



Appendix One: Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside, Sustainability Appraisal

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Executive Summary

This report details the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) that was undertaken in April 2007 on the updated Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Merseyside. In 2005 the Merseyside Waste Partnership (MWP) developed the JMWMS which sets out the policies and targets to deliver the national, regional and local objectives and requirements for the management of municipal waste on Merseyside, and provides a strategic focus for waste management activities. The current update is focused on the content of the strategy to ensure it reflects present data and information with regard to waste arisings, performance, key MWDA/Partnership projects, and reflects the procurement process currently underway with regard to further developing new more sustainable options to manage Merseyside's waste. The update ensures policies, options and actions are deliverable, challenging and sustainable and give regard to the ever-changing and evolving local, regional, national and European waste and resource management agenda.

Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) is committed to delivering sustainable solutions in all its activities and incorporating sustainable development within its core policies and strategies; waste management is no exception. To demonstrate this commitment to delivering sustainable solutions an SA has been carried out on the updated JMWMS. The aim of the SA is to ensure that the JMWMS contributes positively to sustainable development by integrating social, economic, and environmental considerations into the decision making process. It provides a mechanism for ensuring that sustainability principles and objectives are effectively translated into sustainable policies and strategies.

In order to evaluate the sustainability of the JMWMS several processes were undertaken including the following key phases of work:-

- A baseline review of relevant data for Merseyside;
- A review of relevant plans strategies, policies and other key documents at MWP, regional and national levels;
- Determination and agreement of Sustainability Appraisal criteria;
- A scoping exercise to determine overview performance against sustainability appraisal criteria;
- Meeting with the Project Steering Group to discuss draft outputs from the scoping exercise, seek any further information / policies, validate the findings and fill any gaps in data;
- Detailed Sustainability Appraisal against SA criteria within a scoring matrix accommodating the likely impacts, mitigation, duration of impact and area of impact (e.g. local, regional, national etc); and
- Prepare a final report.

Key Findings of the Sustainability Appraisal include:-

Impact on Climate Change

The JMWMS makes a significant contribution to reducing the impact of the waste management service, in terms of reducing greenhouse emissions, predominantly through diversion of waste from landfill, the development and promotion of recycling, the development and promotion of composting and, the potential for energy recovery from waste. Other positive aspects of the strategy with regard to climate change issues include the education and waste minimisation messages and actions intended to raise awareness of environmental issues. In addition to promoting recycling and composting, the strategy also promotes waste avoidance.

Developing Sustainable Waste Management

The main aim and objectives of the JMWMS fully reflect the principles within the SA of 'developing and promoting sustainable management of municipal solid waste'. Within the JMWMS is an emphasis on moving up the waste management hierarchy with waste prevention, reuse and recycling/composting; consideration of the requirements PPS 10¹ and regional self sufficiency; consideration of energy recovery of the residual waste; presenting a practicable option for diversion of municipal waste from landfill. In addition, the strategy improves the range and accessibility of waste collection services to all citizens in the Partnership area and seeks to educate and inform residents to separate and manage their wastes more responsibly.

Promoting Sustainable Living

The JMWMS provides the opportunity for all sectors of society to make a positive contribution to sustainable development and sustainable living through the provision of an improved, inclusive recycling and composting service across the community. The JMWMS is likely to result in increased employment opportunities which will have an impact on communities with regard to health and wellbeing.

Improving and Enhancing Local Environmental Quality

The JMWMS aims to improve waste management services across the Partnership area coupled with greater levels of environmental education and enforcement. Good housekeeping techniques are promoted at the household level to ensure protection against nuisance such as vermin and odour and high standards of operation are ensured to protect groundwater and air quality.

Promoting and Developing Sustainable Economic Growth

The JMWMS will have a positive impact with regard to improving the local and regional economy through development of a resource recovery service, involving the preparation of secondary resources in the form of fuel and raw materials for sale and/or use in the region and elsewhere, increased employment opportunities and the potential for partnerships with the third sector in supporting waste management service delivery, including waste prevention and education and awareness services.

Develop and Enhance Skills and Access to Training

There will be increased employment opportunities through a broad range of skilled positions as a result of the proposals in the JMWMS, and these will require an appropriately skilled workforce. The JMWMS supports the upskilling of the waste management service, as more diverse requirements are placed upon collection crew, officers and waste treatment staff as the service moves from a disposal orientated operation to a resource management strategy.

Promote and Develop more Sustainable Approaches to Transport and Travel

The implementation of the JMWMS will result in an increased service which may mean additional vehicle movements as more materials are collected separately from the kerbside however there will be reduced long haul requirements for residual waste as Merseyside becomes more self sufficient in treating this waste stream. The JMWMS supports the optimisation of collection groups and the use of intermodal transport if appropriate and the use of green fuels. However, it's not possible to determine the relative impacts of the key aspect of transport in terms of the location and proximity of treatment facilities as the details are not currently available for consideration.

¹ Refer to reference list in Appendix 1.

Protect, Manage and Enhance Biodiversity and Local Landscape Character

The JMWMS actively contributes to the enhancement of biodiversity and the local environment through its promotion of enclosed waste management options and controlled biological treatment processes which are regulated to protect the local environment, and also through the avoidance of land intensive landfill operations and remediation of closed landfills. Waste derived compost, replacing peat extraction and reducing the use of artificial fertiliser, will add structure to soils and promote biodiversity. The protection of conservation areas and other important sites however is a function of the planning and permitting process.

Establish and Promote Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

The JMWMS, through implementation of new collection systems designed to capture recyclables and compostables to substitute primary resources, the use of treatment processes for residual waste to generate secondary resources, and the use of energy recovery techniques to reduce the need for fossil fuels in power generation all contribute to conservation, and sustainable treatment, of natural resources. The focus on waste prevention attempts to reduce the need for primary resource use. Green procurement policies will encourage the use of recycled products to promote demand for secondary raw materials and energy efficiency.

Protect Places of Historic, Cultural and Archaeological Value

The JMWMS has a neutral effect in relation to protecting local historic and cultural buildings, sites and heritage. New sites will be required but it will be the planning and permitting process which will consider the locations proposed. Emissions from facilities will be regulated and monitored and potential traffic impacts from the movement of wastes to these facilities will be assessed but it's not possible to determine the relative impacts of these factors until the procurement process is complete and facility locations are made public.

A summary of the overall scores awarded for each theme is given below:

Theme	Positive	Neutral	Negative
Theme 1: Climate Change	✓		
Theme 2: Waste	✓		
Theme 3: Sustainable Communities	✓		
Theme 4: Local Environmental Quality		✓	
Theme 5: Economics	✓		
Theme 6: Skills and Behaviour	✓		
Theme 7: Transport	✓		
Theme 8: Biodiversity	✓		
Theme 9: Natural Resources	✓		
Theme 10: Buildings and Heritage		✓	

To conclude, the JMWMS performs positively in the SA. There are several innovative and forward thinking initiatives which feature within the JMWMS and contribute strongly to the sustainability of the overall strategy. Where appropriate a number of recommendations are made within this SA to consider possible mitigation of potential impacts of the JMWMS. These items are included in the body of the report and individually specified in Appendix 3.

1. Introduction

This document represents the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the updated Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside (JMWMS) undertaken in April 2007.

1.1 Aim of the Sustainability Appraisal

Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) is committed to delivering sustainable solutions in all its activities and incorporating sustainable development within its core policies and strategies; waste management is no exception. To demonstrate this commitment to delivering sustainable solutions an SA has been carried out on the updated JMWMS with the aim of ensuring that the updated JMWMS contributes positively to sustainable development by integrating social, economic, and environmental considerations into the decision making process. It provides a mechanism for ensuring that sustainability ideals and objectives are effectively translated into sustainable policies and strategies.

The results of the SA will be used to inform the update of this strategy.

1.2 Context of the JMWMS update

In 2005 the Merseyside Waste Partnership (MWP) developed the JMWMS which sets out the policies and targets to deliver the national, regional and local objectives and requirements for the management of municipal waste on Merseyside, and provides a strategic focus for waste management activities. The strategy produced in 2005 was not intended to be a static document, and to ensure that it remains fit for purpose it was recognised that it would need to be updated and modified regularly to reflect changes in legislation, circumstance and new developments in waste treatment technologies.

The overall aim of the strategy in terms of improving the sustainability of municipal waste produced on Merseyside using the waste hierarchy, and continuously improving the services provided in terms of efficiency, effectiveness and economy, remains the same. The update is focused on the content of the strategy to ensure it reflects present data and information with regard to waste arisings, performance, key Partnership projects, and reflects the procurement process currently underway with regard to further developing new more sustainable options to manage Merseyside's waste. The update ensures policies, options and actions are deliverable, challenging and sustainable and give regard to the ever-changing and evolving local, regional, national and European waste and resource management agenda.

The focus of the strategy is *municipal* waste, that is, wastes under the control of the local authorities. The majority of this type of waste comes from the household, but there are also some elements from commercial and industrial sources.

The JMWMS specifies the need for new waste management facilities and work is also underway to implement an SA and Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Merseyside Development Plan Documents.

1.3 Geographical Focus of the Sustainability Appraisal

The JMWMS has been developed by the Merseyside Waste Partnership and includes the partner authorities of Wirral, Sefton, St Helens, Knowsley and Liverpool. These authorities form the geographical focus of this SA which together with the MWDA are referred to in this report as the Partnership area. At the present time Halton has a separate (albeit it aligned to the JMWMS) Municipal Waste Management Strategy and this is the subject of its own SA.

It should be noted that separate SA's of each District Council Action Plan (DCAPs) are being undertaken. The DCAPs are the implementation and monitoring tool for the delivery of the targets within the headline strategy.

2. Methodology

This SA is required by the MWDA as a consequence of the Sustainable Development Policy adopted by the Authority, reflecting the good practice in ensuring all policies, strategies and decisions positively incorporate sustainability issues. Although linked to local level policy, the SA in this case is not a statutory requirement. Therefore there is some flexibility in the approach which can be undertaken to complete the SA. Building on good practice and expertise held internally by BeEnvironmental and in consultation with the MWP, accessing systems and expertise within the MWDA, the following structured approach was undertaken:

Stage 1: Scoping phase

This consisted of:

- A full literature review of appropriate documents, reports, policies, strategies, identifying links with other programmes and sustainability objectives which should be taken into consideration when evaluating the impact of the JMWMS;
- Collation of baseline data and information in relation to the focus of the JMWMS and the Merseyside Waste Partnership area, but with consideration of the City Region and North West region where appropriate; and
- An initial appraisal in order to confirm the final framework and assessment criteria, using the North West Integrated Appraisal Toolkit. This toolkit was commissioned by the North West Regional Assembly and regional partners including North West Development Agency and Government Office North West, to provide support and guidance and ensure a structured approach is undertaken in relation to sustainability appraisals.

Stage 2: Confirm the final framework and assessment criteria

This consisted of:

- Reviewing the outputs from the initial appraisal completed using the toolkit and ensuring that a comprehensive set of themed objectives and sub-objectives were identified for the detailed appraisal. These themed objectives and sub-objectives should also complement and build upon the core principles of sustainability within Merseyside;
- Confirming the scoring criteria for use when considering the JMWMS against each of the objectives/sub-objectives;
- Developing the matrix for recording the information; and
- Receiving feedback from the Project Steering Group in relation to the scoping outputs and the final framework and assessment criteria.

Stage 3: Undertake the detailed Sustainability Appraisal

This consisted of:

- Scoring the key policies, options, and statements of the JMWMS using the framework and criteria agreed and recording the outputs in the matrix;
- Recording key references, where available, supporting the analysis of each objective/sub-objective; and
- Identifying mitigating factors and linkages with other policies, strategies and programmes.

Stage 4: Reporting the outputs

This consisted of:

- Producing a detailed report which presented the outputs from all stages of the Sustainability Appraisal.

3. Scoping Phase

3.1 Literature review

A full literature review has been carried out of European, national, regional (North West) and local (Merseyside) documentation, reports, plans, policies, strategies and programmes and sustainability objectives which are relevant to the sustainability appraisal and need to be taken into consideration when evaluating the impact of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). Full details are given in Appendix 1 of the literature reviewed, including a brief description of the document and the relevant Sustainability Appraisal (SA) theme it was considered within.

3.2 Baseline data and information

A wide range of references and source material was used for the collation of baseline data and information; all are listed in the key reference table in Appendix 1.

Specific detail in terms of data and information at district level is provided in each of the SAs of the District Council Action Plans. A summary of the main data and information for Merseyside is given below:

3.2.1 Summary of baseline data and information

Socio-demographics

The JMWMS applies to the Merseyside Waste Partnership (MWP) which includes the following districts: Liverpool, Sefton, Knowsley, St Helens, Wirral. These districts are diverse in terms of their:

- Landmass, with Wirral being the largest (256.4 km²) and Knowsley (86.46 km²) being the smallest;
- Population size, with Liverpool having the largest (439,473) and Knowsley (150,459) having the smallest;
- Age of population, with Sefton having the oldest on average (40.45) and Knowsley having the youngest on average (36.96);
- Population density, with Liverpool being the most densely populated (39.3 people per hectare) and St Helens being the least (13 people per hectare);
- Levels of unemployment, with Liverpool having the highest (8.4%) and Sefton having the lowest (5.4%); and
- Housing types, with Liverpool having the highest percentage of terrace properties (46%) and Sefton the least (20%), and Liverpool having the highest percentage of flats (17%) and St Helens the least (7%).

In terms of levels of deprivation, all the districts feature within the 100 most deprived local authorities in England, with Liverpool and Knowsley appearing in the bottom 3 authorities. Crime rates are higher than the national averages in Liverpool, but consistent with, or lower than, the average for the other districts.

Transport infrastructure

With regard to public transport within the Merseyside area there are: extensive rail links (Merseyrail network, and regional and national links); ferries, both across the Mersey and international ferries from the port of Liverpool; a number of key canal networks including the Leeds Liverpool canal, and the Manchester Ship canal; bus and coach networks operating across Merseyside, regionally and nationally; and Liverpool John Lennon airport.

There are a number of major roads providing access to and around the Merseyside area including the M62, M6, M56, M57 and M53. In addition, two major road and rail tunnels cross under the River Mersey.

Local Environment and Ecology

Within and around the Merseyside Partnership area there are a number of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas (mainly around the Sefton coastline and the main estuaries). The Special Protection Areas are also designated Ramsar sites (wetlands of international importance). In addition there are three National Nature Reserves, located within Sefton, 14 Sites of Special Scientific Interest located across Wirral, Sefton and St. Helens and 22 Local Nature Reserves.

Merseyside is covered by 2 Biodiversity Action Plans: North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan covering Knowsley, Liverpool, St Helens and Sefton with 29 Species Action Plans and 15 Habitat Action Plans; and Wirral Biodiversity Action Plan with 19 Species Action Plans and 11 Habitat Action Plans.

Tranquil area maps produced by CPRE show few tranquil areas for Merseyside, with the most tranquil being largely confined to the Sefton coastline.

Health and Wellbeing

Life expectancy levels are lower than the national averages for men and women across all districts, more so for Liverpool and Knowsley and the numbers considering their health to be good was lower than the national average across all districts.

Buildings and Heritage

Liverpool's Water Front is a UNESCO World Heritage site (since 2004). There are over 5,000 listed buildings in Merseyside, with more than 2,500 in Liverpool, making it the city with the most Grade I and II listed buildings in Britain outside London. There are also 48 Scheduled Monuments within Merseyside. Liverpool is currently celebrating its 800th anniversary in relation to the signing of the City Charter, and in 2008 will be the designated European Capital of Culture.

Water Quality

Falling within the focus of the SA is the River Mersey, the Mersey Estuary, the Sefton coastline, the River Dee, the River Alt, in addition to a number of other smaller watercourses. There have been significant improvements in river and bathing water quality and a number of waterways have areas designated as Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas including the Sefton coast, Dee Estuary, and Mersey Estuary. There are also groundwater protection zones within Merseyside.

Air Quality

There are two Local Air Quality Management Areas in Merseyside (Liverpool City Centre, and Liverpool M62/Rocket junction) designated as such largely as a result of traffic emissions.

Waste Management

The municipal waste management activities undertaken in Merseyside are primarily recycling, composting and landfill. There is just over 840,000 tonnes of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated in the Partnership area each year. In 2006/7 MWP authorities had varying recycling rates, ranging from ~13% to 24%. The Partnership has pooled its targets with the aim of the MWP achieving a 26% recycling and composting target in 2007/08.

Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) has 14 Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) within the five District authority areas, for the deposit of domestic waste and recyclables. MWDA is seeking to improve these sites and procure additional sites as part of new contract arrangements. There are also four transfer stations for the acceptance and

bulking of collected waste / recyclables for onward disposal and reprocessing respectively. A Materials Recycling Facility at Bidston also sorts recyclable materials, where they are collected together (commingled) into individual material fractions for onward reprocessing. Several landfill sites are utilised for the disposal of the MWP municipal waste.

There are windrow composting facilities and an In Vessel Composting facility utilised by the MWP for processing green wastes and in the latter case combined with kitchen wastes.

Each of the Districts also provides bring sites (e.g. bottle banks, can banks etc.) for the deposit of recyclables.

St Helens & Wirral have 100% coverage of kerbside collection; the other districts are all above 90% and increasing.

3.2.2 Identification of Pressures and Opportunities in relation to the JMWMS

As part of the collation of baseline data and information to underpin the SA process, the most significant pressures and opportunities posed by the updated JMWMS have been identified.

Pressures

- Need for additional waste management facilities to treat waste diverted from landfill;
- Historic reliance on landfill and the financial penalties of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS);
- National waste management targets;
- The current lack of self sufficiency within Merseyside to manage waste generated
- Impact of diverse socio-economic profile across the partnership in relation to waste generation and recycling;
- Access to local services across the partnership;
- The need to change behaviour and attitudes to waste;
- Need to managed the rising costs of waste management with efficiency constraints;
- The need to procure a long term contract and the management of market and technical risks within the treatment and recovery contract; and
- The need to manage carbon impacts.

Opportunities

- The ability to address climate change issues, including carbon targets, and increase renewable energy generation;
- Potential to improve landscapes and availability of greenfield sites through redevelopment of brownfield sites and through landfill restoration;
- Job creation/retention;
- Upskilling of the waste management workforce;
- Increase access to facilities;
- Improve self sufficiency;
- Reduce distances needed to transport waste;
- Education and awareness raising;
- Potential to develop technology and knowledge transfer in the region;
- Potential to take advantage of secondary materials opportunities through supply chains and developing a local reprocessing sector; and
- Potential to explore new partnership with social enterprises, the community and private sectors in the delivery of the services.

3.3 Initial Scoping Scores

Working with the Integrated Appraisal Toolkit (IAT) and using the information and data obtained from the literature review and baseline data collation, a scoping score was awarded

in relation to those questions considered to be appropriate and relevant. The outputs from the toolkit can be seen in Appendix 2; however the results clearly indicated that the initial review found the JMWMS to have an assumed positive effect/ no change/ effect unclear in relation to all themes. No negative scores were awarded.

3.4 Justification for Deletion of Themes and Questions

Due to the generic nature of the toolkit a number of questions and two themes were not considered to be relevant to the SA with respect to the JMWMS. The rationale for this decision is clearly identified below.

Theme 6: Skills and Behaviour

The final question, relating to whether the strategy would promote sustainable living and working was discounted under this theme as it was considered that all the relevant issues in relation to the JMWMS were drawn out in full under theme 3: Sustainable communities. Whilst the JMWMS is not directly related to sustainable living and working, consideration should be, and is, given to the indirect affect on sustainable living within the context of local community services within theme 3.

Theme 7: Transport

The question relating to whether the strategy would encourage walking, cycling and/or travelling by public transport was considered to be not relevant to the JMWMS. All issues in relation to sustainable transport of waste are addressed in full in the remaining questions under this theme. It is not within the remit of the strategy, nor is it a potential indirect effect as a result of the strategy, to impact upon individual motivations and desire to use alternative means of transport. However, access to waste management services and facilities is explored in detail within the remaining questions of this theme.

Theme 11: Housing

The focus of this theme is the provision of and access to housing, which is outside of the remit of the JMWMS. Links from housing to service provision, employment opportunities or local environmental quality issues in relation to communities are fully considered and addressed under Theme 3: Sustainable Communities, and Theme 4: Local Environmental Quality (LEQ).

Theme 12: Health and Wellbeing

The focus of this theme in terms of promoting health and wellbeing through initiatives such as healthy eating and exercise are outside of the remit of the JMWMS, both directly and indirectly, therefore this theme was considered to be not relevant. However, the issue of protecting health is a consideration in terms of the effect of the JMWMS and this is addressed under Theme 3: Sustainable Communities.

3.5 The Next Stage

The next stage involved undertaking a more detailed review, building upon the outcomes of the scoping phase, utilising the baseline data, literature review, and supporting information to revisit the scores and apply a more detailed scoring system which allows for the degree or extent of the positive effect to be identified. All those questions/issues where the effect was unclear or inconclusive, were revisited and appraised in more detail using the additional supporting evidence to produce a considered, justified decision in terms of the final score awarded.

4. Sustainability Appraisal Framework and Assessment Criteria

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) framework comprises of themes, objectives and a series of questions which assess the sustainability effects of the Joint Municipal Waste Management

Strategy (JMWMS). It acts as a checklist to ensure all dimensions of sustainable development have been considered and is used as a benchmarking exercise to test the performance of the JMWMS policies assessing the sustainability of the options proposed and developing mitigating factors.

As a result of the scoping phase the following SA themed objectives and sub-objectives were identified for the detailed appraisal:

4.1 SA Themed Objectives and Sub-objectives

Theme 1: Climate Change	
<p>Objective 1: To deliver sustainable solutions to address the challenge of climate change</p>	<p>1.1 Will the strategy develop or deliver local, regional and national policies to tackle climate change? 1.2 Will the strategy help to reduce greenhouse gases? 1.3 Will the strategy help to adapt to climate change? 1.4 Will the strategy address the social and economic, as well as environmental impacts, of energy use? 1.5 Will the strategy promote more sustainable means of energy generation? 1.6 Will the strategy help raise awareness of climate change issues?</p>
Theme 2: Waste	
<p>Objective 2: To develop and promote sustainable management of municipal solid waste</p>	<p>2.1 Will the strategy ensure the sustainable management of waste? 2.2 Will the strategy reduce waste generation, including hazardous waste? 2.3 Will the strategy encourage the management & disposal of waste as close to its origin as practicable? 2.4 Will the strategy encourage re-using, recycling and/or recovery?</p>
Theme 3: Sustainable Communities	
<p>Objective 3: To promote sustainable living</p>	<p>3.1 Will the strategy contribute to developing and maintaining sustainable communities? 3.2 Will the strategy engage with and enhance the lives of all the members of the community in its development and delivery? 3.3 Will the strategy improve and ensure local accessibility of jobs, community goods and services as well as amenities? 3.4 Will the strategy reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime whilst offering opportunities for rehabilitation to offenders? 3.5 Will the strategy improve income levels and promote wellbeing especially in deprived areas? 3.6 Will the strategy improve physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities?</p>
Theme 4: Local Environmental Quality	
<p>Objective 4: To protect and enhance local environment quality</p>	<p>4.1 Will the strategy contribute to the provision of cleaner, safer, greener communities? 4.2 Will the strategy reduce the amount of litter, flytipping or graffiti in local communities? 4.3 Will the strategy protect or improve local air quality or limit air pollution to levels which do not damage natural systems? 4.4 Will the strategy protect against noise, dust, vermin and odour? 4.5 Will the strategy protect or improve inland, estuarine or coastal waters?</p>

	4.6 Will the strategy protect or enhance soils and/or land whilst promoting the re-use or regeneration of previously developed land?
Theme 5: Economics	
Objective 5: To promote and develop sustainable economic growth	5.1 Will the strategy encourage sustainable economic growth and employment? 5.2 Will the strategy encourage innovation as well as research & development together with knowledge transfer? 5.3 Will the strategy encourage the formation, sustaining and growth of social / community enterprise schemes? 5.4 Will the strategy make linkages to ensure vacancies are accessible to all communities and locations especially disadvantaged areas? 5.5 Will the strategy support growth in key cities/towns and/or areas remote from growth?
Theme 6: Skills and Behaviour	
Objective 6: To develop and enhance skills and access to training	6.1 Will the strategy bring intermediate or higher levels skills into the current workforce or develop skills required to bring people back into the labour market? 6.2 Will the strategy support skills development and promote the take up of training and/or further education opportunities?
Theme 7: Transport	
Objective 7: To promote and develop more sustainable approaches to transport and travel	7.1 Will the strategy reduce road freight movements, traffic congestion or the distances needed to travel, while also promoting sustainable travel? 7.2 Will the strategy impact on the distances travelled by wastes and resources and the associated transport impacts?
Theme 8: Biodiversity	
Objective 8: To protect and enhance biodiversity and the local environment	8.1 Will the strategy protect, manage and enhance biodiversity and local landscape character? 8.2 Will the strategy help to protect any designated wildlife sites or landscape areas? 8.3 Will the strategy improve the amount and quality of, and access to, local green space? 8.4 Will the strategy protect and enhance endangered species and habitats and provide opportunities for new habitat creation?
Theme 9: Natural Resources	
Objective 9: To establish and promote more sustainable use of natural resources	9.1 Will the Strategy ensure efficient use of natural resources, discourage overseas imports from unsustainable resources and/or encourage the use of local resources? 9.2 Will the strategy help to increase the value of regional (NW) resources to society and the environment?
Theme 10: Buildings and Heritage	
Objective 10: To protect local historic and cultural buildings, sites and heritage	10.1 Will the strategy protect places of historic, cultural and archaeological value? 10.2 Will the strategy be based on high-quality design that respects local character and enhances local distinctiveness while reducing

	the number of vacant buildings, through re-use as well as redevelopment?
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For each of these objectives and sub-objectives the JMWMS was assessed. Predicted impacts were considered and the results recorded using matrix tables. Building upon the initial scores awarded during the scoping phase the following more detailed scoring criteria were used:

SA score

++	Strategy is considered to be compatible with the SA objective/sub-objective and is highly likely to have a direct positive effect
+	Strategy is considered to be compatible with the SA objective/sub-objective and there is potential for a positive effect, either directly or indirectly
Neutral	Strategy is considered to have neither a positive or negative effect in relation to the SA objective/sub-objective (this can be an accumulation of factors which overall are considered to be neither positive or negative)
-	Strategy is considered likely to have a negative effect in relation to the SA objective/sub-objective, either directly or indirectly
--	Strategy is considered to be incompatible with the SA objective/sub-objective and is highly likely to have a negative effective

Timescale

Short	Any effect (positive, neutral or negative) will have implications up to 2010, within the lifetime of the updated strategy
Medium	Any effect (positive, neutral or negative) will have implications up to 2015, within the lifetime of the updated strategy and beyond
Long	Any effect (positive, neutral or negative) will have implications beyond 2015

Impact

L	Local: Effect is felt within the Merseyside partnership area
R	Regional: Effect is felt within the North West region
N	National: Effect is felt UK wide or within the global environment

5. Detailed Sustainability Appraisal

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) was undertaken and the results were **positive overall** in terms of the potential impact of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) in relation to sustainability issues. A summary of impacts and effects is discussed in section 5.1 and full details of the SA with full justification for the scores awarded are given in Appendix 3.

5.1 Summary of the Sustainability Appraisal results

5.1.1 Climate Change

The JMWMS actively contributes to the objective within the SA of 'delivering sustainable solutions to address the challenges of climate change' and is considered to have a **very positive** effect. With the exception of one neutral score, all the sub-objectives were rated very positive with regard to the effect of the JMWMS.

The key reasons for the positive outcome may be summarised as: the avoidance of landfill as a prime waste management option mitigates against the generation and uncontrolled release of methane and carbon dioxide from landfill sites; the development and promotion of recycling avoids the need for primary raw materials and using secondary raw materials saves energy in comparison with using virgin materials; the development and promotion of composting operations will offset the need for artificial fertilisers or extracted soils (including

peat) for agricultural, landscaping or reclamation applications; and, the potential for energy recovery from waste to displace generation from fossil fuels can provide a significant benefit in climate change terms.

Other positive aspects of the strategy with regard to climate change issues include the education and waste minimisation messages and actions. These are intended to raise awareness of environmental issues and in addition to promoting recycling and composting, also promote waste avoidance through reuse and minimisation techniques. An option within the strategy is the consideration of Combined Heat & Power (CHP). The efficiency this option presents in terms of energy generation and use, make it a strong contributor to avoiding the greenhouse gases emitted through conventional power generation. The effects of transport are considered in a separate section.

5.1.2 Waste

The main aim and objectives of the JMWMS fully reflect the principles within the SA of 'developing and promoting sustainable management of municipal solid waste'. The SA concluded that the JMWMS had a **very positive** effect with regard to all the waste sub-objectives.

The key reasons for the positive outcome may be summarised as: an emphasis on moving up the waste management hierarchy with waste prevention, reuse and recycling/composting; consideration of the requirements PPS 10² and regional self sufficiency; consideration of energy recovery of the residual waste; presenting a practicable option for diversion of municipal waste from landfill. In addition, the strategy improves the range and accessibility of waste collection services to all citizens in the Partnership area and seeks to educate and inform residents to separate and manage their wastes more responsibly.

5.1.3 Sustainable Communities

The JMWMS actively contributes to the objective within the SA of 'promoting sustainable living' and is considered to have a **very positive** effect on the Sustainable Communities agenda. The 'Sustainable Communities' sub-objectives ranged from neutral to very positive in terms of the effect of the JMWMS.

The key reasons for the positive outcome may be summarised as: the provision of an improved, inclusive recycling and composting service across the community, affording the opportunity for citizens to make a contribution to tackling climate change through local action; an emphasis on education to promote issues of sustainable management of waste and resources; and the potential for energy recovery and the use of local heat and other secondary resources (e.g. recyclables, compost, secondary aggregate, recovered/ refined fuel).

The strategy also scores positively in other relevant areas such as ensuring local accessibility of jobs and improved access to services and facilities. The strategy is likely to result in increased employment for the sector primarily through construction opportunities, and there will also be ancillary employment opportunities (e.g. through reprocessing, secondary raw materials markets) and medium to high level supervisory, technical, educational and managerial posts for the management and operation of recycling, composting and treatment facilities. Increased employment will have an impact on communities with regard to health and wellbeing.

Health is a key consideration in wellbeing of individuals and the support required within a community and municipal waste management services were originally initiated to protect public health. The collection service, in particular, the introduction of alternate week collections for residual household waste, has been subject to Government research to

² Refer to reference list in Appendix 1.

consider any negative health implications. The findings show that there is no evidence of negative health impacts provided the system is used correctly. The strategy may have a minor positive health impact in some households in terms of an increased activity in the form of home composting, separation of recyclables, use of real nappies etc which otherwise were not undertaken. There may also be a positive mental health message in that the individual is undertaking a positive activity for the benefit of the wider environment.

5.1.4 Local Environment Quality (LEQ)

The JMWMS actively contributes to the objective within the SA of 'protecting and enhancing local environment quality' and on balance is considered to have an overall **neutral** effect on the LEQ agenda. LEQ sub-objectives ranged from neutral to positive in terms of the effect of the JMWMS.

The key reasons for the positive outcome may be summarised as: the provision of improved collection services across the Partnership area; greater levels of environmental education and responsibility; continued enforcement and action against offences such as flytipping, littering etc; protection of groundwater through more controlled waste management operations (than landfill); and protection of soils / peat through preparation and application of compost.

Local air quality, odour, dust, vermin & nuisance issues may experience positive and negative effects as a result of the strategy, but the overall consideration is that these particular issues, provided systems are well managed, is neutral. Similarly continued positive enforcement and action against offences such as flytipping, littering etc should ensure that controls are maintained and the strategy is considered neutral.

5.1.5 Economy

The JMWMS actively contributes to the objective within the SA of 'promoting and developing sustainable economic growth' and is considered to have a **positive** effect on the Sustainable Economic Growth agenda. The sub-objectives within this theme all score positive with one very positive score.

The key reasons for the positive outcome may be summarised as: the evolution of an industry from a waste disposal service to a resource recovery service, involving the preparation of secondary resources in the form of fuel and raw materials for sale and/or use in the region and elsewhere; increased employment opportunities requiring a range of skills and abilities including temporary construction opportunities, ancillary employment opportunities, including job retentions (e.g. through reprocessing, secondary raw materials markets) and medium to high level supervisory, technical, educational and managerial posts for the management, and operation of recycling, composting and treatment facilities; the potential for partnerships with the private sector & social enterprises / community sector to deliver new services.

The strategy also scores positively in supporting innovation and new technology particularly in residual waste treatment and market development (for which there is already a strong track record in Merseyside through the Clean Merseyside Centre and Envirolink North West). The areas which experience most economic growth will centre on the facilities constructed to treat, manage and reprocess the wastes, including ancillary industry, and this will of course have a positive impact on the associated supply chain. There is currently no detail as to the exact locations of such facilities and so no link may be made with target areas for which economic growth is a priority.

5.1.6 Skills and Behaviour

The JMWMS actively contributes to the objective within the SA of ‘developing and enhancing skills and access to training’ and is considered to have a **positive** effect on the Skills & Behaviour agenda. The SA sub-objectives for this theme were all positive.

The key reasons for the positive outcome may be summarised as: increased employment for the sector primarily through a broad range of skilled positions including temporary construction opportunities, ancillary employment opportunities (e.g. through reprocessing, secondary raw materials markets) and medium to high level supervisory, technical, educational and managerial posts for the management, and operation of recycling, composting and treatment facilities; those responsible for managing sites will need to gain a level 3 or 4 NVQ in Waste Management Operations; and, there is an increasing move for other staff to achieve NVQ or VRQ awards, including collection crew and technical operators.

5.1.7 Transport

The JMWMS has a limited direct contribution to the objective within the SA of ‘promoting and developing more sustainable approaches to transport and travel’ but on balance the JMWMS is considered to have a slightly **positive** effect on the Sustainable Transport agenda. The ‘Transport’ sub-objectives attracted both positive and neutral scores in terms of the effect of the JMWMS.

The key reasons for the mixed outcome may be summarised as: there is likely to be additional journeys of refuse collection vehicles with each property being served by a three stream collection as opposed to the traditional one or two stream collections however there will be a reduced long haul requirement as facilities will be in Merseyside as opposed to exporting waste to landfill outside of the Partnership area; secondary resources (prepared fuel, recyclate, compost) will require additional transport for reprocessing or to market after initial collection and treatment / bulking however transport methods are improving in terms of vehicle emissions and there is the potential for intermodal transport for waste movements under certain circumstances.

It is not possible to determine the relative impacts of all these factors until the procurement process is complete and facility locations are made public.

5.1.8 Biodiversity

The JMWMS actively contributes to the objective within the SA of ‘protecting and enhancing biodiversity and the local environment’ and is considered to have an overall **positive** impact on the Biodiversity agenda. With the exception of one neutral score the ‘Biodiversity’ sub-objectives were scored positively in terms of the effect of the JMWMS.

The key reasons for the positive outcome may be summarised as: the strategy promotes enclosed waste management options (e.g. recycling, Energy from Waste (EfW)) where emissions and impacts on the local environment may be controlled; in biological treatment processes (Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT), composting) these are also regulated to protect the local environment and may offer outputs (e.g. compost) to add structure to soils and promote biodiversity, reduced use of artificial fertiliser and remediation of land; the remediation of closed landfill sites will promote biodiversity and provide potential habitats for flora and fauna.

The protection of conservation areas and other important sites however is a function of the planning and permitting process and most facilities will now require an Environmental Impact Assessment to be undertaken prior to approval and so the JMWMS does not have a major role in the protection of biodiversity but can be positive to enhancement.

5.1.9 Natural Resources

The JMWMS actively contributes to the objective within the SA of 'establishing and promoting more sustainable use of natural resources' and is considered to have a very **positive** effect on the Natural Resources agenda. The sub-objectives were both scored positively.

The key reasons for the positive outcome may be summarised as: the implementation of new collection systems designed to capture recyclables and compostables to substitute primary resources; the implementation of reuse and waste prevention initiatives to reduce the requirement for raw materials through the supply chain; the use of treatment processes for residual waste (such as MBT, EfW / **ATT**, Mechanical Heat Treatment (MHT) may prepare secondary resources in the form of fuel, aggregate etc; the use of energy recovery techniques to reduce the need for fossil fuels in power generation.

Sustainable procurement policies will encourage the use of recycled products to promote demand for secondary raw materials and energy efficiency.

5.1.10 Buildings and Heritage

The JMWMS makes a limited contribution to the objective within the SA of 'protecting local historic and cultural buildings, sites and heritage' and on balance is considered to have a **neutral** effect on the Buildings & Heritage agenda. The sub-objectives within the SA both received a neutral score.

The key reasons for the neutral outcome may be summarised as: the strategy promotes new facilities to be developed as substitute processes for the traditional landfill route, this will mean restoration of landfills and new sites proposed; the Planning and Permitting process will consider siting issues near buildings of historic and architectural importance and also emissions from facilities will be regulated and monitored; consideration of traffic impacts will be considered in Environmental Impact Assessment terms for most facilities; new facilities are encouraged by Government Guidance (PPS10) to be sensitively designed.

It is not possible to determine the relative impacts of these factors until the procurement process is complete and facility locations are made public knowledge.

5.2 Summary of Mitigation proposed within each Theme

When evaluating the effect of the JMWMS from a sustainability perspective, a number of mitigating measures have been proposed to either lessen any potential negative effect, or enhance the potential positive effect and increase the compatibility of the strategy with the SA objective/sub-objective.

5.2.1 Climate Change

Key mitigating measures proposed:

- Consider support for, and development of, Climate Change/Carbon Management Action Plans, underpinned by sustainable waste management initiatives;
- Consideration should be given to the potential for good quality Combined Heat & Power (CHP) systems for recovering energy more efficiently and offering the potential for low cost energy to domestic or other users;
- PAS standards should be applied to compost and the use of compost on land should be increased and markets for compost further developed;
- There should be local use of compost to displace artificial fertilisers;
- Home composting should be effectively promoted;
- Promote regional self sufficiency with a focus on finding local markets/reprocessors for outputs from waste management processes wherever practicable;
- Communications strategy needs to ensure that climate change and the link to greenhouse gas emissions and energy saving processes remains evident in relation to

waste management awareness raising, information provision and motivational campaigns;

- Consider Anaerobic Digestion (AD) as part of any MBT system;
- Procurement of services should contain adequate consideration of contingency planning and emergency procurement to manage flood events or extreme weather impacts on the service. Collection and storage systems may need to consider the implications of hotter summers on waste and health / nuisance effects. Former landfill sites in low lying areas may pose a particular problem in terms of the risks associated with any potential flooding and a strategy or contingency plan should be in place to mitigate against this;

Key linkages have been identified with other plans, policies and programmes:

- Merseyside Action Plan;
- North West Energy Strategy;
- North West Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan;
- Regional Sustainable Development Framework;
- Regional Agricultural Policies;
- National Climate Change Strategy; and
- Environment Agency (EA) Flood Planning & Management.

5.2.2 Waste

Key mitigating measures proposed:

- Community re-paint schemes need be a consideration within the revised waste prevention strategy ;
- The development of the new facilities needs to take place to plan and within the timescales anticipated;
- Transfer of waste needs to be optimised to take into consideration journey times and distances; and
- This theme may need to be revisited once the update of the strategy is complete in terms of all outstanding data and information, the waste prevention strategy is completed and further data and information becomes available from the planning and procurement process currently underway.

Key linkages have been identified with other plans, policies and programmes:

- Merseyside Action Plan;
- Regional Waste Strategy for the North West;
- Regional Waste Broad Locations Study;
- Regional Sustainable Development Framework;
- Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG);
- Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS);
- Envirolink North West ;
- WRAP market development activities; and
- Waste Strategy for England.

5.2.3 Sustainable Communities

Key mitigating measures proposed:

- Develop and maintain communications strategies resourced to deliver the message of improved environmental performance, benefits of the 3R's, contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to all sectors of the community. Ensure that sufficient capacity is supplied to education through schools to develop and sustain the message through future generations;

- Wherever practicable seek to highlight positive local uses for materials derived from recycling/ composting activity, promote compost give-aways and swap days;
- Continue to engage and consult with the community over waste management facilities/service or policy changes, and respond to issues raised;
- Consider the potential for good quality CHP systems for recovering energy more efficiently and offering the potential for low cost energy to domestic or other users;
- Consider the potential for local scale anaerobic digestion of kitchen waste / other substrates for provision of local renewable energy and/or CHP;
- Ensure that materials are available and accessible by all sectors of the community;
- New facilities, including visitor centres should be assessed for access issues & ability to engage with all sectors of the community;
- Develop procurement which encourages local employment and has an emphasis on training/upskilling of the workforce to improve performance of this sector.
- Promote regional self sufficiency with finding local markets/reprocessors for outputs from waste management processes wherever practicable;
- Ensure sufficient resourcing for enforcement and education to tackle environmental crime and nuisance issues, including partnership working and stakeholder engagement to identify & efficiently tackle specific problem areas which may arise (e.g. drugs related litter, abandoned vehicles, flytipping);
- Ensure the training of the public facing workforce has an element of community responsibility and awareness and that staff have sufficient customer care, communications and knowledge of good practice procedures for dealing with queries, issues and emergency/contingency situations;
- Consider rehabilitation role of potential new operations which could apply for ex-offenders or as community service;
- Consider the impact of joint procurement/efficiency gains on employment in deprived areas or those where employment is scarce;
- The strategy should include the provision for review of published health impacts studies of new approaches to waste management including alternate weekly collection and other waste treatment processes to retain the prime focus of the service in protection of public health through all activities; and
- Data on workforce related health risks of collection and treatment facilities is still relatively poor, maintain watching brief of latest developments.

Key linkages have been identified with other plans, policies and programmes:

- Draft RSS;
- Regional Sustainable Development Framework;
- Regional Waste Strategy for the North West; and
- Regional Equality Strategy.

5.2.4 Local Environment Quality

Key mitigating measures proposed:

- It is assumed that high standards are adopted across Merseyside in terms of collection activities, and effective systems are in place to deal with any issues which may arise as a result of missed collections, incorrect presentation of receptacles by the householder, littering, flytipping etc;
- Adequate resourcing of enforcement activities is essential and the Partnership position with regard to enforcement should be evident. Support should be evident for attendance on training programmes to keep up to date, such as Flycapture enforcement training programme run by Defra;
- Planners to take note of the Local Air Quality Management Area within Liverpool;
- Compost solutions should be identified which comply with BSI PAS 100 standards;

- Planners to take note of residential areas and other sensitive receptors in relation to possible noise pollution as a result of waste management activities;
- Contractors operating collection services need to be aware of noise pollution and residential areas etc. and take due care when operating services;
- MWP to maintain a watching brief on related R&D in this area and ensure that good practice is adhered to and promoted;
- Communications strategy should promote good housekeeping techniques, the Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) should develop sensible use of containers and collection systems (including frequency) to maximise the benefits but minimise any potential risks associated with Alternate Weekly Collections (AWC); and
- The strategy should include the provision for review of published health impacts studies of new approaches to waste management including alternate weekly collection and other waste treatment processes to retain the prime focus of the service in protection of public health through all activities. Data on workforce related health risks of collection and treatment facilities is still relatively poor, therefore its essential to maintain a watching brief of latest developments.

Key linkages have been identified with other plans, policies and programmes:

- North West Liveability Foundation;
- Regional Sustainable Development Framework;
- Regional Equality Strategy;
- North West Climate Change Strategy and Action Plans;
- RSS;
- Regional Waste Broad Locations Study;
- Regional Waste Strategy for the North West; and
- Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (RPG).

5.2.5 Economy

Key mitigating measures proposed:

- Continued support of the market development work is essential, including for outputs from residual waste treatment processes;
- Maintain up to date knowledge of and participation in latest developments in environmental technology field;
- Encourage knowledge sharing and partnership with research bodies, academia and technology providers to further the science, environmental technology developments & enterprise;
- Develop and maintain dialogue with relevant community groups and umbrella organisations to assess the potential for partnership working in delivery of municipal waste management services. Consider Local and Regional Compacts for specific collection and other waste management services. Take advantage of relevant central government support and mechanisms for community groups to add value to the strategy aims, policies and targets;
- Develop procurement which encourages local employment and has an emphasis on training/upskilling for the workforce to improve performance of this sector;
- Promote regional self sufficiency with finding local markets/reprocessors for outputs from waste management processes wherever practicable; and
- Consider the impact of joint procurement / efficiency gains on employment in deprived areas or those where employment is scarce. Local advertising routes should be used for vacancies.

Key linkages have been identified with other plans, policies and programmes:

- Regional Economic Strategy (RES);
- Regional Sustainable Development Framework;

- Regional Equality Strategy;
- Regional Employment and Skills Action ; and
- Merseyside Action Plan.

5.2.6 Skills and Behaviour

Key mitigating measures proposed:

- Develop procurement which encourages local employment and has an emphasis on training/upskilling for the workforce to improve performance of this sector;
- Ensure contractors regular train and update employees;
- Develop a procurement policy which encourages training and upskilling of workforce to achieve and maintain high levels of performance; and
- Ensure training of public facing workforce has element of community responsibility and waste awareness and staff have sufficient customer care, communications and knowledge of good practice procedures.

Key linkages have been identified with other plans, policies and programmes:

- Regional Employment and Skills Action; and
- Regional Equality Strategy.

5.2.7 Transport

Key mitigating measures proposed:

- Policies to develop and maintain communications strategies to encourage efficient use of collection service and promotion of local bring sites;
- Ensure additional reprocessors locate strategically to prevent unnecessary movement of collection vehicles;
- Consider regional self sufficiency in procurement and planning decisions;
- Promote sustainable transport options for the movement of wastes & recyclables arising from the strategy, including intermodal transport;
- Proposed changes to transport modes should be evaluated in operational terms in addition to sustainability benefits; and
- Greener fuel alternatives such as biodiesel/Liquid Petroleum Gas/Renewable Gas fuelled vehicles should be evaluated in positive terms within procurement exercises.

Key linkages have been identified with other plans, policies and programmes:

- Draft RSS;
- RPG for the North West;
- Regional Waste Broad Locations Study; and
- Regional Waste Strategy for the North West.

5.2.8 Biodiversity

Key mitigating measures proposed:

- Consideration in implementation of the Strategy through planning and in procurement of new sites given to areas away from areas of biodiversity importance and in areas in need of regeneration. New sites or landfill sites being remediated/restored should be designed to include provision for increasing biodiversity and local character;
- Ensure sufficient resourcing for enforcement and education to tackle environmental crime and nuisance issues, including partnership working and stakeholder engagement to identify & efficiently tackle specific problem areas which may arise (e.g. drugs related litter, abandoned vehicles, flytipping);

- Consider opportunities to create new green spaces in management and restoration of landfill. Wherever practicable seek to highlight positive environmental benefits of composting activity, promote compost give-aways, raise profile and use compost for improvement of local green space;
- New sites designed to include provision for increasing green space and enhancing local landscape; and
- Consider opportunities to create new habitats in management and restoration of landfill. New sites designed to include provision for creating new habitats.

Key linkages have been identified with other plans, policies and programmes:

- North West Biodiversity Action Plan;
- Regional Waste Broad Locations Study;
- Draft RSS; and
- RPG for the North West.

5.2.9 Natural resources

Key mitigating measures proposed:

- Ensure continued development of the market for recycled products. Policies for green procurement in every level of local/regional government should be developed - including establishment of a robust internal audit system;
- Ensure the training of council staff has an element of sustainability responsibility and awareness and that staff have sufficient knowledge of good practice procedures;
- Maximising the efficiency of recyclate collection systems (i.e. reducing contamination, improving yield and capture and materials separation) will facilitate higher value markets and a greater level of primary resource substitution. Efficient Energy recovery techniques will be more effective at reducing the requirement for fossil fuel resource consumption;
- Promote reuse and recycling of wider waste streams (e.g. industrial, commercial etc);
- Ensure use of sustainable construction techniques and materials in the construction of new waste management facilities;
- Develop and maintain policies resourced to deliver waste prevention infrastructure;
- Promote the proximity principle and regional self sufficiency with finding local markets/reprocessors for outputs from waste management processes wherever practicable;
- Consider the potential for good quality CHP systems for recovering energy more efficiently and offering the potential for low cost energy to domestic or other users;
- Wherever practicable seek to highlight positive local uses for materials derived from recycling / composting activity, promote compost give-aways and swap days; and
- Continue support of the market development work, including for outputs from residual waste treatment processes.

Key linkages have been identified with other plans, policies and programmes:

- Envirolink North West;
- Regional Sustainable Development Framework; and
- North West Energy Strategy

5.2.10 Buildings and Heritage

Key mitigating measures proposed:

- Due consideration should be given in planning and procurement of new sites to areas away from places of historic, cultural and archaeological value and in areas in need of regeneration;

- Develop and maintain policies resourced to deliver a reduction in waste sent to landfill, therefore reducing the need for additional large scale sites;
- In implementation of the strategy consider transport and emissions controls best practice to reduce adverse effects on buildings and structures;
- The design of new facilities should be keeping with local character; and
- In procurement of new sites/offices consideration given to redevelopment or re-use of neglected/ derelict sites and buildings.

Key linkages have been identified with other plans, policies and programmes:

- Draft RSS; and
- RPG for the North West.

6. Conclusion

Overall the SA of the JMWMS has clearly indicated that the strategy is positively aligned to sustainability principles and objectives and it complements and supports a wide range of local (MWP area), regional (North West) and national plans, policies, strategies and programmes. A number of mitigating measures have been identified which will strengthen the sustainable position of the strategy, and these measures will be explored further in the context of the JMWMS update, which is ongoing.

In addition, as stated in the introduction, this SA will be revisited when additional data and information comes available, specifically with regard to the planning and procurement process currently underway.

Once completed the SAs of each of the DCAPs will also be compared to both this SA and also the SA of Halton's updated MWMS. Again, mitigating measures proposed will be explored in more detail and accommodated where possible in the strategy updates.

Glossary of Terms

AD	Anaerobic Digestion
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CPRE	Campaign to Protect Rural England
DCAP	District Council Action Plan
JMWMS	Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LAQMA	Local Air Quality Management Area
LEQ	Local Environment Quality
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MWDA	Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy
MWP	Merseyside Waste Partnership
Ramsar	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Conservation Area, designated sites which reflect the requirements of the EU Habitats Directive 1992
SPA	Special Protection Areas, designated sites which reflect the requirements of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Birds 1979 (also known as the Birds Directive)
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

Appendix 1: Results of the Literature Review and Key References

Key Ref.	Document title	Description	Relevant Theme
1	Directive 91/156/EEC (OJ: L78/32/91) amending Directive 75/442/EEC on waste	<p>This Directive amends the original framework Directive 75/442/EEC on waste.</p> <p>The Directive is intended to raise the levels of environmental protection particularly by avoiding the creation of waste. It establishes an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal facilities promotes the disposal of waste as close as possible to the production site in order to limit the hazards of shipments of waste, promotes clean technologies and recyclable and reusable products.</p>	Waste Climate Change Transport Economy
2	Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy (The Water Framework Directive)	A framework Directive that requires all Member States to achieve good ecological status of inland water bodies by 2005. The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater.	Waste Biodiversity
3	Directive 1966/62/EC on ambient air quality and management	Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guide values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air.	Local Environmental Quality (LEQ)
4	Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise	This Directive laid down a common approach to avoiding, preventing or reducing on a prioritised basis the harmful effects of exposure to environmental noise. It defines a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise through actions designed to a) determine exposure to environmental noise using noise mapping, b) ensuring that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public, and c) adoption of action plans with a view to preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary.	LEQ
5	Directive 2002/96/EC (OJ:L37/24/2003) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (The WEEE Directive)	<p>This Directive deals with the increasingly rapid growth of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and its impact on the environment, due to its hazardous content and 'ecological baggage'. It sets out measures which prevent WEEE, with regard to the reuse, recycling and recovery of such wastes so its disposal is reduced.</p> <p>The Directive also aims to improve the environmental performance of economic operators involved in the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment and those involved in the treatment of such.</p> <p>This Directive is made in accordance with the health and safety requirements of: EC Directives like 91/157/EEC, on batteries and accumulators and Directive 75/442/EEC, on waste.</p>	Waste Natural Resources Economy Climate Change

		A further Directive 2002/95/EC, on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, is issued in accordance with the WEEE Directive. Both Directives will uniformly apply to all electrical and electronic equipment on the EU market.	
6	(OJ:L102/15/2006) on the management of waste from extractive industries and amending Directive 2004/35/EC	This Directive sets out measures, procedures and guidance to prevent and reduce the adverse effects on the environment and human health through the management of waste from the extractive industries. This includes waste from prospecting, extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources, as well as the working of quarries. The operator of a waste facility must take measures to prevent and reduce any adverse effects on the environment and human health.	Natural Resources Waste
7	Directive 2004/12/EC (OJ:L47/26/2004) amending Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste	This Directive makes some amendments to Directive 94/62/EC, on packaging and packaging waste, which sets out measures aimed at preventing the production of excess packaging waste, reusing, recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste. It seeks to harmonise national measures in order to prevent or reduce the impact of packaging and packaging waste on the environment and to ensure the functioning of the Internal Market. It contains provisions on the prevention of packaging waste, on the re-use of packaging and on the recovery and recycling of packaging waste. It updates the recovery and recycling targets to be met in the UK, which must be revised every five years. Implemented in the UK by means of The Packaging (Essential Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2004/1188	Natural Resources Waste Climate Change
8	Directive 2002/95/EC (OJ:L37/19/2003) on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (The RoHS Directive)	Implemented in UK legislation by means of Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations SI 2005/2748, see below.	Waste
9	Directive 75/439/EEC (OJ: L194/23/75) on the disposal of waste oils.	National governments are required to ensure the safe collection and disposal of waste oils preventing escape to land or water. They are to ensure that as far as possible, the disposal of waste oil is carried out by recycling (regeneration and/or combustion other than for destruction).	Waste
10	Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste	Requires all member states to significantly reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste being sent to landfill. A principal objective of the Directive is to reduce the impact of methane produced by biodegradation in landfills (a potent greenhouse gas) on climate change.	Waste Climate Change

11	EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979	This Directive relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European Territory of the Member States. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation. It requires members to maintain populations of all species referred to at ecologically and scientifically sound levels by sustaining areas of habitat. This applies to eggs, birds, nests and habitats.	Biodiversity
12	EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC 1992	The Directive is intended to help maintain biodiversity in the Member States by defining a common framework for the conservation of wild plants and animals and habitats of Community interest. The Directive establishes a European ecological network comprised of "special areas of conservation" designated by Member States in accordance with the provisions of the Directive, and special protection areas classified pursuant to Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Natura 2000).	Biodiversity
13	The Convention on Biological Diversity. Rio de Janeiro, 1992	The Convention sort to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity at source because of its intrinsic value and because of its ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic value. At the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, the Heads of State agreed on the need to significantly reduce the loss of biological diversity by 2010. The Convention on Biological Diversity has been recognised as the main means of achieving this aim. In 2001 the Göteborg European Council adopted the objective of halting the loss of biodiversity in the Union by 2010.	Biodiversity
14	Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy, July 2003	This Strategy aims to stop and reverse the degradation of biological and landscape diversity values in Europe. The Strategy introduces a coordinating and unifying framework for strengthening and building on existing initiatives. It seeks to more effectively integrate ecological considerations into all relevant socio-economic sectors, and will increase public participation in, and awareness and acceptance of, conservation interests.	Biodiversity
15	Communication COM (2005) 666 Taking sustainable use of resources forward: a thematic strategic on the prevention and recycling of waste European Commission (2005)	Proposes a strategy and future legislative changes based on the over-riding principles of: [a] establishing a 'recycling' society; [b] maximising recovery of waste materials where; this is economically and environmentally feasible; and [c] recovery of energy from waste provided this is controlled by strict environmental standards. Its key aspect is that it proposes no new EU waste legislation for five years, focusing instead on implementation of the most recent Directives.	Waste Climate Change Natural Resources
16	Sixth Environment Action Programme. Environment	The sixth Environment Action Programme (6th EAP), adopted in 2002, is the EU's ten-year (2002-2012) policy programme for the environment. It identifies four key	Biodiversity Climate Change

	2010: Our future, our choice, The European Union 2001	environmental priorities: climate change, nature and biodiversity, environment and health, and natural resources and waste. The Programme provides the environmental component of the Community's strategy for sustainable development: placing Environment policy in a broad perspective, also considering economic and social aspects. The link is made between environment and European objectives for growth, competitiveness and employment.	Waste
17	White Paper "European transport policy for 2010 : time to decide"	<p>This White Paper looks at the need to tackle sustainable transport at the European level. It proposes some 60 specific measures to be taken at Community level under the transport policy.</p> <p>To support the package of proposals to be implemented by 2010, which are essential but not sufficient to redirect the common transport policy towards meeting the need for sustainable development, the analysis in the White Paper stresses: the risk of congestion on the major arteries and regional imbalance; the conditions for shifting the balance between modes; the priority to be given to clearing bottlenecks; the new place given to users, at the heart of transport policy; the need to manage the effects of transport globalisation.</p>	Transport
18	Waste Strategy for England 2007	<p>The Waste Strategy 2007 updates the National Waste Strategy 2000 which introduced the concept of household statutory recycling and composting targets. These targets are updated in light of achievements since 2000 and are now set at a level to achieve an average of 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020. A greater emphasis is placed on activities higher up the waste hierarchy, most notably a waste prevention target to reduce the amount of household waste not re-used, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 by 29% to 15.8 tonnes in 2010 and an aspirational target to reduce this to 12.2 million tonnes by 2020.</p> <p>National targets for recovery are also included within the National Waste Strategy 2007 and are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> To recover value from 53% of municipal waste by 2010; <input type="checkbox"/> To recover value from 67% of municipal waste by 2015; and <input type="checkbox"/> To recover value from 75% of municipal waste by 2020. <p>There were a variety of other targets such as a reduction in commercial & industrial waste to landfill by 20% by 2010 compared to 2004 levels.</p>	Waste Climate Change
19	Household Waste Recycling Act 2003	The provisions of this Act came into force on 30 December 2003. It applies to England and Wales and amends the Environmental Protection Act 1990, by making arrangements for the separate collection of recyclable waste and recycling and composting duties.	Waste
20	Waste and Emissions	In order for the UK to meet its national targets for the diversion of Biodegradable	Waste

	Trading Act 2003	<p>Municipal Waste (BMW) from landfill as set out in the Landfill Directive, the Government has set targets for each Waste Disposal Authority (WDA). Through the Waste and Emissions Trading Act (WET Act), each WDA has been allocated a maximum allowance of BMW that it is permitted to dispose of to landfill in each year between 1st April 2005 and 2020. Failure to achieve these targets, either through landfilling within the allowance limit or through trading (and some banking / borrowing) mechanisms will lead to punitive financial penalties. The rate of financial penalty is currently set at £150 per tonne (see below).</p> <p>The quantity of BMW within municipal waste has been set as 68% in England. This figure is used to calculate the tonnages going to landfill, as determined through the Environment Agency mass balance approach.</p>	
21	Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations SI 2005/2748	<p>These Regulations came into force on 1 July 2006 and apply to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. They concern both large and small household appliances as well as electric light bulbs and luminaires, and state that new electrical and electronic equipment must not contain more than the permitted maximum concentration values of hazardous substances.</p>	Waste
22	Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2005/894	<p>The aim of the Regulations is to set out a new regime to control and track the movement of hazardous waste in England. They work in conjunction with the List of Wastes (England) Regulations SI 2005/895, which reproduce the list of wastes from Decision 2000/532/EC, which contains the current version of the European Waste Catalogue.</p> <p>The Environment Agency must be notified of all premises where hazardous waste is produced or removed, unless the premises in question are exempt.</p>	Waste
23	Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations (2003)	<p>The regulations seek to minimise the impact of packaging on the environment by stating: packaging weight and volume should be minimised to the amount needed for safety and acceptance of the packaged product; noxious and other hazardous constituents of packaging should have minimum impact on the environment at end of life; packaging should be suitable for material recycling, energy recovery or composting, or for reuse if reuse is intended.</p>	Waste, Natural Resources
24	Government Response to Strategy Unit Report "Waste not, want not" DEFRA (2003)	<p>A set of recommendations were made in 'Waste Not, Want Not' following the Strategy Unit review of waste management for Defra to increase recycle and increase diversion from landfill essentially to positively progress towards meeting the Landfill Directive. Defra responded to the recommendations and a number of support initiatives were put in place, including the Waste Implementation Programme.</p>	Waste
25	Review of England's Waste Strategy. A Consultation Document.	<p>A review of the National Waste Strategy for England commenced in February 2006, the outcomes of this review are not available at the time of writing.</p>	Waste

	DEFRA, February 2006	<p>The review document did however include a revised forecast of municipal waste growth, down from the previous 3% a year to 1.5% a year using the latest data. It also suggested that higher levels of recycling and composting may be achieved than indicated in Waste Strategy 2000, with the following targets proposed for discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To recycle / compost 40% of household waste by 2010; ▪ To recycle / compost 45% of household waste by 2015; and ▪ To recycle / compost 50% of household waste by 2020. <p>Forecasts of the role of Energy from Waste as part of the national contribution to municipal waste management were shown to be around 25% by 2020.</p>	
26	Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002	The Regulations ban certain wastes being disposed of at landfill, and sets limits on the amount of biodegradable municipal waste allowed to be deposited at landfill. Sets requirements for specific landfills for hazardous, non hazardous and inert waste. Is likely to reduce the number of landfills permitted to accept hazardous waste	Waste
27	Securing the Future. Delivering UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy March 2005	<p>Sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. In the UK, that goal will be pursued in an integrated way through a sustainable, innovative and productive economy that delivers high levels of employment; and a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal wellbeing. This will be done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment, and use resources and energy as efficiently as possible.</p> <p>The five guiding principles include: "Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations." and priorities for action</p>	Climate Change, Biodiversity, Buildings & Heritage, Natural Resources Transport
28	"Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future, ODPM, 2003"	This document sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues including low demand in parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces. The Plan includes a new approach to how and what we build.	Biodiversity, Buildings & Heritage, Sustainable Communities
29	Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity, ODPM 2005	This document sets out 5 year plan to revitalise neighbourhoods, strengthen local leadership, and increase regional prosperity to create places in which people want to live and work. It outlines plans to help people shape their communities to provide safe, clean and green environments and offer security, opportunity and choice for all.	Sustainable Communities
30	Local Government White	This white paper sets out a vision of revitalised local authorities, working with their	Sustainable

	Paper, HM Government 2006 Strong and prosperous communities	partners, to reshape public services around the citizens and communities that use them. It places the Sustainable Community Strategies at the heart of what local authorities do through the new performance framework.	Communities
31	Local Government Act 2000, HM Government	Local Government Act 2000 gave local authorities a general power of well-being and tasked them with putting in place Sustainable Community Strategies. The role of the Sustainable Community Strategy is to set out the strategic vision for a place. It provides a vehicle for considering and deciding how to address difficult cross-cutting issues such as the economic future of an area, social exclusion and climate change. Building these issues into the community's vision in an integrated way is at the heart of creating sustainable development at the local level.	Sustainable Communities
32	I will if you will, Sustainable consumption roundtable, 2006	This report sets out how a significant shift towards more sustainable lifestyles is possible and positive all round. While its recommendations are aimed at the UK government, they have an eye to the implications for future wider development. Rather than a rigid set of rules, it establishes Sustainable Consumption Action Framework as a guide for government policy.	Natural Resources Waste
33	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland DETR (2000)	Government's and the devolved administrations' ultimate objective is to "render polluting emissions harmless". A number of set objectives for protecting human health to be included in regulations for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management relating to concentrations of, amongst others, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and particulates.	LEQ
34	Strategy for Flood Risk Management 2003-2008 EA (2003)	This Strategy sets out what the Environment Agency and its Flood Defence Committees will do to deliver the Government's policy aim of reducing flood risk over the next five years (2003/04 – 2007/08). The Strategy takes an integrated approach to minimising the risk from flooding to life, property and the environment, exploiting the benefits of natural flooding for biodiversity, and accommodating the impacts of climate change.	Climate Change
35	Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy. Energy White Paper DTI (2003)	A long term strategic vision (looking ahead to 2050) for energy policy, combining the environment, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. It builds on the Performance and Innovation Unit's Energy Review, published in February 2002, and on other reports which have looked at major areas of energy policy. Key goals for energy policy are stated and a diverse energy system is predicted, using renewable sources (including waste) and local level generation.	Climate Change, Transport
36	The Energy Challenge, DTI (2006)	The Government's report on the Energy Review: "The Energy Challenge" was released on 11 July 2006 and is focused on the need to tackle climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions and the need to deliver secure, clean energy at affordable prices in light of the increasing dependence on imported energy.	Climate Change
37	UK Climate Change Programme	Key priority of the programme is to ensure that the UK meets its legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below	Climate Change

	DETR (2000)	1990 level by 2008-2012. Programme also designed to move towards the domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.	
38	Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006	The latest Climate Change Programme, which builds upon previous programmes and sets out the UK policies and priorities for action for delivering the domestic target, and ensuring that the UK can make the real progress by 2020 towards the long-term emissions targets.	Climate Change
39	Stern Review Report: The Economics of Climate Change	An international perspective on the economics of climate change that considers the costs associated with the impacts of climate change and the options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change. The review calls for strong deliberate policy action to deliver the options available to cut emissions and warns against the impacts of adopting a business as usual approach	Climate Change
40	Tomorrows Climate Todays Challenge: A Guide to Communicating Climate Change	Various tools and techniques to raise awareness of climate change, focused on local level delivery, and relating climate change to local level issues.	Climate Change
41	www.cleanersafergreener.org.uk	A one-stop-shop of good practice examples to create quality spaces in which people want to live, providing information on partnership working, the powers and tools available to create these spaces and innovative approaches undertaken	LEQ
42	Flytipping – Good practice guidance for LAs	Guidance and protocols in relation to management strategies to for Local Authorities to deal with and enforce against flytipping	LEQ
43	Tackling Flytipping, National Flytipping Prevention Group	This guide contains advice and information for anyone responsible for dealing with fly-tipped waste on land that they own, occupy or manage. It will also be useful to any individuals, groups or organisations that may be affected by fly-tipping. This guidance applies to England and Wales.	LEQ
44	Environment Agency Flytipping Protocol	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commodata/acrobat/protocolmarch05_1024487.pdf	LEQ
45	Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003	The Anti-social Behaviour Act has given the police, councils, housing officers and others the tools to deal with the kind of problems that afflict community life. Local residents are encouraged to watch out for and report incidents of anti-social behaviour. Fly-tipping and litter is highlighted by the government as an example of anti-social behaviour.	LEQ
46	Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005	The Government has granted new powers to local Authorities to help them deal with issues such as litter, graffiti, fly tipping and nuisance vehicles, it has also extended some of these powers to other bodies like Town and Parish Councils. Litter and Refuse: this Part extends the statutory offence of dropping litter and amends the powers and duties of local authorities in relation to litter. Waste: this Part makes	LEQ

		miscellaneous provision about waste. Chapter 1 makes provision about the registration of carriers of particular kinds of waste. Chapter 2 makes provision about the illegal deposit of waste ("fly-tipping") and about the powers and duties of local authorities to collect and dispose of waste. Chapter 3 makes provision to deal with waste generated at construction sites.	
47	Skills: Getting on in business, getting on at work White Paper , Department for Education and Skills (March 2005)	This White Paper builds on the Government's first national Skills Strategy, published in July 2003. The White Paper develops a strategy for ensuring that employers have the right skills to support the success of their businesses. It also helps individuals gain the skills they need to be employable and personally fulfilled. And for the first time, from 14-19 to adult skills, a coherent lifelong learning strategy to tackle the skill needs of our nation is proposed.	Skills & Behaviour
48	Train to Gain	The Train to Gain service is designed to help businesses get the right skills advice to aid selection of the best and most appropriate training for staff. The training and the skills advice are impartial, flexible, responsive, and offered at a time and place to suit businesses.	Skills & Behaviour
49	Soil Association	Information, advice and research in relation to soil quality issues, use of artificial fertilisers (and their impacts) and use of compost on land.	LEQ Climate Change
50	Climate Change and Waste Management: The Link, Defra	This document highlights that better management of our waste can significantly reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. It suggests that emphasising the important link between waste management, greenhouse gas emissions and climate to the general public is central to raising environmental awareness. It outlines the technologies already available in the market place that offer opportunities to recover materials and energy from waste which would otherwise be landfilled, with the potential for methane release to atmosphere.	Climate Change
51	Renewables Obligation Order 2002 (amended 2006)	This Order is to incentivise the market for Renewable Energy and sets out which form of energy generation qualify for Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs). The Obligation requires suppliers to source an annually increasing percentage of their sales from renewables. For each megawatt hour of renewable energy generated, a tradable certificate called a Renewables Obligation Certificate (ROC) is issued. Anaerobic Digestion and Advanced Thermal Treatment do qualify for ROCs under this scheme. Recent revisions (2006) to the scheme have incorporated energy recovery operations combusting over 90% biomass (derived from waste) and Energy from Waste plant combusting waste with 'good quality' Combined Heat and Power (CHP) schemes.	Climate Change
52	Local Environment Quality Survey of England 2004/05 & Local Environment Quality Survey of England 2005/06	The survey is carried out each year by ENCAMS on Defra's behalf. Surveyors visit 240 sample sites in 54 local authority districts, to provide data on a range of local environmental quality indicators broken down by land use-class and region. It helps Defra to identify the sources and causes of poor quality environments and also to set targets for best value performance indicator BV199 on street cleansing.	LEQ

53	Local environmental quality, Defra http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/localenv/index.htm	The quality of your local environment section focuses on issues such as litter, abandoned vehicles, flytipping and graffiti. There is a direct link between the quality of life in communities, and Cleaner, Safer, Greener public spaces. There is a clear continuum from litter to more serious environmental crime. Left unchecked, dirty streets and neighbourhoods affect the perception of the local community, which can lead to anti-social behaviour and eventually serious crime.	LEQ
54	LEQ A Guide To Improving Your Local Environmental Quality	This guide has been produced to explain some of the issues, set out the laws and explain who is responsible for what in relation to securing local environmental quality.	LEQ
55	A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal, Cabinet Office, Social Exclusion Unit, 2001	The vision that, within 10 to 20 years, no-one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live. People on low incomes should not have to suffer conditions and services that are failing, and so different from what the rest of the population receives.	Sustainable Communities
56	Government Crime Reduction Strategy, Home Office 1999	This strategy sets out the Government approach to crime reduction and describes where we are now and where we are heading. It sets out the next steps in the short to medium term in the fight against crime.	Sustainable Communities
57	Reducing Re-offending National Action Plan, Home Office, 2004	A framework for management of offenders with the aim of reducing re-offending based through regional and local actions.	Sustainable Communities
58	Health Impact Assessment of Alternate Weekly collections of Biodegradable Waste, Defra 2007	This study considers the Health impacts of alternate weekly collection, reviews the literature and concludes that there is no evidence of any significant adverse health effects. The study did not consider medical records and was based on literature reviews and survey information. There did appear to be an increased incidence of flies, but no conclusive evidence of increased vermin.	Sustainable Communities
59	Enterprise & Productivity Policy, HM Treasury 2007	Key areas addressed: strengthening competition to encourage firms to innovate, reduce costs and provide better quality goods and services to the consumer; Promoting enterprise to maximise the contribution of businesses to employment, productivity, prosperity and social cohesion; supporting science and innovation to harness the potential of new ideas, technologies and working practices; improving the skills base to maximise the contribution of human capital to growth; encouraging investment to improve the UK's stock of physical capital in every sector and industry; and working directly to improve public services productivity.	Sustainable Communities Economy
60	Developing workforce skills – Piloting a new approach, HM Treasury 2002	Report outlining a methodology for and the benefits of upskilling workforces.	Sustainable Communities Economy
61	Public Sector Productivity, HM Treasury, website 2007	Theme of report: As well as creating the right environment for business to raise productivity, government must also strive for greater efficiency. Public services account for a substantial part of the economy, and productivity within the public sector	Economy Natural Resources

		therefore has an important and direct impact on the productivity performance of the economy as a whole.	
62	Releasing resources for the frontline: Independent Review of Public Sector Efficiency, HM Treasury 2004	Report setting out efficiency saving needs in public sector service provision including the benefits of joint procurement, partnership working and sharing of best practice	Economy Natural Resources
63	End of Life Vehicles Regulations 2003	The EC directive on End-of-Life vehicles (ELVs) aims to reduce, or prevent, the amount of waste produced from ELVs and increase the recovery and recycling of ELVs that do arise. On Monday 3 November 2003 the End-of-Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 came into effect. The Regulations apply to sites used for the storage and treatment of end-of-life vehicles (ELVs). The Regulations require operators to hold a site licence if accepting vehicles which have not been depolluted and set new minimum technical standards for all sites that store or treat ELVs.	Waste
64	Directing the flow – Priorities for future water policy, 2002 Defra	This document sets out the priorities for government policy on water in England over the longer term. Its scope is primarily our use of freshwater and the inland water environment; but it also covers estuaries and many aspects of our coastal water. It highlights the need for water policy to be clearly grounded in the Government's commitment to sustainable development, covering economic, environmental and social aspects.	LEQ
65	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	The Act consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berne Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds. It is complimented by the Wildlife and Countryside (Service of Notices) Act 1985, which relates to notices served under the 1981 Act, and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994.	Biodiversity LEQ
66	The Conservation Regulations 1994 (Habitats Regulations)	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 transposed Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. The Regulations also require the compilation and maintenance of a register of European sites, to include SACs and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive). These sites form a network termed Natura 2000.	Biodiversity
67	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	The Act requires surveying authorities to maintain up to date definitive maps and statements, for the purpose of clarifying public rights of way. The Act also includes	Biodiversity

		provisions for traffic regulation, ploughing, appointing wardens, signposting, and prohibiting the keeping of bulls on land crossed by public rights of way.	
68	The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Some key elements of the act are: the establishment of Natural England a single organisation with the responsibility for enhancing biodiversity and landscape with promoting access and recreation; formal establishment of the new Commission for Rural Communities to act as an independent advocate, adviser and watchdog for rural people, and, giving powers to allow both the Secretary of State, and designated bodies, to delegate Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (EFRA) functions to one another by mutual consent, to provide simple and more effective access to customers.	Biodiversity
69	Hedgerow Regulations 1997	The aim of the Regulations is to protect important hedgerows by controlling their removal through a notification system. The regulations affect hedgerows which are 20 metres or more in length, or if less than 20m in length meet another hedgerow at each end. They relate to hedgerows which are on, or adjoining land used for; agriculture or forestry, the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, common land, village greens, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Local Nature Reserves.	Biodiversity
70	The Protection of Badgers Act 1992	The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 consolidates and improved previous legislation. The act provides legal protection for badgers and their sets (defined as a place or structure showing signs of current use by Badgers).	Biodiversity
71	UK Biodiversity Action Plan	The UK BAP is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources in order to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK. It consists of 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions.	Biodiversity
72	Working with the grain of nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England, 2002	The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. It takes account of climate change as one of the most important factors affecting biodiversity and influencing our policies.	Biodiversity
73	The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future, DCMS	This Statement looks in detail at the historic environment and its contribution to the Government's wider agenda of creating and maintaining a sustainable environment alongside economic stability. It responds to people's desire to broaden the definition of what should be valued and champions the role of historic assets in the development and regeneration processes and as a focus for community cohesion.	Buildings & Heritage
74	Corporate Plan 2003-2006. Countryside Agency	The Corporate plan outlines the following outcomes to bring "a high quality of life for people in the countryside": (a) empowerment, active and inclusive communities; (b) high standards of rural service; (c) vibrant local communities. It outlines the following outcomes: (i) all countryside managed sustainable; (ii) recreation opportunities for all; (iii) realising the potential of the urban fringe.	Biodiversity

75	Corporate Plan 2001-2005. English Nature	The Corporate plan outlines their four main areas of work : protecting and enhancing the wildlife value of designated sites (aiming to achieve the biodiversity recovery targets of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)); improving the wider environment and the sea for wildlife (aiming to have all designated Sites (SSSI's ad NNR's) in a favourable condition, conserved for the benefit of present and future generations); influencing people's hearts, minds, policies and actions in support of nature conservation (aiming to build broad support from a wider range of audiences, influence policy changes and increase external funding for the delivery of national nature conservation targets).	Biodiversity
76	An Environmental Vision. Environment Agency	Leading from the Government's strategy for sustainable development, The Environment Agency's vision for the environment and a sustainable future is: a healthy, rich and diverse environment in England and Wales, for present and future generations. The document presents 3 environmental outcomes and in doing so seeks two broad changes: a 'greener' business world (Industry and businesses will value the services that come from a rich and diverse natural environment. In the process, they will reap the benefits of sustainable business practices, improve competitiveness and value to shareholders and secure trust in the wider community; and wiser, sustainable use of natural resources (Business, public agencies, other organisations and individuals will minimise the waste they produce. They will reuse and recycle materials far more intensively, and will make more efficient use of energy and materials).	Biodiversity LEQ
77	Looking to the Future 2004-07. The National Trust 2004	"We are committed to integrating sustainability into all that we do. This presents both challenges and opportunities and over the next three years they will look to: implement high environmental design standards in all new developments; improve green transport options to our properties".	Biodiversity
78	Parks and Open Spaces, Cleaner, Greener, Safer Communities (ODPM, 2005)	This guide is intended to support action on achieving the following goals: that by 2008 the majority of local areas in England have at least one quality green space – with a Green Flag Award to prove it – and over 75% of people are satisfied with their green spaces. The guides four parts show how existing guidance, powers and money are being used to accomplish more.	Biodiversity, LEQ
79	Our Country Side: The Future, A fair deal for Rural England, White Paper, Defra, 2000	This White Paper explains how the government is shaping policy and investment to make its vision for the countryside reality: a living countryside (with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services); a working countryside (with a diverse economy giving high and stable levels of employment); a protected countryside (in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy); a vibrant countryside (which can shape its own future and with its voice heard by Government at all levels).	Biodiversity, Sustainable Communities, Economy

		<i>Part of two parallel papers - Our Towns and Cities-The future, Delivering Urban Renaissance, White Paper, Communities and Local Government, 2000.</i>	
80	Our Towns and Cities: The Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance, Communities and Local Government, 2000	This White Paper explains how the government wants towns and cities to function as economic powerhouses, helping to achieve the Governments core objective of increasing sustainable growth and employment for all and bringing benefits not just to their own population but to the surrounding region. <i>Part of two parallel papers - Our Country Side: The Future, A fair deal for Rural England, White Paper, Defra, 2000.</i>	Biodiversity, Sustainable Communities, Economy
81	Best Practice Guidance on Listed Building Prosecutions, Communities and Local Government, 2006	This document is a guide to taking forward a listed building prosecution. It is intended to be a quick and easy reference for local authorities and others who may be interested in prosecutions.	Buildings & Heritage
82	Living Planet Report, WWF, 2006	This document outlines WWF research into the ecology of the planet. Using the ecological footprint and the living planet index it reports on the impact of human activity and the state of the planets natural resources. The message of the Living Planet Report 2006 is that we are living beyond our means, and that the choices each of us makes today will shape the possibilities for the generations which follow us.	Natural Resources
83	Every Child Matters: Change for Children, ODPM, 2004	This document sets out the national framework for local change programmes to build services around the needs of children and young people so that we maximise opportunity and minimise risk.	Sustainable Communities
84	PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development, Communities and Local Government (February 2005)	PPS1 sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. <i>PPS1 replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 1, General Policies and Principles, published in February 1997.</i>	Biodiversity Transport Buildings & Heritage Natural Resources
85	Consultation - Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to PPS 1. Dept for Communities and Local Government, 2006	This consultation seeks views and comments on a draft Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 'Planning and Climate Change'. The PPS sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable.	Biodiversity Natural Resources Transport Climate Change
86	PPG2 Green Belts, Communities and Local Government (January 1995, Amended March	This PPG outlines the history and extent of Green Belts and explains their purposes. It describes how Green Belts are designated and their land safeguarded. Green Belt land-use objectives are outlined and the presumption against inappropriate development is set out. Visual amenity factors are described and policies regarding	Biodiversity

	2001)	new building and re-use of old buildings are summarised. Attention is drawn to the use of park-and-ride facilities in Green Belt areas. Where large scale developments occur, they should, as far as possible, contribute to PPG2 objectives: provide opportunities for access to the countryside; provide recreational opportunities near urban areas; retain attractive and enhance landscape near dwellings; improve damaged and derelict land around towns; secure nature conservation interests; retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses.	
87	PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres, ODPM (2005)	<p>The policies in this statement apply throughout England and focus on a range of issues relating to planning for the future of town centres and the main uses that relate to them. The policies set out in this statement should be taken into account by regional planning bodies in the preparation of revisions to Regional Spatial Strategies, by the Mayor of London in relation to the Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London and by local planning authorities in the preparation of local development documents, and may also be material to decisions on individual planning applications.</p> <p><i>PPS6 replaces Revised Planning Policy Guidance Note 6: Town Centres and Retail Developments (PPG6, 1996) and subsequent policy statements</i></p>	Buildings & Heritage
88	PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. ODPM (August 2005)	<p>PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system. These policies complement, but do not replace or override, other national planning policies and should be read in conjunction with other relevant statements of national planning policy.</p> <p><i>PPS9 replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 9 (PPG9) on nature conservation published in October 1994.</i></p>	Biodiversity
89	PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, Communities and Local Government (July 2005)	<p>PPS10 forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK. The policies in this PPS should be taken into account by: waste planning authorities in discharging their responsibilities; regional planning bodies in the preparation of regional spatial strategies; the Mayor of London in relation to the Spatial Development Strategy in London, and local planning authorities in the preparation of local development documents.</p> <p>These policies complement other national planning policies and should be read in conjunction with Government policies for sustainable waste management, in particular those set out in the National Waste Strategy. A companion guide provides practice guidance on the implementation of the policies set out in PPS10.</p> <p><i>PPS10 replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 10 (Planning and Waste Management) published in 1999.</i></p>	Waste
90	PPS 11 Regional Spatial Strategies, Communities and Local Government	This policy statement sets out the procedural policy on the nature of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) and focuses on procedural policy, on what 'should' happen in preparing revisions to them and explains how this relates to the Act and associated	Buildings & Heritage Transport

	(December 2005)	regulations. The main principles of the new arrangements are to deliver policy better at the regional level and contribute to the culture change necessary to deliver the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan. <i>PPS11 replaces Planning Policy Guidance 11 - Regional Planning</i>	
91	PPS 12 Local Development Frameworks, Communities and Local Government (September 2004)	This planning policy statement sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework. The local development framework is not a statutory term; however it sets out, in the form of a 'portfolio', the local development documents which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area. <i>PPS12 replaces Planning Policy Guidance 12 - Development Plans</i>	Buildings & Heritage
92	Creating Local Development Frameworks: A Companion guide to PPS12, Communities and Local Government (November 2004)	This companion guide is intended to assist those involved in local development framework preparation, particularly local planning authorities. It is concerned with providing practical guidance on the preparation of local development documents.	Buildings & Heritage
93	PPG13 Transport, Communities and Local Government (March 2001)	This PPG's objectives are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level and to promote more sustainable transport choices both for carrying people and for moving freight. It also aims to promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling and to reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	Transport
94	PPG 14 Development on Unstable, ODPM (1990)	This PPG sets out the broad planning and technical issues to be addressed in respect of development on unstable land. This includes ground compression due to human activities, e.g. made ground, landfill or restored opencast mines. It also includes an indirect hazard associated with ground movement and the possible migration of gas, whether of landfill or mine origin.	Biodiversity
95	PPG15 Planning and The Historic Environment, Communities and Local Government (September 1994)	This PPG lays out government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role of the planning system in their protection. The frequently close link between controls over 'listed' buildings and conservation areas and development control decisions means that development and conservation generally need to be considered together. <i>With effect from 8 March 2007 the guidance contained in Circular 01/07: Revisions to Principles of Selection for Listed Buildings, replaces Section 6, paragraphs 6.1 – 6.40, of PPG 15 and the existing paragraphs 6.1 – 6.40 are revoked.</i>	Transport, Buildings & Heritage
96	Circular 01/07: Revisions to	This Circular updates and clarifies the present advice in paragraphs 6.1 to 6.40 of	Buildings & Heritage

	Principles of Selection for Listed Buildings, Communities and Local Government (March 2007)	PPG15 dealing with the principles and criteria for listed buildings. These paragraphs are revoked.	
97	PPG16 Archaeology and Planning, Communities and Local Government (November 1990)	This PPG sets out the government's policy on archaeological remains on land and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside.	Buildings & Heritage
98	PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, Communities and Local Government (July 2002)	This PPG describes the role of the planning system in assessing opportunities and needs for sport and recreation provision and safeguarding open space which has recreational value. It discusses the role of all levels of plan, planning agreements, and the use of local authority land and compulsory purchase powers. It discusses provision in urban areas, the urban fringe, the Green Belts, and the countryside and particular sports including football stadia, water sports and golf. It promotes sustainable development by ensuring that open space, sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling or well served by local transport.	Biodiversity
99	PPS 22 Renewable Energy, Communities and Local Government (August 2004)	<p>It sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.</p> <p>The Government's energy policy, including its policy on renewable energy, is set out in the Energy White Paper. This aims to put the UK on a path to cut CO2 emissions by some 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020, and to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies. Increased development of renewable energy sources is vital to facilitating delivery of the Government's commitments on climate change and renewable energy.</p> <p><i>PPS22 replaces Planning Policy Guidance note (PPG) 22.</i></p>	Climate Change, Sustainable Communities
100	PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control, Communities and Local Government (November 2004)	<p>The policies in this statement and the advice in the accompanying Annexes (Annex 1: Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality and Annex 2: Development on Land Affected by Contamination) should be taken into account by Regional Planning Bodies (RPBs) and Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) in preparing Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) and Local Development Documents (LDDs). Key requirements are that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any impact on health as a result of effects on the land, air and water environments is a material planning consideration; - The planning controls to prevent pollution from new development should complement but not duplicate the pollution prevention and control regime; - Planning needs to consider contamination to existing land and the effect on its re- 	LEQ Climate Change

		<p>use, and that arising from human and natural activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning should pay due consideration to the precautionary principle; and - Local Development Documents (such as DPDs) are instruments that can enable efficient use of previously developed land even where it has been contaminated. <p><i>PPS23 replaces PPG23 - Planning and Pollution Control</i></p>	
101	PPG24 Planning and Noise, Communities and Local Government (September 1994)	This PPG guides local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which generate noise. It also advises on the use of conditions to minimize the impact of noise.	LEQ
102	PPS25 Development and Flood Risk, Communities and Local Government (December 2006)	PPS25 sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. Its aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall.	Climate Change
		<i>PPS25 replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and Flood Risk (PPG25), published July 2001.</i>	
103	Planning and Access for Disabled People: A Good Practice Guide, ODPM, 2003	The primary objective of this guide is to ensure the planning system in England successfully and consistently delivers inclusive environments as an integral part of the development process. An inclusive environment is one that can be used by everyone, regardless of age, gender or disability. Includes general good practice guidelines.	Sustainable Communities
104	Living Places - Cleaner, Safer, Greener, ODPM 2002	Governments approach to improving public spaces and local environments in the UK. It includes the concept of improved partnership working, leadership, active community involvement, innovation and creativity and better communication to lead to cleaner, safer, greener environments. Central Government leadership & support is also outlined.	Sustainable Communities, LEQ
105	Incinerators & Deprivation, Friends of the Earth, 2004	This document looks at operating incinerators, of which 50% are located in the poorest 10% of districts. The research however (whilst not concluding this) also shows that of the new and proposed plant they are roughly equally spread among all deprived and affluent areas.	Sustainable Communities LEQ
106	The Countryside In and Around Towns. Countryside Agency & Groundwork, 2005	It sets out the Agency's vision for rural areas, and provides advice to local planning authorities, to the Government, and to developers on how the planning system should operate and evolve to achieve effective land use planning aimed at delivering sustainable development. It acknowledges that the land close to towns provides a resource for a variety of functions including leisure, education, waste management, ecology and economic input. The levels at which strategic planning, to ensure a	Biodiversity

		balanced approach to the use and management of land, are outlined	
107	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The Act set out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect buildings, including those which are listed or in conservation areas, and the framework by which control is maintained.	Buildings & Heritage
108	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	The Act consolidates and amends the law relating to ancient monuments; to make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters; to provide for the recovery of grants under section 10 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1972 or under section 4 of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 in certain circumstances; and to provide for grants by the Secretary of State to the Architectural Heritage Fund.	Buildings & Heritage
109	Biodiversity by Design – A guide for Sustainable Communities, The Town and Country Planning Association, Sept 2004	Biodiversity by Design is a TCPA Sustainable Communities guide. Its aim is to provide guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. It covers each stage of the design process, presenting a toolkit of best practice that can be tailored to different scales of opportunity. To do this it draws upon the lessons from over 20 international case studies, including a special set from Berlin. To illustrate the opportunities arising from the Sustainable Communities Plan it also includes completed and 'in-progress' UK case studies relevant to 'Growth' and 'Pathfinder' areas.	Biodiversity
110	Planning Together – Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) and Spatial Planning, a Practical Guide. Department for Communities & Local Government, 2007	This short, practical guide aims to improve collaboration between planners and those involved with Local Strategic Partnerships (LSP). It is focused on the strategic leadership role of local authorities in shaping good places, creating sustainable mixed communities and delivering better local services. It explains the importance of the relationship between Sustainable Community Strategies (SCS) and Local Development Frameworks (LDF).	Sustainable Communities
111	Planning for Town Centres: Guidance on Design and Implementation Tools	This Guidance deals specifically with design issues relating to planning for town centres and some of the main tools available to secure the implementation of town centre planning policies and proposals.	Buildings & Heritage
112	RPG13 Regional Planning Guidance for the North West, Government Office for the North West (March 2003)	<p>The overriding aim of RPG is to promote sustainable patterns of spatial development and physical change. The Region's economic, social and environmental interests must be advanced together and support each other.</p> <p>The RPG contains a large number of policies which may be relevant to waste management depending on the location of new facilities. Specific policies relevant to waste are summarised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy ER13 – Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency: Identifies the potential contribution of Energy from Waste, acknowledging it is not a 	Buildings & Heritage Waste

		<p>renewable source;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy EQ2 - Air Quality: Planning authorities should work with partners to tackle emissions and air quality; • Policy EQ3 – Water Quality: Local planning authorities should avoid development that poses an unacceptable risk to the quality of surface or groundwater. They should also discourage diffuse pollution of water from agriculture and landfill sites; and • Policy EQ4 – Regional Approach to Sustainable Waste Management: move waste treatment and disposal techniques up the Waste Hierarchy, with disposal including land raising used as a last resort; the Waste Hierarchy should be used to determine the best practicable environmental option; and, most waste treated or disposed of in the Region should have been produced within the North West. 	
113	<p>The North West Plan (Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West of England), North West Regional Assembly, (January 2006)</p>	<p>The Plan, currently in draft form, sets out the scale, priorities and broad locations for future development across the region – providing a framework for where and how much development should take place. It covers a broad range of issues including housing, retail and the environment, and includes the Regional Transport Strategy. Ultimately the document seeks to ensure the sustainable growth and development of the North West.</p> <p><i>Policy EM10 – A Regional Approach to Waste Management</i> Plans, strategies, proposals and schemes, should promote and require the provision of sustainable new waste management infrastructure, facilities and systems that contribute to the development of the North West by reducing harm to the environment (including reducing impacts on climate change), improving the efficiency of resources, stimulating investment and maximising economic opportunities. Plans and strategies will incorporate provisions to deliver: the principles set out in the National Waste Strategy and PPS10; and, the objectives and targets of the Regional Waste Strategy.</p> <p><i>Policy EM11 – Waste Management Principles</i> Taking account of the Government’s waste hierarchy, plans, strategies, proposals and schemes should promote more effective forms of waste management by: reducing growth in the amount of waste produced in the region; making the most of opportunities to reuse waste products; encouraging recycling and composting; recovering value, in the form of energy, from waste that is not recycled; and, maintaining sufficient landfill capacity for the disposal of residual waste once it has been treated.</p> <p><i>Policy EM12 – Proximity Principle</i></p>	Waste

		Waste planning, disposal and collection authorities are encouraged to work towards regional and sub regional self sufficiency. Facilities for the treatment and disposal of municipal commercial and industrial waste should be sited as close to the source of the waste as possible in order to satisfy the proximity principle.	
114	Regional Waste Strategy for the North West, North West Regional Assembly (September 2004)	<p>The Regional Waste Strategy will guide the North West away from unsustainable waste management practices by reducing our current dependency on landfill, moderating the growth in waste arisings, minimising resource use, maximising resource efficiency and reducing the hazardous content of waste.</p> <p>Some local authorities have begun the process of change but all local authorities in the North West should now be planning and implementing changes to waste management practices under their control in order to work towards achieving statutory targets. This will include engaging the public, local businesses and the waste management industry in all aspects of change, from behavioural change to the development of new infrastructure. It will also include reviewing plans and strategies to take into account the importance of waste management in local areas.</p> <p>The Strategy sets an initial target for reducing growth in municipal waste across the North West to 2% by the end of 2006 in line with the recommendation of the Strategy Unit with the ongoing targets of a further reduction in growth to 1% before 2010 and 0% before 2014 across the region.</p>	Waste
115	North West Sustainable Energy Strategy, North West Regional Assembly (July 2006)	This Sustainable Energy Strategy sets out clearly the energy challenge that faces the North West. It demonstrates how different sectors across the region can act to address this challenge head on, whilst also achieving wider economic, social and environmental objectives. Specific guidance is offered to local authorities, the private sector, and the construction industry. It also summarises how the region will monitor progress on energy matters and gives sources of assistance.	Climate Change
116	Rising to the Challenge: a Climate Change Action Plan for England's Northwest 2007-09 Northwest Development Agency & partners 2006	This Action Plan sets out a vision for the region and outlines the associated outcomes to be achieved by 2020. The focus is on both reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the effects of climate change. Prioritised actions are presented, to be delivered within the context of the NW Sustainable Energy Strategy and specific actions include ensuring all regional and local plans, strategies and policies have sustainable energy and climate change impacts at their core and market and regional supply chains are developed for renewable low carbon energy sources.	Climate Change
117	Sustainable Communities in the NW – Building for the Future, ODPM (2003)	This regional plan sets out proposals for implementing the national plan of action in the North West. It does not attempt to cover all the issues of importance to communities. It highlights actions to address housing, planning and neighbourhood renewal issues.	Sustainable Communities
118	Creating Sustainable	These documents <i>accompany Making it Happen: The Northern Way</i> which reports on	Sustainable

	Communities in the NW, ODPM (February 2004) & updates (Business Plan & City Region Programmes) Jun 2005	<p>the progress made in urban and rural areas on implementation of the Government's £22 billion Sustainable Communities Plan, published early last year.</p> <p>The documents details the key issues facing the region, programmes and action being taken to address these issues. Various case studies show what has already happened on the ground since the launch of the Sustainable Communities Plan in February 2003. The document concludes by outlining some of the Sustainable Communities projects in the pipeline for the region. This includes projects under Liverpool Vision, the Country's first Urban Regeneration Company.</p>	Communities, Economy
119	Merseyside Crime Prevention Policies, Merseyside Police Authority	Variety of booklets of advice, reviewed Antisocial Behaviour	Sustainable Communities
120	Northwest Regional Economic Strategy, NW RDA, 2006	The RES sets out a 20 year strategy, including actions for 2006 - 2009, set out in themed chapters: Business, Skills & Education, People and Jobs, Infrastructure, Quality of Life.	Economy
121	Second Local Transport Plan for Merseyside 2006-2011	The second Local Transport Plan for Merseyside (2006-2011) sets out proposals for improving transport in Merseyside. The plan has the following vision: a fully integrated safe transport network for Merseyside which supports economic and social regeneration and ensures good access for all, and which is operated to the highest standards to protect the environment and ensure quality of life.	Transport
122	Merseyside Local Transport Plan. Strategic Environmental Assessment & Health Impact Assessment (Appendix 17, Second Local Transport Plan for Merseyside 2006-2011) Final Report, November 2005 - MS USE A DRAFT FROM JULY	A report produced as part of a strategic environmental assessment and health impact assessment of the Local Transport Plan for Merseyside 2006-2011. This is broken down into 16 specific SEA objectives and 17 HIA objectives.	Transport Natural Resources Biodiversity Buildings & Heritage
123	North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan. Merseyside Biodiversity Group	The North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan aims to help local people become more aware of the area's natural environment and the issues facing it. The Plan is not a single published document, but instead comprises a number of individual Species & Habitat Action Plans and a Business Plan to prioritise work for conservation over the next few years. There are a total of 44 habitat and species action plans; each one describing the current status of the habitat or species, issues affecting its wellbeing, conservation objectives & targets and actions to meet them.	Biodiversity
124	Towards a land and sea	Wirral's Biodiversity action plan	Biodiversity

	richer in wildlife by the year 2020. Countdown 2001. The Cheshire Region Biodiversity Action Plan		
125	The Mersey Forest Business Plan 2005 – 2010. Mersey Forest Partnership	The Mersey Forest covers an area of over 115,000 ha (over 400 square miles). The Forest is a partnership between two national organisations, The Countryside Agency and the Forestry Commission, and 9 Local Authorities in Merseyside and North Cheshire. A wide range of public, private and voluntary organisations and individuals are involved as partners in delivering The Mersey Forest. The aim of The Forest Partnership is to create 8,000 ha of new community woodlands and deliver a wide range of associated environmental, economic and social benefits through sustainable landscape improvements to The Mersey Forest area over the 30-year period of the development of The Forest. This Business Plan looks at progress in the first 11 years and identifies short and medium term targets.	Biodiversity
126	http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssireportAction.cfm?Report=sdrt13&Category=C&Reference=1027	SSSI in Merseyside – name, main habitat and condition	Biodiversity
127	http://www.english-nature.org.uk/text_version/special/lnr/lnr_results.asp?c=27	Local Nature Reserves in Merseyside	Biodiversity
128	http://www.english-nature.org.uk/text_version/special/lnr/lnr_results.asp?N=&C=6&Submit=Search	Local Nature Reserves in Halton	Biodiversity
129	http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1150	World Heritage site data and information in relation to Liverpool	Buildings & Heritage
130	http://www.magic.gov.uk	Data and information source in relation to key environmental schemes and designations.	Biodiversity
131	http://www.cpre.org.uk/campaigns/landscape/tranquillity/national-and-regional-tranquillity-maps/county-	Map developed by CPRE identifying tranquil areas in Merseyside.	LEQ

	tranquillity-map-merseyside		
132	http://www.wirral.gov.uk/be/listed-buildings.htm	Information in relation to listed buildings in Wirral	Buildings & Heritage
133	http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/environment/planningandbuildings/listed_buildings.html	Information in relation to listed buildings in Knowsley	Buildings & Heritage
134	http://www.halton.gov.uk/content/environment/planning/forwardplanning/listedconservationareas/listedbuildings?a=5441	Information in relation to listed buildings in Halton	Buildings & Heritage
135	http://www.liverpool.gov.uk/environment/land_and_premises/Conservation/Listed_buildings/ http://www.sefton.gov.uk/page&2910	Information in relation to listed buildings in Liverpool	Buildings & Heritage
136	http://www.sthelens.gov.uk/item.do?parentID=100009&category=200023&itemid=514	Information in relation to listed buildings in St Helens	Buildings & Heritage
137	Climate change in the Northwest and its impacts: a summary document, Sustainability Northwest, March 2005	Detailed information relating to the impacts of climate change on local temperature and rainfall. Report sets out what climate change will mean for the northwest in terms of direct and indirect impacts.	Climate Change
138	http://www.ukcip.org.uk/resources/location/default.asp?region_id=9	Data and information in relation to the impacts of climate change in the NorthWest. Contains information from Shackley S et al (1998) Everybody has an Impact: climate change impacts in the North West of England	Climate Change
139	http://www.merseybasin.org.uk/	Mersey Basin campaign website, providing information on a wide variety of water quality, regeneration and sustainability issues	LEQ

140	Merseyside Action Plan	The Merseyside Action Plan (MAP) has been developed within the strategic context of a number of plans and strategies including the Northern Way; Liverpool City Development Plan; Regional Economic Strategy and Regional Spatial Strategy. It identifies the investment programmes and priorities that will contribute to the continued economic renaissance of Merseyside within a sustainable development framework.	Climate Change Waste Economy
141	The Knowsley Local Area Agreement Year 3 Refresh Draft Submission, The Knowsley Partnership, December 2006	Knowsley was a pilot Authority for Local Area Agreements, starting in April 2005. Since that time the LAA has been refreshed twice; most recently with this report in December 2006. The LAAs, aimed at 'Improving people's lives' in the Borough, sets out the priorities and outcomes for Knowsley and balances 'top down' pressures in terms of government targets and 'bottom up' pressures which are the priorities of local people. "The Key developments have been in the areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership and Area Governance; • Improving accountability through better performance management at all levels of the partnership including our six areas; • Community engagement and involvement; • Development of Enabling measures and funding streams – unlocking the potential of the LAA through strategic commissioning; • Moving towards a 'Single conversation' with Government; and • Development of Reward Element to address priority performance areas". 	Waste Sustainable Communities LEQ Economy Biodiversity
142	Sustainable Development/Local Agenda 21 Strategy for Knowsley, called 'Knowsley's Tomorrow'	This is a sustainability strategy in which the overall aim is to improve the social, economic and environmental well being of Knowsley. It outlines an action plan for Knowsley which follows the 4 themes of the Government Sustainable Development Strategy: A sustainable Economy; A Sustainable Community; Protecting the Environment; The Prudent Use of Natural Resources. Goals are identified within each theme and actions to attain these outlined. There are also best practice case studies and handy hints ad facts for residents. There is also a section on how residents can be activity involved in both the implementation of the activities outlined in the action plan and consultation on updating this document. This section also outlines the process of monitoring and reviewing the strategy. Residents are encouraged to undertake a personal pledge to implement the strategy.	Climate Change Waste Sustainable Communities LEQ Economy Skills & Behaviour Transport Biodiversity Natural Resources
143	Knowsley's Community Plan 2002-2012, The Knowsley Partnership, 2002	Knowsley's Community Plan outlines the vision for the kind of place that local people want Knowsley to be in the next 10 years. It provides a framework for the way funding will be spent and the action that will be taken to measure progress to achieve the targets set. The Knowsley vision is "to encourage community wellbeing by developing an economy that is vibrant, with a wide range of job opportunities, where being a citizen is valued	Waste Sustainable Communities LEQ Economy Skills & Behaviour

		<p>and lifelong learning and education is promoted". "Development of a Borough where the environment is safe, clean and attractive, where opportunity, health and social prosperity is available to all" is envisaged.</p> <p>The Community Plan is 5 key areas, each with detailed action plans, containing targets and timescales: community safety; economy & employment; education & training; health & healthy living; housing & environment.</p> <p>Based around the five key areas, three key priorities for Knowsley have been determined. These are: Social responsibility; Education; Employment.</p>	Biodiversity
144	<p>Accelerating Delivery Changing Perceptions Liverpool's Area Agreement April 2007 – March 2010, Liverpool First</p>	<p>The vision for Liverpool city is 'becoming a premier European City by developing a more competitive economy, building healthier, safer and more inclusive communities and enhancing life chances.'</p> <p>The underlying principle for the LAA is to 'accelerate delivery' of these strategic Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reposition the City through an inclusive European Capital of Culture and its legacy; • To grow a Competitive and Sustainable Economy; • To build Vibrant and Healthy Local Communities; and • To create Opportunities for All. <p>These outcomes will provide a strategic focus with the detailed programme of priorities and activity delivered across the four themes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people; • Healthier Communities and Older People; • Safer Stronger Communities; and • Economic Development and Enterprise. 	<p>Waste, Sustainable Communities, Economy, LEQ, Economy, Skills & Behaviour,</p>
145	<p>'Building Sustainable Ways of Working' Liverpool's Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2009, February 2006</p>	<p>The Council's Corporate Performance Plan (CPP) 2004 headlined eight environmental priority actions from the Sustainable Development Plan. These are carried forward into the 2006-2009 plan as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waste reduction; • waste recycling (internal and external); • energy conservation; • the use of renewable energy; • water conservation; • introduction of Green Transport Planning; • sustainable procurement guide (inc. sustainable construction), and • staff training and awareness. 	<p>Climate Change, Waste, Sustainable Communities, LEQ, Economy, Skills & Behaviour Transport, Biodiversity, Natural Resources,</p>
146	<p>Local Area Agreement, 'Creating the right environment for the people</p>	<p>A focus on neighbourhoods continues to be an important part of delivering Sefton's Local Area Agreement. As a borough with significant areas of deprivation the LAA is also the mechanism through which the partnership will seek to address any significant</p>	<p>Sustainable Communities, LEQ,</p>

	of Sefton', Sefton Borough Partnership, March 2007	<p>inequalities in line with their commitment that by 2011 no one should be disadvantaged by where they live. The Local Area Agreement is an integral part of the Community Strategy 2006-2011 and should be considered as the action plan for achievement of outcomes that can be delivered in the medium term. The Strategy contains a more detailed account of the Partnerships priorities and is a longer-term view of what they want to achieve.</p> <p>The five focus areas for the LAA are: Children and Young People; Safer, Stronger Communities; Healthier Communities and Older People; Economic Development; Equality and Diversity.</p> <p>Priorities and outcomes are identified for each as well as details of how they interlink and how this combined approach improves the performance across priority areas.</p>	Economy
147	A Vision for Sefton - Community Strategy , Sefton Borough Partnership,2007	The Sefton Borough Partnership's (the Local Strategic Partnership for Sefton) Community Strategy Document reflects the shared vision and commitment of key partners who are committed to working together 'to make Sefton a great place in which to live, work, learn, visit and do business. The Community Strategy also builds on the strong foundations of other plans and programmes such as the Cultural Strategy, Crime Reduction and Community Safety Strategy, Children and Young People's Plan. It has also been influenced by the principles that underpin the Partnership's approach to the development of the Community Strategy: Neighbourhood Renewal and Sustainable Development.	Sustainable Communities, LEQ, Economy, Natural Resources
148	St Helens Local Area Agreement 2006-2009, St Helens Council	St Helens LAA provides a strategic focus upon those issues and priorities which it is more necessary to achieve significant progress against in the coming years in order to improve the quality of life of the Borough's residents and the performance of the local economy. An overview of the economic, social and environmental issues facing the borough when trying to make St. Helen's a modern, distinctive, economically prosperous and vibrant Borough, pinpointing the groups and neighbourhoods most in need is given, citing indices of deprivation and economic indicators. The approach adopted by St Helens for the development of the LAA and its framework is outlined, including links to major Plans, Strategies and Partnerships, focal points for action and improvements and an analysis of beneficiaries. This includes details of the neighbourhood renewal fund; enterprise growth initiatives and housing issues. The details of performance management of the plan are also given.	Waste Sustainable Communities LEQ Economy Skills & Behaviour Natural Resources
149	St Helens Community Plan 2002-2012, Revised April 2004, St Helens Council	St Helens Community Plan set the priorities to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of the area through sustainable development. The achievements to date are outlined and building on the vision for 2002-2012 period is "To make St.Helens a modern, distinctive, economically prosperous and vibrant Borough". The objects of the Community Plan therefore include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A diverse, modern economy, offering a wide range of job opportunities; • Opportunity and success for all who live, study, train and work in the Borough through 	Waste Sustainable Communities LEQ Economy Skills & Behaviour

		<p>high quality lifelong learning experiences and activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A healthy, safe, attractive and rich environment with a choice of good transport facilities for all; • A wide choice of quality homes for all our residents; • Reduced crime and fear of crime; • Improved health and well-being through flexible, responsive health and social care; • High quality opportunities and facilities for leisure and sport, with a vibrant cultural life; and • Sustainable and stronger communities, narrowing inequalities with better opportunities for disadvantaged groups”. 	
150	<p>‘Getting Better Together’, A Local Area Agreement Submission for Wirral, Feb 2006, Wirral’s Local Strategic Partnership</p>	<p>The overarching theme the LAA is one of ‘raising expectations – realising potential’, focusing joint efforts and resources on engaging communities fully to deliver a thriving Wirral for today and the future, where people want to live, work, visit and invest.. The LAA looks to achieve this by contributing towards partnership working and accelerating joint working, grasping the opportunities and flexibilities provided to develop locally defined solutions to locally specific problems, and in turn, delivering improved outcomes for all of our communities;</p>	<p>Waste, Sustainable Communities, LEQ, Economy, Skills and Behaviour</p>
151	<p>‘Getting Better Together, Our Priorities 2003-2013, Wirral Local Strategic Partnership</p>	<p>The Vision of the Wirral Community Strategy, Getting Better Together is to “Make Wirral a better place in which to live, work and invest”. The strategy sets out the ways in which Wirral will continue to work together with partners, local communities and businesses by following a series of principles, values and working practices: Building cohesive Communities, Sustainability, Partnership, broad horizons.</p> <p>The working practices of the LSP are outlined with details of how the process of developing the strategy will work including ensuring robust and inclusive consultation (extensive ways of getting involved with, including the outlining of forums and networks are described). The 8 key priorities for focus of the strategy are: environment; employment; learning, leisure & culture; healthy life styles, safer places, housing, and transport.</p> <p>The five areas targeted in Wirral for neighbourhood renewal are outlined.</p>	<p>Climate Change, Waste, Sustainable Communities, LEQ, Economy, Skills and Behaviour</p>

Appendix 2: Outputs from the Toolkit

Scoring system:

- +** assumed positive effect
- ?** effect considered unclear
- 0** assumed no change
- assumed negative effect

Theme: 1. Climate Change			
Original Questions (Integrated Appraisal Toolkit)	Revised/Accepted /Deleted/New	Final Text	Scoping Score
1.1 Will the initiative develop or deliver local, regional and national policies to tackle climate change?	Accepted	1.1 Will the strategy develop or deliver local, regional and national policies to tackle climate change?	+
1.2 Will the initiative help to mitigate greenhouse gases?	Accepted	1.2 Will the strategy help to reduce greenhouse gases?	+
1.3 Will the initiative help to adapt to climate change?	Accepted	1.3 Will the strategy help to adapt to climate change?	?
1.4 Will the initiative address the social and economic, as well as environmental impacts, of energy use?	Accepted	1.4 Will the strategy address the social & economic, as well as environmental impacts, of energy use?	+
	New	1.5 Will the strategy promote more sustainable means of energy generation	+
	New	1.6 Will the strategy help raise awareness of climate change issues?	+
Theme 2: Waste			
Original Questions (Integrated Appraisal Toolkit)	Revised/Accepted /Deleted/New	Final Text	Scoping Score
Will the initiative ensure the sustainable management of waste?	Accepted	2.1 Will the strategy ensure the sustainable management of waste?	+
Will the initiative reduce generation of hazardous waste?	Merged	2.2 Will the strategy reduce waste generation,	+

Will the initiative reduce waste generation?	Merged	including hazardous waste?	
Will the initiative encourage disposal of waste as close to its origin as possible?	Revised	2.3 Will the strategy encourage management & disposal of waste as close to its origin as practicable?	+
Will the initiative encourage re-using, recycling and/or recovery?	Accepted	2.4 Will the strategy encourage re-using, recycling and/or recovery?	+
Theme 3: Sustainable Community			
Original Questions (Integrated Appraisal Toolkit)	Revised/Accepted /Deleted/New	Final Text	Scoping Score
Will the initiative contribute to developing and maintaining sustainable communities?	Accepted	3.1 Will the Strategy contribute to developing and maintaining sustainable communities?	+
Will the initiative enhance the lives of ALL members of communities within its scope?	Revised	3.2 Will the Strategy engage with and enhance the lives of all the members of the community in its development and delivery?	+
Will the initiative engage all members of the community in the development and delivery of the project / programme / plan?	Revised		
Will the initiative improve and ensure local accessibility of jobs, community goods and services as well as amenities?	Accepted	3.3 Will the strategy improve and ensure local accessibility of jobs, community goods and services as well as amenities?	+
Will the initiative reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime whilst offering opportunities for rehabilitation to offenders?	Accepted	3.4 Will the strategy reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime whilst offering opportunities for rehabilitation to offenders?	0/ +
	New	3.5 Will the strategy improve income levels and promote wellbeing especially in deprived areas?	0 / +
	New	3.6 Will the strategy improve physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities?	0/?
Theme 4: LEQ			
Original Questions (Integrated Appraisal Toolkit)	Revised/Accepted /Deleted/New	Final Text	Scoping Score
Will the initiative contribute to the provision of cleaner, safer, greener communities?	Accepted	4.1 Will the strategy contribute to the provision of cleaner, safer, greener communities?	+

Will the initiative reduce the amount of litter, flytipping or graffiti in local communities?	Accepted	4.2 Will the strategy reduce the amount of litter, flytipping or graffiti in local communities?	0 / +
Will the initiative protect or improve local air quality?	Revised	4.3 Will the strategy protect or improve local air quality or limit air pollution to levels which do not damage natural systems??	?
Will the initiative reduce exposure to high noise levels?	Revised	4.4 Will the strategy protect against noise, dust, vermin and odour?	?
Will the initiative protect or improve inland or coastal waters?	Accepted	4.5 Will the strategy protect or improve inland, estuarine or coastal waters?	+
Will the initiative protect or enhance soils and/or land whilst promoting the re-use or regeneration of previously developed land?	Accepted	4.6 Will the strategy protect or enhance soils and/or land whilst promoting the re-use or regeneration of previously developed land?	+
Theme 5: Economy			
Original Questions (Integrated Appraisal Toolkit)	Revised/Accepted /Deleted/New	Final Text	Scoping Score
Will the initiative encourage sustainable economic growth and employment?	Accepted	5.1 Will the strategy encourage sustainable economic growth and employment?	+
Will the initiative encourage innovation as well as research & development together with knowledge transfer?	Accepted	5.2 Will the strategy encourage innovation as well as research & development together with knowledge transfer?	+
Will the initiative encourage the formation, survival and growth of sustainable enterprise schemes?	Accepted	5.3 Will the strategy encourage the formation, survival and growth of sustainable enterprise schemes?	0 / +
Will the initiative make linkages to ensure vacancies are accessible to all communities and locations especially disadvantaged areas?	Revised	5.4 Will the strategy make linkages to ensure growth opportunities and vacancies are accessible to all communities and locations especially disadvantaged areas?	0 / +
Will the initiative support growth in key cities/ towns and/or areas remote from growth?	Accepted	5.5 Will the strategy support growth in key cities/ towns and/or areas remote from growth?	0 / +
Theme 6: Skills & Behaviour			
Original Questions (Integrated Appraisal Toolkit)	Revised/Accepted /Deleted/New	Final Text	Scoping Score

Will the initiative bring intermediate or higher levels skills into the current workforce or develop skills required to bring people back into the labour market?	Accepted	6.1 Will the strategy bring intermediate or higher levels skills into the current workforce or develop skills required to bring people back into the labour market?	+
Will the initiative support skills development important to growth for key regional sectors?	Revised & Merged	6.2 Will the strategy support skills development and promote the take up of training and/or further education opportunities?	?
Will the initiative promote the take up of training and/or further education opportunities?	Revised: Merged		
Will the initiative promote sustainable living and/or working?	Deleted: addressed under theme 3		
Theme 7: Transport			
Original Questions (Integrated Appraisal Toolkit)	Revised/Accepted /Deleted/New	Final Text	Scoping Score
Will the initiative reduce the need to travel or the distances needed to travel?	Revised & Merged	7.1 Will the strategy reduce road freight movements, traffic congestion or the distances needed to travel, while also promoting sustainable travel?	?
Will the initiative reduce road freight movements?	Revised & Merged		
Will the initiative reduce traffic congestion and improve safety for all road users?	Revised & Merged		
Will the initiative encourage walking, cycling and/or travelling by public transport?	Deleted: not relevant	7.2 Will the strategy effect the distances travelled by wastes and resources and the associated transport impacts?	?
Will the initiative promote sustainable travel and alternatives such as communication infrastructure which supports ideas such as home working?	Revised & Merged		
Theme 8: Biodiversity			
Original Questions (Integrated Appraisal Toolkit)	Revised/Accepted /Deleted/New	Final Text	Scoping Score
Will the initiative protect, enhance and manage biodiversity and local landscape character?	Accepted	8.1 Will the strategy protect, enhance and manage biodiversity and local landscape character?	0 /+
Will the initiative help to protect any designated wildlife sites or landscape areas?	Accepted	8.2 Will the strategy help to protect any designated wildlife sites or landscape areas?	0 /+
Will it improve the amount and quality of, and access to, local green space?	Accepted	8.3 Will the strategy improve the amount and quality of, and access to, local green space?	0 /+

Will the initiative protect and enhance endangered species and habitats and provide opportunities for new habitat creation?	Accepted	8.4 Will the strategy protect and enhance endangered species and habitats and provide opportunities for new habitat creation?	0 /+
Theme 9: Natural Resources			
Original Questions (Integrated Appraisal Toolkit)	Revised/Accepted /Deleted/New	Final Text	Scoping Score
Will the initiative ensure efficient use of natural resources?	Revised & Merged	9.1 Will the strategy ensure efficient use of natural resources, discourage overseas imports from unsustainable resources and/or encourage the use of local resources?	+
Will the initiative discourage overseas imports from unsustainable resources?	Revised & Merged		
Will the initiative encourage the use of local resources?	Revised & Merged		
Will the initiative help to increase the value of regional resources to society and the environment?	Accepted	9.2 Will the initiative help to increase the value of regional resources to society and the environment?	+
Theme 10: Buildings & Heritage			
Original Questions (Integrated Appraisal Toolkit)	Revised/Accepted /Deleted/New	Final Text	Scoping Score
Will the initiative protect places of historic, cultural and archaeological value?	Revised & merged	10.1 Will the strategy protect places of historic, cultural and archaeological value, including designated heritage sites?	0 /+
Will the initiative protect and sustainably manage designated heritage sites?	Revised & merged		
Will the initiative be based on high-quality design that respects local character and enhances local distinctiveness?	Revised & Merged	10.2 Will the strategy be based on high-quality design that respects local character and enhances local distinctiveness while reducing the number of vacant buildings, through re-use as well as redevelopment?	0 /+
Will the initiative help to reduce the number of vacant buildings, through re-use as well as redevelopment?	Revised & Merged		

Themes Considered Not Relevant to the SA

Theme11: Housing			
Original Questions (Integrated Appraisal Toolkit)	Revised/Accepted /Deleted/New	Final Text	Scoping Score
Will the initiative improve access to good quality, affordable and resource efficient housing?	Deleted		
Will the initiative contribute to high quality, well-designed living environments?	Deleted		
Will the initiative deliver affordable housing with planned access to local services, amenities and employment?	Deleted		
Theme 12: Health & Wellbeing			
Original Questions (Integrated Appraisal Toolkit)	Revised/Accepted /Deleted/New	Final Text	Scoping Score
Will the initiative improve health and/or improve access to health care in the region particularly in deprived areas?	Revised & placed in Theme 3		
Will the initiative improve income levels in deprived areas?	Revised & placed in Theme 3		
Will the initiative encourage up-take of exercise opportunities?	Deleted		
Will the initiative promote opportunities for gaining knowledge of and achieving a healthier diet?	Deleted		
Will the initiative protect mental health and promote wellbeing of communities, particularly those in deprived areas?	Revised & placed in Theme 3		

Appendix 3 Results of the Detailed Sustainability Appraisal

SA score

++	Strategy is considered to be compatible with the SA objective/sub-objective and is highly likely to have a direct positive effect
+	Strategy is considered to be compatible with the SA objective/sub-objective and there is potential for a positive effect, either directly or indirectly
Neutral	Strategy is considered to have neither a positive or negative effect in relation to the SA objective/sub-objective (this can be an accumulation of factors which overall are considered to be neither positive or negative)
-	Strategy is considered likely to have a negative effect in relation to the SA objective/sub-objective, either directly or indirectly
--	Strategy is considered to be incompatible with the SA objective/sub-objective and is highly likely to have a negative effective

Timescale

Short	Any effect (positive, neutral or negative) will have implications up to 2010, within the lifetime of the updated strategy
Medium	Any effect (positive, neutral or negative) will have implications up to 2015, within the lifetime of the updated strategy and beyond
Long	Any effect (positive, neutral or negative) will have implications beyond 2015

Impact

L	Effect is felt within the Merseyside partnership area
R	Effect is felt within the North West region
N	Effect is felt UK wide or within the global environment

Key Ref

1-139	Refer to the reference list in Appendix 1
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Theme 1: Climate Change**Objective 1: To deliver sustainable solutions to address the challenge of climate change**

Question 1.1	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy develop or deliver local, regional and national policies to tackle climate change?	++	long (>2015)	✓	✓	✓

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.
<p>All climate change policies, whether local, regional or national are focused on reducing carbon emissions, and this can be achieved in a number of ways including through increased energy efficiency and through adoption of clean/renewable power and heat technologies. Waste is responsible for 3% of greenhouse emissions and whilst it is not the most significant source, any initiatives which reduce the carbon impact of waste support national, regional and local policies to positively address the challenges posed by climate change. Within the North West there is a drive for renewable energy technologies to provide an increasing proportion of the region's electricity and heat as part of a strategic and sustainable approach to energy, and energy from waste has been identified as representing a potentially significant source of energy in the North West. In addition there is an increasing focus on developing the market and regional supply chain for biomass and biofuels including energy from waste. This strategy has identified energy from waste as a key component to manage the residual waste stream and recover value, in the form of energy, from the waste stream. The strategy also supports energy efficiency through promoting, targeting and developing infrastructure for recycle diversion from the waste stream; supporting resource recovery and more energy efficient processes of recycling energy intensive materials as a secondary resource rather than the more energy intensive production chain using primary resources. In addition the strategy supports waste prevention proposing a number of initiatives which will enable the householder to reduce the generation of their waste stream and therefore reduce the negative environmental impact, including climate change, of their waste.</p>	<p>Consider the potential for good quality Combined Heat & Power (CHP) systems for recovering energy more efficiently and offering the potential for low cost energy to domestic or other users.</p> <p>Support for, and development of, Climate Change/Carbon Management Action Plans, underpinned by sustainable waste management initiatives.</p>	<p>North West Energy Strategy</p> <p>North West Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan</p> <p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework</p> <p>Merseyside Action Plan</p>	<p>15, 16, 27, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 50, 85, 113, 114, 115, 116, 137, 138, 140, 142, 145, 151</p>

Theme 1: Climate Change**Objective 1: To deliver sustainable solutions to address the challenge of climate change**

Question 1.2	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy help to reduce greenhouse gases?	++	long (>2015)	✓	✓	✓

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.
<p>The strategy provides the framework for Merseyside to progress towards meeting Landfill Directive obligations with regard to diverting biodegradable waste away from landfill and thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions as a result of methane emissions from landfill sites. The focus within the strategy is for options higher up the waste hierarchy, namely prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery, all of which make a positive contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions as a result of the management of waste. Avoiding unnecessary waste, for example excessive packaging, reduces the demand for raw materials which would otherwise have been extracted. This reduces carbon emissions from fossil fuels and preserves carbon stocks in trees; it reduces transportation needs and associated fuel consumption and vehicle pollution. The cumulative effect throughout the whole cycle, results in saving significant emissions of greenhouse gases which would otherwise have been emitted right through to disposal of the material. Waste prevention is therefore a significant aspect of waste management in terms of greenhouse gas reduction, and a separate strategy will be produced in conjunction with this waste strategy to support and promote waste prevention initiatives. The strategy also directs Merseyside towards the displacement of fossil fuels through the recovery of energy from waste; reducing reliance on landfill and providing a renewable energy source. In addition through increasing recycling energy savings can be made in the generation of new products, using the recycle as a secondary material, thereby reducing potential greenhouse gas emissions during the resulting production processes. The strategy also focuses on diversion of garden waste and provision of composting infrastructure, which significantly reduces potential greenhouse gas emissions when replacing artificial fertilisers which are a significant source of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>Use of compost on land - PAS standards applied to compost.</p> <p>Markets for compost.</p> <p>Local use of compost.</p> <p>Home composting schemes.</p>	<p>Regional Agricultural Policies</p> <p>North West Climate Change Strategy & Action Plans</p>	<p>1, 5, 7, 10, 20, 27, 35, 37, 38, 41, 50, 85, 99, 115, 116, 142, 145</p>

Theme 1: Climate Change**Objective 1: To deliver sustainable solutions to address the challenge of climate change**

Question 1.3	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy help to adapt to climate change?	neutral	short (up to 2010)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.
<p>The strategy may have only a minor impact on the move to adapt to climate change, however certain contingency and emergency aspects of the effects of climate change should be considered in strategic planning and operational delivery. For example the increase in incidence of extreme weather events (flooding, high winds etc) may have implications for the service, e.g. damage and loss of collection receptacles, limitations or downtime of treatment, recycling and disposal services. In addition flooding may pose a significant risk to former landfill sites in low lying areas.</p>	<p>Procurement of services should contain adequate consideration of contingency planning and emergency procurement to manage flood events or extreme weather impacts on the service.</p> <p>Collection and storage systems may need to consider the implications of hotter summers on waste and health / nuisance effects.</p> <p>Former landfill sites in low lying areas may pose a particular problem in terms of the risks associated with any potential flooding and a strategy or contingency plan should be in place to mitigate against this.</p> <p>There should be support for, and development of, Climate Change/Carbon Management Action Plans, underpinned by sustainable waste management initiatives.</p>	<p>National Climate Change Strategy</p> <p>North West Climate Change Strategy & Action Plans</p> <p>EA Flood Planning & Management</p>	<p>34, 116, 137, 138, 145</p>

Theme 1: Climate Change**Objective 1: To deliver sustainable solutions to address the challenge of climate change**

Question 1.4	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy address the social and economic, as well as environmental impacts, of energy use?	++	long (>2015)	✓		

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.
<p>The increased adoption of energy efficiency measures across the North West is complemented by energy generation technologies proposed by the strategy, such as generation of renewable energy in the form of energy from waste, with the possible use of CHP. Strategic energy generation can lead to new and potentially substantial economic and employment benefits, as well as helping to reduce and minimise emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. In addition if CHP is developed as an integral part of the energy from waste plant, the social and economic benefits of cheaper more sustainable heating potentially supported by the renewable obligation may be felt directly by the local community. The development of a substantial stream of secondary resources provides the opportunity to displace virgin raw materials and save energy through the development of these resources. The development of this local resource can bring social and economic benefits through new reprocessing industry, available raw materials and jobs.</p> <p>In addition the prevention activities supported and promoted by the strategy, coupled with a significant focus on education and awareness raising activities with schools etc. focuses on the social and economic impacts of climate change, energy use and resources.</p>	<p>Consider the potential for good quality CHP systems for recovering energy more efficiently and offering the potential for low cost energy to domestic or other users.</p> <p>Promote regional self sufficiency with finding local markets / reprocessors for outputs from waste management processes wherever practicable.</p> <p>Consider support for, and development of, Climate Change/Carbon Management Action Plans, underpinned by sustainable waste management initiatives.</p>	<p>North West Energy Strategy</p> <p>North West Climate Change Strategy & Action Plans</p> <p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework</p>	<p>35, 36, 39, 51, 100, 115, 142, 151</p>

Theme 1: Climate Change**Objective 1: To deliver sustainable solutions to address the challenge of climate change**

Question 1.5	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy promote more sustainable means of energy generation?	++	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.
<p>Central government and EU policy is currently emphasising the importance and benefits of obtaining energy out of residual waste as a viable renewable energy source. In addition there is a recognised need nationally to deliver secure, clean energy at affordable prices, to offset the increasing dependency upon imported energy. In the North West there is a focus on deploying renewable energy technologies to provide an increasing proportion of the region's electricity and heat, replacing some of the non-renewable capacity and energy from waste has been identified as a potentially significant source of energy in the North West. The targets within the North West Sustainable Energy Strategy are also reiterated in the Regional Spatial Strategy, namely that by 2010 10%,(rising to 15% in 2015, and 20% by 2020) of the electricity supplied in the North West should be provided from Renewable Energy sources.</p> <p>The strategy supports and promotes the use of energy from waste to manage post-recycling residual household waste, representing a low carbon energy source. In addition, CHP is identified in the strategy as a consideration for the energy from waste facility, which potentially may be eligible for Renewable Obligation Certificates (ROCs). Therefore the strategy provides a significant opportunity for Merseyside to develop more sustainable means of energy generation, through the recovery of energy from waste.</p>	<p>Consider the potential for good quality CHP systems for recovering energy more efficiently and offering the potential for low cost energy to domestic or other users.</p> <p>Consider Anaerobic Digestion (AD) as part of any Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) system.</p>	North West Energy Strategy	15, 18, 35, 50, 51, 113, 145

Theme 1: Climate Change**Objective 1: To deliver sustainable solutions to address the challenge of climate change**

Question 1.6	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy help raise awareness of climate change issues?	++	short (up to 2010)	✓		

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.
<p>The importance of local level awareness raising has been recognised nationally when dealing with climate change and trying to influence attitudes and behaviour. Linking climate change issues to waste management practices such as promoting prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery of materials as an integral part to addressing climate change helps to raise awareness and provide practical examples of how individuals can take action. The strategy supports the need for local level awareness raising and a communications strategy is being developed for Merseyside to drive waste related promotion and awareness raising activities.</p> <p>In addition, through the education and awareness raising initiatives identified in the strategy, techniques to manage the effects of climate change, such as adopting good housekeeping techniques such as washing tins and bottles prior to separation, particularly during the warmer weather (predictions of increases up to 8 °C in the summer and 4 °C in the winter have been made), can help raise awareness of the local impacts of climate change.</p>	<p>Communications strategy needs to ensure that climate change and the link to greenhouse gas emissions and energy saving processes remains evident made in relation to waste management awareness raising, information provision and motivational campaigns.</p>	<p>North West Climate Change Strategy & Action Plans</p>	<p>40, 116, 142, 145</p>

Theme 2: Waste**Objective 2: To develop and promote sustainable management of municipal solid waste**

Question 2.1	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy ensure the sustainable management of waste?	++	long (>2015)	✓	✓	✓

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>Waste management continues to move up the political agenda and includes issues of sustainability and public concern over proximity to proposed waste treatment facilities as well as implications for greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change. This strategy represents a sustainable solution for Merseyside, clearly identifying how the Merseyside Waste Partnership (MWP) intends to manage its municipal solid waste, reducing waste growth, and progressing towards statutory recycling/composting targets.</p> <p>In addition the strategy supports Merseyside in meeting its landfill directive obligations, diverting waste away from landfill, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and proposing more energy recovery options which represent a valuable renewable energy source for Merseyside.</p> <p>A range of solutions are proposed which embrace emerging technologies and maximise the potential to obtain value from the waste stream.</p> <p>The strategy adheres to the principles of the waste hierarchy, supporting options at the top of the hierarchy.</p>		<p>Regional Waste Strategy for the North West</p> <p>Regional Waste Locations Study</p> <p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework</p> <p>Regional Planning Guidance for the North West</p> <p>Merseyside Action Plan</p>	<p>1, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 15, 16 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 63, 89, 112, 113, 114, 140, 141, 142, 143, 145, 148, 149, 150, 151</p>

Theme 2: Waste**Objective 2: To develop and promote sustainable management of municipal solid waste**

Question 2.2	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy reduce waste generation, including hazardous waste?	++	long (>2015)	✓	✓	✓

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>A detailed waste prevention strategy and supporting action plan is being developed with priorities and activities identified to enable the householder to reduce and prevent waste generation. However waste minimisation and reuse is supported and promoted in the current Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). Specific campaigns such as SWAP days, anti-junk mail, and home composting are promoted across Merseyside, providing the opportunity for waste generation to be reduced and prevented. In addition, through centralised composting collections and the generation of compost there is the potential to reduce the need for artificial fertilisers, thereby reducing hazardous waste generation from this source and reduce the need for peat, thereby reducing the environmental impact caused by its extraction.</p> <p>The processes involved with energy from waste generation will produce hazardous waste through the emissions clean up process, but this is partially off-set by reducing reliance on power stations as an energy source thereby reducing emissions involved in this process. The Environment Agency has recently permitted certain low risk hazardous wastes to be processed in municipal energy from waste facilities. This may mean that the strategy may deliver facilities capable of treating some hazardous wastes.</p>	Community re-paint schemes need be a consideration within the revised waste prevention strategy.	Regional Waste Strategy for the North West Regional Sustainable Development Framework	1, 5, 7, 8, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 32, 63, 112, 113, 114

Theme 2: Waste**Objective 2: To develop and promote sustainable management of municipal solid waste**

Question 2.3	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy encourage disposal of waste as close to its origin as possible?	++	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
Historically Merseyside has not been self sufficient in terms of its disposal facilities, with a significant majority of waste exported for landfill elsewhere. However, whilst it should be recognised that some reprocessors/treatment facilities will not be located in Merseyside the strategy proposes the development of at least two new sites to manage the residual waste stream as close to the source as possible, plus a new technology demonstrator facility is currently being developed in Knowsley. The development of these sites will increase the self sufficiency of Merseyside, reduce waste travel across and beyond the region, and provide sustainable solutions which enable additional value to be recovered from the waste stream. In addition, a network of Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) and bring sites plus an enhanced kerbside collection service provides householders with the opportunity to divert as close to source as possible a significant percentage of material out of the waste stream, thereby reducing the quantity for recovery and disposal.	The development of the new facilities needs to take place to plan and within the timescales anticipated. Transfer of waste needs to be optimised to take into consideration journey times and distances.	Regional Waste Strategy for the North West Regional Sustainable Development Framework Regional Waste Locations Study Regional Planning Guidance for the North West Regional Spatial Strategy	1, 18, 25, 112, 113

Theme 2: Waste

Objective 2: To develop and promote sustainable management of municipal solid waste

Question 2.4	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy encourage re-using, recycling and/or recovery?	++	long (>2015)	✓	✓	✓

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The strategy supports and promotes the separate collection of recyclables from municipal waste; with clear targets and a partnership strategy for recycle kerbside collection schemes supported by bring sites and HWRCs across Merseyside.</p> <p>There are clear proposals and recommendations in place supporting reuse, recycling and recovery, and the waste hierarchy is adhered to and supported.</p> <p>Reuse is currently specifically addressed within the strategy and will form a key component of the waste prevention strategy which is currently being developed.</p> <p>The strategy also supports alternative clean technologies to recover value from the waste stream, and strategies for the reuse of waste and market development programmes.</p>		<p>Envirolink North West</p> <p>Regional Waste Strategy for the North West</p> <p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework</p>	<p>1, 5, 7, 10, 15, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 89, 112, 113, 114, 142, 143, 145, 148, 149, 150, 151</p>

Theme 3: Sustainable Communities
Objective 3: To promote sustainable living

Question 3.1	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the Strategy contribute to developing and maintaining sustainable communities?	++	long (>2015)	✓		

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The strategy seeks to provide an improved recycling / composting kerbside service to all residents and therefore be inclusive in participation for the benefit of the local economy and to benefit the environment.</p> <p>The strategy will promote a greater awareness, education and information on the environmental, social and economic benefits of the strategy activities. It will make a contribution to both tackling climate change, through reduced carbon emissions of dealing with municipal waste, and tackling resource depletion, through greater prevention, reuse recycling and composting measures. These activities are delivered through local community action with medium to long term targets which should narrow the gap between the environmental performance of the more deprived areas and the rest of the country.</p> <p>The strategy provides the opportunity for all sectors of society to make a positive contribution to Sustainable Development. The strategy was developed taking account of public and other stakeholder views and will be reviewed in 2010, again taking account of public and stakeholder views.</p> <p>There is the potential through the strategy to generate renewable energy through Energy from Waste schemes and also develop combined heat and power schemes for low cost heating to domestic/commercial/industrial applications where the infrastructure can be accommodated.</p>	<p>Develop and maintain communications strategies resourced to deliver the message of improved environmental performance, benefits of the 3R's, contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to all sectors of the community. Ensure that sufficient capacity is supplied to education through schools to develop and sustain the message through future generations. Ensure that materials are available and accessible by all sectors of the community. Wherever practicable seek to highlight positive local uses for materials derived from recycling/ composting activity, promote compost give-aways and swap days. Continue to engage and consult with the community over waste management facilities / service or policy changes, and respond to issues raised. Consider the potential for good quality CHP systems for recovering energy more efficiently and offering the potential for low cost energy to domestic or other users. Consider the potential for local scale anaerobic digestion of kitchen waste / other substrates for provision of local renewable energy and/ or CHP.</p>	<p>Regional Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework</p>	<p>27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 80 83, 110, 117, 118, 119, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151</p>

Theme 3: Sustainable Communities
Objective 3: To promote sustainable living

Question 3.2	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the Strategy engage with and enhance the lives of all the members of the community in its development and delivery?	++	long (>2015)	✓		

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The strategy provides the opportunity for all sectors of society to make a positive contribution to Sustainable Development.</p> <p>The strategy was developed taking account of public and other stakeholder views and will be reviewed in 2010, again taking account of public and stakeholder views.</p> <p>The strategy seeks to provide an improved recycling / composting kerbside collection service to all residents and therefore be inclusive in participation for the benefit of the local economy and to benefit the environment.</p> <p>The strategy will promote a greater awareness, education and information on the environmental, social and economic benefits of the strategy activities; this includes dedicated education in schools.</p>	<p>Continue to engage and consult with the community over waste management facilities/service or policy changes, and respond to issues raised. Develop and maintain communications strategies resourced to deliver the message of improved environmental performance, benefits of the 3R's, contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to all sectors of the community. Ensure that sufficient capacity is supplied to education through schools to develop and sustain the message through future generations. Ensure that materials are available and accessible by all sectors of the community. Wherever practicable seek to highlight positive local uses for materials derived from recycling/ composting activity, promote compost give-aways and swap days.</p>	<p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework</p> <p>Regional Spatial Strategy</p>	<p>27, 28, 29 30, 80, 83, 104, 117, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151</p>

Theme 3: Sustainable Communities
Objective 3: To promote sustainable living

Question 3.3	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the Strategy improve and ensure local accessibility of jobs, community goods and services as well as amenities?	++	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The strategy seeks to provide an improved recycling / composting kerbside collection service to all residents and therefore be inclusive in participation for the benefit of the local economy and to benefit the environment.</p> <p>Two of the five Districts already have 100% coverage the others are all above 90% and increasing. There is an 'assisted collection' service for those who cannot move receptacles for collection. The HWRCs also provide assisted support for access. New public facilities should ensure available access wherever practicable.</p> <p>New jobs and opportunities will be dispersed across Merseyside, focussed around new treatment/handling facilities and enhanced collection services. Considerable temporary jobs will also be available in the construction of new facilities and infrastructure to deliver the strategy over the short to medium term; these may be regional as well as local.</p> <p>Community goods would be provided through compost give-aways, Swap days to promote reuse of unwanted goods. There is also a commitment to increase provision of bring sites and HWRCs</p>	<p>Ensure that materials and public accessed facilities are available and accessible by all sectors of the community. New facilities, including visitor centres, should be assessed for access issues and ability to engage with all sectors of the community. Wherever practicable seek to highlight positive local uses for materials derived from recycling/ composting activity, promote compost give-aways and swap days. Develop procurement which encourages local employment and has an emphasis on training/upskilling for the workforce to improve performance of this sector. Promote the proximity principle and regional self sufficiency with finding local markets/reprocessors for outputs from waste management processes wherever practicable.</p>	<p>Regional Waste Strategy for the North West</p> <p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework</p>	<p>27, 28, 29, 30, 55, 59, 60, 80, 83, 104, 106, 117, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151</p>

Theme 3: Sustainable Communities
Objective 3: To promote sustainable living

Question 3.4	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime whilst offering opportunities for rehabilitation to offenders?	neutral	long (>2015)	✓		

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>Of the four key areas of Environmental Crime, linked to antisocial behaviour - flytipping, littering, graffiti, vandalism, the strategy considers enforcement issues for the first two of these namely flytipping and littering. The council enforcement officers work to combat the problem with new powers granted under the Clean Neighbourhoods & Environment Act (CNEA, 2006) in some cases in partnership with other agencies.</p> <p>The greater presence of services from the household (i.e. two or three collections rather than the traditional one or two) can make a contribution in raising a local authority profile in a neighbourhood, potentially reducing the fear of crime or isolation.</p> <p>There is the potential for ex-offenders or those under community service orders to undertake environmental improvement activities as part of sentence and / or rehabilitation in partnership with the National Offender Management Service.</p>	<p>Ensure sufficient resourcing for enforcement and education to tackle environmental crime and nuisance issues, including partnership working and stakeholder engagement to identify & efficiently tackle specific problem areas which may arise (e.g drugs related litter, abandoned vehicles, flytipping). Ensure the training of the public facing workforce has an element of community responsibility and awareness and that staff have sufficient customer care, communications and knowledge of good practice procedures for dealing with queries, issues and emergency / contingency situations. Consider rehabilitation role of potential new operations which could apply for ex-offenders or as community service.</p>		<p>27, 29, 31, 55, 56, 57, 119, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151</p>

Theme 3: Sustainable Communities
Objective 3: To promote sustainable living

Question 3.5	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy improve income levels and promote wellbeing especially in deprived areas?	+	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>There is a proven link between deprivation and health. The strategy should bring about greater levels of employment through the expanded collection and treatment service and associated secondary industry through the supply chain. There is the potential, however, to minimise the increases in employment if joint procurement brings efficiencies and economies of scale for example over collection services. The net result in either context is still likely to be a long term increase in employment opportunities at all levels with a significant increase in opportunities in the construction sector over the short term (as facilities are constructed).</p> <p>There is a strong drive for upskilling of the workforce (e.g collection crew) as the roles become more involved, with such issues as Customer Relations, Enforcement and Health and Safety gaining in importance with more complex collection systems. The locations of the employment will vary across Merseyside with additional construction and higher level operational opportunities centred around recycling, reprocessing, composting and residual waste treatment facilities. Locations of the facilities have yet to be identified and so no direct significance can be drawn with deprived areas in particular.</p>	<p>Develop procurement which encourages local employment and has an emphasis on training/upskilling for the workforce to improve performance of this sector.</p> <p>Promote regional self sufficiency with finding local markets / reprocessors for outputs from waste management processes wherever practicable.</p> <p>Consider the impact of joint procurement / efficiency gains on employment in deprived areas or those area where employment is scarce.</p>	Regional Equality Strategy	27, 28, 29, 30, 83, 117, 118, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151

Theme 3: Sustainable Communities
Objective 3: To promote sustainable living

Question 3.6	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy improve physical and mental health and reduce health inequalities?	neutral	long (>2015)	✓		

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>Municipal waste management services were initiated to protect public health. Increasingly, and in this strategy, more diverse techniques and handling methods are being used to derive value and environmental benefit from the waste. There are regulatory controls through the planning and permitting regimes which consider any potential impact on health of new facilities / treatments. The collection service, in particular, the introduction of alternate week collections for residual household waste, has been subject to Government research to consider any negative health implications. The findings show that there is no evidence of negative health impacts provided the system is used correctly. The strategy may have a minor positive health impact in some households in terms of an increased activity in the form of home composting, separation of recyclables, use of real nappies etc which otherwise were not undertaken. There may also be a positive mental health message in that the individual is undertaking a positive activity for the benefit of the wider environment.</p> <p>With regards to health inequalities one study have considered the link between the location of waste management facilities and deprived areas, the report found that incinerators were historically located in the poorer areas in the majority of cases, but data within the report showed no evidence of this trend still being the case with new and proposed facilities. In addition it should be recognised that higher standards are now required for new facilities, protecting human health and the environment.</p>	<p>The strategy should include the provision for review of published health impacts studies of new approaches to waste management including alternate week collections and other waste treatment processes to retain the prime focus of the service in protection of public health through all activities.</p> <p>Data on workforce related health risks of collection and treatment facilities is still relatively poor, maintain watching brief of latest developments.</p>	Regional Equality Strategy	58, 104, 105, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151

Theme 4: Local Environmental Quality**Objective 4: To protect and enhance local environment quality**

Question 4.1	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy contribute to the provision of cleaner, safer, greener communities?	+	long (>2015)	✓		

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
In terms of local environment quality (LEQ), despite having a higher than average number of sites being rated good or satisfactory in the North West in 2004/05 compared to national figures, the North West performed poorly in the LEQ survey carried out by ENCAMS in 2005/06. As a result the North West Liveability Foundation Programme was launched in 2006 to establish ways to drive up standards to become the cleanest, safest, greenest region in 5 years. LEQ is an important factor in terms of national and regional policy and it is therefore important for local level policy and strategy to positively complement or contribute to the activities in relation to improving local environment quality. There is a direct link between quality of life in communities and cleaner, safer, greener public spaces. Poor waste management can lead to dirty neighbourhoods which has a negative impact upon quality of life and which in turn can result in anti social behaviour. Providing a coordinated and comprehensive waste collection service makes a fundamental contribution to providing clean, safe green neighbourhoods. This strategy for Merseyside provides the local level infrastructure and delivery mechanisms to ensure that recyclables and residual waste collection and management systems are in place and operating to a high standard. The partnership is committed to providing multi material kerbside collection systems, and street cleansing operations which ensure that local communities are not disadvantaged in terms of waste management having a negative impact on public spaces	Assumes that high standards are adopted across Merseyside in terms of collection activities, and effective systems are in place to deal with any issues which may arise as a result of missed collections, incorrect presentation of receptacles by the householder, littering, flytipping etc.	North West Liveability Foundation Regional Sustainable Development Framework	41, 45 46, 52, 53, 54, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151

Theme 4: Local Environmental Quality**Objective 4: To protect and enhance local environment quality**

Question 4.2	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy reduce the amount of litter, flytipping or graffiti in local communities?	neutral	long (>2015)	✓		

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>Legislation is in place to support local authorities in enforcing against littering and flytipping and new powers are in place as a result of the CNEA. Enforcement Officers have clear procedures which they can follow in terms of dealing with littering and flytipping and also with respect to when it is necessary to bring in regulators such as the Environment Agency.</p> <p>The strategy clearly indicates that Merseyside is adhering to guidance and protocols in relation to flytipping, and other enforcement issues. Fixed penalty notices are issued and the partners are seeking to develop common charges. Mechanisms are in place across the Partnership to deal with waste left on the street as a result of missed collections and presented in the wrong receptacle for collection; this is increasingly important with regard to use of Alternate Weekly Collections (AWC). The communications strategy is also an important tool in terms of reducing occasion of littering or flytipping by the householder.</p>	<p>Adequate resourcing of enforcement activities.</p> <p>Partnership position with regard to enforcement.</p> <p>Support attendance on training programmes to keep up to date, such as Flycapture enforcement training programme run by Defra.</p>	<p>Regional Equality Strategy</p> <p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework</p> <p>North West Liveability Foundation</p>	<p>42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 54, 78, 142, 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151</p>

Theme 4: Local Environmental Quality**Objective 4: To protect and enhance local environment quality**

Question 4.3	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy protect or improve local air quality or limit air pollution to levels which do not damage natural systems?	neutral	long (>2015)	✓		

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The strategy supports and promotes the use of contained processes for the management of residual waste. These facilities will be licensed to operate and regulated by the Environment Agency, to ensure that any resulting emissions to air are within acceptable legal limits and which does not damage the environment or human health. In addition, the strategy promotes a move away from landfill, which can be a problematic process in terms of fully containing the operations and protecting local air quality. The strategy is also supporting an increase in the number of facilities in place to manage waste generation within Merseyside, which will reduce journey times and potentially reduce air pollution as a consequence of emissions from transport. Emissions from traffic is particularly important as there are two Local Air Quality Management Areas (LAQMA) in Merseyside (Liverpool City Centre, and Liverpool M62/Rocket junction) designated as such largely as a result of traffic emissions. Planning decisions for the siting of facilities and local level decisions with regard to collection round structures will need to take these LAQMA into consideration. Alternative (non landfill) waste treatment options will have local air quality effects, however the regulatory system and emissions controls are required to prevent damage to the environment and human health.</p> <p>All sites are contractually required to have an Environmental Management System in place, which will provide additional safeguards and protection for the environment.</p>	<p>Planners to take note of the LAQMA within Liverpool.</p> <p>Planning decisions to take into consideration waste transportation and associated air quality issues.</p> <p>Local level collection round design to be optimised.</p>	<p>North West Climate Change Strategy & Action Plans</p> <p>Regional Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Regional Waste Locations Study</p> <p>Regional Waste Strategy for the North West</p>	3, 33, 100, 130, 142

Theme 4: Local Environmental Quality**Objective 4: To protect and enhance local environment quality**

Question 4.4	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy protect against noise, dust, vermin and odour?	neutral	long (>2015)			

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The strategy promotes sustainable solutions for managing waste in Merseyside and this means to the highest of standards in terms of protecting against nuisance, whether this is from noise, dust, vermin or odour, as a result of waste management activities. The recovery and disposal options promoted by the strategy, namely Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) and thermal treatment, are not the waste management activities which are usually a major issue for noise, dust and vermin. There have been instances of poorly managed facilities such as some MBT plant and composting plant which may give rise to odour (as may landfill). It is however mainly collection related activities, particularly in view of the move towards AWC, which need to be operated at the highest of standards with good house-keeping techniques employed to offer adequate protection against nuisances such as odour and flies. The communications strategy does need to ensure that good housekeeping techniques are promoted particularly with regard to composting collections and AWC. The latest research has shown that new ways of collecting material, such as AWC, has not been shown to have an effect on increasing the vermin population, but householders need to be clear about separation and storage techniques to ensure that this does not become a problem. Similarly home composting should follow good housekeeping guidance to minimise the potential for vermin problems.</p> <p>Tranquil area maps produced by CPRE show few tranquil areas for Merseyside, with the most tranquil being largely confined to the Sefton coastline. Therefore it is unlikely that there will be an effect on these areas as a result of implementing and delivering the strategy.</p>	<p>Planners to take note of residential areas and other sensitive receptors in relation to possible noise pollution as a result of waste management activities.</p> <p>Contractors operating collection services need to be aware of noise pollution and residential areas etc. and take due care when operating services.</p> <p>MWP to maintain a watching brief on related R&D in this area and ensure that good practice is adhered to and promoted.</p> <p>Communications strategy should promote good housekeeping techniques, the Waste Collection Authorities should develop sensible use of containers and collection systems (including frequency) to maximise the benefits but minimise the risks of AWC.</p> <p>The strategy should include the provision for review of published health impacts studies of new approaches to waste management including alternate week collections and other waste treatment processes to retain the prime focus of the service in protection of public health through all activities. Data on workforce related health risks of collection and treatment facilities is still relatively poor, therefore its essential to maintain a watching brief of latest developments.</p>	Regional Waste Strategy for the North West	4, 41, 43, 46, 54, 58, 101, 131, 142

Theme 4: Local Environmental Quality**Objective 4: To protect and enhance local environment quality**

Question 4.5	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy protect or improve inland, estuarine or coastal waters?	+	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The facilities and processes promoted and supported by the strategy will all have to operate within legal parameters in terms of emission control and any resulting waste water will have to be managed in an appropriate way to ensure the quality of groundwater, inland, estuarine and coastal waters are not compromised. The reduced reliance on landfill as a result of implementing the strategy is positive in terms of protecting water from potential pollution as landfill, although contained to the highest degree practicable, does generate leachate. In addition the increased use of compost generated from biodegradable elements of the waste stream may reduce reliance on artificial fertilisers, which can have a negative effect on groundwater and local waterways as a result run off from the land and the high levels of nitrates and phosphates, with the potential for eutrophication effects.</p> <p>Within Merseyside, water quality has improved significantly and a satisfactory level has been reached in the main rivers and estuaries. Coastal waters have also improved significantly, with excellent or good levels being achieved. A number of waterways have areas designated as Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas including the Sefton coast, Dee Estuary, and Mersey Estuary.</p> <p>There are also groundwater protection zones within Merseyside.</p> <p>The Mersey Basin Campaign has been helping to improve water quality in the rivers and waterways of England's Northwest and Water quality is better now than it has been for 100 years and waterside regeneration is flourishing in the Northwest.</p> <p>Therefore protecting water from potential pollution is vital to continue improving and maintaining high levels of quality</p>	<p>In procurement for new waste facilities consider best environmental options for emissions control to future proof against developments in Best Available Technique as far as practicable.</p> <p>Former landfill sites in low lying areas may pose a particular problem in terms of the risks to waterways associated with any potential flooding and a strategy or contingency plan should be in place to mitigate against this.</p>		2, 64, 65, 100, 139, 142, 143, 145

Theme 4: Local Environmental Quality

Objective 4: To protect and enhance local environment quality

Question 4.6	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy protect or enhance soils and/or land whilst promoting the re-use or regeneration of previously developed land?	neutral	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>To effectively implement the strategy additional facilities will need to be built. Whilst it is not explicit in the strategy, planning policies do encourage regeneration of neglected/derelict sites. This is supported by PPS10 which promotes regeneration and reuse of brownfield sites.</p> <p>In terms of protecting or enhancing soils or land, the strategy promotes composting schemes which may reduce reliance on artificial fertilisers which can be damaging to land and reduce peat extraction. Land quality is generally good in the Merseyside area.</p>	Seek compost solutions which comply with BSI PAS 100 standards	Regional Planning Guidance for the North West	22, 49, 100, 142

Theme 5: Economy**Objective: To promote and develop sustainable economic growth**

Question 5.1	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy encourage sustainable economic growth and employment?	+	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>Overall there should be a positive impact in terms of sustainable economic growth from the implementation of the strategy. This positive impact will be derived initially from additional construction and ancillary service opportunities in the construction phase of new facilities in the short to medium term. A greater diversification of waste management options and the need to manage wastes more sustainably will also bring additional short to long term opportunities in collection, recycling, composting, reuse, education and operation of facilities.</p> <p>There is the potential for partnerships, local and regional Compacts between the MWP and social enterprises for the delivery of certain services. There will also be secondary industry opportunities for the refurbishment, reprocessing of wastes and also manufacturing can make use of secondary raw materials.</p> <p>There may be some displacement effects of secondary materials and primary materials from the NW, however on balance it is considered that a net positive impact will occur as a result of this strategy</p>	Discussed in detail in supporting questions.	<p>Regional Economic Strategy</p> <p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework</p> <p>Merseyside Action Plan</p>	59, 60, 61, 62, 120, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151

Theme 5: Economy**Objective: To promote and develop sustainable economic growth**

Question 5.2	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy encourage innovation as well as research & development together with knowledge transfer?	++	medium (up to 2015)	✓	✓	✓

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>There will be a minor positive impact from the Strategy in terms of innovation, R&D and knowledge transfer. There is currently a move towards new and alternative waste management options across England for the management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). However the MWP has already supported and received funding from Government for a new technology Demonstrator facility which will accept MSW as part of the recovery strategy of wastes. This facility is innovative, developed by a NW company and there is significant potential for knowledge transfer and market development research using this technology.</p> <p>The other prime treatment technologies referred to in the strategy are MBT and thermal treatment technologies. These may be innovative and groundbreaking technologies or more established lower technology solutions depending on the type procured.</p> <p>The Strategy promotes waste education, which is likely to link to wider environmental drivers and may be considered as improving the environmental awareness of the population.</p> <p>Merseyside is already innovative in the area of market development and the Clean Merseyside Centre was a model for the North West Regional Market Development work through Envirolink which the Strategy and partners fully support.</p>	<p>Continued support of the market development work, including for outputs from residual waste treatment processes.</p> <p>Maintain up to date knowledge of and participation in latest developments in environmental technology field.</p> <p>Encourage knowledge sharing and partnership with research bodies, academia and technology providers to further the science, environmental technology developments & enterprise.</p>	<p>Regional Economic Strategy</p> <p>Merseyside Action Plan</p>	<p>1, 59, 61, 62, 120, 140</p>

Theme 5: Economy**Objective: To promote and develop sustainable economic growth**

Question 5.3	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy encourage the formation, sustaining and growth of social / community enterprise schemes?	+	long (>2015)	✓		

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The strategy will encourage the formation, sustaining and growth of community / social enterprise schemes through partnership and the opportunity to provide supporting services to help meet the aims and targets within the strategy. There is good scope for social enterprises and community groups to take a continued role in delivery of appropriate waste management services, as the need to target more materials for recycling, reuse and composting becomes increasingly important. The long term nature of the challenge means that these opportunities may be sustained, potentially contributing to growth of areas where growth has been limited to date.</p> <p>In addition community / social enterprise schemes represent a valuable addition resource at the district level, particularly in terms of their potential roles with waste prevention activities such as eco-audits, Swap days etc.</p>	<p>Develop and maintain dialogue with relevant community groups and umbrella organisations to assess the potential for partnership working in delivery of municipal waste management services. Consider Local and Regional Compacts for specific collection and other waste management services. Take advantage of relevant central government support and mechanisms for community groups to add value to the strategy aims, policies and targets.</p>	<p>Regional Economic Strategy</p> <p>Merseyside Action Plan</p>	<p>59, 61, 62, 120, 140, 144</p>

Theme 5: Economy**Objective: To promote and develop sustainable economic growth**

Question 5.4	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy make linkages to ensure vacancies are accessible to all communities and locations especially disadvantaged areas?	+	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The strategy should bring about greater levels of employment through the expanded collection and treatment service. There is the potential, however, to minimise the increases in employment if joint procurement brings efficiencies and economies of scale for example over collection services. The net result in either context is still likely to be a long term increase in employment in the lower end of the wage market with a significant increase in opportunities in the construction sector over the short term (as facilities are constructed). In addition there is a strong drive for upskilling of the workforce (e.g. collection crew) as the roles become more involved, with such issues as Customer Relations, Enforcement and Health & Safety gain in importance with more complex collection systems. The locations of the employment will vary across Merseyside with additional construction and higher level operational opportunities centred around recycling, reprocessing, composting and residual waste treatment facilities. There is no detail of the locations of the facilities in the strategy and so no direct significance can be drawn with deprived areas in particular.</p>	<p>Develop procurement which encourages local employment and has an emphasis on training / upskilling for the workforce to improve performance of this sector.</p> <p>Promote regional self sufficiency with finding local markets / reprocessors for outputs from waste management processes wherever practicable.</p> <p>Consider the impact of joint procurement / efficiency gains on employment in deprived areas or those where employment is scarce. Local advertising routes should be used for vacancies.</p>	<p>Regional Economic Strategy</p> <p>Regional Equality Strategy</p> <p>Regional Employment and Skills Action</p> <p>Merseyside Action Plan</p>	<p>5, 120, 140, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 150, 151</p>

Theme 5: Economy**Objective: To promote and develop sustainable economic growth**

Question 5.5	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy support growth in key cities/ towns and/or areas remote from growth?	+	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>There is the potential for the outcomes of the strategy (particularly secondary industry such as reprocessing) supporting growth of the Liverpool City Region, developing in response to the supply of secondary materials in particular. The priority areas in the City Region cover a broad range of issues including those against which the JMWMS will make a contribution, such as a 'sustainable neighbourhoods and communities' priority. There may also be benefits to adjacent rural areas through the supply of household derived source segregated compost. The locations of the employment will vary across Merseyside with additional construction and higher level operational opportunities centred on recycling, reprocessing, composting and residual waste treatment facilities. There is no detail of the locations of the facilities in the strategy and so no direct significance can be drawn with towns or areas remote from growth. The partnership with and development of community sector and social enterprises may help develop growth in areas with low growth.</p>	<p>Develop procurement which encourages local employment and has an emphasis on training / upskilling for the workforce to improve performance of this sector.</p> <p>Promote regional self sufficiency with finding local markets / reprocessors for outputs from waste management processes wherever practicable. Consider the impact of joint procurement / efficiency gains on employment in deprived areas or those where employment is scarce.</p>	<p>Regional Economic Strategy</p> <p>Regional Employment and Skills Action</p> <p>Merseyside Action Plan</p>	118, 120, 140

Theme 6: Skills and Behaviour**Objective 6: To develop and enhance skills and access to training**

Question 6.1	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy bring intermediate or higher levels skills into the current workforce or develop skills required to bring people back into the labour market?	+	medium (up to 2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>Implementing and delivering the strategy requires developing the infrastructure in terms of collection, recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal. This in turn will require a workforce not only with basic or low level skills but also with intermediate or higher level skills to manage and operate the facilities to the standards required by the regulator. All those responsible for day-to-day management of sites have to demonstrate technical competence and one way to demonstrate this is through the achievement of a relevant level qualification such as level 3 or 4 NVQ in Waste Management Operations. In addition, in relation to the emerging technologies (MWP have received funding from government for a new technology Demonstrator facility) training is now available at the VRQ or MSc level, to ensure that employees have the necessary level of skills to manage the operations effectively. The availability of this training means that those who currently do not have the skills can access them and re-enter the labour market, not just at the basic level, but intermediate or higher. There are a range of other training opportunities and qualifications which would support intermediate or higher level entry and meet the needs of the new infrastructure such as level 3 or 4 NVQ Recycling and MSc level qualifications or short course diplomas or certificates in waste management or environmental protection.</p>	<p>Develop procurement which encourages local employment and has an emphasis on training / upskilling for the workforce to improve performance of this sector.</p>	<p>Regional Employment and Skills Action</p> <p>Regional Equality Strategy</p>	<p>18, 47, 48, 142, 143, 144, 145, 148, 149, 150, 151</p>

Theme 6: Skills and Behaviour**Objective 6: To develop and enhance skills and access to training**

Question 6.2	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy support skills development and promote the take up of training and/or further education opportunities?	+	medium (up to 2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The strategy sets out the MWP objectives and standards for the waste management service, including policies and plans as to how these objectives and standards are to be met. The waste hierarchy is adhered to and in doing so initiatives ranging from prevention, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal are all addressed in the strategy. Through investment by the government a whole range of training and education opportunities are now available for those involved in all aspects of waste management. This includes NVQ level qualifications in recycling and waste management operations for front line collection operatives, and NVQs level qualifications for supervisors and managers (those responsible for day-to-day management of sites have to demonstrate technical competence and one way to demonstrate this is through the achievement of a relevant level 3 or 4 NVQ in Waste Management Operations). It is vital that contractors responsible for delivering the operational aspects of the strategy support the need for continuous improvement of their staff. There are funding routes available to support this, for example Train to Gain, and these should be accessed where necessary to support staff development. Those employers who are members of professional bodies, such as the Chartered Institute of Wastes Management need to demonstrate Continuous Professional Development, and therefore need to ensure their skills and knowledge are up to date. When implemented the strategy will generate long term employment opportunities, particularly in the lower end of wage market and there will be a clear need for upskilling this workforce as roles become more involved in areas such as customer relations, enforcement, awareness raising etc.</p>	<p>Ensure contractors regularly train and update their staff.</p> <p>Develop procurement policy which encourages training and upskilling of workforce to achieve and maintain high levels of performance.</p> <p>Ensure training of public facing workforce has element of community responsibility and waste awareness and staff have sufficient customer care, communications and knowledge of good practice procedures.</p>	<p>Regional Employment and Skills Action</p> <p>Regional Equality Strategy</p>	<p>47, 48, 142, 143, 145, 149, 150, 151</p>

Theme 7: Transport**Objective 7: To promote and develop more sustainable approaches to transport and travel**

Question 7.1	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy reduce road freight movements, traffic congestion or the distances needed to travel, while also promoting sustainable travel?	neutral	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The provision of extra MRF, HWRC and additional bring sites combined with increased kerbside collection will reduce distances to travel of householders to deposit waste and recyclables. Additional kerbside collections, however, will increase the mileage of vehicles serving the households. The split of wastes into different streams which require processing at a number of different locations is likely to increase the overall mileage of travel of the waste to its waste management destination. This increase will be offset however by the avoidance of waste export to landfill and the supply of secondary materials to the region which will displace raw materials in many cases imported into the country or region.</p> <p>Furthermore, there is a need to understand whether intermodal transport or fuel efficient vehicles / bio diesel or Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) fuelled vehicles will be an element utilised in the implementation of the Strategy. These aspects are partly the outcome of a forthcoming procurement process, and as there are significant positive and negative possibilities arising from the strategy, it is considered that a neutral outcome is appropriate.</p>	<p>Policies to develop and maintain communications strategies to encourage efficient use of collection service and promotion of local bring sites.</p> <p>Ensure additional reprocessors locate strategically to prevent unnecessary movement of collection vehicles.</p> <p>Consider regional self sufficiency in procurement and planning decisions.</p> <p>Promote sustainable transport options for the movement of wastes & recyclables arising from the strategy, including intermodal transport.</p> <p>Proposed changes to transport modes should be evaluated in operational terms in addition to sustainability benefits.</p> <p>Greener fuel alternatives such as biodiesel / LPG / Renewable Gas fuelled vehicles should be evaluated in positive terms within procurement exercises</p>	<p>Regional Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Regional Waste Locations Study</p> <p>Regional Waste Strategy for the North West</p>	<p>1, 17, 27, 35, 84, 85, 90, 93, 95, 112, 113, 114, 121, 122, 142, 145,</p>

Theme 7: Transport**Objective 7: To promote and develop more sustainable approaches to transport and travel**

Question 7.2	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy impact on the distances travelled by wastes and resources and the associated transport impacts?	+	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The interaction of these flows of resources and wastes, versus the previous, landfill dominated approach can only be fully evaluated in a meaningful manner if the sites of reprocessing, treatment and disposal are known, as are the flows of primary and secondary raw materials within, into and out of the region. Furthermore there is a need to understand whether intermodal transport or fuel efficient vehicles / biodiesel or LPG fuelled vehicles will be an element utilised in the implementation of the strategy. These aspects are partly the outcome of a forthcoming procurement process.</p> <p>However what is evident is that as a result of the strategy there will be an increase in facilities within the partnership area which will increase and enhance self sufficiency in terms of waste management and treatment options thereby reducing the distances that waste has to travel compared to previous landfill solutions. Distances travelled will reduce overall as a result of additional facilities within the partnership area.</p>	<p>Policies to develop and maintain communications strategies to encourage efficient use of collection service and promotion of local bring sites.</p> <p>Ensure additional reprocessors locate strategically to prevent unnecessary movement of collection vehicles.</p> <p>Consider regional self sufficiency in procurement and planning decisions.</p> <p>Promote sustainable transport options for the movement of wastes & recyclables arising from the strategy, including intermodal transport.</p> <p>Proposed changes to transport modes should be evaluated in operational terms in addition to sustainability benefits.</p> <p>Greener fuel alternatives such as biodiesel / LPG / Renewable Gas fuelled vehicles should be evaluated in positive terms within procurement exercises.</p>	<p>Regional Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Regional Waste Locations Study</p> <p>Regional Waste Strategy for the North West</p>	<p>1, 17, 27, 35, 84, 85, 90, 93, 95, 112, 113, 114, 121, 122, 145</p>

Theme 8: Biodiversity**Objective 8: To protect and enhance biodiversity and the local environment**

Question 8.1	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy protect, manage and enhance biodiversity and local landscape character?	+	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>Within and around the Merseyside area there are a number of Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas (mainly around the Sefton coastline and the main estuaries). In addition there are three National Nature Reserves, located with Sefton, 14 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (located across Wirral, Sefton and St. Helens), and 22 Local Nature Reserves. When delivering and implementing the new strategy, specifically with regard to planning for the new facilities proposed, there is a statutory obligation to protect these areas from any development which may have adverse effects, and systems are in place to do so. Planning policies may also encourage development of new waste facilities which regenerate neglected/derelict sites with provision for improved biodiversity and improvement of local character. The strategy is proposing closed, highly managed options for the recovery and treatment of the waste stream which will ensure that waste is contained and biodiversity and local landscape character is protected. The strategy also supports the remediation of closed landfill sites which may enhance biodiversity and local landscape character, and through the promotion of composting within the strategy there may be an opportunity to decrease the use of artificial fertilisers and increase access to peat free compost, thereby preserving local landscapes where peat is excavated and protecting biodiversity from exposure to chemicals in the fertilisers.</p>	<p>Consideration in implementation of the Strategy through planning and in procurement of new sites given to areas away from areas of biodiversity importance and in areas in need of regeneration. In addition that new sites or landfill sites being remediated / restored are designed to include provision for increasing biodiversity and local character. Wherever practicable seek to highlight positive environmental benefits of composting activity, promote compost give-aways and raise profile.</p>	<p>North West Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Regional Waste Locations Study</p> <p>Regional Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Regional Planning Guidance for the North West</p>	<p>2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 84, 85, 86, 88, 94, 106, 109, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 141, 142, 143, 145</p>

Theme 8: Biodiversity**Objective 8: To protect and enhance biodiversity and the local environment**

Question 8.2	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy help to protect any designated wildlife sites or landscape areas?	neutral	long (>2015)	✓	✓	✓

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>Due regard with be taken by the planners when implementing the strategy and new facilities are procured to ensure that designated wildlife sites or landscape areas (identified above), are not adversely effected by the developments. In terms of what the strategy is proposing, the use of contained, highly managed systems, which require much smaller land area than landfill (the main management option previously) will provide protection to designated wildlife sites or landscape areas. The multi material recycling collections supported by the strategy will improve diversion from landfill, reducing the need for additional landfill sites which could infringe on wildlife sites or landscape areas. The strategy also considers enforcement issues in relation to flytipping and littering, and new powers have been granted under the CNEA in some cases in partnership with other agencies to combat and potential problem which may have a negative effect on wildlife sites or landscape areas. In addition the restoration of existing landfill sites may provide the opportunity for wildlife to establish in new areas and landscapes to improve.</p>	<p>Consideration in implementation of the strategy, through planning and in procurement of new sites, given to areas of biodiversity and areas in need of regeneration. In addition new sites or landfill sites being remediated / restored are designed to include provision for increasing biodiversity and local character.</p> <p>Ensure sufficient resourcing for enforcement and education to tackle environmental crime and nuisance issues, including partnership working and stakeholder engagement to identify & efficiently tackle specific problem areas which may arise (e.g drugs related litter, abandoned vehicles, flytipping).</p>	<p>North West Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Regional Waste Locations Study</p> <p>Regional Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Regional Planning Guidance for the North West</p>	<p>12, 13, 14, 16, 27, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 84, 85, 86, 88, 94,1 06, 122, 123, 124, 125, 142, 145</p>

Theme 8: Biodiversity**Objective 8: To protect and enhance biodiversity and the local environment**

Question 8.3	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy improve the amount and quality of, and access to, local green space?	+	long (>2015)	✓		

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The strategy includes the environmental monitoring, maintenance and restoration of seven closed landfill sites previously used by MWDA and its predecessors with the potential for new green spaces to be developed. In addition contained, highly managed facilities, with a smaller land requirement than landfill, are proposed in the strategy, thereby protecting local green space from additional large scale facilities in the form of landfill sites, being required to dispose of waste generated by the Partnership. The Strategy promotes an increase in composting which will provide the opportunity for more compost to be applied to improve local green spaces, where soil structure is poor or requires remediation. The strategy also considers enforcement issues such as flytipping and littering, where the council enforcement officers work to combat the problem with new powers granted under the CNEA, in some cases in partnership with other agencies, which will help to improve and maintain the quality of local green spaces.</p>	<p>Consider opportunities to create new green spaces in management and restoration of landfill.</p> <p>Wherever practicable seek to highlight positive environmental benefits of composting activity, promote compost give-aways, raise profile and use compost for improvement of local green space.</p> <p>New sites designed to include provision for increasing green space and enhancing local landscape.</p> <p>Ensure sufficient resourcing for enforcement and education to tackle environmental crime and nuisance issues, including partnership working and stakeholder engagement to identify and efficiently tackle specific problem areas which may arise (e.g. drugs related litter, abandoned vehicles, flytipping).</p>	<p>North West Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Regional Waste Locations Study</p> <p>Regional Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Regional Planning Guidance for the North West</p>	<p>14, 16, 27, 28, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 84, 86, 94, 95, 98, 106, 109, 122, 125, 141, 142, 143, 145</p>

Theme 8: Biodiversity**Objective 8: To protect and enhance biodiversity and the local environment**

Question 8.4	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy protect and enhance endangered species and habitats and provide opportunities for new habitat creation?	+	long (>2015)	✓	✓	✓

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>Merseyside is covered by 2 Biodiversity Action Plans: North Merseyside Biodiversity Action Plan covering Knowsley, Liverpool, St.Helens and Sefton with 29 Species Action Plans and 15 Habitat Action Plans; and Wirral Biodiversity Action Plan with 19 Species Action Plans and 11 Habitat Action Plans. Due regard should be taken by the planners when procuring the new facilities proposed to ensure that species and habitats are protected from adverse effects as a result of waste management recovery and treatment.</p> <p>The strategy includes the environmental monitoring, maintenance and restoration of seven closed landfill sites previously used by MWDA and its predecessors with the potential to create new habitats. The strategy considers enforcement issues, flytipping and littering, where the council enforcement officers work to combat the problem with new powers granted under CNEA in some cases in partnership with other agencies which will support the protection of endangered species and habitats.</p>	<p>Consider opportunities to create new habitats in management and restoration of landfill.</p> <p>New sites designed to include provision for creating new habitats.</p> <p>Ensure sufficient resourcing for enforcement and education to tackle environmental crime and nuisance issues, including partnership working and stakeholder engagement to identify and efficiently tackle specific problem areas which may arise (e.g. drugs related litter, abandoned vehicles, flytipping).</p>	<p>North West Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>Regional Waste Locations Study</p> <p>Regional Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Regional Planning Guidance for the North West</p>	<p>2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 77, 84, 88, 86, 106, 109, 122, 123, 124, 125, 142, 145</p>

Theme 9: Natural Resources**Objective 9: To establish and promote more sustainable use of natural resources**

Question 9.1	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the Strategy ensure efficient use of natural resources, discourage overseas imports from unsustainable resources and/or encourage the use of local resources?	++	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The strategy supports the efficient use of resources and the development of markets for goods from secondary recycled materials, thereby decreasing the amount of raw materials needed for the production of new goods. Through the promotion of multi material recycling collection services and support for reuse and prevention initiatives (such as business links, swap days and Freecycle exchange material), this may result in a decrease in the need for goods or primary raw materials.</p> <p>The strategy will look to establish green procurement policies throughout Merseyside Councils and Government bodies which will benefit sustainable consumption and resource use. Internal audits of Local Authorities, as a strategy policy, should provide the data for better resource management.</p> <p>Raw materials may be displaced by the use of secondary resources derived from thermal treatment plants (e.g. recycling of Bottom Ash/ Gasification slag for aggregate usage), plus electricity and/or heat generated displaces the need for non renewable fossil fuel use and capacity required. The Strategy will promote increased centralised composting which will provide the opportunity to decrease use of artificial fertilisers and increase sources of peat free compost. Sustainable design and construction should be used where possible in the construction of new waste management facilities.</p>	<p>Ensure continued development of the market for recycled products. Policies for green procurement in every level of local/regional government should be developed - including establishment of a robust internal audit system. Ensure the training of council staff has an element of sustainability responsibility and awareness and that staff have sufficient knowledge of good practice procedures. Maximising the efficiency of recycle collection systems (i.e. reducing contamination, improving yield and capture and materials separation) will facilitate higher value markets and a greater level of primary resource substitution. Efficient energy recovery techniques will be more effective at reducing the requirement for fossil fuel resource consumption. Promote reuse and recycling of wider waste streams (e.g. industrial, commercial etc). Wherever practicable seek to highlight positive environmental benefits of composting activity, promote compost give-aways and raise profile. Ensure use of sustainable construction techniques and materials in the construction of new waste management facilities. Develop and maintain policies resourced to deliver waste prevention infrastructure. Promote the proximity principle and regional self sufficiency with finding local markets/reprocessors for outputs from waste management processes wherever practicable.</p>	<p>EnviroLink</p> <p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework</p>	<p>5, 6, 7, 23, 25, 27, 32, 82, 84, 85, 99, 112, 113, 116, 122, 142, 145, 147, 149</p>

Theme 9: Natural Resources**Objective 9: To establish and promote more sustainable use of natural resources**

Question 9.2	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy help to increase the value of regional (NW) resources to society and the environment?	+	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>The strategy will contribute to the conservation of certain existing resources in the region through substitution by secondary resources derived from the region. The increase in recycling, composting and preparation of a secondary fuel for power generation all displace the need for primary resources. In terms of the regional resources there may be some displacement effects in terms of peat, silica and aggregate derived from the region; however the substitution with secondary materials is likely to provide an environmental benefit and may also act to conserve resources in some instances. In addition to the generation of renewable electricity in the region, there is the potential for waste heat to be utilised within local proximity of thermal treatment plant providing an environmental, economic and strategic benefit. There is likely to be a net benefit to society in the region in terms of jobs and availability of secondary materials through a strategy capturing resources for reprocessing and providing raw materials and goods for sale and reuse. The MWP has a strong track record in developing markets for secondary materials through the innovative Clean Merseyside Centre and subsequently the NW Envirolink. Initiatives aimed at minimizing waste will also provide an environmental benefit and may deliver economic benefits to the region, in addition to conserving the regions landfill capacity.</p>	<p>Consider the potential for good quality CHP systems for recovering energy more efficiently and offering the potential for low cost energy to domestic or other users. Wherever practicable seek to highlight positive local uses for materials derived from recycling / composting activity, promote compost give-aways and swap shops, raise profile. Continue support of the market development work, including for outputs from residual waste treatment processes. Promote the proximity principle and regional self sufficiency with finding local markets / reprocessors for outputs from waste management processes wherever practicable.</p>	<p>Envirolink Regional Sustainable Development Framework North West Energy Strategy</p>	<p>15, 27, 61, 62, 113, 145</p>

Theme 10: Buildings and Heritage
Objective 10: To protect local historic and cultural buildings, sites and heritage

Question 10.1	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy protect places of historic, cultural and archaeological value?	neutral	long (>2015)	✓	✓	✓

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
<p>Liverpool's Water Front is a UNESCO World Heritage site for its importance in the development of world trade and dock technology. In addition, there are over 5,000 listed building in Merseyside, with more than 2,500 in Liverpool, making it the city with the most listed buildings in Britain outside London. There are also 48 Scheduled Monuments within Merseyside. The strategy requires new waste management facilities to be developed in order to deliver the targets proposed and divert material away from landfill, all of which could have a negative impact on the sites and buildings. However, planning policy is in place to ensure that siting of all new waste facilities is done with due diligence in order that places of historic, cultural and archaeological value will be protected as far as practicable. In addition the multi material recycling collection services supported and required to deliver the strategy and improve diversion from landfill, will reduce the need for additional landfill sites which are land intensive and could infringe on places of historic, cultural and archaeological value. The strategy proposes new facilities which will be required to incorporate the latest emissions controls (in compliance with Best Available Technique) and the operation of the facilities and logistics procurement will be subject to Sustainability Appraisal and therefore emission from waste management activities in terms of transport (through encouragement of sustainable methods of transport) should be managed and minimised, minimising the effect on places of historic, cultural and archaeological value. The construction of new waste management facilities and sites should be delivered sympathetically.</p>	<p>Due consideration should be given in planning and procurement of new sites to areas away from places of historic, cultural and archaeological value and in areas in need of regeneration.</p> <p>Develop and maintain policies resourced to deliver a reduction in waste sent to landfill, therefore reducing the need for additional large scale sites.</p> <p>In implementation of the strategy consider transport and emissions controls best practice to reduce deleterious effect on buildings and structures etc</p>	<p>Regional Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Regional Planning Guidance for the North West</p>	<p>27, 73, 80, 81, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97, 107, 108, 112, 129, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 149</p>

Theme 10: Buildings and Heritage**Objective 10: To protect local historic and cultural buildings, sites and heritage**

Question 10.2	Detailed Score	Timescale	Impact		
			L	R	N
Will the strategy be based on high-quality design that respects local character and enhances local distinctiveness while reducing the number of vacant buildings, through re-use as well as redevelopment?	neutral	long (>2015)	✓	✓	

Justification	Mitigation	Linkages	Key Ref.*
The strategy requires new waste management facilities to deliver the targets. Planning policy is in place to ensure that siting of all new waste facilities will be done with due diligence to ensure that places of historic, cultural and archaeological value will be protected as far as practicable. Planning Guidance (PPS10) for waste management promotes good design and local planning promotes the regeneration and reuse of brownfield land. The construction of new waste management facilities and sites should be delivered sympathetically and may be considered to have a neutral impact overall.	In procurement and design of new facilities a consideration should be keeping with local character. In procurement of new sites/offices consideration given to redevelopment of neglected/ derelict sites and buildings.	Regional Planning Guidance for the North West	27, 28, 84, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 111, 112, 122,