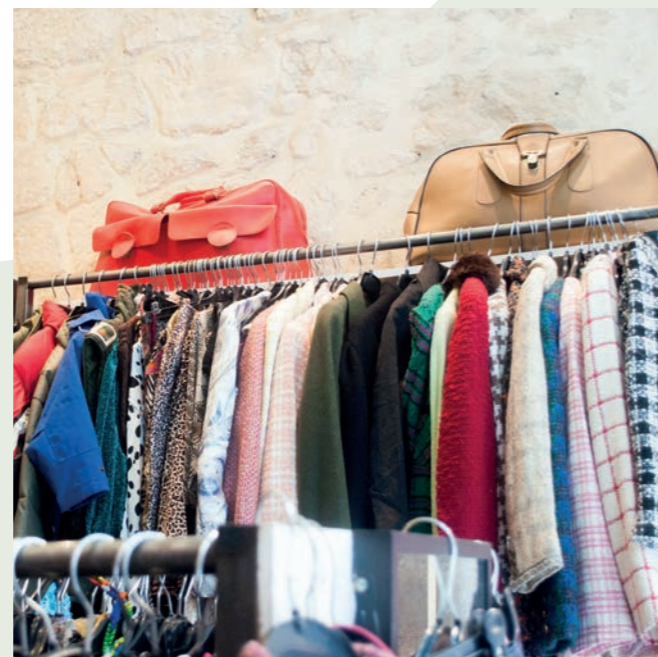
## 3. Innovation

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.

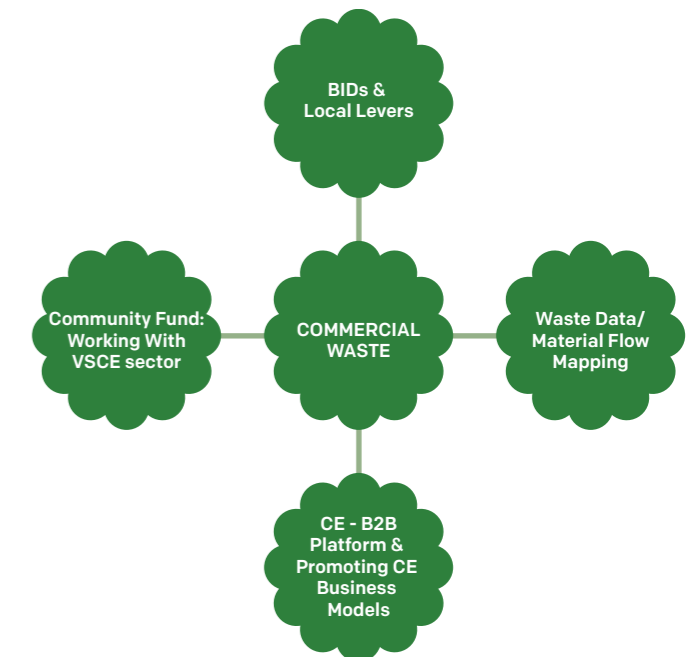
As highlighted in Priority 1, data at a Greater Manchester level is very limited and whilst Defra (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) are currently consulting on the introduction of mandatory digital waste tracking, this potentially will not go live until 2024. Therefore, we need to 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 compostable 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.

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### 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.

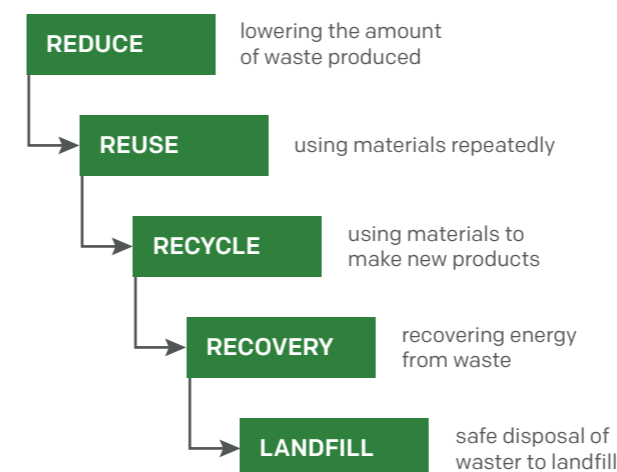
To process Greater Manchester’s municipal household waste, there are the following facilities to deliver a consistent approach to collection and disposal of waste through the 4-bin waste system (figure 12) set out below.



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.

#### MOST FAVOURED OPTION



#### LEAST FAVOURED OPTION

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.

#### GREATER MANCHESTER HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING RATE AND WASTE DIVERTED FROM LANDFILL (DATA EXCLUDES WIGAN)

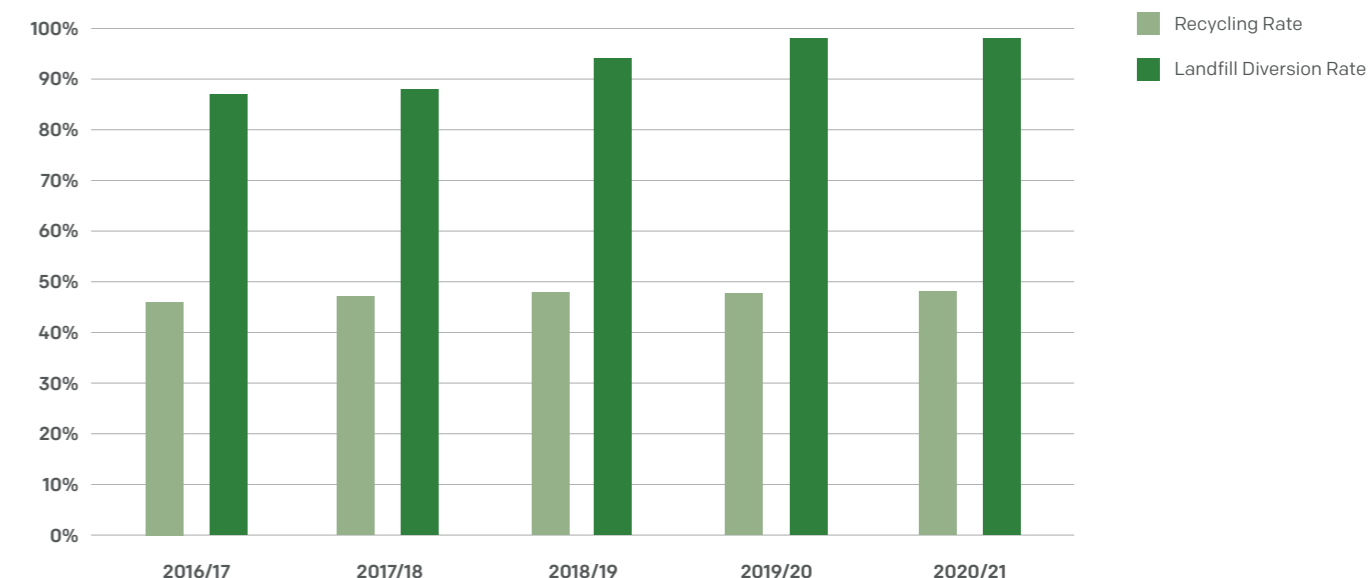


Figure 14: GMCA Recycling rates and waste diverted from landfill 2016/17-2020/21  
Source: Waste Data Flow



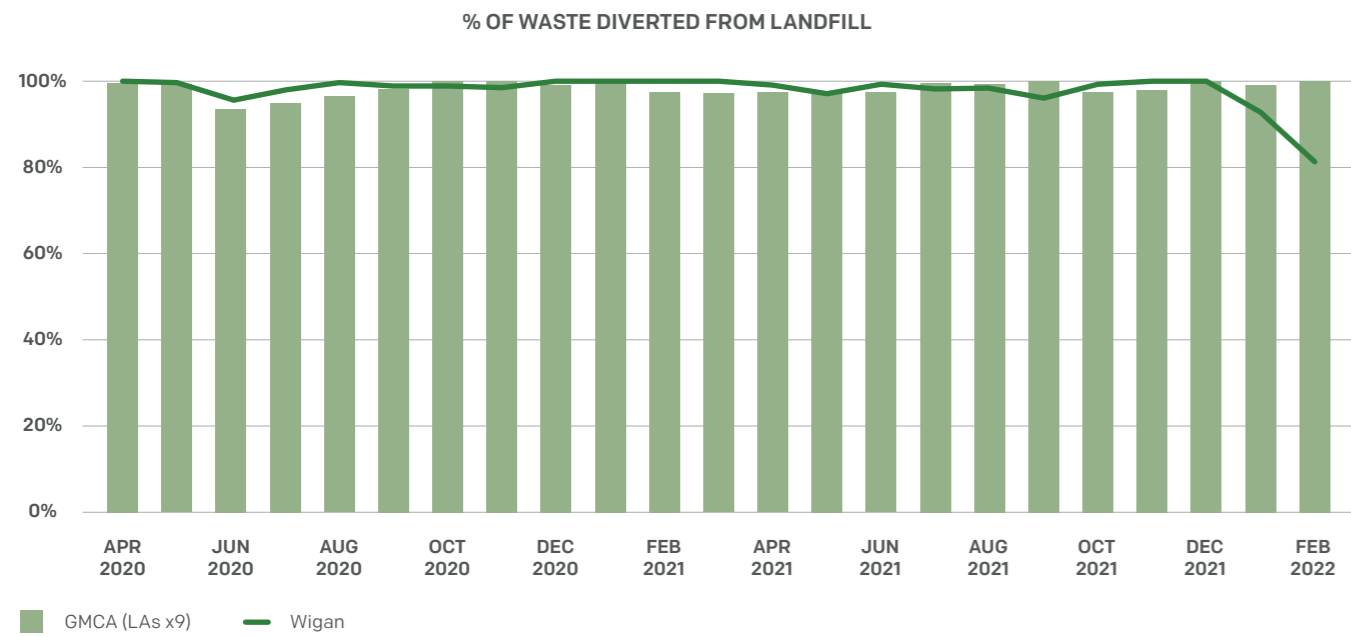


Figure 15: GMCA and Wigan waste diverted from landfill April 2020 February 2022  
Source: Waste Data Flow

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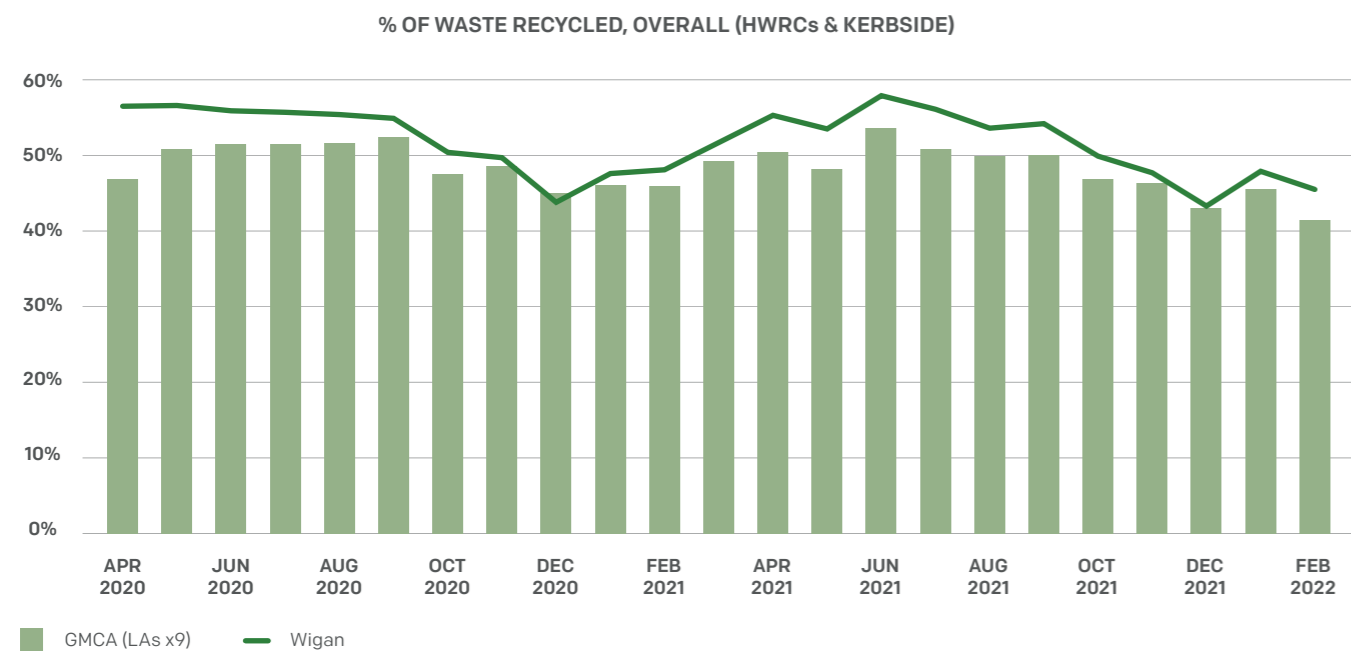


Figure 16: GMCA and Wigan Recycling rates April 2020 - February 2022  
Source: Waste Data Flow

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.<sup>7</sup>

	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 <sup>8</sup>	4.4
Unavoidable food waste	20.5
<b>Total Food Waste</b>	<b>59</b>
% Avoidable food waste	57.9
% Potentially Avoidable	7.4

**Figure 17: Food waste placed into the organic waste collected within GM, based on kg/hh/yr.**  
Source: GM Waste Composition Analysis 2019



<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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)

Based on capture rate data for GM, it's 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

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%<sup>9</sup> 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.

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.

<sup>9</sup> Environmental pressures from European consumption and production — European Environment Agency (europa.eu)

# 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.

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.

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CHALLENGE

MISSION

SECTORS

CHALLENGE GROUPS

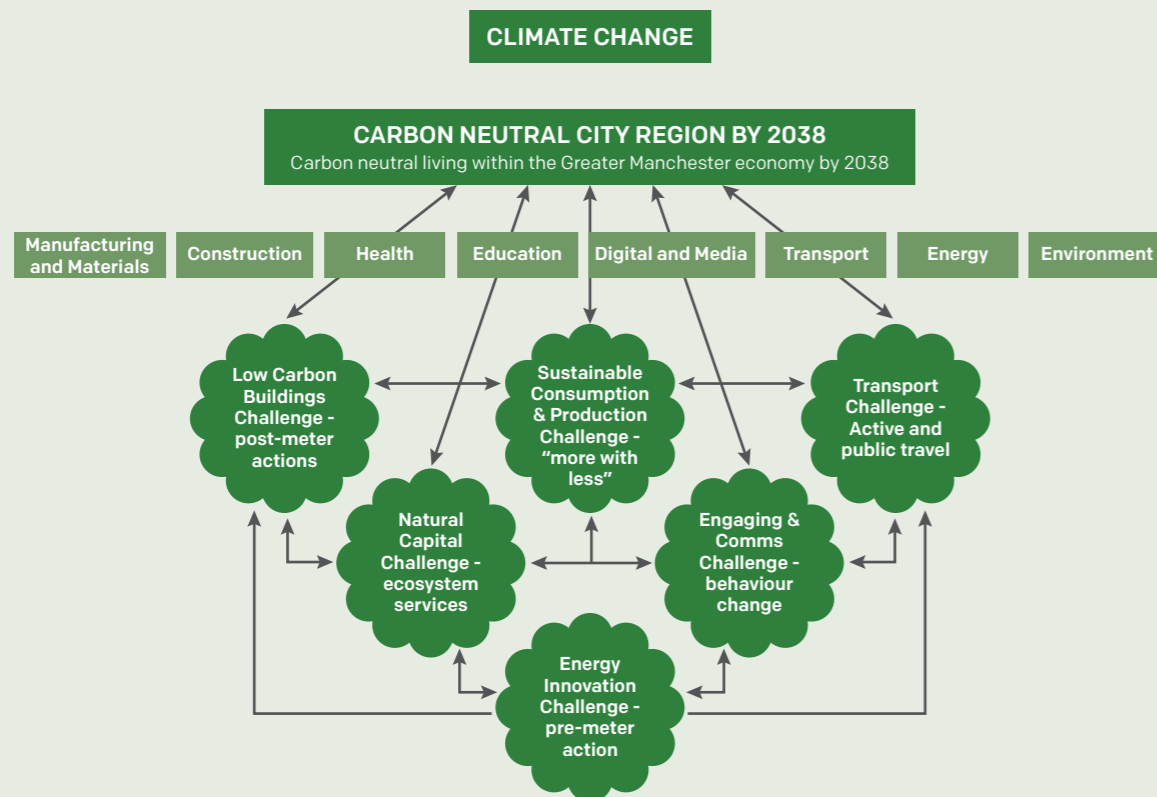


Figure 18: The Mission Oriented Approach  
Source: UCL: Greater Manchester's Mission Based Approach to Climate Change

## 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 opposite:

- **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 tane steps to delivery for each of the individual recommendations as set out in the SCP Plan above.

### Recommendations

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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.





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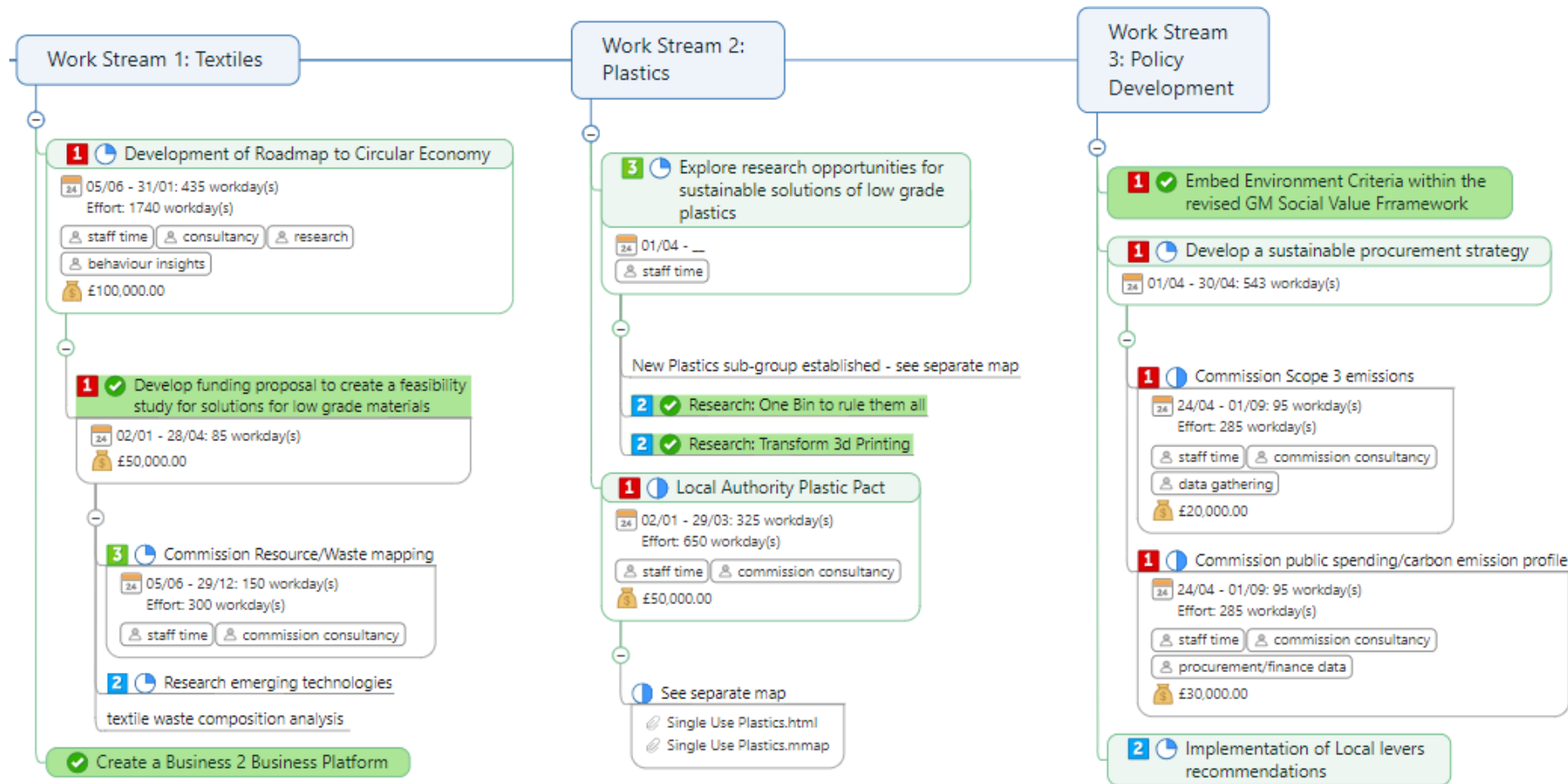


## Annex A5 – Moving Towards a Circular Economy

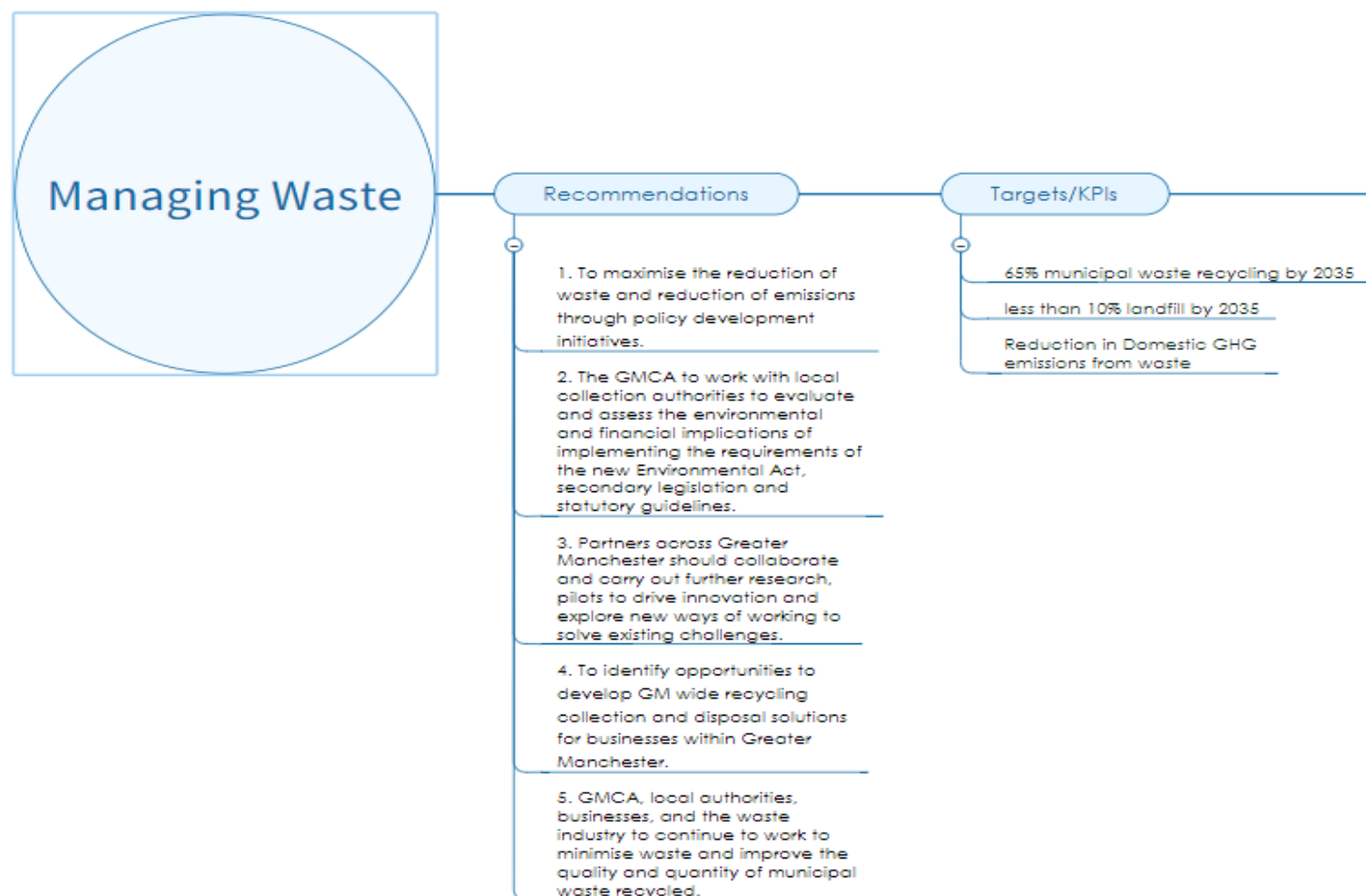


Moving Towards a Circular Economy Flow Chart describing the Recommendations in the SCP Plan; 1- To develop a roadmap to CE, including cross industry resource efficiency through design and production, commercial trading of materials, energy, sharing assets, logistics and expertise, to reduce the volume of raw materials used and eliminate waste; 2 – To continue to work with industry, academia and other stakeholders to drive innovation to reduce raw material consumption, value resources and stimulate sustainable end markets; 3 – To undertake resource and consumption mapping to enable a sector approach to becoming a circular city region; 4 GMCA to develop a Sustainable Procurement Strategy promoting CE procurement principles, the social value framework and commissioning strategies whilst supporting policy development and decision making toolkits. Targets and KPIs include a 38% reduction in industry emissions by 2025, a reduction in Ray Material Consumption, to reduce GHG emissions from Consumption and a Reduction in avoidable plastic waste.

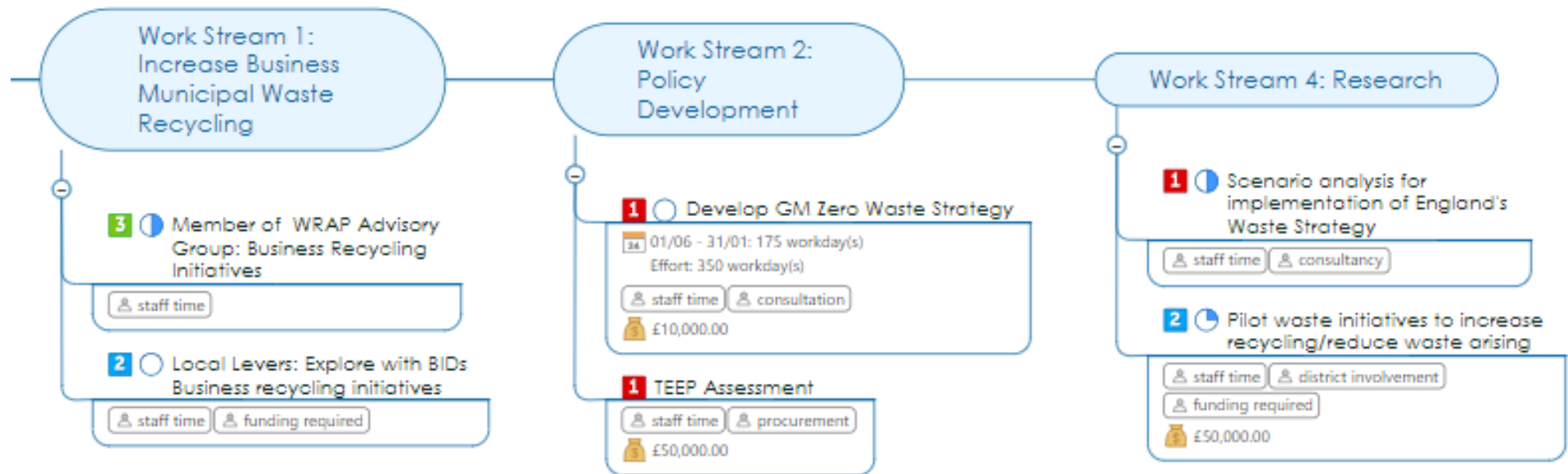
# Annex A5 – Moving Towards a Circular Economy



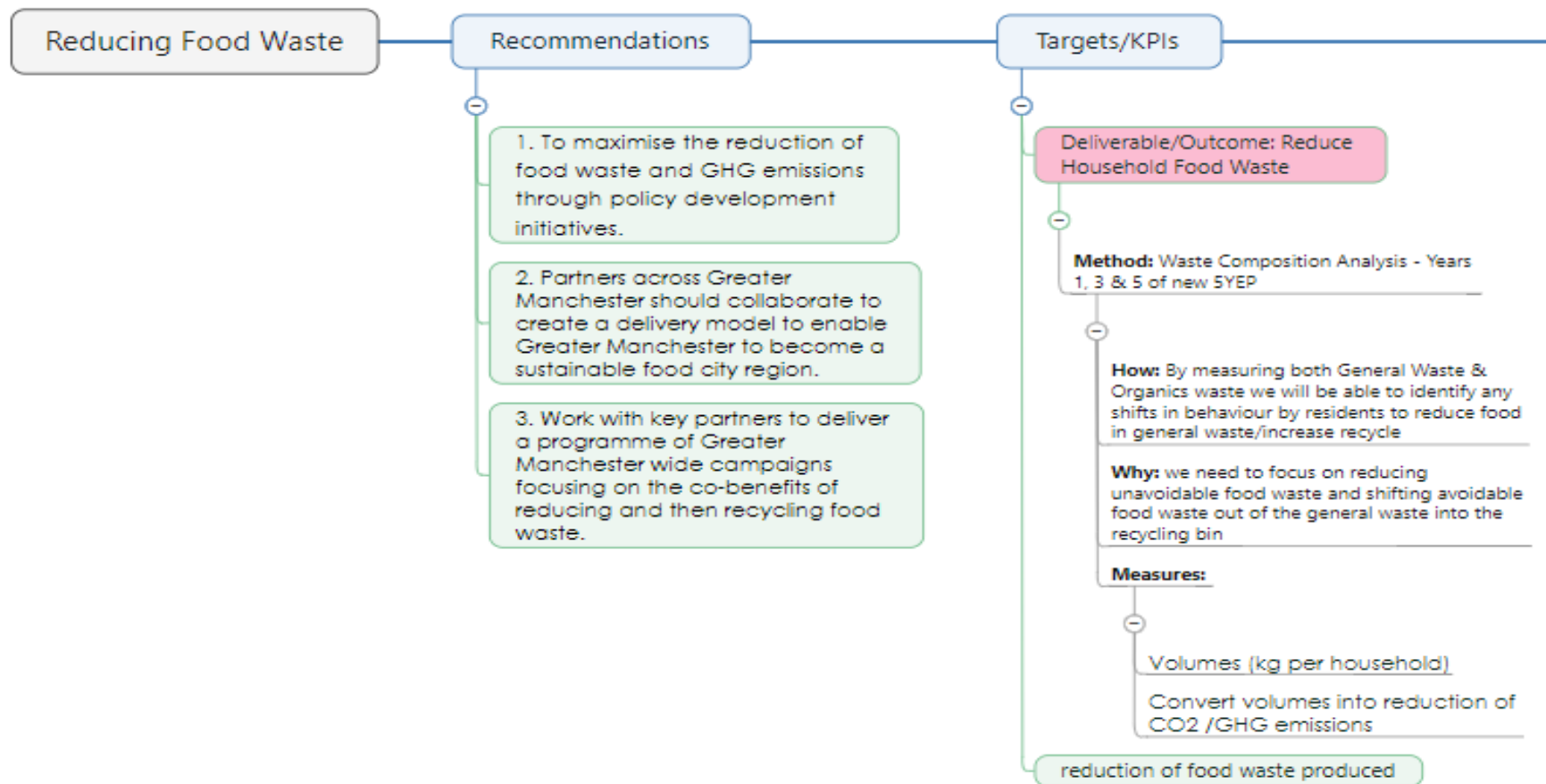
Moving towards a circular economy Chart describing 3 workstreams (1,2 & 3); 1- Textiles, involves the Development of a Roadmap to Circular Economy which will involve the development of a funding proposal to create a feasibility study for solutions for low grade materials and to create a Business to Business Platform; 2 – Plastics, explore research opportunities for sustainable solutions of low grade plastics, this will include Research for the One Bin to rule them all and Research to Transform 3d Printing; 3 – Policy Development, Embed Environment Criteria within the revised GM Social Value Framework and the Implementation of Local Levers recommendations.



Managing Waste Flow Chart describing the 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 Environment 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 work to minimise waste and improve the quality and quantity of municipal waste recycled. Targets and KPIs include 65% municipal waste recycling by 2035, less than 10% landfill by 2035 & Reduction in Domestic GHG emissions from waste.

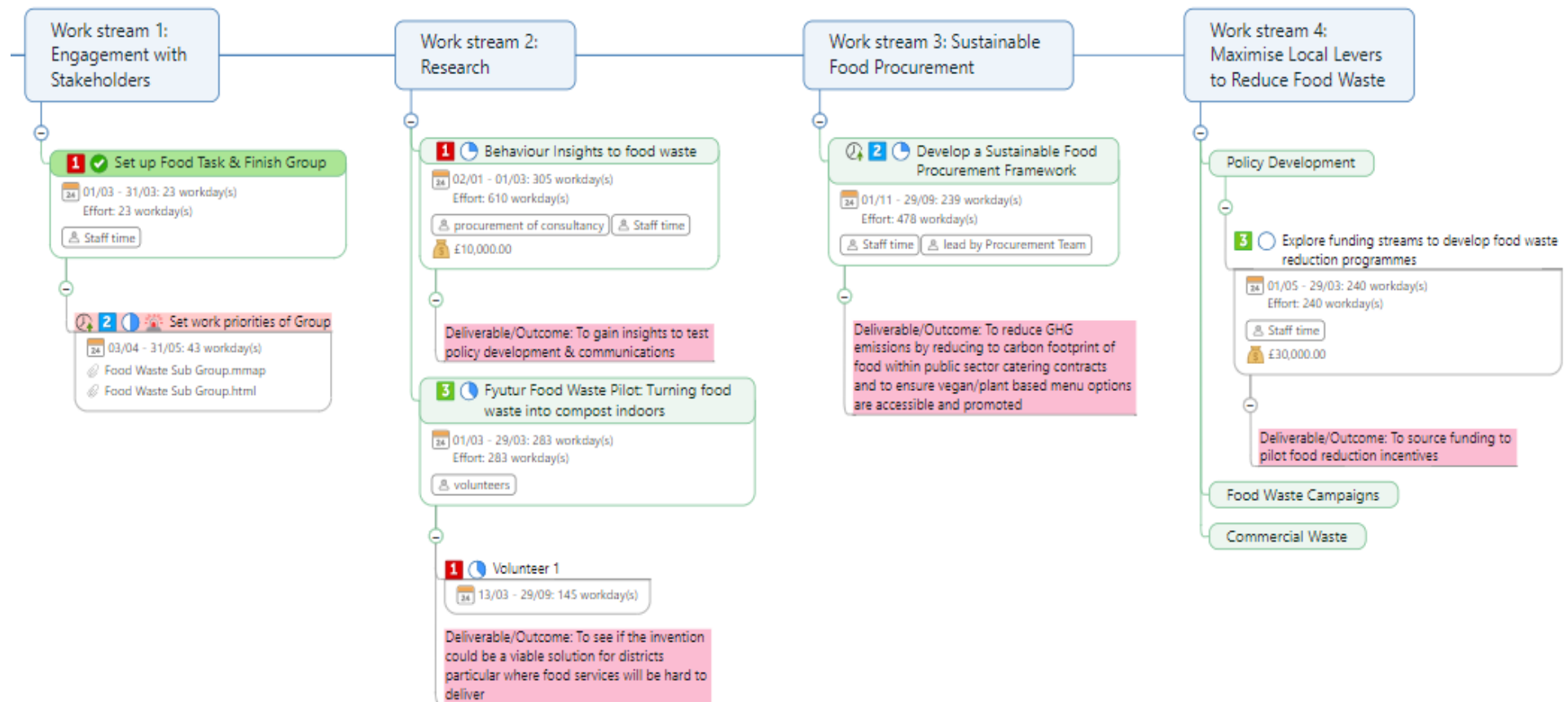


Managing Waste Chart describing 3 workstreams (1,2 & 4); 1- Increasing Business Municipal Waste Recycling involves by being a member of the WRAP Advisory Group, Business Recycling Initiatives and Local Levers to explore with BIDS Business Recycling initiatives; 2 – Policy Development includes Policy Development, Develop GM Zero Waste Strategy and at TEEP Assessment; 4 – Research, producing a scenario analysis for implementation of England’s Waste Strategy and Pilot waste initiatives to increase recycling/reduce waste arising.

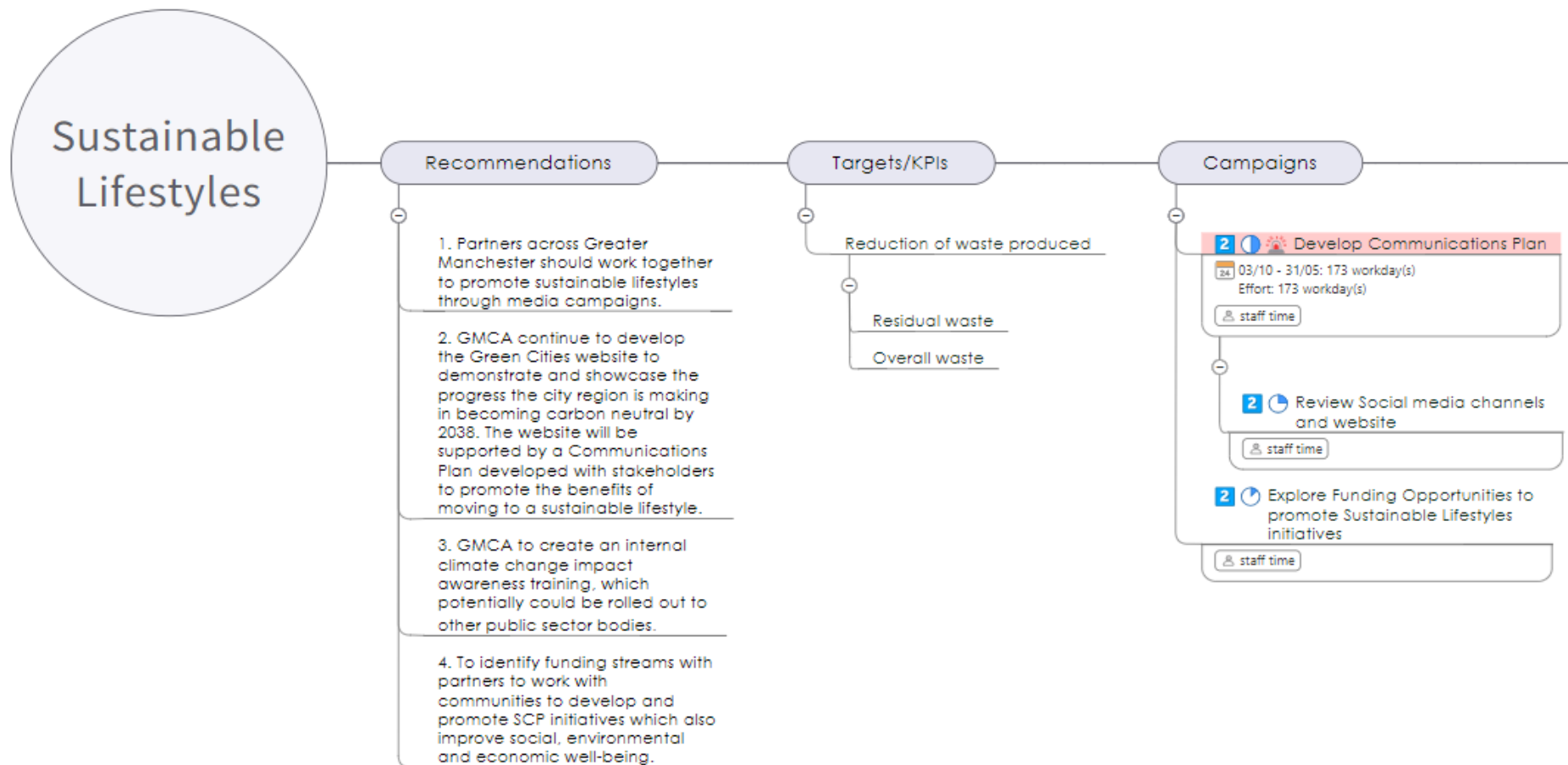


Reducing Food Waste Flow Chart describing the Recommendations; 1- To maximise the reduction of food waste and GHG emissions through policy development initiatives; 2 - Partners across Greater Manchester should collaborate to create a delivery model to enable Greater Manchester to become a sustainable food city region; 3 - Work with key partners to deliver a programme of Greater Manchester wide campaigns focussing on the co-benefits of reducing and then recycling food waste. Targets and KPIs include The deliverable and outcome is to Reduce Household Food Waste this will involve Waste Composition Analysis for years 1.3 & 5 of the new 5 YEP.

## Annex A3 – Reducing Food Waste

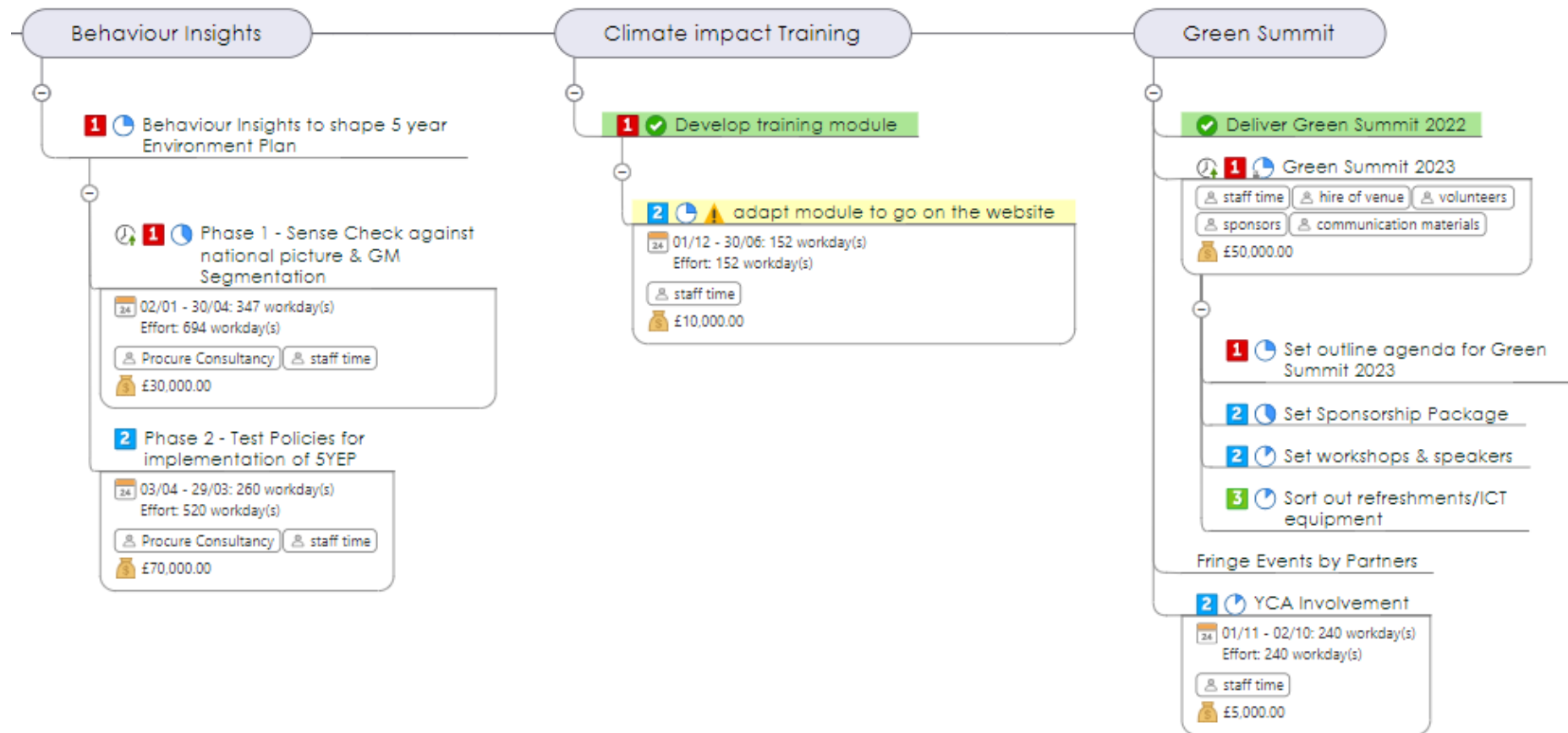


Reducing Food Waste Flow Chart describing 4 workstreams; 1 – Engagement with Stakeholders by setting up and agreeing the priorities of a Food Task and Finish Group; 2- Research, looking at the Behaviour insights to food waste and planning a Fyutur Food Waste Pilot – turning food waste into compost outdoors; 3 Sustainable Food Procurement by developing a sustainable Food Procurement Framework; 4 -Maximise Local Levers to Reduce Food Waste by Policy Development on Food Waste Campaigns and Commercial Waste.



Sustainable Lifestyles Flow Chart describing the Recommendations; 1- Partners across Greater Manchester should work together to promote sustainable lifestyles through media campaigns; 2 – GMCA to 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 Sustainable Consumption Production initiatives which also improve social, environmental and economic wellbeing. The Target and KPI is the reduction of waste produced in the Residual and Overall Waste Streams. Campaigns will include developing the communications plan. These will include a review of Social Media Channels and Explore Funding Opportunities to promote Sustainable Lifestyles.

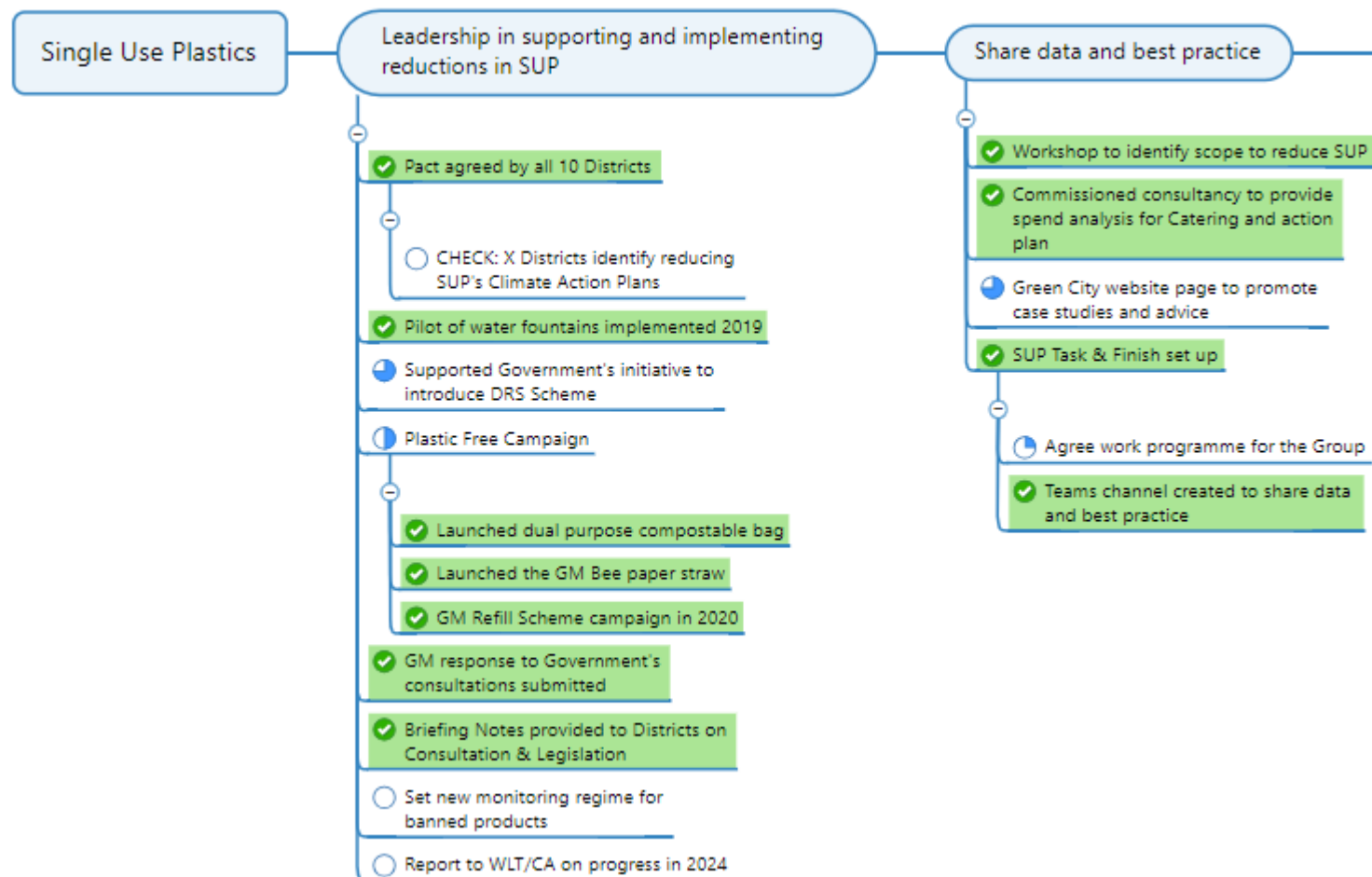
# Annex A4 – Sustainable Lifestyles



Sustainable Lifestyles Chart describing 3 workstreams; 1 – Behaviour Insights to shape 5 year Environment Plan; 2- Climate Impact Training and to develop training modules; 3 – to deliver the Green Summit 2023

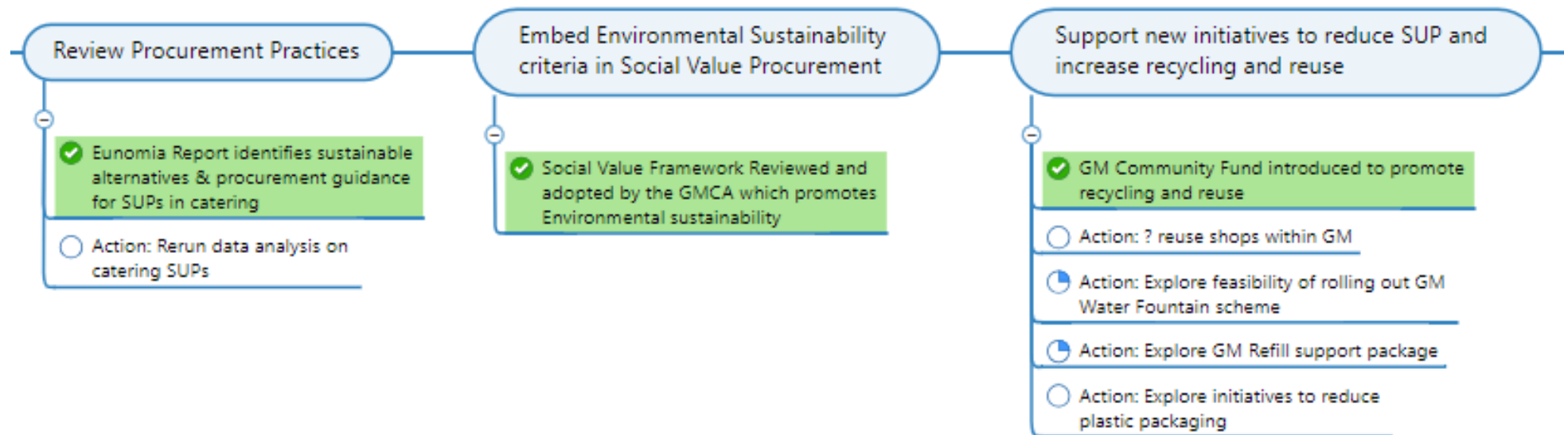


## Annex A5 – Single Use Plastics

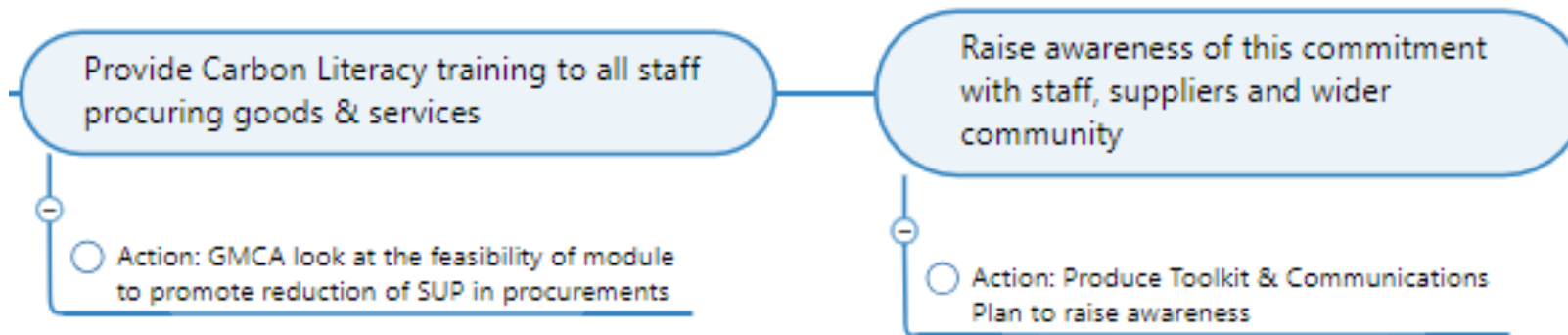


Single Use Plastics (SUP) Flow Chart describing Leadership in Supporting and Implementing reductions in SUP, this includes a Pact agreed by all 10 Districts, a pilot of water fountains implemented in 2019, Supported the Government's initiative to introduce the DRS Scheme, Plastic Free Campaign, GM response to Government's consultations submitted, Briefing Notes provided to Districts on Consultation and Legislation, Set new monitoring regime for banned products and Report to Wider Leadership Team in the CA on progress in 2024; Shared Data and Best Practice will include a workshop to identify scope to reduce SUP, a Commissioned consultancy to provide spend analysis for Catering and action plan, a Green Cities website page has been set up to promote case studies and advice and to set up a SUP Task and Finish Group.

## Annex A5 – Single Use Plastics



Single Use Plastics (SUP) Flow Chart describing workstreams to; Review Procurement Practices by commissioning a Eunomia Report which identifies sustainable alternatives and procurement guidance for Single Use Plastics in catering and to Rerun data analysis on catering Single Use Plastics; Embed Environmental Sustainability criteria in Social Value Procurement by reviewing and adopting in the GMCA the Social Value Framework which promotes Environment sustainability; Support new initiatives to reduce SUP and increase recycling and reuse by a introducing a GM Community Fund to promote recycling and reuse, Support the reuse shops in GM, Explore feasibility of rolling out GM Water Fountain Scheme, Explore GM Refill support package and Explore initiatives to reduce plastic packaging.



Single Use Plastics (SUP) Flow Chart describing workstreams to; Provide Carbon Literacy training to all staff procuring goods and services, the GMCA will look at the feasibility of a module to promote reduction of SUP in procurements; To Raise awareness of this commitment with staff, suppliers and wider community by producing toolkits and a communications plan to raise awareness.

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## Waste and Recycling Committee

Date: 13<sup>th</sup> July 2023  
Subject: GMCA Waste and Resources Budget Outturn 2022/23  
Report of: Steve Wilson, GMCA Treasurer

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### Purpose Of Report

This report sets out the revenue and capital outturn for 2022/23 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

Lindsey Keech  
Head of Finance – Capital and Treasury Management  
[Lindsey.keech@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk](mailto:Lindsey.keech@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk)

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.

## **Legal Considerations**

Please refer to Risk Management section above.

## **Financial Consequences – Revenue**

This report sets out the revenue outturn for waste disposal in 2022/23.

## **Financial Consequences – Capital**

This report sets out the capital outturn for waste disposal in 2022/23.

## **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?

No

## 1. Introduction/Background

The levy for the Waste and Resources service was set on 11 February 2022 for a total of £164.840m represented by expenditure of £165.314m and a use of reserves of £0.474m.

## 2. Revenue Outturn 2022/23

The revenue outturn for 2022/23 is shown below:

	<b>Budget 2022/23 £m</b>	<b>Actual 2022/23 £m</b>	<b>Variance 2022/23 £m</b>
Operational Costs	107.872	65.283	(42.589)
Operational Financing	50.614	49.797	(0.817)
Office Costs	6.318	3.885	(2.433)
Non-Operational Financing	0.510	0.492	(0.018)
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>165.314</b>	<b>119.457</b>	<b>(45.857)</b>
Levy Adjustment 2021/22		(0.051)	(0.051)
Levy Adjustment 2022/23	-	1.622	1.622
Return of Reserves	-	10.000	10.000
(From)/ To Reserves	(0.474)	-	(0.474)
<b>Levy</b>	<b>164.840</b>	<b>131.028</b>	<b>(33.811)</b>

### 2.1 Key Differences between the Budget and Outturn Figure

The budget was set using forecast levels of waste amounting to 1,134,175 tonnes of waste. The volumes of waste delivered by Districts were as below which includes a forecast figure for March 2023. Totals for the year have now been verified but as this happened too late to be included in the Statement of Accounts and Outturn, the forecast figures are shown below.

<b>Districts</b>	<b>Budget 2022/23</b>	<b>Forecast 2022/23</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Residual	378,169	373,001	(5,168)
Biowaste	207,876	188,427	(19,449)
Commingled	121,663	112,016	(9,647)
Pulpables	81,708	75,916	(5,792)
Street Sweepings	22,937	26,514	3,577
Trade Waste	46,163	43,109	(3,054)
<b>Total</b>	<b>858,517</b>	<b>818,982</b>	<b>(39,535)</b>

The variation in the total figures demonstrates the difficulty in predicting tonnages for the year ahead that has persisted since Covid. This is due to residents having variable working patterns between home and office which is affecting waste volumes. This has been further compounded by the cost of living affecting spending and the volume of waste that is generated by each household.

<b>HWRCs</b>	<b>Budget 2022/23</b>	<b>Forecast 2022/23</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Dry Recycled	78,514	77,919	(235)
Rubble	46,645	32,727	(13,918)
Thermal Recovery	118,642	79,895	(38,746)
Green	15,483	10,355	(5,128)
Residual	16,735	3,556	(13,180)
<b>Total</b>	<b>275,659</b>	<b>204,452</b>	<b>(71,207)</b>

The Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) tonnages have also continued to be difficult to predict following Covid and economic circumstances but also by the success of the implementation of the van permit policy which has been highly successful in driving illegal trade waste out of the sites. When the budget was set, the full year effect of the scheme was not known so could not be factored into the tonnages used at that time. Subsequent implementation of the scheme has reduced tonnage throughputs significantly at the HWRC sites.

## 1 Operational Variances

The main operational variances are:

	<b>Variance</b>
	<b>£m</b>
Residual Value Contract	(17.5)
Waste and Resources Management Services (WRMS) Contract	(19.5)
Household Waste Recycling Centre Management Services (HWRCMS) Contract	(2.9)
Biowaste Offtake Agreements	(1.5)
Other contract costs	(1.2)
	(42.6)



The main variances on Operational costs are:

- a) Residual Value Contract – increased share of third party income derived from electricity and steam generation;
- b) WRMS Contract – increase in income from the sale of recyclates, savings in expenditure on residual waste treatment and landfill due to lower tonnages of residual waste, and savings on processing of commingled waste due to lower than budget tonnages;
- c) HWRCMS Contract – lower than budgeted residual waste treatment costs due to lower than budgeted tonnages;
- d) Biowaste Contracts – savings resulting from lower than budgeted tonnages; and
- e) Other contract costs – largely a result of an underspend on lifecycle costs.

## 2 Operational Financing Savings

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.

## 3 Office Cost Variance

The office cost variance is mainly due to underspends on consultancy fees due to works on Extended Producer Responsibility and the national Resources and Waste Strategy being reprofiled into 2023/24, spend on non-operational sites being lower than expected, spend on central recharges from wider GMCA functions was slightly lower and employee costs was slightly less than budget due to vacancy gaps between starters and leavers.

## 4 Provisional Levy Adjustment

The provisional levy adjustment has been included within the outturn for 2022/23 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 2023/24 with an adjustment to reflect the actual position for March 2023. The breakdown per District is detailed below:

	<b>Levy Adjustment £m</b>
Bolton	(0.156)
Bury	(0.243)
Manchester	(0.421)
Oldham	(0.085)
Rochdale	(0.168)
Salford	(0.441)
Stockport	(0.010)
Tameside	(0.332)
Trafford	0.198
	(1.662)

### 3. Capital Outturn 2022/23

The capital outturn is shown below:

	<b>Budget 2022/23 £m</b>	<b>Outturn 2022/23 £m</b>
Operational Assets	9.004	8.595
Non-Operational Assets	1.350	0.411
Total	10.354	9.006

#### 3.1 Operational Assets Slippage

The outturn for operational assets is within forecast. The paper and card project at Bredbury Park Way, Bredbury was cancelled and is not now required and the new Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) at Reliance Street, Newton Heath has been delayed. This project was always forecast to be over more than one year and the budget will need to be reprofiled into 2023/24.

#### 3.2 Non-Operational Assets Slippage

The spend on non-operational assets is also within budget. The drainage works at the north of Bredbury former landfill site have been completed with a saving of £0.7m. The culvert improvements works at Waithlands former landfill site have been delayed due to works on the operational assets and timings on when the works can take place during the year. This project will need reprofiling into 2023/24.

## Waste and Recycling Committee

Date: 13<sup>th</sup> July 2023  
Subject: Capital Programme and Asset Management Update  
Report of: Michael Kelly, Head of Engineering and Asset Management,  
GMCA Waste and Resources Team

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### Purpose of Report

Provide members with an update on proposed asset upgrades at Every St, Bury and the rail connected waste processing sites as well as a progress update on the redevelopment of the Reliance St Household Waste Recycling Centre.

### Recommendations:

Members of the Committee are recommended to:

1. Note the latest cost estimate for the Reliance St HWRC redevelopment;
2. Approve the expenditure on thermal cameras as part of fire risk reduction measures;
3. Approve the expenditure on rail box weighing equipment; and
4. Approve the expenditure on resurfacing works to the access road at the Every St, Bury site.

### Contact Officers

Michael Kelly  
Head of Engineering and Asset Management  
Waste and Resources Team  
[michael.kelly@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk](mailto:michael.kelly@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 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:**

## **Comments/recommendations from Overview & Scrutiny Committee**

N/A

## **Background Papers**

N/A

## **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

**GM Transport Committee**

N/A

**Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

N/A

## **1. Introduction**

This report provides members with a progress update on the redevelopment of the Reliance Street Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) and seeks approval from the Committee for revenue expenditure on fire risk reduction measures, rail box weighing equipment and repairs to a shared access road at Every Street, Bury.

## **2. Reliance St HWRC Redevelopment**

### **2.1 Background**

The requirement for redevelopment of the Reliance St HWRC facility was first identified in 2019 and a provisional sum of £2.5m was included in the capital programme at that time. Since that date costs have been significantly affected by COVID and inflation and have also increased as the detailed design has evolved and developed. The cost base has been kept under review and the capital sum increased each year to account for known increases such that the capital allowance included in the approved Waste budget and levy is £5m. A detailed cost analysis of the proposed scheme has now been undertaken using external quantity surveyors to assess likely costs expected from a procurement exercise. This has returned a cost estimate of £4.3m for the scheme. Once a contingency for ground conditions is included the forecast cost for the development is in the region of £4.5m which is well within the capital allowance in the budget and levy.

Planning permission for the proposed development was applied for in September 2022, with permission granted on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2023. Since then, ground investigations and detailed design have been progressed alongside commencement of demolition of the Anaerobic Digestion (AD) tanks.

### **2.2 Current Position**

Our initial forecast for the development was to commence construction in Summer 2023 subject to a fully worked up design and specification based on the layout and design in the planning application. This target date has now slipped back until Spring 2024 as result of various delays encountered since January. The following summarises our current position and the delays incurred:

**Planning Approval**– Our initial forecast was to have planning consent achieved by the end of December 2022, the application was submitted on 20<sup>th</sup> of September, unfortunately the final approval decision was not confirmed by Manchester City Council (MCC) until 1<sup>st</sup> of February 2023 resulting in a month’s delay.

**Demolition Enabling Works** – Various activities were required to ensure the AD tank plant and equipment were safe to dismantle and demolish. These included electrical disconnections and diversions, gas disconnections, pipe cleaning and purging along with ground radar surveys to identify all existing services. This work took approximately 4 months to review and deliver, where we incurred further delays due to the timing of availability of utility companies to undertake the works;

**Geotechnical Investigations** - (GI) was required to review and consider existing ground conditions, this was needed to finalise the proposed structural design. We incurred delays in procuring a suitable GI contractor due to market capacity. This work was recently undertaken, and we are awaiting the factual report findings and site monitoring data. The delay in getting to site has had a significant impact on our target programme as this data is required to finalise the design and specification; and

**Planning Conditions** – Our planning consent outlined 20 individual conditions, one of which requires the provision of a construction Management Plan which must be provided prior to commencement of any construction works. This will need to be provided by our appointed contractor, which has resulted in a significant delay as it cannot be actioned until the tendering process is completed and a construction contractor appointed.

With all the above considerations, we are now forecasting a revised start date of Mid - March 2024. This will provide us with sufficient time to complete our design and procurement to have a contractor appointed early in 2024, who can mobilise towards our March target and deliver all of the pre-commencement planning conditions.

### **3. Fire Risk Reduction Measures**

Incidents involving fire and ignition in the waste stream are growing with regular incidents identified by Suez across the network of sites (there were 23 Near Miss incidents involving fire, smoke and waste ignition in April 23 alone). In most cases the cause has been demonstrated to be small electrical items containing lithium batteries. If the battery casings

are damaged during compaction or shredding of the waste, then there is a high risk that the battery will explode resulting in a fire in the waste stream. This risk is increasing as more electrical items containing batteries such as vapes are disposed of in the waste stream.

In the event of a facility, such as a Transfer Loading Station (TLS), being destroyed by fire, the rebuild cost is likely to be in the order of £8 -10 million and the construction programme will be at least 18 months. This would entail prolonged diversion of WCA deliveries to alternate sites giving rise to significant business interruption costs. While these costs would be likely to be covered by insurance, the impact on operations and WCA collections cannot be underestimated and needs to be avoided.

To reduce the risk of property damage and business interruption, Suez has proposed the installation of thermal imaging cameras at the main reception and processing sites. These cameras can monitor the waste storage and processing areas for increased temperature giving an early warning of fire potential. The cameras will also be linked to the security office at Suez office in Bolton for remote monitoring out of hours. This system will improve fire detection through early identification of potential hot spots and fires so they can be quickly identified and extinguished before considerable damage occurs.

Predicted costs are currently at c. £202,522 for installation at 10 separate facilities as listed in the following table 1.0. It is proposed that costs are split 50:50 between GMCA and Suez, giving a total cost for to GMCA of c.£101,761k:

	<b>Cameras</b>		
<b>Location</b>	<b>Thermal</b>	<b>Fixed Overlay</b>	<b>Costs</b>
Longley Lane MTR	4	3	£24,560
Cobden Street MTR	6	4	£31,571
Reliance Street MTR	N/A	N/A	£3,000*
Reliance Street TLS	N/A	N/A	£3,000*
Arkwright Street TLS	5	4	£29,841
Chichester Street TLS	4	3	£24,560
Chichester Street Bio TLS	3	2	£20.810



Every Street TLS	4	3	£24,560
Bayley Street TLS	3	2	£20,810
Salford Road TLS	3	2	£20,810
<b>Total</b>			<b>£203,522.00</b>
<b>GMCA Cost</b>			<b>£101,761.00</b>

Annual maintenance costs are estimated at £850 per site and will be billed monthly on a pro-rata basis by Suez. We consider this investment to be a sound proposition given the incident rate of fire related events, likelihood of increased fire risk and the costs associated with facility reinstatement and operational impact. Proposed costs can be covered by the existing revenue budget, with ongoing operational expenditure and lifecycle replacement costs factored into future years.

This work will form part of a wider fire risk review across the portfolio focusing on risk to key buildings and plant and the review outputs will require further review and consideration before installations are finalised. GMCA intends to undertake the review with a specialist as the site portfolio currently has a mix of fire systems of different ages that will require upgrading or replacement. Further updates will be reported to the Committee as the review progresses.

#### **4. Rail Container Weighing Equipment**

Currently when a container is filled by the compactors at Longley Lane, Cobden Street and Bredbury MTR facilities, an approximate weight is generated when the container is lifted by the forklift trucks and loaded onto the rail wagons. The approximate weight of each container is used for the rail manifest for each train movement and each container is then subsequently weighed over the weighbridge on arrival at the Runcorn energy from waste facility. The exception to this is the Reliance Street site which had container weighing equipment and software built into the design of the new facility delivered in 2021.

Installation of a similar like-for-like setup at the other three sites would give more accurate weights for the rail manifest while acting as an additional check against the accuracy of the weighbridge at Runcorn. The system works by installation of weigh plates in the wheels that

roll on the compactor rails. These are calibrated to weigh the containers and the data is sent via telemetry to a recording unit that gives an accurate record of all box weights.

The total cost of installation for Cobden Street and Bredbury is c.£45k. A cost for Longley Lane is currently being determined, this will be higher due to more software interfaces that will need to be installed. A provisional sum of £30k is being allowed for the Longley Lane installation. Suez has proposed to share the costs with Suez picking up c. two thirds of the installation costs, meaning a GMCA contribution of c.£22.5k.

It is recommended that new weighing equipment is installed to give consistency across all 4 MTR facilities, with costs covered from existing revenue budgets. The final costs will be subject to site specific conditions and the final out turn costs will be reported to a future meeting of the Committee.

## **5. Every Street - Access Road**

The access road to Every St HWRC and TLS is in extremely poor condition with significant potholes and surface damage. The road is partly adopted highway, partly unadopted and partly owned by GMCA. The principal users of the site are Bury MBC refuse collection vehicles, members of the public visiting the HWRC and Suez vehicles servicing the site.

Bury MBC has approached GMCA for a contribution towards resurfacing and traffic calming measures given the shared use of the road. The GMCA contribution is capped at £40k (the overall cost to repair the length of road proposed by Bury MBC is forecast to be £90k) and GMCA will also undertake surface repairs to the road in GMCA ownership adjacent to the HWRC entrance (these works were already factored into GMCA life cycle replacement plans). Subject to the agreement of the Committee, GMCA will provide the financial contribution of £40k to Bury MBC and Bury MBC will deliver and oversee the works to the main access road. Bury MBC propose to carry these out after hours so access to the HWRC and TLS should be maintained throughout.

# WRC July 2023

Capital Programme and Asset Management Update

Reliance Street HWRC

Page 141





## Background and site restrictions

- Older asset, not previously developed ,
- Small footprint,
- Restrictive access,
- Limited recycling ability
- Limited traffic volumes and local impact
- Operational disruption



HWRC

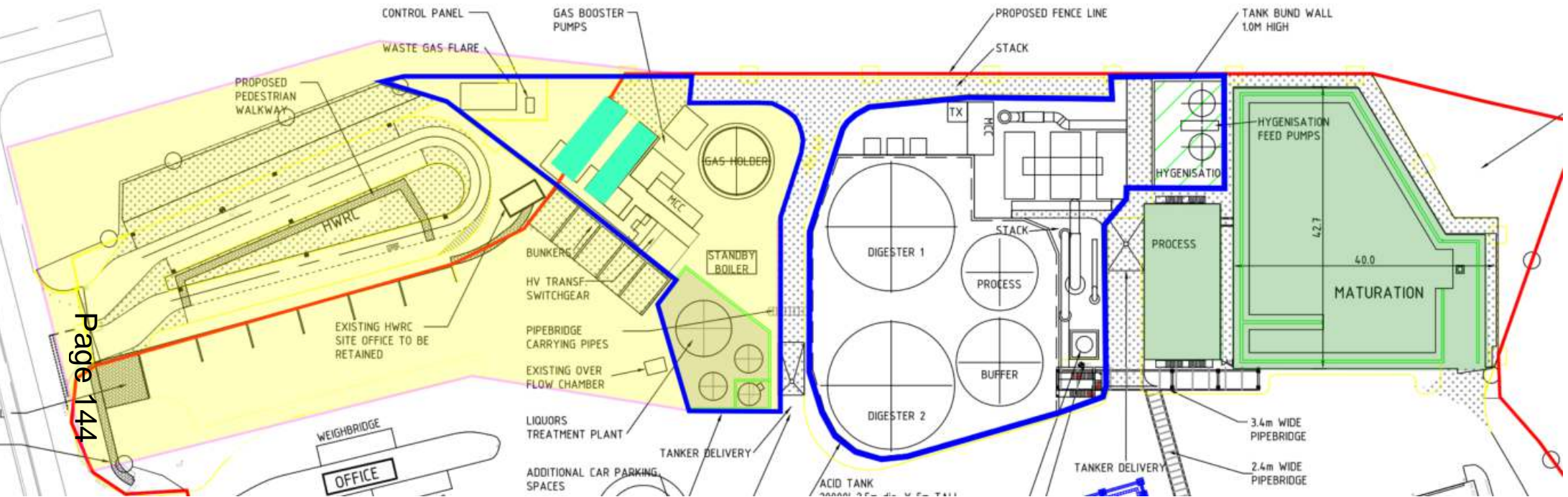
Redundant Anaerobic  
Digestion (AD) Plant

TLS

Reliance Street  
Household Waste and...

Mechanical Treatment  
and Reception Building  
(MTR)

SUEZ recycling  
and recovery UK



## Current Position

- Planning decision granted in February 2023
- Enabling works and service disconnections actioned Jan – May 2023
- Anaerobic Digestion (AD) tanks and equipment demolition – May – July 2023
- Ground Investigations – Geotechnical review
- Finalisation of design and specification

# Demolition

- Phase 1 – Complete
- Phase 2 – Ongoing (completed July- August)





**Canham**  
Consulting  
Structural Civil Building  
Engineers

# Delivery

- Conclude demolition
- Complete design and specification
- Procurement and contractor appointment
- Planning conditions – Pre-commencement
- Construction – Target start mid- March 24



## Waste and Recycling Committee

Date: 13<sup>th</sup> July 2023

Subject: National Resources and Waste Strategy

Report of: Paul Morgan, Head of Commercial Services, GMCA Waste and Resources Team

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### Purpose Of Report

To update the Committee on recent developments on the implementation of the English Resources and Waste Strategy in relation to the deposit return scheme, extended producer responsibility for packaging and the consistency of collection of recycling (including food waste). Details are also provided on a recent technical consultation on banning biodegradable waste from landfill.

### Recommendations:

Members of the Committee are recommended to:

1. Note and comment on the report.

### Contact Officers

Paul Morgan  
Head of Commercial Services (Waste), Waste and Resources Team  
[Paul.morgan@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk](mailto:Paul.morgan@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 English Resources and Waste Strategy the sustainable management of waste in order to reduce carbon emissions from landfill disposal and this is reflected in the GMCA's waste management contracts.

## **Risk Management**

The English Resources and Waste Strategy and its implementation has been captured in the GMCA's Strategic Risk Register with the necessary mitigations actions identified.

## **Legal Considerations**

Legal considerations are captured within the report but at the time of writing any consequences of undertaking actions contrary to the English Resources and Waste Strategy have not been published.

## **Financial Consequences – Revenue**

Financial Revenue considerations are captured within the report but at the time of writing any consequences of undertaking actions contrary to the English Resources and Waste Strategy have not been published.

## **Financial Consequences – Capital**

Financial Capital considerations are captured within the report but at the time of writing any consequences of undertaking actions contrary to the English Resources and Waste Strategy have not been published.

## **Number of attachments to the report:**

None

## **Comments/recommendations from Overview & Scrutiny Committee**

N/A

## **Background Papers**

- Waste Strategy Update – Part A Waste and Recycling Committee 15<sup>th</sup> March 2023
- [Near elimination of biodegradable waste to landfill - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/near-elimination-of-biodegradable-waste-to-landfill)

## **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?

No.

**GM Transport Committee**

N/A

**Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

N/A

## **1. Introduction/Background**

Over and between recent Waste and Recycling Committee meetings Members have received updates on the progress on the Governmental implementation of the English Resources and Waste Strategy (RaWS).

Defra has been consulting on the RaWS over the last 4 years with a series of prolonged delays in publishing consultation responses. The four main elements to the RaWS are:

1. The introduction of a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) for beverage containers;
2. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for Packaging;
3. Consistency framework for household waste collections; and
4. The collection of food waste on a separate, weekly basis.

In March 2023 the Committee received an update on the four areas above. Since that time there has been some visible progress but not in all areas.

This report also summarises a recent consultation on the elimination of biodegradable waste from landfill and the announcement from Defra regarding the charging for the disposal of 'DIY waste' at HWRCs.

## **2. Key RaWS Updates**

### **2.1 The Deposit Return Scheme**

There is no progress to report in the English and Northern Irish versions of DRS which are due to be introduced in 2025 through a network of reverse vending machines. However, uncertainty hangs over the future of the Scottish system as it has become a matter of some debate in both the Westminster and Scottish Parliaments with the possibility of glass being removed from the Scottish system aligning it more closely with the DRS operating to the south of the border.

### **2.2 Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging**

There haven't been any formal announcements on this aspect of the Strategy although we have been involved in a number of discussions with Defra to help them understand circumstances on the ground. We have also been involved in a pilot exercise to build

cost models for the reimbursement of monies to the local authorities. Defra anticipate releasing draft EPR payment figures to local authorities in late summer 23. These figures will then be refined and confirmed by January 24 so that they can be included in budgets for the 24/25 municipal year.

### **2.3 Consistency of Collections**

Frustratingly the Government's long promised response to the Collection Consistency consultation remains elusive. There have been several false starts but the Environment Minister announced on May 19<sup>th</sup> 2023 that the results of the consultation would be published "shortly". A further update was given at the June Waste Infrastructure Development Programme Network meeting – the response is "substantially ready to go but delayed through the Ministerial approval process" and that it had been promised "sometime this month [June]". If the response does come before this Waste and Recycling Committee meeting a summary will be provided to Members.

### **2.4 Separate Weekly Food Waste Collections to All Households**

As reported at the March 23 meeting of the Committee, we were considering our options as regards the implementation of the RaWS' requirement for weekly, separate food waste collections from 100% of households from March 2025. Defra has invited the GMCA to consider an application for 'Transitional Arrangements' (TA) should we consider that the introduction of weekly, separate food waste collections might have a detrimental impact on our residual waste treatment contracts.

After much assessment and deliberation an application was made for six of the nine authorities for a transitional arrangement. This would mean that those six authorities would not be required to introduce the food waste collection obligation until (in our case) 2034. Three districts not included in the application are Stockport, Tameside and Trafford as they considered that they were the least affected by the requirement to change as collections are already weekly and that the number of multi-occupancy properties is relatively low (for expanding collections into). These three would then seek to use the technical, environmental and economic arguments to maintain the current mixed organics service from 2025, the only change being to collect from 100% of households.

GMCA and the six districts received an email in early June confirming the TA application had been approved with Regulations to be laid later in the year. Apparently, 37 waste collection authorities will benefit from TAs. Although not yet confirmed it is believed that the Government is considering allocating new burdens funding to those authorities two to three years before the TA expires.

### **3. Call for Evidence to Support the near Elimination of Biodegradable Waste to Landfill**

In late May Defra published a call for evidence to seek data and views on banning biodegradable wastes from landfill.

The call for evidence is the first step in the development of policies to stop biodegradable waste being landfilled. In this context biodegradable waste is defined as 'any waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as paper and cardboard, food, garden waste, natural fibre textiles and wood.'

This first step is a technical exercise and it seeks data on quantities and composition of waste and seeks views on how materials are and can be diverted from landfill. The GMCA has submitted a response (the consultation had a relatively short response window) but as we landfill less than 1% of the waste generated (and the amount of biodegradable waste within that fraction will be relatively small) the impact of a possible ban is considered small.

### **4. DIY Waste Disposal Charges**

As this update was being finalised Defra announced via a tweet and a press release (see [Council DIY waste charges abolished - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/council-diy-waste-charges-abolished)) that the Government was banning the ability for local authorities to charge for the disposal of 'DIY waste'. In the Controlled Waste Regulations 2012 "Waste from construction or demolition works, including preparatory works" is classified as industrial waste not household waste. The announcement follows a technical consultation on this in April 2022.

To support the move Defra says there was “overwhelming public support” and that it will encourage householders to dispose of their waste in a responsible manner encouraging recycling. It may also “reduce the temptation to use waste cowboys who fly-tip rubbish”.

A range of questions were asked in the consultation but central to it was the proposal that construction waste should be considered DIY Waste and classified as household waste in the 2012 Regulations when it meets certain criteria – those being:

- The construction waste is produced by householders whilst carrying out construction works themselves at their home. Construction is defined in the 2012 Regulations as including improvement, repair or alteration;
- The construction waste is not produced as a result of commercial activities or by a commercial contractor charging for work in a domestic premises;
- The construction waste is of a volume, which is no greater than 300L (based on the approximate boot size of a family car); and
- The construction waste is not produced on a regular basis requiring HWRC visits more frequently than once a week.

If these criteria are met it was proposed that the householder would not be charged for the waste (noting that quantities above 300 litres and/or delivered more frequently than weekly could be charged). The consultation also sought to provide a list of materials ‘qualifying’ as construction waste.

Responding to the consultation, GCMA agreed with the proposal above but stated local authorities should retain the ability to charge for this kind of waste. Additionally we asked for a strengthening of wording around who can deliver the waste (being the same person who generated).

However, the press release does not mention some of the detail of the changes that will be introduced. After a query to Defra, a link was provided to the Government’s full response to the consultation ([Summary of responses and government response - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/271222/summary_of_responses_and_government_response_-_gov_uk.pdf)). The document provides an analysis of the consultations and gives the Government’s position on each.

In brief, in response to concerns about traders Defra has tightened restrictions on the delivery of DIY waste to HWRCs, namely:

- The waste is produced by the person at the property (and their primary property);
- The waste isn't produced by someone generating an income from carrying out the works;
- Volume of waste is limited to 2x50 litre rubble bags or a bulky item (defined as one bulky or fitted item no larger than 2,000mm by 750mm by 700mm, the approximate size of a bathtub or shower screen); and
- Frequency of generating the waste – limited to 4 visits over a 4 week period.

Defra states it will be amending the Controlled Waste Regulations 2012 later this year. GMCA will then need to consider how to amend its HWRC Access Policy to reflect the changes introduced.



## Waste and Recycling Committee

Date: 13<sup>th</sup> July 2023

Subject: Review of the Household Waste Recycling Centre Access Policy and Van Permit System

Report of: Paul Morgan – Head of Commercial Services, GMCA Waste and Resources Team

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### Purpose Of Report

This report provides the findings of the review of the Household Waste Recycling Centre Access Policy and Van Permit System and seeks approval for improvements to the Policy and Scheme.

### Recommendations:

The Waste and Recycling Committee is requested to:

1. Note the findings of the reviews and the positive contributions the Household Waste Recycling Centre Access Policy and Van Permit System have made to the operation of the service; and
2. To approve the revisions to the HWRC Access Policy and Van Permit Scheme terms and conditions as set out in Appendix 3.

### Contact Officers

Paul Morgan – Head of Commercial Services (Waste)

[paul.morgan@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk](mailto:paul.morgan@greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk)

# Equalities Impact, Carbon and Sustainability Assessment:

## Recommendation - Key points for decision-makers

*It is recommended that the review Access Policy and changes to the rules for the HWRC van permit system are approved. The revisions will result in a reduction in the largest vehicles entering the HWRCs. The size of these vehicles conflicts with each site's design parameters and can also deliver significant quantities of waste compared to standard cars. As a result there will be less waste to manage and fewer vehicles on site.*

## Impacts Questionnaire

Impact Indicator	Result	Justification/Mitigation
Equality and Inclusion		No impact.
Health		No impact.
Resilience and Adaptation		No impact.
Housing		No impact.
Economy		No impact.
Mobility and Connectivity		No impact.
Carbon, Nature and Environment	G	
Consumption and Production	G	
Contribution to achieving the GM Carbon Neutral 2038 target		Based on the experience of the HWRC van permit system to date the proposal will result in a reduction of visits to the HWRC network and the amount of waste delivered.

<b>G</b>	Positive impacts overall, whether long or short term.	<b>A</b>	Mix of positive and negative impacts. Trade-offs to consider.	<b>R</b>	Mostly negative, with at least one positive aspect. Trade-offs to consider.	<b>RR</b>	Negative impacts overall.
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Carbon Assessment		
Overall Score		
Buildings	Result	Justification/Mitigation
New Build residential	N/A	
Residential building(s) renovation/maintenance	N/A	
New build non-residential (including public) buildings	N/A	
Transport		
Active travel and public transport	N/A	
Roads, Parking and Vehicle Access	N/A	
Access to amenities	N/A	
Vehicle procurement	N/A	
Land Use		
Land use	N/A	
No associated carbon impacts expected.	High standard in terms of practice and awareness on carbon.	Mostly best practice with a good level of awareness on carbon.
		Partially meets best practice/ awareness, significant room to improve.
		Not best practice and/ or insufficient awareness of carbon impacts.

## Risk Management

The change proposed is minor and only impacts a very small number of Van Permit Holders. There may be some media coverage of the changes but these will be proactively managed.

## Legal Considerations

The scope of the Van Permit scheme is defined by the Authority. Owners of vehicle types excluded by the changes may seek to challenge the decision but, based on several rulings by the Local Government Ombudsman for other authorities, there are no grounds for a successful challenge.

## Financial Consequences – Revenue

There will be a small cost in communicating any changes to the Permit System which can be accommodated within existing budgets. There are no long-term negative revenue consequences and the changes could result in a reduction in costs as less waste is delivered to the Household Waste Recycling Centres.

## Financial Consequences – Capital

There are no capital consequences to the changes.

## **Number of attachments to the report: 3**

Appendix 1 Consolidated List of Proposed Changes

Appendix 2 Examples of Popular Vans and their Lengths

Appendix 3 Proposed amended Van Permit Scheme Terms and Conditions

## **Comments/recommendations from Overview & Scrutiny Committee**

Not applicable.

## **Background Papers**

- Household Waste Recycling Centre Access Policy, GMCA 27 September 2019
- HWRC Access Policy Report, Waste and Recycling Committee 22 July 2020

## **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?

**Please state the reason the report is exempt from call-in**

## **GM Transport Committee**

N/A

## **Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

N/A

# 1. Introduction/Background

In September 2019, GMCA adopted the Household Waste Recycling Centre Access Policy. This Policy sought to put in place controls on access to and the number of visits users made to the Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) as a means of controlling illegal use of the sites by traders seeking to dispose of commercial waste free of charge. The Policy was later augmented by the introduction of the Van Permit Scheme.

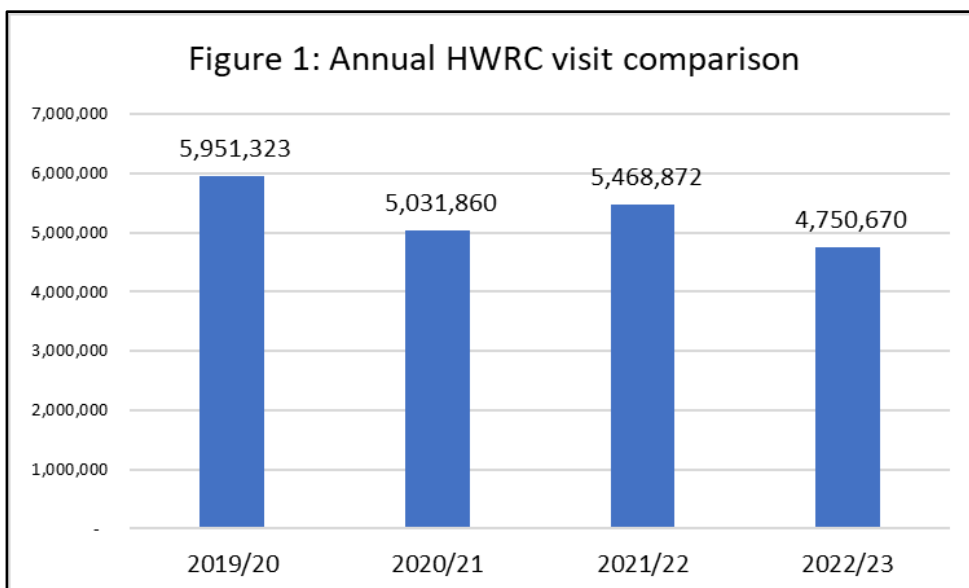
This report reviews the Access Policy and the Van Permit Scheme to assess their effectiveness at controlling access by those who may be abusing the HWRCs and identifies whether any improvements are required in response to an analysis of experiences and data.

## 2. HWRC Usage

### 2.1 2022/23 Site Visits Analysis

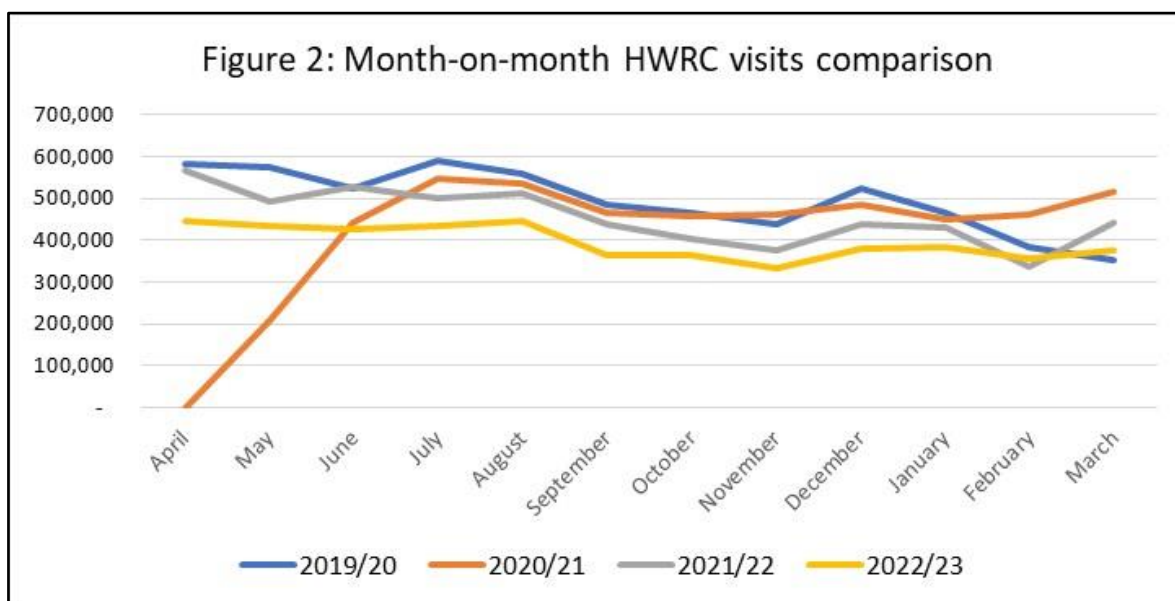
Through the use of automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) technology Suez is able to report the number of vehicle visits that are made to the HWRC network. In 2022/23 the total number of vehicle visits made was 4,750,670.

Figure 1 below provides the comparison of visits across the previous four years (noting that 2020/21 was the period when the network was impacted by the closures and restricted opening during the pandemic).



As can be seen between 2019/20 and 2022/23 there has been a significant reduction in visits by around 1.2 million with a corresponding reduction in waste delivered.

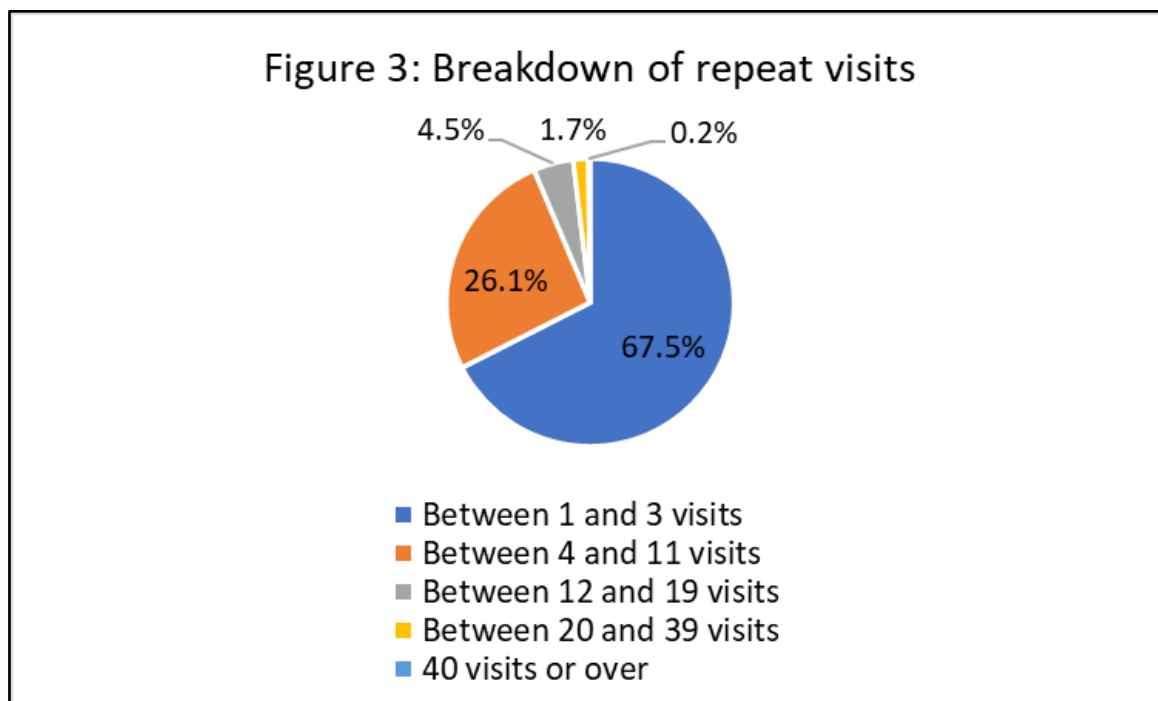
As Figure 2 shows there is a pattern to site visits on a monthly basis with visits in 2022/23 mirroring the pattern from previous years. The pattern reflects holiday periods when visits reduce and periods of high generation such as over the Christmas holidays.



The ANPR analysis also provides data on the frequency of usage of individual vehicle registrations. This has been an invaluable tool in helping both Suez and GMCA enforce the HWRC Access Policy and identify potential traders who may have been using the HWRCs illegally. The highlights of the ANPR analysis are:

- 705 individual registrations have visited the HWRCs more than 53 times in the year – their average number of visits is 66;
- 31 individual registrations visited more than 100 times but a significant number are very regular shop visitors. For example, the highest number of visits by a single registration (167) only used Boysnope Wharf and Woodhouse Lane where two of the Renew Shops are located;
- The first 'non-shop' visitor had 136 visits (next 132 visits) and usually after 5pm; and

- There are a number of householders who do visit the sites on an almost daily basis bringing very small amounts of waste in; Figure 3 below provides the analysis of visit counts. This shows that 98.1% of individual registrations visited 18 or fewer terms in 2022/23 with the average number of visits being six per annum. This average level of visits demonstrates that the limit of 52 for a car and 18 for a van are more than sufficient for the vast majority of site users.



A number of considerations arise from the analysis:

- The three sites with Renew Shops are receiving visitors whose sole purpose is to visit the Shops. This is positive showing the value of the Shops but does skew the data somewhat. Where identified this is taken into account when assessing the usage patterns of regular visitors and dedicated trips are deducted from visit allocations;
- Where high visit numbers are identified drivers are challenged. Where the Meet and Greet Operative considers the waste to be genuine household waste then no further action is taken but where the waste is judged to be non-household waste the Operative can refuse entry. Timings of visits (such as the one above regularly after 5pm) are indicators that the waste may be trade waste; and
- Visitors coming frequently with relatively small amounts of waste may indicate waste storage issues at home (and we advise those residents to get in touch with their councils) or that the visit performs a social contact function. In neither instance are householders penalised for frequent visits.

As stated above, the overall analysis indicates that the vast majority of householders visiting in cars are on average at frequencies significantly below the 52 visits per year allocation set in the HWRC Access Policy.

### **3. Review of the HWRC Access Policy**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The HWRC Access Policy was approved in September 2019 and came into effect in February 2020. The justification for the introduction of the Policy was to reduce (and eliminate if possible) the number of visits made to the GMCA's HWRC network by traders. It has been a concern that for many years traders were delivering their waste at a cost to Greater Manchester's council tax payers when they were not entitled to as well as adding pressure to busy sites.

The purpose of the review was to identify whether any 'loopholes' had developed that resulted in continued misuse of sites and to assess whether data and experience could identify improvements to the systems.

Waste generated commercially (whether by, for example, builders, plumbers, landlords, commercial gardeners or retail premises) cannot be accepted at the HWRCs. Such waste should be taken to permitted waste facilities where the necessary waste transfer documentation can be managed and the appropriate disposal fee paid.

Changes to the Access Policy will be applied operationally through the update to the Van Permit Scheme discussed in section 4 below.

#### **3.2 The HWRC Access Restrictions Introduced**

In brief, the Policy introduced, across all HWRCs, visit thresholds which were to be monitored (using ANPR) to seek to identify traders abusing the network. These thresholds were:

- Cars and cars with single axle trailers – threshold level of 52 visits per year;



- Cars with twin axle trailers and all vans and pick up trucks to be considered as trigger vehicles and subject to enhanced checks; and
- Trigger vehicle visit thresholds:
  - Up to 3.5t gross vehicle weight – 18 visits per year
  - Above 3.5t gross vehicle weight – 12 visits per year
  - Car plus double axle trailer – 18 visits per year
  - All trigger vehicles limited to no more than 5 bags of rubble per visit.

To support the Policy a number of other measures were put in place:

- Parking restrictions introduced on the public highway in the vicinity of HWRC sites to reduce the ability for traders to park outside and walk waste in;
- Rebranding of the sites to give greater emphasis to recycling and reuse;
- The above measures were accompanied by awareness raising amongst commercial companies of their duty of care obligations for waste disposal and alternate available disposal facilities using the Environment Agency website and Dsposal website (<https://dsposal.uk>);
- Enhanced security measures for staff including the use of body cams and CCTV along with additional training on customer care and managing aggressive behaviour; and
- Development of an enforcement approach with Districts for repeat offenders and for any fly tipping activity in the vicinity of the HWRC sites.

In addition, the site Meet and Greet Operatives would ask about addresses to ensure waste came from homes within the nine council areas.

Subsequently, the introduction of an electronic permit system to manage van entries to the HWRCs was introduced.

### **3.3 Impact of the HWRC Access Policy**

Linking the implementation of the Policy and actions directly to visits to HWRCs (and then to the quantities of waste delivered to the sites) is difficult as a number of external factors can also impact waste generation (for example, the performance of the wider

economy, the change in composition of waste and the 'lightweighting' of materials and the weather).

Looking at the visitor data presented in section 2 above there has been a significant reduction in the number of visits annually. Looking at the monthly trend data the rate of reduction of visits could have increased from February 2020 perhaps linked to the access restrictions but a direct causal link cannot be made.

### **3.4 Findings of the Review and Suggested Revisions**

GMCA and Suez has been closely monitoring the Access Policy since it was introduced. The purpose of this was to assess whether the controls put in place were appropriate and proportional and to understand how the groups we were seeking to exclude (the traders) responded. It also provided the opportunity to look closely how certain vehicle types impacted on the operation of sites and their use by other visitors.

Three aspects of the Access Policy were reviewed alongside data and information gathered since its implementation:

- The types of vehicles that would be allowed to access the HWRC network (and covered by the Van Permit Scheme);
- The thresholds for the number of visits per annum; and
- Limits on rubble inputs (five bags).

### **3.5 Vehicle Types and Visit Threshold Levels**

The following table summarises the vehicles that the Policy covered and the number of threshold visits allocated.

<b>Vehicle type</b>	<b>Visit threshold levels</b>
Cars and cars with single axle trailers	52 visits per year
Cars with twin axle trailers	18 visits per year

Vehicles up to 3.5 tonne gross vehicle weight	18 visits per year
Vehicles above 3.5 tonne gross vehicle weight	12 visits per year

The proposed changes to vehicle types allowed on site are summarised in the following table.

<b>Change</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Vehicles designed primarily to provide a service or to carry goods, not people (e.g. flat bed trucks, caged tippers, tail lift vehicles, car recovery and transportation vehicles)	These vehicles are commercial in nature and larger in size and can carry significant quantities of waste. Also, may be of a length whereby they cannot negotiate the HWRC road network due to tight bends.
Limiting vehicle length to a maximum of 5.3 metres  Appendix 2 provides a list of vans and their lengths showing that the majority of short and medium wheel base vans will still be able to access sites.	HWRCs designs are based on the average user vehicle being 4.8 metres in length and a car-double axle trailer combination being around 11.5 metres (but (crucially) articulated). Research shows the majority of common standard van lengths are up to 5.3 metres and these can manoeuvre on site safely.
Limiting vehicles to a gross vehicle weight of 3.5 tonnes	Vehicle with a GVW exceeding 3.5 tonnes can carry several tonnes of waste – quantities that exceed what one might consider reasonable for home improvement work.
A trailer (whether single or double axle) that was not purposely designed and built as a goods carrying trailer	We have seen a number of examples of trailers fashioned from e.g. cut-down caravans or the bare chassis of other vehicles. These are not designed for the

	carriage of goods/waste and we do not consider them safe for use on a HWRC.
Agricultural machinery and vehicles (including horse boxes)	Both in terms of size and carrying capacity these vehicles are unsuitable for the HWRC network.

As discussed in section 2 above, data from the number plate recognition system has been analysed. This showed that over 95% of registrations visited 18 or fewer times in 2022/23 indicating that the current thresholds set for cars and van-type vehicles are more than adequate for the majority of site users. Therefore, no changes to thresholds are proposed and those for the van permit scheme (as discuss in section 4 below) will be unchanged.

### 3.6 Rubble Limits

The current limit for the delivery of rubble is five bags per visit.

In 2022 Defra published a technical consultation on preventing charges to householders for the disposal of ‘DIY’ waste at HWRCs. This contained proposals to clarify the definition of ‘DIY’ waste and also to effectively limit the ‘free’ deposit of this waste type at HWRCs to 300 litres per week – quantities after that could be charged for.

Currently, the GMCA’s rubble limit could equate to 300 litres per visit so allows for considerably more waste than the Government considers should be delivered at no charge.

There has been no indication from Defra when it will provide the results and its response to this consultation so it is proposed not to change the current limit until such time as the Government’s position is clearer.

A consolidated list of the proposed changes to the Policy can be found in Appendix 1.

## **4. Review of the HWRC Van Permit System**

### **4.1 Introduction**

To further strengthen the controls on vans visiting the sites an electronic permit system was introduced that went live from December 2021. The owners of a qualifying vehicle (see below) were required to apply for a permit. The process required applicants to provide evidence of residence within one of the nine Greater Manchester districts as well as upload a copy of the V5C document for the vehicle to demonstrate that it was registered to the permit address. No address could hold more than one 'live' permit for a registration and no one registration could be registered to multiple addresses.

Qualifying vehicles were in line with those identified in the original HWRC Access Policy and remain unchanged until the approval of the changes proposed here.

### **4.2 The Impact of the Permit Scheme**

As you would expect the Scheme received significant numbers of applications (the data is presented below). The proportion of applications refused was quite high to start with as the system identified:

- people who were resident outside of one of the nine districts using the sites when they were not entitled to – in these cases permits were refused;
- vans registered to businesses but used by employees for personal purposes – in these cases permits were provided if written authority from the registered keeper was provided; and
- obvious traders (permits refused).

There have also been instances where vans are borrowed or family/friends from outside of Greater Manchester have helped residents move household waste – these are dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

To the end of April 2023 there had been 46,970 permit applications of which 59% (27,518) were approved. Those refused may have subsequently been approved on the submission of further information.

A review of permits has identified that around 10% are 'dormant' in that they have been approved but never used (or may have been short term permits for hire vehicles). Recently, those account holders have been contacted to inform them that unless confirmed otherwise dormant accounts will be deleted to tidy the database up.

As discussed, identifying a direct causal link between the permit scheme and reductions in overall visits and tonnages delivered is difficult but it has to be one of the factors at play when reviewing the overall reduction in visits described in section 2 above.

On the frontline of operations, Suez site staff are positive about the scheme and believe it has enabled them to do a better job and has removed one source of conflict at site entrances. That is not to say conflicts between those who wish to evade their legal responsibilities through the use of the HWRCs have been eliminated. From time to time some site users have actively objected to the scheme and where this has spilled over into aggression Suez has reported these incidents to the police.

A further consequence of the scheme is the move, in a small number of cases, to adapting large/estate cars so that they can effectively have the same carrying capacity as a van. Where these are identified the drivers are challenged and can be banned if they fail to adequately demonstrate the source of the waste is from their household.

A final positive benefit is that, as reported previously, we have been able to redirect 'high sided' vans from the transfer loading networks back to the HWRCs. The permit scheme enabled us to remove the height barriers at the HWRCs as the high sided vehicles fall within the permit scope so can be controlled that way. This has meant that this waste can now be better recycled and drivers do not need the comprehensive set of personal protective equipment (PPE) they needed previously.

### 4.3 Reviewing the Van Permit Scheme

It is clear that the Van Permit Scheme has significantly reduced the number of traders abusing the GMCA's HWRC network. This will undoubtedly have reduced the quantity of waste the Authority and Suez manage, made the sites less busy for genuine users and helped operatives monitor waste inputs more closely. However, as the scheme has progressed we have identified some improvements that will strengthen the scheme's terms and conditions. The full proposed revised terms and conditions can be found at Appendix 3 but the principal change relates to the vehicles that will not be given permits.

#### 1 Vehicles Accepted and Prohibited

The proposed revised scheme terms and conditions (which permit applicants have to actively acknowledge as part of their application) explicitly define the types of vehicles which will be excluded and not be given a permit. The following table states the exclusions and the reason for them.

Therefore the 'applicable vehicles' for the purposes of this Permit Scheme include:

- Car-derived vans e.g. a vehicle built on a car chassis but with e.g. no rear seat, panel sides or side facing windows;
- Open backed pick ups;
- Short and medium wheel base vans 5.3m or less in length, and
- Double axle trailers manufactured for the purpose of carrying goods (including waste) – purpose built single axle trailers do not require a permit;
- For any vehicles:
  - length must be less than 5.3m;
  - gross weight must be less than 3.5t.

These changes are a strengthening of the scheme improving safety on site and further restricting the opportunity for traders to deliver waste.

#### 2 Other Proposed Changes

Elsewhere, the terms and conditions have been revised to provide clarity and remove an ambiguity. For example:

- A table has been provided to give worked examples of how permit allocations will be reduced in certain circumstances. For example, if a van with a double axle trailer both carrying waste arrives on site the allocation reduces by two permits. However, if the Meet and Greet Operative sees the van is empty, only one permit will be deducted (requiring a manual correction);
- Wording relating to the hire of vans and permits has been strengthened to ensure applicants are aware of their responsibility to check the van they intend to hire qualifies;
- An explicit condition has been added to state that once allocations are used no further permits will be given until the scheme year restarts;
- Applicants are now told that accounts not used within 12 months may be deleted; and
- An improvement to permit holder account security has been introduced requiring the insertion of a code sent via email when the holder accesses their account. This does not require a change in terms and conditions.

A condition relating to intimidating, threatening or abusive behaviour towards staff or other site users is already in place telling applicants that we will pursue offenders and that CCTV and bodycams are in use on site.

Finally, if a Meet and Greet Operative believes a site user in a car is carrying trade waste entry will still be refused.

## **5. Environmental Impacts of the Access Policy and Van Permit Scheme**

A common fear that can accompany restrictions to access to HWRCs is that fly tipping will increase across areas and particularly close to HWRCs. In response to the question being asked, District Officers have not reported any increases in fly tipping that could be attributed to the introduction of access restrictions or the Van Permit Scheme.



## 6. Communicating the Proposed Changes

It is the intention to start communicating the changes to the Access Policy and Van Permit Scheme as soon as practicable after approval of the changes. A multi-channel approach will be followed including:

- Contacting every existing permit holder highlighting the changes to the Van Permit Scheme's terms and condition;
- Updating the recycle4greatermanchester website;
- Provide leaflets on site to the drivers of vehicles covered by the changes; and
- Contact local van hire companies to notify them of changes.

If the revisions to the terms and conditions are approved, then the GMCA Communications team will work with the SUEZ Communications Manager to implement the following activities:

- Briefing for all HWRC operatives on the changes;
- Briefing for members and officers in the council waste teams;
- Email to all existing permit holders to advise them of the revision to the Terms and Conditions;
- Leaflet to be given out to on the HWRC sites advising drivers of the affected vehicles of the changes, with information on alternative ways of disposing of their waste;
- Briefing note on the scheme and the changes to be provided to District councillors;
- Updated banners and signage on all HWRCs advising users about the van permit scheme;
- Updates to the van permit pages on the Recycle for Greater Manchester website; and
- Increased radio and digital advertising to raise awareness of the permit scheme with a particular focus on those hiring vans and what they need to do before they visit a HWRC.

## Appendix 1 Consolidated List of Proposed Changes

Table A1.1 Proposed changes to the HWRC Access Policy

Proposed change	Rationale for the change
Vehicles designed primarily to provide a service or to carry goods, not people (e.g. flat bed trucks, caged tippers, tail lift vehicles, car recovery and transportation vehicles)	These vehicles are commercial in nature and larger in size and can carry significant quantities of waste. Also, may be of a length whereby they cannot negotiate the HWRC road network due to tight bends.
Limiting vehicle length to a maximum of 5.3 metres	HWRCs designs are based on the average user vehicle being 4.8 metres in length but vehicles up to 5.3 metres can be accommodated. Articulated combinations (vans/cars with trailers) are permitted even if exceeding 5.3 metres.
Limiting vehicles to a gross vehicle weight of 3.5 tonnes	Vehicle with a GVW exceeding 3.5 tonnes can carry several tonnes of waste – quantities that exceed what one might consider reasonable for home improvement work.
A trailer (whether single or double axle) that was not purposely designed and built as a goods carrying trailer	We have seen a number of examples of trailers fashioned from e.g. cut-down caravans or the bare chassis of other vehicles. These are not designed for the carriage of goods/waste and we do not consider them safe for use on a HWRC.
Agricultural machinery and vehicles (including horse boxes)	Both in terms of size and carrying capacity these vehicles are unsuitable for the HWRC network.

Table A1.2 Proposed changes to the Van Permit Scheme to apply the proposed HWRC Access Policy changes

<b>Proposed changes</b>	<b>Rationale</b>
Introduction of the changes detailed in Table A1.1 above introduced through the definition of “Excluded Vehicles” and “Applicable Vehicles” at various points in the terms and conditions document.	To implement the HWRC Access Policy.
Insertion of a table explaining how permits are deducted when towing a trailer (clause 5).	For clarification.
Strengthening of wording regarding the applicants duty to ensure the van they are hiring is an Applicable Vehicle and that the GMCA is not responsible for hire charges if the vehicle hired does not meet entry criteria (clause 13).	For clarification.
Insertion of an explicit condition stating that once permit allocations are used no further permits will be given until the scheme year restarts (clause 16).	For clarification.
Dormant accounts (one where no visits have been made in the scheme year) may be deleted requiring applicants to re-register (clause 19).	A housekeeping process to ensure the database remains current and that we are not holding personal data unnecessarily.

## Appendix 2 Examples of Popular Vans and their Lengths

Make	Model	SWB	MWB	LWB
Bedford	Rascal	3.29m	3.675m	N/A
Citroen	Berlingo	3.7m	4.07m	N/A
Citroen	Dispatch PRE 2010 MODEL	4.6m	4.95m	5.136m
Citroen	Dispatch	4.6m	4.95m	5.3m
Citroen	Nemo	3.86m		
Citroen	Relay	4.963m	5.413m	5.598m
Citroen	Spacetourer	4.606m	4.956m	5.308m
Fiat	Doblo	4.253m	4.06m	4.75m
Fiat	Fiorino	3.957m		
Fiat	Full back	5.285m		
Fiat	Scudo	4.805m	N/A	5.135m
Fiat	Punto van	4.030m		
Fiat	Ducato van	4.07m	4.983m	5.998m
Fiat	Talento	4.99m	N/A	5.399m
Ford	Transit - pre 2017	4.863m	5.230m	5.680m
Ford	Transit - 2017 onwards	N/A	5.585m	6.03m
Ford	Transit - 2019 onwards	N/A	5.531m	5.981m
Ford	Transit Courier	4.16m		
Ford	Transit Connect	4.418m	N/A	4.8m
Ford	Transit Kombi pre 2019	4.16m	N/A	5.339m
Ford	Transit Kombi 2019 onwards	4.973m		5.340m
Ford	Transit Custom	4.972m	N/A	N/A
Ford	Fiesta van	3.982m		
Ford	Escort van	4.534m		
Ford	Ranger	5.277m		
Ford	Tourneo	4.863m	4.97m	5.34m
Hyundai	I800	5.125 - 5.150		
Hyundai	iLoad	5.150m		
IVECO	DAILY range	5.477m	N/A	7.012m
Isuzu	D-Max	5.295m		
Isuzu	Rodeo	5.035m		
LDV	Pilot	4.76m	5.03m	5.53m
LDV	Cub	4.65m	4.725m	5.54m
LDV	Maxus	4.92m	5.67m	5.67m
Mercedes	Citan Panel/ Crew Van	3.937m	4.321m	4.705m
Mercedes	Citan Tourer	N/A	4.321m	4.705m
Mercedes	V Class Marco Polo	4.895m	5.14m	5.370m
Mercedes	Viano	4.748m	5.003m	5.223m
Mercedes	Vito	4.763m	5.008m	5.238m
Mercedes	Vito approx 2014 onwards	4.895m	5.14m	5.37m
Mercedes	Sprinter - pre 2018	5.24m	5.64m	7.348m
Mercedes	Sprinter 2018	5.267m	5.932m	6.967m
Nissan	NV200	4.560m		
Nissan	NV400	5.048m	5.548m	6.198m
Nissan	Terrano	4.242m	4.365m	4.722m
Nissan	Crew bus	N/A	5.48m	N/A
Nissan	Kubistar	4.035m		
Nissan	Vannett	4.37m	4.655m	5.055m
Nissan	Primastar	4.782m	N/A	5.182m
Peugeot	Partner	4.380m	4.628m	4.628m
Peugeot	206 van	3.822m	N/A	N/A
Peugeot	Expert	4.609m	4.959m	5.309m
Peugeot	Boxer	4.963m	5.413m	5.998m
Peugeot	Bipper	3.864m		
Peugeot	Traveller	4.606m	4.96m	5.309m
Renault	Kangoo	4.213m		
Renault	Clio van	4.062m		
Renault	Master	5.048m	5.548m	6.198m
Renault	Trafic	4.999m		5.399m
Renault	Trafic COMBI	4.999m		5.182m
Suzuki	Supercarry	3.175m	3.275m	3.370m
Toyota	Hiace	4.715m	5.16m	N/A
Toyota	Proace (pre-2016)	N/A	4.805m	5.135m
Toyota	Proace (2016 onwards)	4.6m	4.956m	5.3m
Toyota	Granvia (motor caravan)	4.715m	4.79m	
Vauxhall	Combo	4.39m	N/A	4.74m
Vauxhall	Vivaro - 2014 onwards	4.999m		5.399m
Vauxhall	Vivaro - pre 2014	4.787m	4.998m	5.182m
Vauxhall	Vivaro Combi (MPV 9 seater)	4.782m		5.182m
Vauxhall	Corsavan	3.999m		
Vauxhall	Astravan	4.288m	4.515m	N/A
Vauxhall	Movano	5.048m	5.548m	6.198m
Volkswagen	Caddy	4.408m	N/A	4.878m
Volkswagen	LT35 (1975 - 2006)	5.305m	5.585m	6.535m
Volkswagen	Transporter Panel Van	4.89m	4.904m	5.304m
Volkswagen	Transporter Kombi Van	4.89m	N/A	5.304m
Volkswagen	Transporter Shuttle Van	4.904m	N/A	5.304m
Volkswagen	Crafter panel van	5.24m	5.905m	6.94m
Volkswagen	Crafter chassis and double cab, dropside, tipper, luton	N/A	5.865m	6.67m

## Appendix 3 Proposed amended Van Permit Scheme Terms and Conditions

### Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA) Household Waste Van and Trailer Permit Scheme (Permit Scheme)

In September 2019<sup>1</sup> the GMCA adopted a policy that placed controls on vehicular access to its Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) and certain other waste facilities where household waste is disposed of by householders and managed by our contractor SUEZ within Greater Manchester (Waste Facilities). Subsequently the GMCA approved the introduction of a permit system to manage the use of specified vehicle types (commercial-type vehicles) by householders delivering their own household waste<sup>2</sup>. In July 2023 the Policy was reviewed and revised amending these terms and conditions.

These terms and conditions cover the Permit Scheme for residents of Greater Manchester<sup>3</sup> who own or who have authorised access to Applicable Vehicles or twin axle trailers and use them for the disposal of their household waste at Waste Facilities.

**Please read the following permit Terms and Conditions. In completing the application process you agree to these Terms and Conditions in order to obtain your permit.**

#### **Excluded vehicles**

For clarity, the following categories of vehicles (whether a van, vehicle, pick up or double axle trailer) **will not** be given a permit or allowed entry to a HWRC:

- Vehicles designed primarily to provide a service or to carry goods, not people (e.g. flat bed trucks, caged tippers, tail lift vehicles, car recovery and transportation vehicles);
- Vehicles exceeding 3.5t gross vehicle weight;
- Vehicles exceeding 5.3m in length;
- A trailer (whether single or double axle) that was not purposely designed and built as a goods carrying trailer. For example, trailers adapted from caravans, trailer tents, sub-frames, chassis etc. will be refused a permits and/or entry into the HWRCs; and
- Agricultural machinery and vehicles, (including horse boxes).

**Applicable vehicles** for the purposes of this Permit Scheme include:

- Car-derived vans e.g. a vehicle built on a car chassis but with e.g. with panel sides or side facing windows and no rear seats;
- Open backed pick ups;
- Purpose-built vans within length and weight limits; and
- Double axle trailers manufactured for the purpose of carrying goods (including waste).

For any vehicles:

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<sup>1</sup> [https://democracy.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/documents/s2208/GMCA\\_HWRC\\_Access\\_Restrictions\\_Report\\_Sept19.pdf](https://democracy.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/documents/s2208/GMCA_HWRC_Access_Restrictions_Report_Sept19.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [https://democracy.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/documents/s8545/HWRC\\_Access\\_%20Policy\\_PartA\\_Report\\_plus\\_AppendixA\\_WRC\\_22Jul20.pdf](https://democracy.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/documents/s8545/HWRC_Access_%20Policy_PartA_Report_plus_AppendixA_WRC_22Jul20.pdf)

- length must be less than 5.3m;
- gross weight must be less than 3.5t.

1. **The Permit Scheme is strictly for household waste and recyclables.** Trade Waste is strictly not permitted to be disposed of at Waste Facilities. Site staff have the right to turn away anyone suspected of bringing Trade Waste to site whether or not a permit has been issued.

There are many commercial facilities across Greater Manchester that accept Trade Waste. In addition, through its contractor, the GMCA provides facilities for the deposit of Trade Waste for a charge. For the location of such facilities please visit:

<https://recycleforgreatermanchester.com/how-do-i-get-rid-of-business-waste/>

Trade Waste is defined as waste arising from any trade, business, industrial or commercial activities. Furthermore, anyone who has received any payment/reward for carrying waste or produces waste from their work is carrying Trade Waste and cannot take this waste to any of the listed GMCA Waste Facilities for disposal as household waste.

2. For safety, householders must comply with site signage/markings and the instruction of site staff as well as all waste acceptance policies for the Waste Facilities. Details of what can be accepted at the Waste Facilities can be found on the GMCA's website at:

<https://recycleforgreatermanchester.com/recycling-centre-guide/>

Permit holders must segregate their waste so that the quantities recycled can be maximised.

3. Intimidating, threatening or abusive behaviour towards staff or other site users will not be tolerated. Action will be taken to pursue offenders including any person who fails to comply with site safety at any Waste Facility. All sites have CCTV and staff wear bodycams. Permits will be revoked and/or a person can be barred from attending any Waste Facility where a site user has failed to comply with site safety, intimidates, threatens or is abusive to staff or other site users.

4. Access to Waste Facilities will be refused for Applicable Vehicles or double axle trailers without a valid permit.

5. A permit allows Greater Manchester<sup>3</sup> residents to access the Waste Facilities with a specified commercial-type vehicle or trailer to dispose of their own household waste subject to the visit number limits detailed below. The permitted visits per year for each vehicle type are:

- Van up to 3.5t gross vehicle weight – 18 visits per year;
- Car plus double axle trailer – 18 visits per year;
- Open back pick up – 18 visits per year
- Cars, MPV, SUVs or equivalent vehicles with no adaptations are permitted to have 52 visits per year; and

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<sup>3</sup> For the purposes of the GMCA's Permit Scheme Greater Manchester residents are those residing in Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside or Trafford. Wigan has its own arrangements and HWRC facilities for its residents to use.

- Short term hired vehicles are subject to the same number of visits for their vehicle classification.

### Examples of how the permit allocation for vehicles towing a double axle trailer works

<b>Example:</b> <b>1 - Van towing a double axle trailer</b>	
<b>Annual visit allocation</b>	<b>Annual allocation remaining after visit</b>
(i) Van carrying waste on its own has 18 permitted visits each year	(i) Van on its own now has 17 visits remaining
(ii) Van and trailer combination has 18 permitted visits each year (Van is not carrying waste but trailer is carrying waste)	(i) If for one visit the site operative deems the van does not contain waste, a single visit allocation will be deducted and there will be 17 visits remaining.
(iii) Waste-containing van and trailer combination has a combined total of 18 permitted visits each year (Van and trailer are both carrying waste)	(i) This will count as a double visit and would reduce the annual allocation (for the van and trailer combination) to 16.
<b>Example:</b> <b>2 - Unadapted car towing a double axle trailer</b>	
<b>Annual visit allocation</b>	<b>Annual allocation remaining after visit</b>
(i) Car has 52 permitted visits each year	(i) Car now has 51 visits remaining
(ii) Trailer has 18 permitted visits each year	(i) Trailer now has 17 visits remaining
*If the car then visits without the trailer, the car allocation reduces to 50 and the trailer remains at 17.	

#### 1 Site operatives have the right to refuse entry to:

- any vehicles appearing to carry Trade Waste; and/or
- applicable vehicles without a permit and where the GMCA or its Contractor, at their discretion, believe a permit is required.

Applicable vehicles are those not included under the “**Excluded vehicles**” heading above but:

- are designed to carry goods, not people;
- with no rear side facing windows;
- with no rear seats (whether by design or removed);
- with an open back;

- with a back which is separate to the main cab area;
  - are less than 5.3m in length;
  - are less than 3.5t gross vehicle weight; and/or
  - any other vehicles or adapted vehicles which are of a similar or equivalent commercial nature.
- 2 Only one permit will be granted per household and for one nominated vehicle registered at the same household address. If a household has more than one applicable vehicle they will have to decide which applicable vehicle they require a permit for. It is not permissible to apply for a permit for multiple applicable vehicles from the same address or for the same vehicle registration to be issued with a permit from multiple addresses. Attempts to do so may result in an application failing or the later revocation of the permit.
  - 3 Proof of address evidence is a copy of the current Council Tax bill or other utility bill. Failure to upload suitable evidence of address will result in application failure or revocation of a permit even after issue.
  - 4 Proof of vehicle registration (pages 1 and 2 of the V5C document) is required as part of the online registration process. Failure to upload this document will result in the failure of the permit application. The address on the V5C document must be the same as the one on the evidence uploaded to demonstrate the address.
  - 5 Permits will only be issued to householders who intend to deposit their own household waste and applicants will be required to declare this as part of the application process. If a vehicle is carrying Trade Waste it will need to comply with the relevant legislation<sup>4</sup> and is not permitted to enter any GMCA Waste Facilities to dispose of this waste as if it is household waste.
  - 6 The GMCA may check information provided by the permit applicant with, for example, the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency, the Environment Agency, local authority enforcing departments etc. If necessary, information will be passed to the Police.
  - 7 If you visit any of the GMCA Waste Facilities more than once in one day, each visit will be counted separately as one permitted visit for a vehicle and two for a vehicle and trailer combination where waste is carried in each.
  - 8 Applicable vehicles and/or trailers, which have been hired by a householder to deposit household waste, are permitted to enter the Waste Facilities but will also need to apply for a hire vehicle permit. In addition, the householder will be required to bring the hire agreement with them and present it to site staff upon arrival. A permit for a hire vehicle is only valid for a single day and hirers of vehicles will need to apply for a new permit on a daily basis. These visits will be deducted from the household allowance. Van hirers are **strongly advised** to check the eligibility of the vehicle they intend to hire in advance of applying for a permit. The GMCA is not responsible for any costs associated for the hiring of a vehicle that is refused entry because it does not meet the criteria for Applicable Vehicles.

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<sup>4</sup> See <https://recycleforgreatermanchester.com/how-do-i-get-rid-of-business-waste/>



- 9 The permit is only valid for the applicable vehicle and/or trailer as registered on the application. Permits are approved per address and by vehicle/trailer, so any member of your household may visit the site with this vehicle and/or trailer. Alternatively, you may designate a driver to help you bring your household waste to the site, provided that you, as the producer and owner of the waste, accompany them and you have not paid for this service. If for any reason you are unable to accompany your own household waste to the site, please email [gmcavanpermit.uk@suez.com](mailto:gmcavanpermit.uk@suez.com) to seek further advice. If you change your vehicle or address the details must be changed on the permit system for the permit to still be valid.
- 10 If you lend your permitted van to a family member, friend or neighbour (for example) the visit will be deducted from your remaining allocation of permits.
- 11 Once the annual permit allocation has been used additional visits will not be granted.
- 12 Any car, MPV or SUV or other vehicle that appears to have been adapted to operate like a van (such as through the removal of seating to increase internal capacity) and appears to be an applicable vehicle will need to register as a van. Site operatives have the right to refuse entry of such vehicles without a permit. Equally the use of anything towed that was not originally designed for the purpose of carrying goods is not permitted and will be refused entry to the Waste Facilities if carrying waste for disposal.
- 13 The correct permit must be presented on arrival at the Waste Facility for scanning by a site operative. The permit can be presented in digital format (i.e. on a mobile telephone) or in a clean and uncrumpled paper format. If a permit cannot be presented entry will be refused.
- 14 The GMCA reserves the right to cancel permits and accounts (including those unused for 12 months) or amend the operation of the Permit Scheme at any time.

**By accepting these Terms and Conditions you are agreeing to abide with each clause. By accepting the Household Waste Declaration disclaimer, you are confirming that the waste is your household waste and is not from a business or being carried for reward.**

If you have any further enquiries regarding the HWRC household waste permit scheme please contact [gmcavanpermit.uk@suez.com](mailto:gmcavanpermit.uk@suez.com)

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