



GOVERNMENT OFFICE
FOR THE NORTH WEST

PPS10 and RSS

**Planning for Sustainable Waste
Management**

13 September 2006

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Covering

- the new PPS10
 - Main changes
 - Key Planning Objectives
 - Decision-Making Principles
 - RSS
 - Apportionments
 - Waste Facilities

PPS10



Office of the
Deputy Prime Minister
Creating sustainable communities

Planning shapes the places where people live and work and the country we live in. It plays a key role in supporting the Government's wider economic, social and environmental objectives and for sustainable communities.



PLANNING
Planning Policy Statement 10:
Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

July 2005

Published July 2005

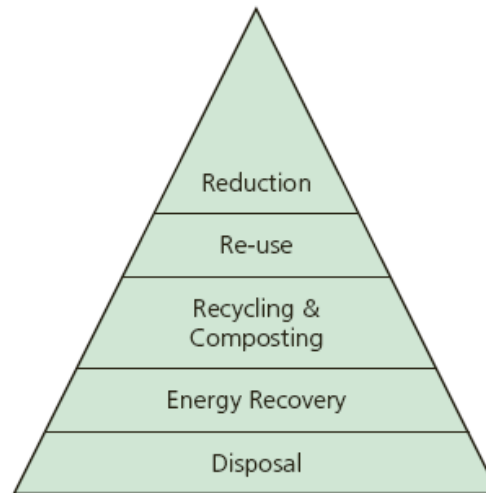
Companion guide
published June 2006

Why change?



The waste hierarchy

The waste hierarchy



- the most effective environmental solution is often to reduce the generation of waste – *reduction*
- products and materials can sometimes be used again, for the same or a different purpose – *re-use*
- resources can often be recovered from waste – *recycling and composting*
- value can also be recovered by generating energy from waste – *energy recovery*
- only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed of.

PPS10: the main changes

- **Key Planning Objectives** to be delivered through planning strategies
- greater **clarity** on what is required of regional and local levels
- push to consider waste alongside **other spatial planning concerns**
- **integration** of spatial planning with **municipal waste management strategies**
- Identify **sufficient sites** of the right type in the right place
- Emphasis on **regular monitoring and review**

PPS 10 Key Planning Objectives

- ...driving up the waste hierarchy...
- ...communities take more responsibility...
-provision of waste facilities...
- ...implement the national waste strategy
- ..without harming health or the environment...
- ...concerns of communities, WDA's, WCA's..
- ..protect green belts..
- ...ensure design and layout...

Decision-Making Principles

- meet the identified needs for all waste streams
- LDDs that reflects the contribution to delivering RSS
- Policy objectives in line with the planning policies set out in PPS10 and be linked to measurable indicators of change

Decision-Making Principles

- **consider waste management alongside other spatial planning concerns**
- **recognise the positive contribution waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities**
- **integrate effectively with other strategies including municipal waste management strategies**
- **Reviews should occur at least every 5 years,**

Monitoring should be the basis on which RPB and WPA periodically review and roll forward their waste planning strategies

Regional Spatial Strategies

- A strategy for waste management:
 - key component and sit within RSS
 - formulated in conjunction with other spatial concerns
 - look forward 15-25 year period
 - comprise **distribution of waste tonnage** requiring management
 - **pattern of waste management facilities** of national, regional or sub-regional significance, and their broad locations
 - **supporting policies**

Regional Spatial Strategies

- In developing strategy RPB should;
 - work alongside constituent planning authorities; not “top down” !
 - develop realistic and responsible approach to future waste management
 - draw from local planning strategies where these reflect PPS10 policies
 - take account of arisings, impacts from development, municipal strategies, cross border impacts

Waste requiring management

Need to identify commercial and industrial; and municipal wastes;

- annual rates can vary over strategy e.g. to reflect impact of policies to reduce waste arisings
- spurious precision should be avoided
- annual rates are not intended as a detailed forecast but as benchmark for preparation of DPD and provide basis for annual monitoring
- Apportioned to WPA area (or jointly)

Developing apportionments

Companion guide to PPS10 suggests approach:

- 1) Developing and agreeing principles for development of apportionments
- 2) Using data and information to inform a view on what is required over time
- 3) Moderating apportionment figures to account, e.g. opportunities for WPAs to accommodate new waste management facilities.

“Should not be a complicated, time consuming process”

Pattern of waste management facilities

- **RPB should:**
 - **consider need for additional waste management capacity of regional or sub-regional significance**
 - **reflect any requirement for waste management facilities identified nationally**
 - **Provide a strategic framework for preparation of DPD by identifying waste management facilities required to satisfy any identified need, and their distribution across region**
 - **RPBs should identify in RSS the broad locations where the pattern of waste management facilities should be accommodated**

Broad Locations

- PPS10 requires the broad location of such development to be identified in RSS itself.
- PPS11 defines 'broad location' as ..
“...area of search suitable for the development in question, consistent with the criteria set out in RSS, within which a number of suitable sites may exist.”

Summary

- Concise Integrated Strategy
- Apportionment built on Partnership
- Pattern with Broad Locations
- Monitoring
- Iterative process

Why change?



Thank you.

QUESTIONS?