

# Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside



**June 2005**

## The Merseyside Waste Partnership

MWDA Version 2: June 2005

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# Guide to the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside

A few simple keys have been introduced throughout the Strategy and its supplemental Annex and Supporting Documents.

Information in this colour box indicates either an **Overview** at the start of a chapter or the **Action and Recommendations** at the conclusion of a chapter within the main Strategy document.

Information in this colour box indicates a **Key Point** of information or a **Key Recommendation** within the main Strategy document.

Information in this colour box indicates that information within this type of document is an **Annex**. These will form a separate document to the Strategy

Information in this colour box indicates that information within this type of document is **Supporting**. These will form a separate document to the Strategy.

# Foreword

## **Councillor John Fletcher, Chairman of Merseyside Waste**

### **Disposal Authority**

It is almost 20 years since the Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) took responsibility for the management and disposal of domestic waste on Merseyside following the abolition of Merseyside County Council in 1986.

During that time we have experienced great changes and developments across the region, not least the emerging regeneration of many of our key towns and cities as well as an increased responsibility for the environment of which the creation and disposal of our waste plays a key part.

The Merseyside region produces more than 800,000 tonnes of domestic waste each year. Of this, 700,000 tonnes is currently put into landfill, something that, in 2005, is environmentally, financially and socially unacceptable.

As part of our role and responsibilities as a Waste Disposal Authority, and with a new impetus at both a national and local government level, MWDA has been working with the five local councils on Merseyside to formulate a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) that will look at all aspects of waste management including new and effective methods of disposal and recycling, the development of new facilities and a continuing process of obtaining value and quality while best serving the communities and residents of Merseyside.

As the Chairman of MWDA, and an active and concerned councillor in one of Merseyside's local councils, the new JMWMS represents more than just a written document. It is a real and workable opportunity not only to improve the footprint of the disposal of our residual waste, but to excel in recycling and waste minimisation. This document has not been created to sit on a shelf and gather dust, the Strategy is an on-going process, and will shape a challenging programme of actions over the next 25 years. It is a Strategy that can adapt and change to the needs of Merseyside.

I would like to thank all the individuals and organisations that have helped us get this far. We will need your help on many more occasions in the future, both for the delivery of the Strategy and in continuing to educate and to influence in order to achieve our ambitious but deliverable targets.

This Strategy is important for each and every Merseysider, regardless of which area, city or town you live in. It gives each one of you the opportunity to change the environment you live in, to help us create better communities, better spaces, and improved services and helps us preserve our region for generations to come.

# Executive Summary

## 1. Introduction

The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Merseyside sets out a vision of how waste management arrangements will be developed and implemented over the short, medium and long-term to meet the challenges of dealing with the waste that we produce in Merseyside. It includes both immediate actions and longer term processes for ensuring that we recycle as much as we can and divert waste from landfill, particularly the biodegradable proportion, for which we have been set challenging targets.

## 2. The current situation

Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) and the District Councils have a responsibility to report performance by way of Best Value Performance Indicators. Pooled Merseyside targets for household waste were set for 2003/4 and 2005/6 in order to allow the roll out of District kerbside collection schemes. The combined target for recycling and composting for 2003/4 was set at 12%. The actual performance figure was 10.05%. The Merseyside Waste Partnership is working hard to meet its future performance targets and performance for Merseyside for 2004/5 has increased to 13.4%.

## 3. The Merseyside Waste Partnership

MWDA together with its constituent District Councils, Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, St Helens and Wirral, has formed a partnership - known as the Merseyside Waste Partnership. The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) sets out the way forward for the Partnership's joint working on the implementation of new waste management arrangements.

The JMWMS is a legally binding document and will be approved by the MWDA before being sent to the five District Councils for ratification.

The JMWMS is based on comprehensive analyses of waste management practices and options. It concentrates on developing combined procurement plans embracing economies of scale, and ensuring that solutions are technically and environmentally sustainable and financially acceptable.

## 4. Waste growth

Current waste arisings for Merseyside are approximately 860,000 tonnes. With typical growth rates estimated at 3% this will result in a large increase in the waste to be dealt with. Therefore, the JMWMS sets challenging targets for minimising the amount of waste to be disposed of. A target of 0% waste growth has been set for 2020, however, even with such a target waste arisings for 2020 are estimated to be 1.1 Million tonnes.



## 5. Waste policies

Various local, national and European legislation impacts on the delivery of the JMWMS. The EU Landfill Directive is transposed into UK law through the Waste Emissions Trading Act and states that the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that is sent to landfill must be reduced. A system of tradeable allowances has been introduced to govern this.

The Government has also committed to increasing landfill tax by £3 per tonne, year on year to a rate of £35 by 2011/12.

Recycling and composting targets have been set out in the Government's 'Waste Strategy 2000'. This stipulates that Authority's should recycle or compost 25% of household waste by 2005 and 30% by 2010. These are challenging targets and the JMWMS identifies how intend to achieve these targets and where possible exceed them.

## 6. Crosscutting themes and linkages

Through its activities MWDA and the District Councils contribute to the overall strategic agenda for Merseyside. The JMWMS will also support the Regional Waste Strategy that was published in 2004. This follows the principles of Best Practicable Environmental Option, the Waste Hierarchy, the Proximity Principle and Self Sufficiency.

## 7. Where do we need to be?

The Merseyside region recognises that in order to deliver any proposed new developments, there will be significant increases in annual and overall costs as well as a range of targets that need to be set. Recycling and recovery targets aim to achieve or exceed national performance standards.

Targets have been set in order to reduce the amount of waste currently being produced. The aim being, to reduce the growth of waste to 2% per annum by 2010 and to 0% by 2020.

Recycling targets for Merseyside have been set at 22% by 2005, 33% by 2010, 38% by 2015 and 44% by 2020. Recovery targets are a requirement of 'Waste Strategy 2000' and incorporates the recycling, composting and also the recovery of heat, electric power and other forms of energy for waste. Targets for MWDA and the District Councils have only been set for 2010 onwards, as there are not currently the necessary waste facilities available. Work is being undertaken within the Authority's build programme to address this issue.

We are getting on with it - to delay a decision on procurement of the long-term infrastructure would result in significant costs and landfill would have to continue at a time when it will be very much more expensive than it is now.

## 8. What do we need to do to get there?

The JMWMS will ensure delivery of a sustainable waste management solution addressing the aspirations of the Merseyside Waste Partnership. The key elements of the JMWMS are as follows:

- To reduce the amount of waste going to landfill and to deliver the overarching targets.
- To develop optimal solutions that are environmentally and socially sustainable.
- To inform and to educate the people of Merseyside about waste management.
- For MWDA and its partner District Councils to work together to realise the benefits of economies of scale and to share the risks of implementing the JMWMS.
- To encourage and to provide opportunity for community involvement in the JMWMS through support of the Merseyside Community Recycling Forum.
- To promote effective joint decision making mechanisms between MWDA and the partner District Councils.

In order to meet the challenging targets set in 'Where do we need to be?', the following key improvements are proposed, in partnership with the District Councils.

- **Waste Minimisation and Re-Use**

- Development of 'real' nappy; awareness campaign
- Promotion of home composting to all suitable households across the Merseyside region
- Implement Best Practice operations at the Household Waste Recycling Centres and on District Collection rounds to reduce the amount of non-household waste accepted

- **Recycling and Composting**

- All Districts to move towards the separate collection of dry recyclables, biodegradable waste and residual waste, using kerbside sort or wheeled bin collection systems by 2010.
- All Districts to maximise green garden waste and paper collections.
- All Districts to collect recyclables as often as possible and move towards fortnightly residual waste collection by 2010.
- All Districts to move to the kerbside collection of kitchen waste by 2010
- MWDA to upgrade existing HWRCs to make them more user friendly and customer focused by 2010.
- Every District to optimise its Bring Bank locations across Merseyside to an optimum saturation rate of one per 1000 population.

- **Recovery and Residual Waste Management**

- Procurement of residual treatment capacity as soon as possible through the existing MWDA facility build programmes.

Additional residual waste management options will be modelled which will inform the procurement programme.

## **9. What have the public told us?**

Consultation with residents and the public across Merseyside provides the valuable link between the Authority's work and the developments and changes it needs to put in place to manage waste in the future.

Consultation has included working with Citizens Juries, making information available via the MWDA Website and the local media and undertaking a Merseyside –wide consultation through a questionnaire to gather opinion. Residents were asked to voice opinion on a range of new waste disposal options as well as looking at rates of recycling and the location of new facilities.

## **10. Market development**

The Clean Merseyside Centre (CMC) works to develop markets for recyclable materials on Merseyside. It aims to stimulate, develop and grow markets for recyclable materials as well as creating new business opportunities for local companies.

The CMC is one of the Remade (Recycling Market Development) programmes and a member of the Remade Network UK. It works in partnership with companies, entrepreneurs, local authorities and community recycling groups to stimulate a thriving recycled materials economy for the benefit of Merseyside.

The Merseyside Waste Partnership will continue to support and develop the Clean Merseyside Centre REMADE and implement a succession strategy beyond 2006.

## **11. Keeping the programme on track**

The JMWMS for Merseyside will be an evolving document to be fully reviewed and updated every five years. In addition, annual reviews of the Strategy will take place, taking account of legislative changes, changes in methodologies and best practice.

MWDA has established Risk Registers for the three main components of the development of the JMWMS. They are: Waste Strategy and Monitoring, Waste Contracts Procurement and Waste Planning (Waste Local Development Document).

A Merseyside Waste Database (Waste Management Information System) is being introduced by MWDA to facilitate the submissions of data returns to Government, e.g. the Tradable Landfill Permits System.

# 1.0. Introduction

## 1.1. The Merseyside region

Merseyside is a sub-region of the North West of England – and comprises the Districts of Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, St Helens and Wirral – and is one of the most exciting and thriving economic regions in the UK. Liverpool's designation as European Capital of Culture 2008 means there is a renewed optimism and renewed economic activity.

Unemployment is falling. In November the claimant count for Merseyside fell to 3.4% – the lowest level in 20 years, Liverpool is also the UK's fastest growing metropolitan city.

Over £3 billion of construction and infrastructure projects are planned throughout Merseyside before 2008. That includes work on Europe's biggest retail development in Liverpool city-centre.

The Mersey Estuary is the cleanest it has been for 100 years. Mersey Waterfront is funding and co-ordinating 40 regeneration and environmental improvement projects along 135 km of the Merseyside and Cheshire coastline. These interconnected but diverse schemes range from collaborating on major schemes such as Liverpool's forthcoming Cruiseline Facility to revitalising Victorian coastal resorts such as Southport.

Alongside this growth and regeneration come the consequences of an increasing population, greater economic affluence and a consumerist society where goods and resources are considered 'disposable'. For both MWDA and the District Councils on Merseyside the challenge is to tackle these issues head on and use a joint working approach to provide innovative, cost effective and environmentally acceptable solutions to waste management.

## 1.2. The need for a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Merseyside

MWDA is required by the Waste Emissions Trading Act 2003 (WET Act) to produce a Strategy for the management of Merseyside's municipal waste. Waste is collected by the District Councils, who are the Waste Collection Authorities (WCA's) from households across the region and includes the collection of litter from streets and in some cases waste from businesses.

With more than 800,000 tonnes of municipal waste were produced on Merseyside in 2005, and with this figure set to rise by 3% year on year, there is an urgent need to find new and more efficient ways to deal with waste. MWDA, together with its partner District Councils, Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, St Helens and Wirral, has formed the Merseyside Waste Partnership to transform the way in which waste is managed in the future and to produce a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Merseyside.

**KEY POINT:** The Strategy will have a major impact on the entire Merseyside community. Everyone must be given the opportunity to minimise the waste they produce and be offered new and accessible ways to recycle a variety of materials – either at the kerbside or at a local facility or centre. MWDA and the five District Councils will manage a whole host of new collection and disposal contracts, collectively worth many millions of pounds every year, and make sure high quality services are delivered to residents.

This will be done through the development of a variety of new waste management facilities across the region, a rationalisation of the ways in which waste is collected, and a proactive and accessible approach to recycling and waste minimisation for all. By transforming the way we manage waste we can turn it into a valuable resource, create and secure jobs and improve the overall environmental impact our waste causes.

## 2.0. The current situation

### Overview

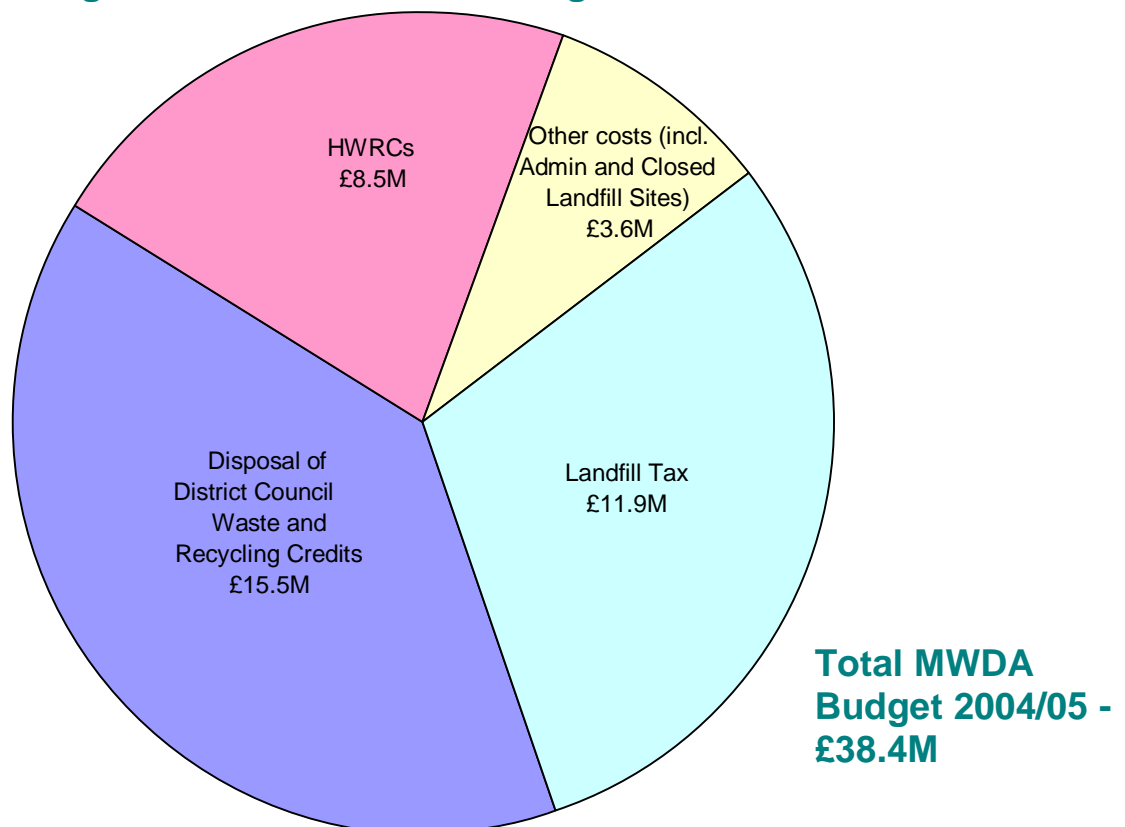
This section provides information on the current situation regarding waste collection and disposal on Merseyside including costs, funding and targets.

### 2.1. Current costs and funding

#### 2.1.1. Costs

The services provided by MWDA are paid for by the District Councils of Merseyside, who then include this expenditure in their own budgets and council tax calculations. The amount to be paid depends on the Levy charges made by MWDA to the District Councils. The Levy is made on a prescribed allocation method and the total amount generated is used to fund MWDA's expenditure. There is also a provision within the Levy for fixed costs relating to recycling credit payments, establishment costs and costs relating to the maintenance, environmental monitoring and restoration of the Authority's seven closed landfill sites.

**Figure 1 MWDA's budget for 2004/05**



Therefore, current waste disposal costs on Merseyside during 2004/05 work out on average at £41.09 per tonne. In line with encouraging the closer integration of waste collection and disposal services, and to encourage improved waste reduction and recycling on Merseyside, a change to the way waste disposal services are paid for, to one based on the actual tonnage of waste needing disposal, is currently being proposed.

### **2.1.2 Funding**

As shown, the costs for treatment and disposal of waste are substantial and so MWDA operates in close partnership with the five District Councils to secure Government funding for new waste management arrangements. To date over £8 Million has been received to fund projects which include; Recycling Awareness Campaigns, a new Recycling Centre at South Sefton, Integrated Waste Management Facilities, the Clean Merseyside Centre and additional funding for all the Merseyside District Councils for their recycling schemes. Annex F highlights the key funding secured by the Merseyside Waste Partnership.

## **2.2. Collection and Disposal Contracts**

Each of the five District Councils on Merseyside is individually responsible for the collection of household waste. Following collection, this waste is passed to MWDA for treatment and disposal. MWDA is also responsible for the disposal of waste collected at the 14 Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) across Merseyside. The total waste collected in 2004/5 was approximately 860,000 tonnes.

As mentioned throughout this document, the majority of the waste collected is sent to landfill. This is no longer a viable disposal option and the new disposal contracts (due for 2008) must seek to establish alternative and more sustainable methods for treating the waste.

## **2.3. Current Performance**

MWDA and the Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) have a responsibility to report performance by way of Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) for the services they provide.

Best Value is the duty of continuous improvement for local authorities as set by the Local Government Act 1999. Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI's) are a national measure of performance, set by central Government. Best Value in local government is about local authorities:

- Balancing quality service provision against costs;
- Achieving sustainable development;
- Being accountable and transparent, by engaging with the local community;



- Ensuring equal opportunities;
- Continuously improving the outcomes of the services they provide.

## 2.4. Merseyside targets

The Merseyside Waste Partnership agreed to 'pool' recycling and composting targets for household waste for 2003/04 and 2005/06. This pooling of targets allows improvements in performance to be shared across Merseyside, in itself encouraging joint working. Pooling also enables Districts to roll out kerbside collection schemes to meet future recycling targets whilst using performance at the HWRCs to ensure current targets are met.

The combined statutory target for 2003/04 for recycling and composting (BVPI82a and b) was set at 12%. The overall performance for 2003/04 was 10.05% and reflects the total recycling and composting performance across all five District Councils and MWDA. The Merseyside Waste Partnership is working hard to meet future targets by introducing and expanding collection schemes for recycling and composting. Current performance is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1 Merseyside Pooled Targets**

<b>Merseyside</b>	<b>Pooled Target 2003/04</b>	<b>Actual Performance 2003/04</b>	<b>Actual Performance 2004/05</b>	<b>Pooled Standard 2005/06</b>
<b>Merseyside BVPI 82 a + b</b>	12%	10.05%	13.4%	22%
<b>Knowsley MBC</b>	8%	6%	10.39%	15%
<b>Liverpool City Council</b>	8%	4%	7.6%	15%
<b>Sefton Council</b>	14%	12%	15%	21%
<b>St.Helens Council</b>	8%	10%	15.5%	15%
<b>Metropolitan Borough of Wirral</b>	12%	6%	10%	18%
<b>MWDA (HWRCs)</b>	18%	19%	22.2%	34%

In order to meet these targets, it has been necessary for the Districts to introduce kerbside recycling collection schemes as well as in some areas, the collection of green garden waste.

Details of current collection schemes are listed in Annex G. Waste Collection Authorities are also responsible for the provision of Bring sites, which are located throughout Merseyside. Performance at Bring sites and kerbside systems are shown in Annex H.

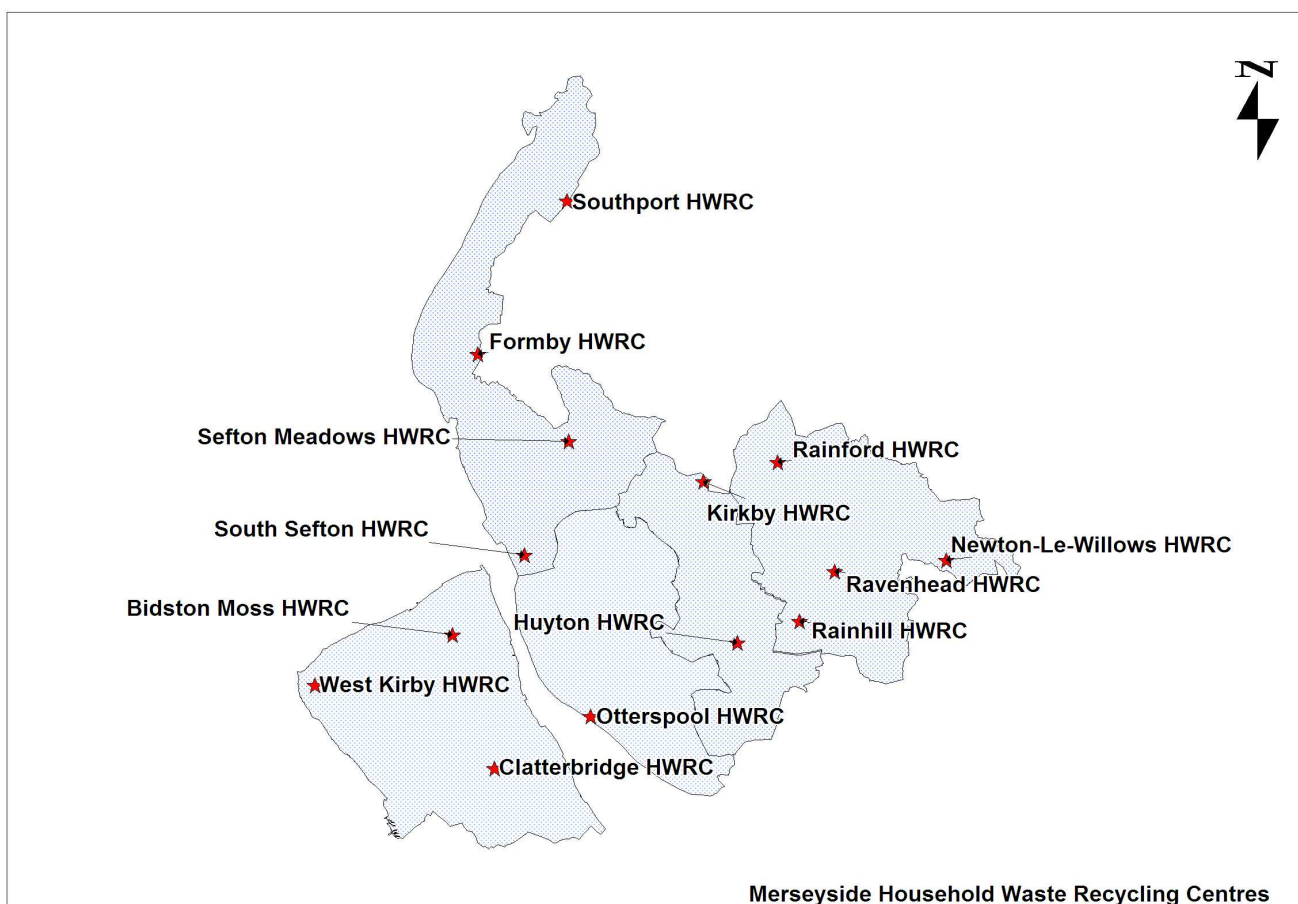
**Table 2**

**The current performance for MWDA is highlighted below:**

		2002/03	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	2006/07
		Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
<b>BVPI82a</b>	Total tonnage of household waste arisings - % recycled	5.85%	12.00%	6.84%	11.00%	9.19%	22.00%	23.85%
<b>BVPI82b</b>	Total tonnage of household waste arisings - % composted	2.78%		3.21%	4.00%	4.21%		
<b>BVPI82c</b>	Total tonnage of household waste arisings – used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%
<b>BVPI82d</b>	Total tonnage of household waste arisings - % landfilled	91.30%	87.33%	89.88%	84.93%	86.54%	77.93%	76.08%
<b>BVPI84</b>	kg of household waste collected per head of population each year	574kg	590kg	570kg	583kg	581kg	603kg	624kg
<b>BVPI97</b>	Cost of waste disposal per tonne for municipal waste	£33.63	£35.80	£38.19	£42.19	£41.09	£44.74	£47.31

## 2.5. Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)

There are 14 Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) in Merseyside, which are available to members of the public to recycle or dispose of their waste free of charge.



**Figure 2 Location of HWRCs on Merseyside**

The contract to operate the HWRCs is currently with Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd., and expires in 2008. The contract includes specific contractual performance targets to achieve continued improvement in recycling at the Centres.

Recycling performance improved from 19.2% in 2003/04 to 22.18% in 2004/05 but did not achieve the contractual target of 25.4%. Performance at individual Centres continues to vary, largely due to the operational constraints at each site. The performance at the HWRCs is presented in Table 3.

**Table 3 Current Recycling Performance at the HWRCs**

Total tonnage of waste deposited at HWRCs	District	2002/03	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06	2006/07
		Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target
Formby	Sefton	21.90%		25.52%		35.62%		
Sefton Meadows	Sefton	13.93%		20.43%		20.79%		
South Sefton	Sefton					20.80%		
Southport	Sefton	18.57%		20.20%		14.26%		
Otterspool	Liverpool	15.98%		22.83%		31.37%		
Kirkby	Knowsley	4.16%		9.84%		33.04%		
Huyton	Knowsley	8.19%		10.51%		19.04%		
Rainford	St.Helens	19.76%		22.08%		27.23%		
Rainhill	St.Helens	50.29%		31.41%		19.84%		
Ravenhead	St.Helens	28.89%		16.98%		33.42%		
Newton-le-Willows	St.Helens	17.95%		18.69%		24.05%		
Bidston Moss	Wirral	9.29%		18.51%		48.67%		
West Kirby	Wirral	14.86%		26.93%		25.61%		
Clatterbridge	Wirral	10.30%		18.45%		10.66%		
<b>All Sites</b>		16.50%	21.40%	19.20%	25.40%	22.18%	37.00%	41.00%
<b>All Sites (including rubble)</b>		<b>26.42%</b>	<b>31.50%</b>	<b>31.31%</b>	<b>36.60%</b>	<b>36.18%</b>	<b>47.00%</b>	<b>50.00%</b>

### Actions and Recommendations

MWDA will work closely with its contractor Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd., to identify ways of improving performance to optimise recycling rates. A new HWRC has recently opened in South Sefton, and additional Centres are planned for development in Liverpool, described in Section 8 – 8.8.2. on the JMWMS build programme

## 3.0. The Merseyside Waste Partnership

### Overview

This section looks at the how the JMWMS will be managed and implemented through the established Merseyside Waste Partnership.

### 3.1. Introduction

Merseyside's District Councils and MWDA share responsibility for the effective service delivery of sustainable waste management through the provision of effective collection, recycling and disposal services. As part of the Merseyside Strategic Agenda there has been the development of initiatives for practical local authority collaboration in service delivery across all areas. One of significant development has been the formation of the Merseyside Waste Partnership.

**KEY POINT:** The Merseyside Waste Partnership, whose membership includes representatives from the five District Councils and MWDA takes the lead in both decision-making and in joint working for funding bids and key developments. Working collectively gives it its strength and influence and when implementing the JMWMS will provide potential for a more co-ordinated waste management service with economic benefits for all partners.

To support the work of the Merseyside Waste Partnership a number of key groups have been established at both officer and member level to ensure effective communications and a consistent approach to information provision and decision-making. The work of these groups contributes to the transparency and accountability of the Waste Partnership. These groups include:

- The Waste Management Advisory Group (WMAG) which has been set up as a Member/Officer group to advise on the strategic direction of waste management in Merseyside, including the development of the JMWMS and the role of joint working within it.
- The Merseyside's Council Leaders/Chief Executives recommended the establishment of the Senior Officers Working Group (SOWG) in consultation with the MWDA and WMAG, to co-ordinate joint working on waste issues in Merseyside and develop recommendations for the JMWMS for Merseyside.

The JMWMS's development will be directed through the SOWG, reporting to, and taking guidance from Members of MWDA. This development will include tracking performance against the Implementation and Action Plan for the JMWMS, reviewing issues highlighted in the risk register and taking appropriate action to keep the JMWMS on track, as well as subjecting the Strategy itself to a comprehensive update every five years.

### 3.2. Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority

Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) is a statutory Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) established in 1986, following the abolition of Merseyside County Council, to undertake the waste disposal functions for the District Councils. MWDA takes a lead in advocating recycling, waste minimisation and the safe and effective disposal of waste for Merseyside's residents.

The services MWDA provides are:

- Managing the waste collected by the five Merseyside District Councils
- Managing the waste delivered to 14 Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) by householders
- Undertaking environmental monitoring, maintenance and restoration of seven closed landfill sites previously used by MWDA and its predecessors
- Managing the Clean Merseyside Centre (CMC) project, which is the market development organisation for recyclable materials on Merseyside

**KEY POINT:** MWDA's vision for delivering its functions, and for the JMWMS is: 'To improve people's quality of life by ensuring that waste is considered as a valuable resource and is managed to deliver the best combination of environmental, social and economic benefits.'

MWDA's Strategic Aims include establishing sustainable waste management solutions and working in partnership to deliver integrated waste management systems. In recognition of this, there is both a need to take a wider view of waste issues and to continue to develop the benefits of partnership working in this field.

### 3.3. The Merseyside District Councils

The Merseyside District Councils are responsible as Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) for the waste collection service. They are also responsible for implementing appropriate objectives to reduce and recycle waste at the local level in line with statutory performance targets.

### 3.4. Strategic Aims and Objectives of the JMWMS

Strategic aims and objectives for the JMWMS are set out in Table 4.

**Table 4 Strategic Aims and Objectives**

Strategic Aim	Objective
<p>To improve the sustainability of municipal waste produced on Merseyside using the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide services and facilities which directly contribute to the implementation of the JMWMS</li> <li>• To optimise waste REDUCTION</li> <li>• To optimise waste RE-USE where reduction is not possible</li> <li>• To optimise waste recycling and composting where re-use is not possible</li> <li>• To optimise waste RECOVERY where actions higher up the waste hierarchy are not practicable</li> <li>• To landfill waste only where actions higher up the waste hierarchy are not possible</li> </ul>
<p>To continuously improve the services we provide in terms of efficiency, effectiveness and economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MWDA to lead in the development of a JMWMS for Merseyside</li> <li>• To deliver waste services to the required performance levels</li> </ul>

### 3.5. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

To implement the JMWMS, the Merseyside Waste Partnership recognises the need for partnership working and the need to develop closer integration. Further to this, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) document was drawn up which provides the next step in the development of closer partnership working.

It should be noted that in itself the MOU is not a legal document. However, the MOU, and the proposed Inter-Authority Agreement (IAA), are to be considered as the strategic link between the partners in the development and delivery of the JMWMS.

The MOU establishes guidelines for taking joint working forward towards an IAA. The IAA will provide further details on the responsibilities of all partners leading to a formally binding relationship and will significantly aid the long-

term delivery of the JMWMS, whilst recognising the ambitions and aims of individual partners.

**KEY RECOMMENDATION:** In order to support the procurement timescale, and demonstrate commitment to delivering the JMWMS, the MOU must be ratified by all Partners before the end of **June 2005**. Following ratification, the Partners will work towards developing a more detailed IAA to be ratified before the end of **December 2005**.

### 3.6. Benefits

The MOU introduces a mechanism whereby collection and disposal investment plans are considered together. The benefits that such a mechanism can offer are summarised below:

- Ensures the JMWMS has support from all parties
- Ensures the JMWMS development, led by MWDA, properly reflects Merseyside Waste Partnership aspirations
- Alignment of decision-making processes to help deliver the JMWMS
- Added value through greater joint working
- Influence over Partnership funding bids
- Allows consideration of the cost-effectiveness of joint investment plans and the optimisation of costs across the whole waste management system
- Maximises likelihood of delivery

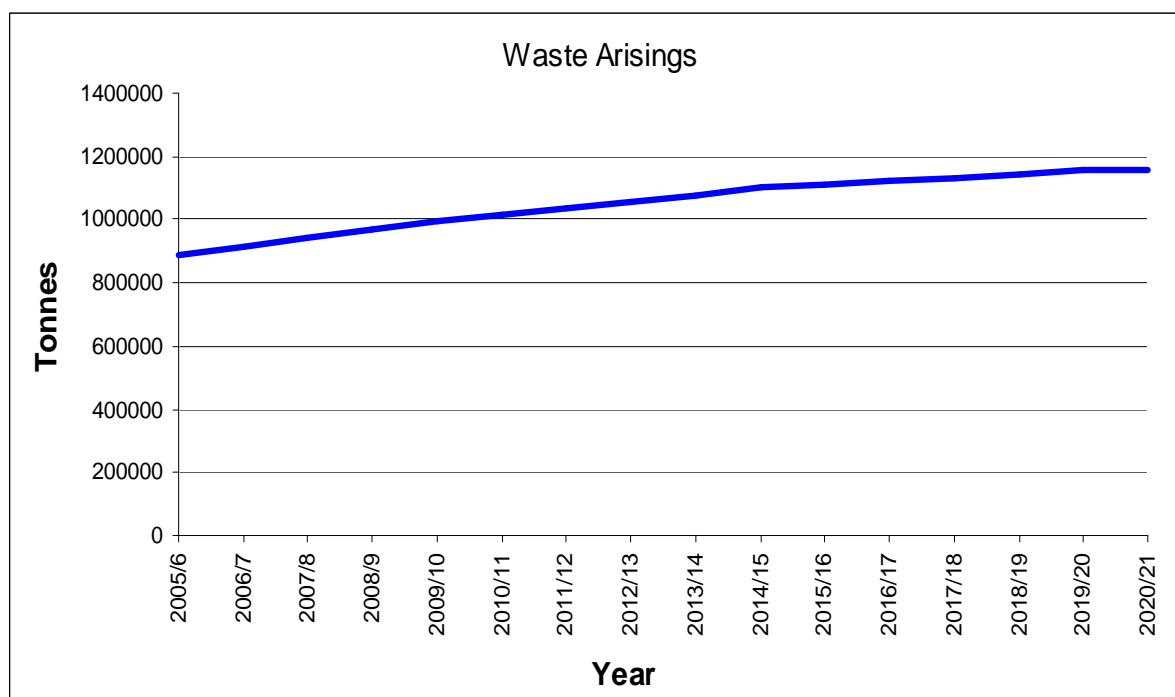


## 4.0. Waste growth

### Overview

This section looks at the growth in waste and how that growth will effect the actions within the JMWMS.

In order to assess what facilities and levels of recycling and composting will be required in the future, it is necessary to make a judgement on the potential growth in waste generation. Current waste arisings for 2004/05 are estimated to be 860,000 tonnes. Typically waste generation rates per capita (taken as a whole have been rising steadily in most of the UK by some 3-5%.



**Figure 3 Waste Arisings Projections**

There are a number of factors influencing the growth in waste, including the increase in population and number of households; changing shopping habits and increases in packaging; and the influence of the 'throw-away society'. However, the Merseyside Waste Partnership recognises that there is a need to reduce these levels. Therefore ambitious targets have been set which will seek to reduce the growth in waste from the current 3% to 2% per annum by 2010 and to 0% by 2020. Even if these targets are achieved, the graph above illustrates that by 2020 we will be dealing with over 1 Million tonnes of waste.

## 5.0. Waste policies

### Overview

This section outlines all of the main policies at local, national and international level that would have some bearing or effect on the delivery of the JMWMS for Merseyside.

### 5.1. Diversion of Biodegradable Waste from Landfill

The EU Landfill Directive states that by 2010, the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) going to landfill must be reduced by 25% of the total produced in 1995. By 2013, the amount must be reduced by 50% of the 1995 total, and by 2020, by 65%. The amount of biodegradable waste going to landfill will be controlled by a tradable allowance system. In addition, the Landfill Directive requires specific controls on the disposal of hazardous waste and a total ban on tyres in landfills by 2006.

The principal constraint that directs the JMWMS is the need for diversion of BMW from landfill. The Waste and Emissions Trading Act (WET Act) and the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) have placed new requirements on Merseyside to reduce the amount of BMW sent to landfill. LATS came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005.

For every tonne of BMW that MWDA wishes to landfill above its allowance, it will be required to purchase additional allowances from other WDAs that have a surplus, to borrow from future allowances or to pay a penalty, which Government has indicated will be set at £150 per tonne of excess BMW landfilled. National Landfill Directive Targets have been set for 2010, 2013 and 2020.

In order to further divert waste from landfill and meet the targets under the Landfill Directive, the Government has also committed to increasing the rate of Landfill Tax for active waste by at least £3 per tonne each year from £18 in 2005/06, to a rate of £35 per tonne in the medium to long term.

To help meet the Landfill Directive requirements, the UK Government established national targets for recovery of municipal waste and recycling and composting of household waste in the national strategy, Waste Strategy 2000. At a regional level, the North West Regional Waste Management Strategy also addresses the requirements of the Landfill Directive.

**KEY POINT:** The Government has established, through Waste Strategy 2000, a series of national targets. These targets require at least 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted and the recovery of value from 40% of municipal waste by 2005. Figures increase to 30% and 45% respectively by 2010 and to 33% and 67% by 2015. In 2002, the Government's Strategy Unit looked at how the national strategy could do better. In response to the report that recommended increasing the recycling and composting target for 2010 to 35% and 45% in 2015. During 2005, Waste Strategy 2000 will be reviewed and it is possible that the recycling and recovery targets will again be increased.

These targets are set out in more detail in Table 5.

**Table 5 European, National, Regional and Local Targets**

<b>European Landfill Directive</b>	<p>Reduce the amount of BMW going to landfill by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25% of 1995 levels by 2010</li> <li>• 50% of 1995 levels by 2013</li> <li>• 65% of 1995 levels by 2020</li> </ul>
<b>Waste Strategy 2000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycle or compost 25% of household waste and recover value from 40% of municipal waste by 2005</li> <li>• Recycle or compost 30% of household waste and recover value from 45% of municipal waste by 2010</li> <li>• Recycle or compost 33% and recover value from 67% of municipal solid waste (MSW) by 2015</li> </ul>
<b>NW Regional Waste Strategy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce growth in MSW to 2% by end 2003, to 1% by 2010 and 0% before 2014 across the Region</li> <li>• Recycle or compost 25% of household waste by 2005, 35% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 55% by 2020</li> <li>• Recover value from 40% of MSW by 2005, 45% by 2010 and 67% by 2015 (same as Waste Strategy 2000)</li> </ul>
<b>Best Value Performance Standards</b>	<p>Individual recycling rates set for each local authority aimed to increase national recycling rates to at least 25% by 2005/06. Merseyside standards are detailed in Section 2 of this document</p>

## 5.2. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive

The European Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive became European law in February 2003, setting collection, recycling and recovery targets for all types of electrical products.

The Restriction on Hazardous Substances Directive, which accompanies the WEEE Directive, bans the use of heavy metals and brominated fire retardants in the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment.

The Directives were due to be implemented in European Member states by August 2004, with the first collection and treatment targets to be attained by December 2006. However the UK, along with most other Member states has had difficulty in transposing the requirement of the Directives into national legislation. The Government is now planning to introduce regulations during Summer 2005 to implement the Directive, which will allow the initial 2006 targets to be kept.

Key points of the new legislation include:

- A compulsory WEEE collection target of 4 kg per householder, by the end of 2006, with a new target to be established by the end of 2008.
- Recycling and recovery targets for the 10 different categories of WEEE
- Compulsory producer responsibility for financing the management of consumer electronic and electrical waste.
- Heavy metals and toxic flame-retardants used in the manufacture of appliances will be banned from July 2006.
- Member States must take measures to minimise the disposal of WEEE by consumers as unsorted municipal waste.
- Producers banned from preventing re-use or recycling of products with 'clever chips'.

## 5.3. Policy Development

As the JMWMS for Merseyside is implemented a range of policies will be formalised and developed covering the key issues, threats and opportunities for the JMWMS. These policies will be incorporated into the JMWMS document as they are developed.

## 6.0. Crosscutting themes and linkages

### Overview

This section provides an overview of each the cross cutting themes and linkages that the JMWMS will both feed into and affect during its development and implementation.

### 6.1. Introduction

Recent years have seen a step change in attitudes towards waste management in the UK. The emphasis has switched to achieving sustainable waste management and reflecting the waste hierarchy of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover and Dispose. Developments in EU policy have driven this change and UK strategy has developed in turn, leading to the first national waste strategy 'Waste Strategy 2000'. Other drivers have included the introduction of continuous improvement for local authorities and an increasing demand from the public for improved recycling services.

At the same time, the linkages between waste management and other sustainability issues have become increasingly apparent, including climate change, soil protection, transport, urban regeneration, local economic development, 'green' procurement and community engagement in local authority plans, decisions and services. Potential synergies have emerged, allowing waste management policies to contribute to the achievement of wider sustainability objectives. Some of the key links with other strategies are outlined below.

### 6.2. Merseyside Strategic Agenda

MWDA works on behalf of the five District Councils on Merseyside to manage the treatment and disposal of municipal waste. Through its activities MWDA makes a contribution to the overall strategic agenda for Merseyside, which is as follows:

- Creating attractive, sustainable and quality housing, and stabilising the continued fall in population
- Transforming the city region into an international class destination for living, investment and tourism
- Creating a quality ambience and liveability
- Promoting business dynamism and worth

- Raising skills and lifelong learning, and tackling social exclusion
- Explore and develop initiatives for practical local District Council collaboration in service delivery

### 6.3. North West Regional Waste Strategy

The Regional Strategy was published in September 2004 and will be supported by the JMWMS for Merseyside. The Regional Strategy aims to contribute to the sustainable development of the North West region by developing waste management systems that will:

- Reduce waste generation
- Reduce the environmental impacts of waste production
- Improve resource efficiency
- Stimulate investment, and
- Maximise the economic opportunities arising from waste

In line with the Regional Strategy, the JMWMS for Merseyside will:

- Ensure that all waste streams are considered together and that the solutions chosen for individual waste streams are considered in the light of their impact on the management of others and for their potential for improving the wider sustainability of Merseyside
- Consider waste minimisation, re-use, recycling, energy recovery, promotion, education and local market development in a coherent and planned way; and
- Ensure consistency with neighbouring areas, particularly in respect of the guiding principles of:
  - Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)
  - The Waste Hierarchy
  - The Proximity Principle
  - Self Sufficiency

### 6.4. Regional Waste Management Spatial Planning

Planning Policy Statements (PPS) set out the Government's national policies on different aspects of land-use planning in England and are replacing the system of Planning Policy Guidance notes. Draft PPS10 covers Planning for Sustainable Waste Management and its content is being finalised after recent consultation.

The Draft PPS10 encourages regional and local waste planners to develop a more integrated approach to waste planning by:

- Considering waste issues alongside other spatial planning concerns
- Integrating spatial planning with municipal waste management strategies, and
- Embracing a wider view of sustainability when making decisions

The North West's Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) is currently under review. Waste planning is an integral part of the RSS and must reflect the objectives of PPS10 and also take account of:

- Latest forecasts of waste arisings
- The needs of the regional economy and of the neighbouring regions
- The capacity of urban and rural areas to accommodate waste management facilities, and
- Municipal waste management strategies

In addition, waste planning in the RSS should also provide:

- A sub-regional apportionment of waste to be managed by Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs), including municipal, commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition waste, and
- An indication of the pattern of, and broad locations for accommodating, waste facilities, including nationally/regionally important facilities, eg. for hazardous waste, and for residual waste management.

## **6.5. National Waste Strategy - 'Waste Strategy 2000'**

Regional and sub-regional waste strategies have a duty to take national strategy into account during their review and development. National strategy in England and Wales is detailed in 'Waste Strategy 2000', which emphasises the need to manage waste better in order to contribute towards sustainable development. The National Strategy identified the roles and responsibilities of all sectors in delivering change ranging from Government to communities and individuals and from local authorities to business. Importantly, 'Waste Strategy 2000' introduced the first statutory targets for recycling and recovering household waste.

## **6.6. UK Sustainable Development Strategy - 'Securing the Future'**

In March 2005, the Government published its new sustainable development strategy 'Securing the Future'. The strategy identifies climate change as a major threat to sustainable development in the UK and focuses many of its actions around reducing its potential impact. Improved waste management has a vital role to play in this effort and the strategy recognises the importance of delivering on the actions and targets introduced by 'Waste Strategy 2000' in tackling climate change.

## **6.7. European Waste Strategies**

Ultimately, much of the policy and legislation affecting waste management in the UK is derived from the EU. The Waste Framework Directive published in 1975, set the foundations for the modern approach to waste management and has led to the introduction of further waste directives aimed at improving waste management standards and levels of recycling and recovery, eg. the Landfill Directive (1999).

The EU develops its waste strategy and policy through Environmental Action Programmes (EAP's) and we are currently in the 6<sup>th</sup> EAP which runs from 2002 -2010. Sustainable waste management is a key strand of the 6th EAP and an important objective of the programme is to develop tools to break the link between economic growth, use of resources and the generation of waste.

Recent EAP's have also led to the development of European strategies for waste management and sustainable development. These have had a significant impact on the direction of UK and regional strategy and are now strongly influencing the development of waste management in Merseyside.



## 7.0. Where do we need to be?

### Overview

This section provides information on where the Merseyside Waste Partnership needs to be in terms of planning and targets in order to deliver the JMWMS, avoid extensive fines and costs and achieve recycling and landfill targets.

### 7.1. Introduction

MWDA and the District Councils recognise that the current reliance on landfilling waste is not sustainable. Landfill is no longer the easy option, with increasing costs and taxes on this type of disposal, together with legislative pressures including targets for recycling and recovery and the diversion of waste from landfill.

However, to improve recycling performance we need to:

- Provide alternative waste management facilities
- Look at waste collection, and
- Encourage the general public to actively participate in recycling and re-use schemes

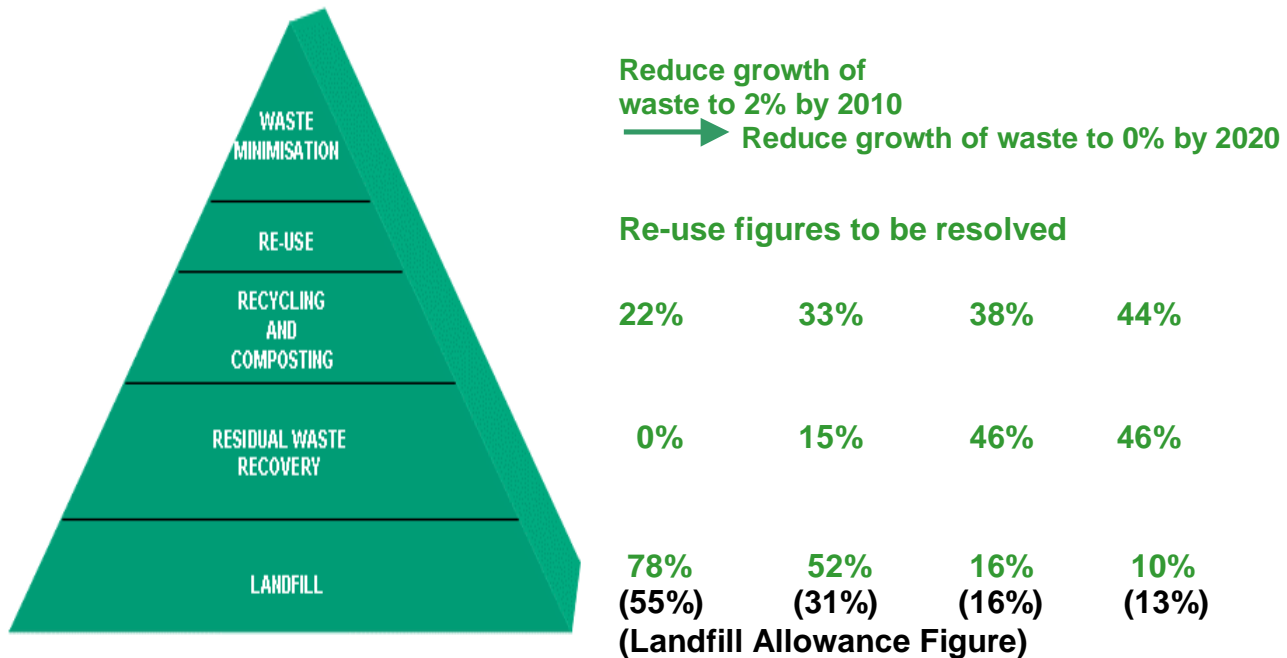
MWDA is establishing short term measures to improve performance in the coming years and a long term waste management strategic partnership with the District Councils.

The Merseyside Waste Partnership has set challenging targets for the short, medium and long-term. Figure 4 shows the overall Partnership targets set for the next 20 years, in line with the principles of the waste hierarchy.

Recovery of waste incorporates recycling, composting and also the recovery of heat, electric power and other forms of energy from waste. In order for these targets to be met and the impact of LATS penalties to be as reduced as possible, it is imperative that the procurement process for the new Waste Management contract post 2008 remains on track. The figure for recovery of residual waste is a reflection of the lack of facilities available at present. The impact of which, is that more landfill is required which affects the cost of treatment and disposal.

## 7.2. Merseyside Waste Partnership Targets

2005                      2010                      2015                      2020



**Figure 4 Targets**

In order to meet these overall targets, the Merseyside Waste Partnership has set individual performance targets. These are detailed in Table 6.

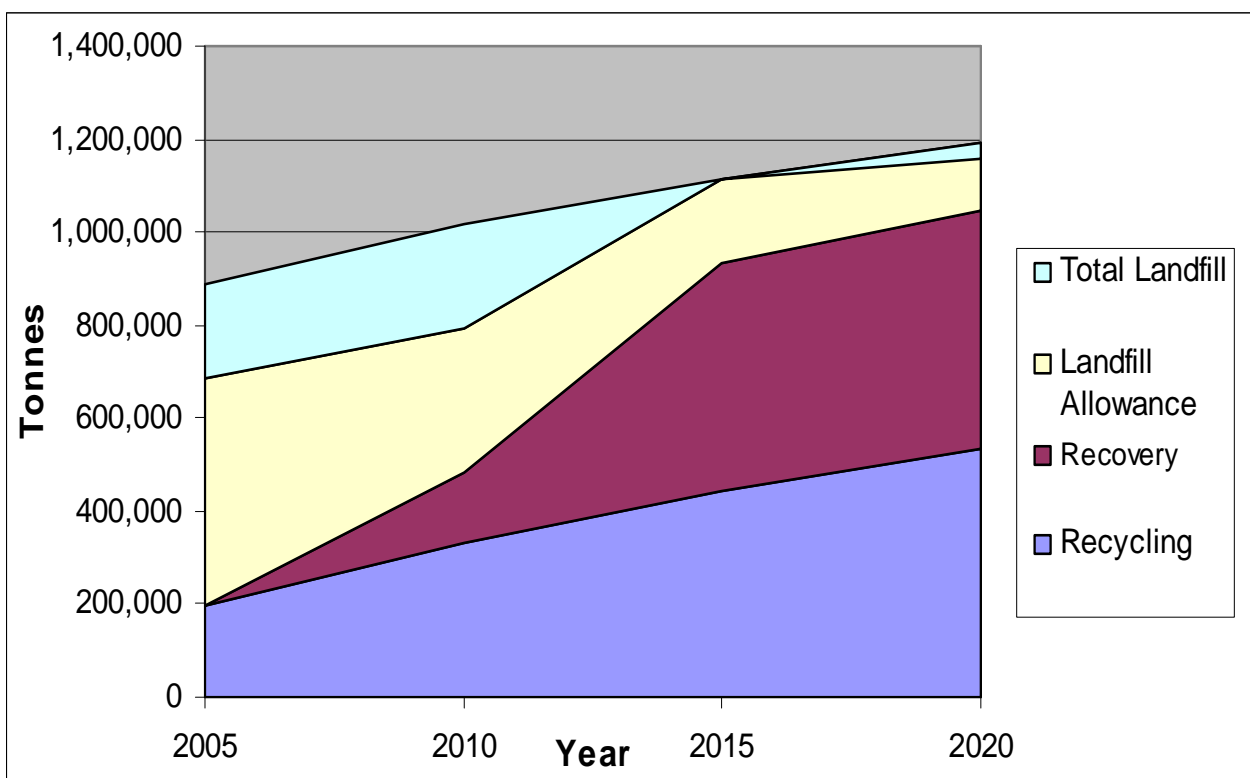
**Table 6 Individual Recycling and Performance Targets**

Waste - % recycled, composted	2005 Target	2010 Target	2015 Target	2020 Target
MWDA – (HWRC Sites)	31%	45%	50%	55%
Knowsley MBC	15%	33%	38%	44%
Liverpool CC	22%	33%	38%	44%
Sefton Council	21-24%	35-40%	38%	38-40%
St Helens Council	20%	33%	38%	40%
Metropolitan Borough of Wirral	18%	30%	40+%	40+%
<b>Overall Pooled Targets</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>44%</b>

It should be noted that currently targets set for the Merseyside Waste Partnership are through Best Value Performance Standards and these are

based on household waste collected. The JMWMS deals with municipal waste and so targets included in Table 6 reflect the aim of working towards a shift from household waste to municipal waste.

Due to the introduction of the Landfill Directive, MWDA has its landfill allocations from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005 up to and including 2020. The implications of that are shown in Figure 5. The low figures for recovery of residual waste before 2010, are a reflection of the lack of facilities available at present and lead in times required for the construction of such facilities. The impact of which, is more landfill is required than MWDA has Landfill Allowances for, this will mean there is an increase in costs in the short term with regard to excess Landfill Allowance Penalties and the implication of landfill tax charges.



**Figure 5 Showing waste arisings and method of treatment and disposal**

At present the strategic objectives for the JMWMS development tackle the above requirements to a certain extent, through the recycling of materials such as paper and through the composting of garden waste. However, there is likely to be a gap between how waste is managed and these new requirements, and this will need to be addressed through implementation of further measures and the procurement of new facilities to manage Merseyside's Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).

## 7.3. Waste Composition

### 7.3.1. Composition Analysis

One of the important factors when developing the JMWMS is to understand the nature of the waste being dealt with. This will assist in identifying the areas to target for recycling and composting collection systems and also identify the type and numbers of treatment facilities that will be required. At present no information is available for the Merseyside region as a whole.

Therefore, the Merseyside Waste Partnership is commissioning a household waste composition analysis during 2005/06. The waste streams analysed will include kerbside collected waste (refuse and recyclables) from the five Districts as well as waste delivered to the HWRCs. The purpose of the analysis is to:

- provide baseline information on the composition and quantity of waste produced by households in Merseyside;
- establish any links between household waste generation and the socio-economic characteristics of our local communities; and
- help Merseyside waste managers to develop waste reduction, reuse and recycling strategies, prioritise actions and move waste management up the waste hierarchy.

The project will take account of the different socio-economic areas across Merseyside and how they impact on the types of waste produced. It will be undertaken four times throughout the next 15 month period to take account of the four seasons and identify if this affects the types of waste produced.

It will also help identify how successful the Merseyside Waste Partnership is currently capturing recyclables in kerbside collections and how much material is still being collected in the residual waste stream. The project will also assist in the development of the programme to procure the new integrated Waste Management contracts for Merseyside.

Apart from the valuable data that will be generated, the project will demonstrate the ability of the Merseyside Waste Partnership to work together and deliver key actions. This can help build confidence in the deliverability of the JMWMS and encourage waste management companies to become involved in the JMWMS procurement.

#### **Actions and Recommendations**

MWDA to progress the undertaking of a Waste Composition Analysis to commence in Autumn 2005.

# 8.0. What do we need to do to get there?

## Overview

This section provides the key actions and recommendations for the Merseyside Waste Partnership including those in relation to recycling and composting, collection methods and waste minimisation as well as providing an overview of the planning and development issues regarding new site identification and construction.

## 8.1. Introduction

In order to meet the targets and constraints that have been set with the introduction of the EU Landfill Directive and also the individual recycling targets set for each District Council and MWDA, concerted effort from the Merseyside Waste Partnership is required to change the waste management services that are currently delivered.

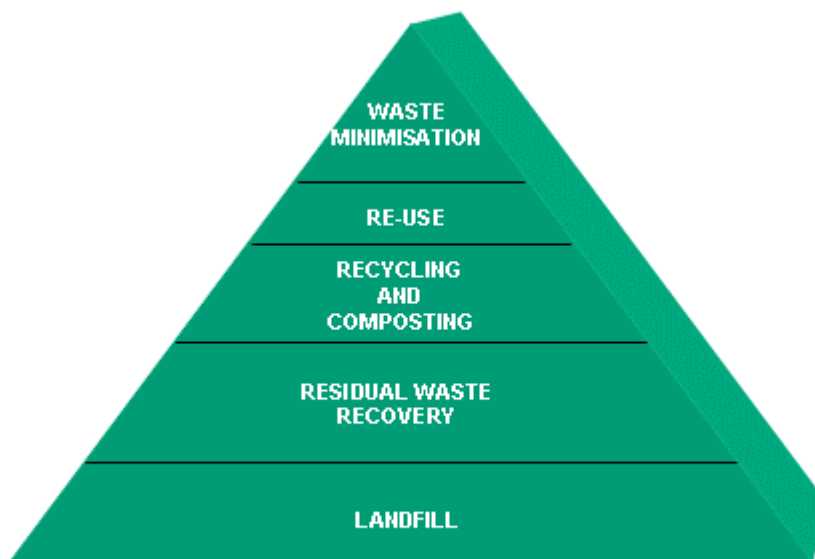
These improvements require significant investment and development to be delivered through the procurement programme and cannot all be delivered immediately. The JMWMS is based on short-term measures to improve performance over the next couple of years, together with a longer-term process of identifying preferred residual waste management routes and securing new waste management facilities.

In line with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy (see Figure 6), the JMWMS seeks to deliver the following:

- Waste minimisation and re-use
- Increase in recycling and composting
- Management, treatment and disposal of residual waste.

However in the short term, in order to meet the Landfill Directive targets and reduce the risk of MWDA incurring large financial penalties, an increase in the collection of recyclables and compostable material to remove as much Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) sent to landfill as possible, must be the first priority for the Merseyside Waste Partnership,

The long-term aim of the JMWMS is to follow the principles of the waste hierarchy but this must be a co-ordinated, planned approach.



**Figure 6 The Waste Hierarchy**

There is a need to achieve as much certainty as possible in the JMWMS as early as possible. Therefore the Merseyside Waste Partnership are working together to produce a Waste Local Development Document (WLDD), this is a planning framework document and is consistent with national and regional planning guidance. It will set out land use policies applying to the provision and location of the required waste management facilities.

Consideration also needs to be given to the procurement stage of this process in order that delivery of investments will be within the required timescale. Therefore, these three key processes of JMWMS, planning and procurement will be 'triple-tracked' in order to ensure the programme proceeds effectively.

## **8.2. Recycling and Composting**

In order to meet the challenging targets set for recycling and also the diversion of biodegradable waste from landfill, the Merseyside Waste Partnership needs to look at how an increase in the collection and treatment of recyclables and compostable material can be achieved.

A study was undertaken in late 2004 and early 2005 to review options for how BMW could be diverted using different collection routes for recycling and composting (Environmental Resource Management Ltd, 2005).

## **8.3. District Collections – kerbside collection**

Separate collection of biodegradable recyclable materials is a cost-effective means of diverting BMW from landfill. Levels of recyclables, including

biodegradable material such as paper, card and textiles, collected through existing kerbside schemes will be increased by:

- A full Merseyside-wide roll-out of multi-material kerbside collections
- Increasing public awareness of schemes
- Assessing and implementing best practice for the collection of recyclables and compostable material.

**KEY RECOMMENDATION:** All Districts to move towards the separate collection of dry recyclables, biodegradable waste and residual waste, using kerbside sort or wheeled bin collection systems by 2010.

Garden waste is a major component of BMW in the waste stream. Therefore, it is vital that garden waste collections increase in all Districts by:

- Introducing garden waste collections to all suitable properties
- Expanding garden waste collections to all suitable properties
- Increasing public awareness of schemes
- Work with Merseyside Waste Partnership to increase composting capacity for green waste to at least 100,000 tonnes per annum by 2010
- Support for community composting groups

**KEY RECOMMENDATION:** All Districts to maximise green garden waste and paper collections.

As recycling and compostable material collections change, fortnightly collections of residual waste offer the opportunity to offset the costs of new collections. Alternate week residual waste collections can also impact on the level of participation in recycling schemes, in a positive manner. The introduction of alternate waste collections will be investigated through:

- Consultation with elected Members to seek an understanding of financial implications
- Consultation with the public and members to consider alternate week collection schemes

**KEY RECOMMENDATION:** All Districts to collect recyclables as often as a possible and move towards fortnightly residual waste collection by 2010.

Kitchen waste is a further significant element of BMW, however at present no collection of this material is being undertaken. This is mainly due to the Animal by-Products Order that stipulates that kitchen waste must be collected

in a secure container and dealt with at an appropriate facility. However, kitchen waste is a considerable proportion of the residual waste stream, so work is required as to how best treat this waste stream. This will be done by:

- Consulting with the public on kitchen waste collections
- Consulting with elected Members to seek understanding of the cost implications of not diverting sufficient BMW and the implications of kitchen waste collections
- Continuing work on setting internal targets for District Councils on BMW recycling/composting
- Working with the Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) through their ROTATE team to understand the specific impacts of introducing kitchen waste collection on each District.

**KEY RECOMMENDATION:** All Districts to move to the kerbside collection of kitchen waste by 2010

#### 8.4. Development of HWRCs

Currently a quarter of Merseyside's MSW is collected through the HWRCs. We will optimise separate collection of BMW through HWRCs increase recycling by:

- Establishing long term recycling targets for HWRCs
- Increasing and improving education and awareness
- Establishing best practice for operations at HWRCs to increase recycling
- Improving provision of HWRCs where required e.g. in Liverpool
- MWDA to upgrade existing HWRCs to make them more user friendly by 2010.

**KEY RECOMMENDATION:** Improve the segregation of paper and card for recycling and garden waste for composting by 2010.

#### 8.5. Bring Schemes

In further support of householder recycling initiatives, 'Bring Bank' sites will continue to play a vital role. As with all other facilities the quality and level of access and servicing provided for 'Bring Bank' sites together with the range of containers provided, will affect the householder's willingness to use and thus impact on the volumes of materials collected. For efficiency of servicing such sites, it is advantageous if site locations can accommodate facilities for a range of waste categories.



The JMWMS will support the expansion of District 'Bring Bank' locations across Merseyside. All District Councils in Merseyside are expanding 'Bring' Site provision and the JMWMS will encourage this to continue.

**KEY RECOMMENDATION:** Every District to optimise its Bring Bank locations across Merseyside to an optimum saturation rate of one per one 1000 population.

## 8.6. Waste Minimisation

'Waste minimisation' refers to the action of preventing waste in the first instance. Examples include: buying foods/products with less packaging etc.

A specific Waste Minimisation Strategy for Merseyside is being developed. The Strategy will aim to achieve unified waste minimisation, recycling and diversion targets as a whole. The main actions of the Waste Minimisation Strategy in the short term are:

- Development of 'real' nappy; awareness campaign – launch of Merseyside 'Real' Nappy Network in conjunction with District Councils
- Promotion of home composting to all suitable households across the Merseyside region
- Continued support for the community recycling sector on Merseyside.
- Support of waste minimisation education, awareness and communications programmes across the region.
- Implement Best Practice operations at the Household Waste Recycling Centres and on District Collection rounds to reduce the amount of non-household waste accepted

## 8.7. Re- use

Much of the waste produced in Merseyside has the potential to be re-used. A Re-use Strategy will look at development opportunities for re-using, selling on or giving away items such as household appliances, computers, furniture and play resources. Many of these items are disposed of via the HWRCs or collected by way of bulky waste collection services.

In order to develop the Re-use Strategy, it will be necessary for the Merseyside Waste Partnership to work with charities, community enterprises and other agencies to disseminate advice and guidance to householders on what they can do to pass on their unwanted, but serviceable goods and appliances.

The main objectives of the Re-Use Strategy will be:

- To optimise waste re-use where reduction is not possible

- Evaluate the level of diversion currently being achieved through re-use activity on Merseyside
- Consider the cost benefit of establishing a re-use support policy
- To encourage re-use
- To encourage repair
- To create a culture of responsible waste disposal

At present, there are five community enterprises in Merseyside involved in the collection, repair and reuse of unwanted household items. Items collected range from fridges and freezers to furniture and computers. In addition, the Wirral Local Agenda 21 Forum have held ten 'Give and Take' days where the general public have brought along to an event an unwanted household item and swapped it for someone else's unwanted item.

## 8.8. Future Options for Treatment of waste

### 8.8.1. Options for Residual Waste Management

The JMWMS's proposals regarding waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and composting will reduce the quantity of residual waste requiring disposal. However, there will still be a need for further diversion of waste from landfill in order to meet LATS targets. The options analysis work undertaken in 2004/05 recommends securing residual treatment capacity as soon as practicable.

The JMWMS process therefore calls for a systematic appraisal of residual waste management options. Previous assessments of the options for dealing with Merseyside's residual waste are out of date because of the emergence of new government policies and legislation, in particular the Landfill Allowance targets themselves, and recent developments of the Districts' kerbside recycling schemes.

The Landfill Allowance targets that MWDA has been set require that performance in relation to the diversion of BMW is specifically assessed as part of the appraisal.

The outputs of the modelling work will be:

- To provide stakeholders with a clearer picture of the potential residual waste technologies and options to be adopted in the JMWMS
- To indicate the most effective and sustainable means for Merseyside to manage residual wastes and address Landfill Allowance targets in the long term
- To provide information to be used in the Outline Business Case (OBC) for procurement
- To contribute to the Merseyside Waste Partnership's achievement of statutory performance targets

The performance of some options cannot be fully or accurately predicted until the Environment Agency publishes the results of its consultation on monitoring of the output of Mechanical Biological Treatment Processes (MBT) plants.

Currently no final treatment options have been selected. However, during early 2005 a public consultation exercise was undertaken to establish the views of the residents of Merseyside on their preferred option. (See Section 9)

As part of the future contract letting process and in order to apply for funding from central Government the Merseyside Waste Partnership must explore what options are available and also most feasible. The following options that are at present most proven and therefore most likely to be used are:

- **Mechanical Biological Treatment** - MBT systems involve a combination of the mechanical sorting of materials for recycling and the biological treatment of biodegradable material in residual waste. It is a treatment technology rather than disposal, producing residues that must be managed at other facilities. The aim will be to maximise the diversion of recyclable materials and to stabilise compostable materials or to separate a refuse derived fuel (RDF).
- **Anaerobic Digestion** - Anaerobic digestion is undertaken in conditions that encourage the natural breakdown of organic matter by bacteria in the absence of air. The process generates a biogas that is rich in methane and carbon dioxide, and that can be used as a source of renewable energy to meet on-site power and process heat requirements.
- **Energy from Waste** - There are a number of EfW technologies available. These methods include moving grate, fluidised bed, and rotary kiln incineration, pyrolysis and gasification. All of these technologies are designed to generate power, and often heat, through the combustion of waste or a synthetic fuel.
- **Autoclaving** - Autoclaving sterilises residual waste through the application of high temperature steam and 'cooks' biodegradable material to produce a biomass fibre. This is a treatment technology rather than disposal, producing residues that must be managed at other facilities. The process cleans metals and aids separation of plastics and heavy fractions to assist recycling. The fibre material may find use as a secondary material, particularly in building products and packaging, or may be used as a fuel for co-firing.

It is anticipated that future treatment and disposal contract procurement will be informed by the JMWMS and will be output based. Residual waste technologies offered by tenderers will be evaluated against the strategy and specification requirements.

## 8.8.2. Waste Management Facility Build Programme

MWDA and the District Councils on Merseyside are making a substantial effort to increase the levels of recycling and composting. However, in order to simply meet the Landfill Allowance targets set by the Government we must increase the levels of recycling and composting of BMW by a significant proportion as soon as possible. In order to achieve this, it will be necessary to build new facilities before the new contract period starts in 2008.

**KEY POINT:** MWDA together with the District Councils have made an undertaking to build an integrated waste management facility on the Wirral. This will include a 10,400 tonnes per year in-vessel composting plant and a 30,000 tonnes per year. Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) to handle dry recyclables such as paper, cardboard, plastics, cans and glass collected by Wirral Council's kerbside collection scheme.

Also to be developed at the site through funding from MWDA is a 200,000 tonnes per year Waste Transfer station (WTS) a new Household Waste Reception Centre and a Visitors Centre that will promote both the new recycling facilities and also the development of the community woodland on the closed landfill site to the rear of the facilities. It is planned that the facilities will be operational by Autumn 2006.

An in-vessel composting facility is planned for the Gillmoss site in Liverpool. DEFRA funding support has been received to provide this facility. It is being designed to handle 15,600 tonnes per year of household kitchen and garden waste. It is anticipated that the facility will be operational by Spring 2006 and will include a Visitors Centre.

MWDA and Sefton Council have worked together on the development of a new £1M Recycling Centre which has opened in Sefton. This Centre will help meet the strict recycling and composting targets set by the government. The former industrial site in Bootle, will be managed and maintained by Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd and it is anticipated the throughput of the site will be 18,000 tonnes per year and can achieve 70% recycling of the waste received.

As well as this new site at Sefton, MWDA is committed to improving the access of members of the public to recycling facilities and aims to have a HWRC within three miles of every Merseyside resident. To this end, the Authority has planned a three year programme of site improvements, starting with a new HWRC to be built in Liverpool during 2005/6 followed by another new site, the location of which has yet to be finalised, being completed during 2006/7.

Refurbishment of existing HWRCs throughout Merseyside is also planned to make it easier to recycle at the sites, rather than dump general waste, this is

planned to take place between 2006 and 2008. A summary of the waste facility build and improvement programmes are highlighted in Annex B.

## 8.9. Planning

### 8.9.1. Background and significance of planning issues

The Government now requires the diversion of a significant amount of waste from landfill and development of an integrated and sustainable waste management system from each waste disposal authority across the UK. This has come about due to the European Landfill Directive – this provides for a progressive reduction in the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) being disposed of to landfill with a requirement by 2020 to reduce landfill to 35% of BMW based on 1995 quantities.

These reduction targets have been transposed into UK legislation through the WET Act 2003. If these levels are in excess of those required, the Waste Disposal Authority in question will incur significant fines. These will then have to be passed to the WCA's (the District Councils) via their Levy. The District Councils may then have to raise their Council Tax levels.

'Waste Strategy 2000' introduces the principle of Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO) and the principles of the waste hierarchy, proximity principle and regional self-sufficiency for waste management decision-making. In line with this planning regulations PPG10 (and draft PPS10) both support site-specific allocation of sites for new waste management facilities. These principles then need to be carried forward into Regional Planning Guidance and local authority statutory development plans.

**KEY POINT:** Due to the controversial nature of the location of waste management facilities and the principles described above, there is efficiency in terms of cost and sustainable development principles in working towards developing a Waste Local Development Document (WLDD) on a Merseyside-wide basis encompassing all areas across each of the five Districts.

Waste and planning professionals across Merseyside have been working together to consider the process necessary to develop a sub-regional strategy for municipal and commercial waste with the aim of identifying strategic sites for waste management facilities. This will facilitate the implementation of the JMWMS.

### 8.9.2. The current situation

The JMWMS requires a significant increase in the number and range of suitable new waste management facilities across Merseyside although the final mix, number and location of these facilities has yet to be determined.

The establishment of a network of strategic sites suitable for these facilities is critical to enable progress towards sustainable waste management and to meet statutory performance targets for recycling / composting and diversion of waste from landfill. However in addition to municipal waste requirements it is essential to also address the requirements of the private sector in relation to industrial and commercial wastes.

**KEY POINT:** The lead-in times for larger facilities are significant and may take up to 10 years to be developed. It is considered that facilities for waste management are of such strategic importance that waste planning policy should be considered at the Merseyside level.

All Merseyside District Councils and MWDA have reached an agreement to produce a joint WLDD to cover the Merseyside region. The WLDD will cover municipal waste streams as well as commercial and industrial and is intended to facilitate the implementation of the JMWMS.

Merseyside's WLDD broad site search and needs assessment is being drafted and is due for completion in 2007. The document is being produced by consultants SLR, and project managed by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service. It has been front-funded by Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (£90,000). The WLDD covers commercial and industrial as well as municipal waste streams and will facilitate the implementation of the JMWMS for Merseyside. The types of sites that are being identified could include (please note this is not an exhaustive list).

Existing and proposed commercial and household waste:

- Bring sites
- Household Waste Recycling Centres
- Waste Stations
- Waste Transfer stations
- Landfill sites
- Materials Recycling Facilities
- Energy from Waste Facilities
- Composting Facilities
- Mechanical Biological Waste Facilities

The initial part of the WLDD process is complete and a broad site search has been undertaken.

**KEY POINT:** It should be noted that this is a broad site search – these sites have not been confirmed in any way as sites for facilities. Any further development of the site would of course have to be subject to the normal planning and approval process alongside an extensive public consultation exercise.

### 8.9.3. The next stages

This WLDD document will be produced as a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and will be subject to Sustainability Assessment (SA) including the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. It is intended to produce the joint WLDD over the next two years for adoption by the end of 2007 and to help reduce planning and procurement risk.

**KEY RECOMMENDATION:** It is **essential** that all Merseyside District Councils sign up to the **principles and funding** of a Merseyside Joint Waste Local Development Document, as this is a critical element in the successful implementation of the JMWMS. The securing of a planning framework as soon as possible would help to reduce the single biggest risk in attempting to procure new waste management facilities and is central to how the procurement will be viewed by the waste management industry.

### 8.9.4. Environmental Assessment

Strategic Environmental Assessment is a systematic process for identifying, predicting, reporting and mitigating the environmental impacts of certain proposed plans and programmes.

A requirement of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 is that an Environmental Assessment (EA) must be undertaken for all **new** strategies and plans. However, an EA is not required where the strategy development process commenced before July 2004, provided that the strategy has been adopted or submitted to the legislative procedure for adoption prior to July 2006 and provided that MWDA:

- Decides that such assessment is not feasible; and
- Informs the public of its decision.

The options appraisal for residual waste undertaken as part of the JMWMS implementation process will have much in common with a formal SEA, in that it will:

- Culminate in a report on the environmental impacts of proposals within the context of sustainable development for public consultation
- Examine alternative options
- Build in consultation with local communities and stakeholders
- Demonstrate in the final report how the consultation results have been taken into account
- Reduce the grounds on which the implementation of the agreed JMWMS can be challenged

### 8.9.5. Further Public consultation

It is essential that plans for the development of new facilities build in a timescale for extensive public consultation. It is suggested that this is in addition to the statutory planning period of consultation and provides communities and residents with quality factual information about potential facilities and processes and their impacts. A method for consultation needs to be resolved in partnership with District Councils.

### 8.10. Education, Awareness and Communications

The JMWMS provides an ideal opportunity for the Merseyside Waste Partnership to take a lead in developing joint working in the areas of education, awareness and communications. At present each District and MWDA commit considerable resources to all three of these areas with success at local levels. The JMWMS provides an opportunity to look at developing an overarching Merseyside wide approach which would make better use of resources and present consistent messages and a unified and partnership approach to the people of Merseyside.

**KEY RECOMMENDATION:** The District Councils and MWDA work towards a joint communications and awareness approach to waste management messages including recycling and waste minimisation. This approach would be complimentary and not be to the detriment of local initiatives.

### 8.11. Waste Procurement Process and Strategy

In order to implement the JMWMS for Merseyside, it will be necessary to procure major waste management facilities and long-term service contracts before the Authority's existing waste contracts expire on the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2008.

Together with the JMWMS the other major thread that links into the Procurement Process is the issue of planning. The Merseyside Waste Partnership is currently finalising agreement for the production of a Waste Local Development Document. Failure to seek planning permission for facilities is one of the main issues that can affect the likelihood of a successful procurement. The WLDD will seek to manage that risk by conducting an open and consultative approach to the selection of suitable sites. The objective of the procurement strategy is to deliver a 'Best Value' procurement solution that fulfils the requirements of the JMWMS. In simple terms the aim of the JMWMS must be to:

- Reduce the overall **environmental** impact of waste management
- Increase the **economic** benefit by treating waste as a valuable resource and creating jobs
- Increase the **social** value from waste recycling and treatment



The successful delivery of this contract procurement is therefore, an important contributor to both local and national interests. MWDA currently manages the disposal of over 800,000 tonnes per year of municipal waste from the five WCA areas, representing both a significant impact and an opportunity in relation to the sustainability of Merseyside and the North West. The outline procurement route for waste management contracts beyond 2008 has been set out below in Table 7.

**Table 7 Proposed Timescales for the Procurement Programme**

<b>Establish Procurement Group Appoint Advisors</b>	2004
<b>Agreed Procurement Strategy and PFI Credit Approval route</b>	2005
<b>OJEU Advert</b>	2006
<b>Contract Award</b>	2008
<b>Phase 1 Service Implementation</b>	2008
<b>Phase 2 Service implementation</b>	2012

## 8.12. Future Waste Management Costs

Government legislation means that the financial implications of action or inaction are significant. Waste management costs on Merseyside (as in the rest of the UK) are set to rise substantially, as collection systems for recycling are put in place and as treatment and disposal methods other than landfill are implemented.

If a sound JMWMS for Merseyside is delivered, these cost increases can be kept to a minimum. However, inaction or delay will result in penalties and/or government intervention. The potential costs of delay, or of failure to deliver the JMWMS are truly daunting. The total cost of implementing the JMWMS is likely to be significantly lower than continuing with current practice of landfill.

Increases in landfill tax and penalties for MWDA through the LATS system, means that increases in the Authority's budget are inevitable. However, the aim of this JMWMS is to minimise the financial burden.

Landfill tax is currently charged at £18 per tonne of waste that is sent to landfill. This is on top of the 'gate fee' charged by the landfill operator for accepting and managing the waste. The Government have set a landfill tax escalator which equates to an increase of £3 per year. The maximum price has been set at £35 which will be reached by 2011/12. As yet, future plans for this tax are not yet known but in light of Governments commitment to reducing

the amount of waste sent to landfill, this tax is likely to increase beyond this figure.

It should be noted that the true cost implications of LATS cannot be accurately calculated. The targets set out in Section 7 give an indication of how much the Merseyside Waste Partnership will need to send to landfill, which until 2020 will be above the limits set by our Landfill Allowance. The Authority is able to purchase Landfill Allowances from other Authority's but accurate pricing cannot be estimated as costs will fluctuate in response to supply and demand. However, a worst case scenario can be mapped in that if allowances cannot be purchased MWDA will be liable for fines on the excess tonnages sent to landfill. The cost of these fines has been set by central Government at £150 per tonne.

Work undertaken for the Authority on financial modelling by Ernst and Young (2004) indicate likely costs for the Authority to implement the JMWMS to be in the region of £40M per year. However, if we continue as we are, estimates are that costs could reach £70M per year.

In line with encouraging the closer integration of waste collection and disposal services, and to encourage improved waste reduction and recycling on Merseyside, a change to the way waste disposal services are paid for is currently being proposed. The proposed new Levy mechanism would vary from the current system in the following way.

The current system uses the number of council tax band D properties within each District Council as the basis for calculating the main disposal costs. There is also a provision within the levy for fixed costs relating to recycling credit payments, establishment costs and costs relating to the maintenance, environmental monitoring and restoration of the Authority's seven closed landfill sites. The proposed Levy will still include the fixed costs but the disposal costs will be calculated on a tonnage basis. This will therefore encourage District Councils to reduce the amount of waste sent for disposal and reward those who do so.

## 9.0. What have the public told us?

### Overview

This section looks at the public consultation processes that MWDA has undertaken in the development of the JMWMS and examines some of the key results.

### 9.1. Why consult?

Consultation with residents and the public across Merseyside provides the valuable link between the Authority's work and the developments and changes it needs to put in place to manage waste in the future. MWDA has carried out a range of appropriate consultation in preparation of the JMWMS, some of which was carried out as part of the JMWMS development and some, which will form part of the process of establishing a new long-term contract for waste management.

### 9.2. How have we consulted?

MWDA has consulted Merseyside householders in a number of different ways in the past few years:

- **Citizens Juries**

Working with District Councils, MWDA have brought together specific groups of residents from communities and interested groups from across Merseyside. The Citizens Juries have been involved in a variety of areas of consultation leading up to the formulation of the JMWMS including: residual waste options, recycling rates and waste management.

- **Website**

The MWDA website was utilised to supply general information on the background to the development of the JMWMS as well as acting as consultation mechanism by providing access to a questionnaire consulting on residual waste options and new facilities.

- **Media**

An extensive media and public relations campaign has consistently run over the past twelve months to promote the production of the JMWMS.

The Authority is grateful to everyone who has taken the time to let the Authority know what they thought. MWDA is especially grateful to those members of the public who serve on Citizens Juries and on Council Citizens Panels. The new JMWMS has been formulated drawing upon the results of

public consultation, detailed technical, financial and legal reports and stakeholder views. All of these have helped shape the Authority's thinking and have been used to develop the options now being considered.

MWDA is currently developing a Merseyside Wide Public Consultation Framework which will bring together the successful Citizens' Jury programme and other District Council consultation programmes, to ensure that the JMWMS for Merseyside is delivered effectively, uses examples of best practice nationally and takes account of the aspirations of Merseyside as a whole.

### 9.3. MWDA's most recent Public Consultation

MWDA has most recently conducted a public consultation during February 2005 to ask the residents of Merseyside what their views on waste and waste management were.

12,000 questionnaires were sent to the residents in Merseyside across the five Districts covering a range of areas to ask how important waste management is to them and what waste management options and treatments they would prefer MWDA to consider when developing its JMWMS.

The consultation included a Merseyside – wide public relations campaign involving all local media and a copy of the questionnaire was made available via the MWDA website. A copy of the questionnaire can be found in Annex K.

### 9.4. The results

The results of the questionnaire provide an overview of the views of the residents of Merseyside.

The responses were based on an approx 12,000 sample with a total of 1613 (13.44%) returns.

- **89.2% asked strongly agreed that we should we aim to recycle at least 40% of our waste**
- **83.2% asked said we should reduce the amount of rubbish you create**
- **64.6% asked said they would compost grass, hedge clippings, vegetable peelings in their garden**
- **94.0% asked said they would separate out your recycling from their refuse so it can be picked up at kerbside**
- **50.0% asked said they would separate and take recyclables to a HWRC, bottle bank etc**

Residents were also asked to rate a range of waste management options:

- **OPTION 1 – Mass Burn Incineration with high rate recycling and some landfill**
- **OPTION 2 – Mechanical Biological Treatment for energy recovery with high rate recycling and some landfill**
- **OPTION 3 - Mechanical Biological Treatment for composting with high rate recycling and some landfill**
- **OPTION 4 – Anaerobic Digestion with high rate recycling and some landfill**

### **Actions and Recommendations**

Overall 89.2% of residents asked strongly agreed that we should aim to recycle at least 40% of our waste. 46.1% of residents asked said they preferred Option 2 for residual waste disposal: This was made up of 40% recycling, 50% MBT for energy recovery and 10% landfill.

## 10.0. Market development

### Overview

This section provides an overview of the current action regarding market development on Merseyside and provides details of possible future actions for a market development model for the North West.

### 10.1. Clean Merseyside Centre

The Clean Merseyside Centre (CMC) was established in 1999 when MWDA anticipated that future legislation was going to force the District Councils and MWDA to collect and recycle a great deal more material and that additional markets would be required for this material.

The CMC works to stimulate, develop and grow the market for recycled materials. By providing support at each stage of the process from collection, segregation and reprocessing, to manufacture, marketing and purchase of the final product, the CMC aims to develop even higher value markets for recycled materials. The CMC is one of the Remade programmes and a member of the Remade Network UK.

The CMC provides specialist technical support to develop key components of the waste recycling chain, which are:

- Collection and Supply
- Reprocessing
- Manufacturing using recycled materials
- End Markets for recycled products

The CMC has also set up a Buy Recycled programme which helps to 'close the loop' by developing strong, high value and sustainable top-down demand for recycled products, throughout Merseyside and the North West region. The Buy Recycled programme helps secure demand for recycle, and stimulate the collection and diversion of recyclables from landfill.

The CMC also works with:

- Manufacturers and service providers to use recycled materials in their products/services
- Organisations to help them to procure recycled products
- Re-processors to help them to expand, sell into higher value markets and secure feedstock
- Entrepreneurs to develop new recycling businesses
- Social enterprises in the recycling sector

- Organisations to procure recycled products throughout the supply chain

The CMC provides a range of free services to eligible organisations. These include:

- Free advice – technical & specialist business support from UK and international experts
- Free information – sector specific information & market research
- Funding support – grant advice & assistance with funding applications
- Research & development – good practice events, seminars & workshops

## 10.2. Long Term - Regional Market Development

The CMC is grant funded and the current stream of landfill tax funds and ERDF Objective 1 runs to the end of January 2006. In order to confirm the long-term future objectives for CMC after this time, MWDA in partnership with the North West Waste Regional Advisory Group, has commissioned work to identify the most appropriate development opportunity for CMC.

The intention is for the most appropriate option to be developed into a Business Plan and Market Development Plan for which approval will be sought during the summer of 2005, with implementation following with the aim of the new project running from February 2006.

It is anticipated that the selected option will seek to expand the CMC into a North West Regional Market Development Programme and discussions are ongoing with District Councils and Authorities surrounding the Merseyside area.

### **Actions and Recommendations**

The Merseyside Waste Partnership will continue to support the Clean Merseyside Centre (CMC) to develop and secure markets for recycled materials that are collected or handled in the future.

# 11.0. Keeping the programme on track

## Overview

Once the JMWMS has been agreed it will be essential that actions and developments contained within it are kept to timetable and are deliverable. This section covers areas of risk management as well as monitoring and review.

## 12.1. Risk Management

The main risks arising from a failure to produce and deliver the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy are as follows:

- Failure to fulfil statutory duty
- Failure to effect procurement of residual facilities on time
- Failure to achieve statutory recycling and diversion targets

The knock-on effects of these risks are:

- Very large potential additional costs to MWDA and the WCAs (both in terms of continuation of landfill disposal, and in terms of the cost of collection/treatment facilities)
- Loss of reputation
- Loss of credibility
- Possible Government intervention

The JMWMS proposes to address the main risks by aiming for high household recycling and composting rates to help meet Landfill Directive targets, and avoid having to buy permits under LATS, as well as the development of an output-based service contract, which when procured, will divert significant quantities of waste, especially BMW, away from landfill.

MWDA has established Risk Registers for the three main components of the development of the JMWMS. They include:

- Waste Strategy production and monitoring
- Waste Contracts procurement
- Waste Planning, (Waste Local Development Document - WLDD)

The main risks associated with overall strategy production taking on board the key risks of the above are as follows:

- Changes in technology not accounted in the JMWMS
- No markets developed for materials recycled



- Failure to secure waste management facilities through planning
- No clear partnership with the Merseyside District Councils
- No commitment for the Merseyside District Councils to implement waste collection elements of the strategy
- No support for Private Finance Initiative from the Merseyside District Councils
- Lack of finance for the WLDD process
- Lack of agreement to the WLDD process

## 12.2. Monitoring and Review

The Strategy is an evolving process rather than a static document. Many of the actions that it encompasses are fluid and subject to uncertainty. Consequently, progress in implementing the near-term measures in the Strategy will need to be closely monitored in order to ensure that it remains on track, and that, where required, remedial actions are taken. The JMWMS will be reviewed on an annual basis, and revisions made as appropriate.

For longer-term activities that require greater foresight and for which planning is more resource-intensive, an annual review is not appropriate. The Strategy includes provision for a more comprehensive five-yearly update that will include a detailed evaluation and critique of progress and a reassessment of the medium to long-term implementation and action plan.

The JMWMS's development will be the responsibility of the SOWG. However, governance of the Strategy is the responsibility of the Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority. In this way, ownership of the Strategy will rest with the Merseyside Waste Partnership, and will reflect the aims and aspirations of all the Partner District Councils.

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