



**Summary of the Draft
Joint Municipal Waste
Management Strategy
for Merseyside for
Consultation**

**RESOURCES Merseyside
2011 - 2041**

**Delivering the Joint Municipal
Waste Management Strategy
for Merseyside**

Foreword

We are pleased to present this Summary of the Draft Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside. This important document aims to provide direction and a range of options for all the key partners to deliver sustainable waste and resource management on Merseyside, to meet potential new challenges and deal with future issues in a fast changing and resource hungry world.

More importantly it is an opportunity for you to have your say on how we can more effectively use waste as a valuable resource, minimise the waste we produce, or stop it being produced in the first place. There is also the important role that we need to play to address broader environmental challenges such as sustainable waste management, climate change and reducing carbon emissions whilst providing value for money services in the current financial climate.

Merseyside has come a long way since the establishment of the Merseyside Waste Partnership in 2005 and all partners have shown innovation and commitment with the introduction of new collection regimes, improved facilities and new buildings. This hard work is clearly demonstrated in the positive way residents have made significant increases in recycling and reduced the amounts of waste they throw away. These successes and improvements are encouraging. This new Strategy shows us the next challenging steps we need to take. Waste prevention, re-use and higher recycling targets will be key priorities for Merseyside whilst making better use of our natural resources in supporting our local economy.

This Strategy will ultimately be adopted by each district council on Merseyside alongside the Waste Disposal Authority. We recognise that there is not a 'one size fits all' solution to the issues we face and it will be a matter for each individual district to consider how best to deliver the Strategy. This is reflected through a range of options which gives each district the flexibility to choose the delivery that best suits the needs of their local community with the resources available to them.

As in 2005 when the Strategy was first published we once again turned to the residents and communities on Merseyside for their views, opinions and ideas – invaluable input from the people that use our services and facilities on a daily basis and whose taxes are directly used to fund what we do. Once again the residents and communities across the region were forthright, innovative and challenging in their views and this shows in the many responses we received from our 'Don't Waste Your Say' activities late last year.

We want to hear from you and would encourage you to take a few minutes and review the information in this summary document and provide us with your views on the questionnaire provided.

We look forward to hearing from you

Carl Beer, Chief Executive of Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority.

1. Introduction

Overview: This section tells you what the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside is and who has produced it. It details the aims of the Strategy and information on the public consultation.

RESOURCES Merseyside 2011-2041 is the revised Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside (JMWMS). It has been developed by the Merseyside district councils consisting of: Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority, Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, St Helens and Wirral in consultation with residents, elected members and stakeholders.

The Strategy sets out how Merseyside will improve municipal waste management over the next thirty years and address some of the major resource challenges. The focus will be on waste prevention, re-use, recycling and composting, whilst recognising the impact these activities have on the amount of residual waste requiring treatment or disposal.

The Merseyside districts together with Halton Borough Council form the Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership and have the responsibility for managing municipal waste across the Liverpool City Region. The information in this Strategy relates specifically to the area of Merseyside as Halton Borough Council has a separate but aligned Municipal Waste Management Strategy. The JMWMS for Merseyside has identified a menu of Priority Options (page 16) which the Partnership has developed as actions for change. These options include:

- **Joint Working:** Local councils to consider joining forces to deliver services which could include joint collection contracts, shared collections services, joint communications, education and awareness, governance etc.
- **Frequency of Waste Collections:** Local councils to consider the best local system for the collection of refuse and recyclables. This could be a weekly household collection of materials such as recyclables one week and rubbish that cannot be recycled or composted the next week. Knowsley, Sefton and Wirral districts have already implemented changes to the frequency of their household waste collections.
- **Green Waste Charging:** Consider charging residents for the garden waste they generate.
- **Food Waste collections plus treatment:** Consider introducing separate collections for food waste. Knowsley and Sefton have already introduced “opt-in” schemes.
- **No side waste:** Consider a consistent approach across Merseyside regarding collections of any rubbish bags that do not fit inside a householder’s refuse bin.

The aim of RESOURCES MERSEYSIDE is to deliver sustainable waste management within the context of wider resource management and climate change by:

- Recognising waste as a valuable resource
- Minimising the environmental impact of waste management
- Preventing the creation of waste on Merseyside in the first place
- Increasing re-use, recycling, composting and the recovery of energy from waste
- Reducing the amount of waste landfilled
- Raising awareness and promoting education in resource efficiency making it easier for everyone to contribute to sustainable waste management activities
- Consuming less but producing more
- Tackling climate change by the reduction of carbon emissions from waste management and support for our Low Carbon economy
- Protecting and enhancing our environment
- Using and generating renewable energy and fuels

Public consultation process

A public consultation was undertaken in autumn 2010 called 'Don't Waste Your Say' to inform the review of the JMWMS. Activities included a doorstep survey, roadshows, focus groups and online forums which produced many interesting comments including:

- Residents felt that improving 'recycling performance' and encouraging positive 'behavioural change' should be a priority of the Strategy. More education and promotion of recycling and waste prevention schemes was vital in changing attitudes and supporting behaviour to reduce, reuse and recycle waste across Merseyside.
- The food waste collection schemes in operation in Knowsley and Sefton appear to have had a positive impact on residents in these areas and there was a demand for such schemes to be carried out on a larger scale across Merseyside.
- Satisfaction with the household waste management services was generally high.
- The majority of residents supported the drive to improve environmental effectiveness, improve the service quality and efficiency, reduce the time taken to deliver and the cost of waste management services.

2. Current Waste Management on Merseyside

Overview: This section tells you how waste is currently managed on Merseyside, and the amounts and types of waste residents are recycling or throwing away.

Merseyside has made significant strides in the last decade to manage its municipal waste. Performance has improved and significant investments made with new facilities to support increases in recycling and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.

Key waste facts:

- 1.35 million people live on Merseyside in 629,000 households.
- It costs approximately £100 million to manage household waste every year from collection to disposal.
- Recycling has increased from 5.9% in 2002/3 to 33% in 2009/10 meeting the original 2005 Strategy target.
- Municipal waste arising has fallen by 8.9% from 842,000 in 2005/6 to 767,000 tonnes in 2009/10.
- Municipal waste growth rate has fallen by 2.3% annually and for household waste it is a 3.1% reduction. This compares to 3% annual growth increase assumed in the 2005 Strategy.
- Average amount of waste produced by each household per year has gone down from 854kg in 2007/8 to 742kg in 2009/10.
- Merseyside sends 217,000 tonnes less waste a year to landfill than it did in 1999.
- All five waste collection authorities operate household refuse and recycling collections, bulky household waste collections and free garden waste collections.
- Over 200 bring bank sites available for a range of recyclable materials.
- Fourteen Household Waste Recycling Centres and Material Recovery Facilities at Bidston, Wirral and Gillmoss, Liverpool.

Composition of waste

There are many services available to residents to re-use and recycle their waste across Merseyside which are being actively used. To get more value from its waste Merseyside needs to understand what is still being thrown away into landfill and why. The table below shows a snapshot of the key items that Merseyside residents throw into their residual bin.

Composition of materials identified in residual kerbside waste stream (after recycling)

Category	% by weight
Kitchen waste including food, tea bags and liquids	28.3
Paper including newspapers, magazines, paper bags and tissue paper	13.1
Miscellaneous combustibles including wood, furniture, nappies, carpets	10.4
Plastic (dense) including plastic bottles	8.1
Plastic (film) including carrier bags, crisp packets, gift wrap and food wrapping/film	6.0
Cardboard including packaging and liquid cartons	5.8
Glass including glass bottles and jars	4.9
Textiles and shoes	4.5
Ferrous metals including steel food and beverage cans and aerosols	2.9
Miscellaneous non-combustibles including construction and demolition waste	2.8
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) including large and small appliances, mobile phones, CD/DVD/MP3 players, games consoles, light fittings and lamps.	2.7
Non-Ferrous metals including aluminium food and beverage cans and aerosols	1.3
Potentially hazardous including household and car batteries, clinical waste, engine oil	0.7

3. Facing the Future

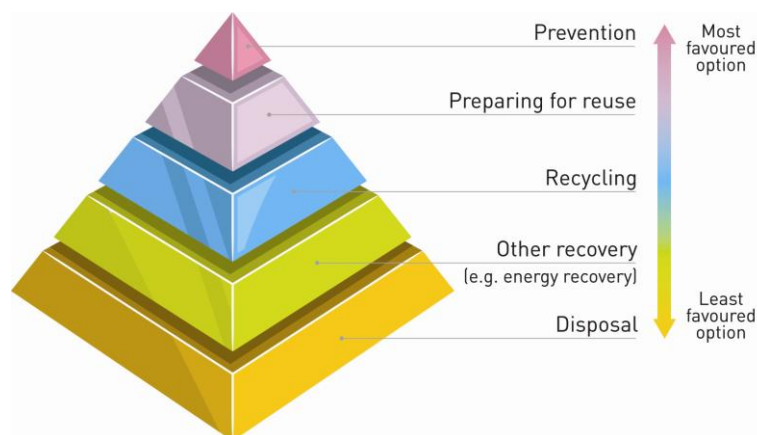
Overview: This section looks at waste in the wider context of delivering resource efficiency in a rapidly changing world and economy. It explores the opportunities and challenges facing Merseyside to be a place where nothing goes to waste.

Merseyside needs to be in a position to make valid judgements and plan for waste management services whilst being flexible enough to respond to the challenges and changes that the districts will face in the future.

Good management of waste and resources can make a positive contribution to wider economic, environmental and social goals such as mitigating climate change and producing renewable energy. These are the main drivers for this new Strategy.

Reduction to Recovery of Waste

A key principle for sustainable waste management is the Waste Hierarchy. The figure below shows that the best way to manage waste is not to generate it in the first place, with disposal of waste to landfill as the least preferable option.



Waste Prevention

Waste prevention is at the heart of the JMWMS and a waste prevention action plan is being developed building on the previous strategic recommendations. The revised Strategy assumes that there will be little household waste growth between 2011 and 2041, and will use waste prevention and reduction objectives to off-set any growth in waste arising from the increase in number of households on Merseyside.

Benefits of waste prevention	Challenges of waste prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not using natural non renewable resources in the first place • Reduction in carbon emissions • Reducing financial costs and taxes to organisations making businesses more competitive and sustainable • Reducing the ecological footprint of Merseyside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumption driven lifestyles and business opportunities which impact on the design of products, durability and packaging • Influencing policies that have an impact on household waste arisings e.g. the frequency of household waste collections and charged garden waste collections.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of food waste • Awareness and education on waste prevention to promote behavioural change
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Reuse and Repair

Products evolve in response to economic, environmental and consumer demand. Consumers find it easier and cheaper to replace or upgrade an item than repair or reuse it, and they do not always recognise the value of the materials they are throwing away either as a resource or financially. People already use a range of schemes that promote re-use from car boot sales to online exchange schemes and selling items on Ebay.

Benefits of reuse and repair	Challenges for reuse and repair
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in carbon emissions • Greater durability in products will mean no need to replace items as often and second hand value will increase • Opportunities for training, upskilling and reviving repair and reuse service industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness of the value of the things they throw away • Impact on recycling rates if goods are no longer freely available and are retained in the marketplace for trading • Changes in the composition and quality of waste streams will impact on the infrastructure for collection, recovery and treatment

Recycling and Composting

Higher levels of recycling and composting remain a key objective of this Strategy which proposes a new household waste recycling rate of 50% by 2020. This is a challenge for Merseyside given the housing type and urban nature of the region. It is also important to maximise the environmental benefits of waste management practices e.g. by capturing material for recycling that reduce carbon emissions such as metals and plastics.

Benefits of recycling and composting	Challenges of recycling and composting are
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the use of virgin materials • Reduction in carbon emissions • Turning collected recyclates into new materials and products; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems need to be fit for purpose to deliver high quality materials for resale from continuous improvements to collection systems and vehicles plus further technological improvements at Material Recovery Facilities • Reduce reliance on currently healthy export markets such as China and maintain quality materials for use in more local supply chains • Flexibility in collection/sorting systems to allow for additions (e.g. plastics) and loss of materials (e.g. paper and glass) from the waste stream • Potential tension between the need for carbon reductions and tonnage based recycling targets

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engaging with local communities and the voluntary sector on local services, waste and resource management developments including the potential use of incentives
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Recovery

Merseyside is committed to the diversion of waste from landfill through treatment and recovery to remain compliant with the EU Landfill Directive and avoid increasing disposal costs. Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) is in the latter stages of procuring new infrastructure through its Resource Recovery Contract.

Benefits of recovery	Challenges of recovery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversion of biodegradable waste to exceed Merseyside's Landfill Allowances Recovery of value from at least 75% of waste in line with Waste Strategy for England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that the impact of increased recycling and waste reduction activities is planned for when procuring residual waste treatment capacity

Landfill

This Strategy supports the objective of a pathway towards zero waste to landfill and has set targets which will be in line with the Resource Recovery Contract to reduce the landfilling of municipal waste to 10% by 2020 and 2% by 2030.

Benefits of landfill	Challenges of landfill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will remain a need for landfill during the period of the Strategy for some elements of residual waste Closed landfill sites could be used as a land resource to enhance biodiversity, grow crops for bio-fuels or benefit the local community as public space/allotments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landfill remains at the bottom of the Waste Hierarchy as the least environmentally beneficial method of disposing of waste Generation of greenhouse gases particularly methane The impact of landfill site operations on local communities

Environmental Protection

The implementation of this Strategy needs to avoid any significant negative environmental impacts to air, water or land and reduce the ecological footprint of municipal waste management services on Merseyside. This means that the districts should also consider the land use and biodiversity impacts of their services as well as carbon emissions.

Benefits of environmental protection	Challenges of environmental protection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable us to live within our 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing any significant negative

environmental limits by using or effectively managing our natural resources such as raw materials and reducing the risk to human well-being	impacts identified through the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process (See Section 6)
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Sustainable Development

The three elements of sustainability are environmental protection, economic development and society. They must be addressed in balance to ensure that the delivery of the Strategy is sustainable. Consideration needs to be given to the impacts on the environment (e.g. climate change, resource use, energy conservation and production), the economy (e.g. levels of consumption and production, employment, procurement, local economic development and regeneration) and social issues (e.g. quality of life, health, education, community engagement).

The Strategic Environmental Assessment process includes economic and social sustainability criteria. Potential synergies have been identified to help the delivery of the Strategy and ensure it positively contributes to wider policy objectives which support sustainable development on Merseyside, in the UK and globally.

Benefits of sustainable development	Challenges of sustainable development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding better ways of doing things for the present and the future • Ensuring a balanced approach to development by considering the economic, social and environmental impacts which leads to better decision making on issues that affect everyone • Avoiding development driven by one particular need through full consideration of wider or future impacts that meet the diverse needs of communities • Small individual actions that can build up to real change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating sustainable development principles into the delivery options for the Strategy • The need to engage with residents and businesses on complex issues by providing simple messages and appropriate reporting back to the community and stakeholders

Opportunities to Work with Stakeholders

The Waste Partnership needs to build on its existing relationships with stakeholders, foster new relationships and consider potential business opportunities with manufacturers, producers, retailers and consumers to support investment in and delivery of waste and resource management objectives.

Benefits of working with stakeholders	Challenges of working with stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning from each other and sharing best practice • To enable waste services and facilities to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and securing the efficiency gains from joint working • Understanding the issues and needs of

<p>treat both municipal and commercial waste that are likely to be more cost effective</p>	<p>different stakeholders, develop people's skills and ensure accountability, trust and transparency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a collaborative approach to projects and communications
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Using Materials Wisely

The way materials are used in manufacturing, packaging and reprocessing is rapidly changing due to global economics and changes in consumption habits. Scarcity of materials, particularly rare earth metals, may have a significant impact in the tightening of global markets and increased value of such materials. More may need to be done to capture these resources from waste products.

Changes in resource use will have an impact on the range and volume of materials entering the municipal waste streams. The Partnership needs to be aware of these factors when making decisions on waste management to ensure a flexible approach for future collection schemes and infrastructure requirements - for example where traditional food or drink packaging such as glass or metal for cans is replaced by plastics.

Benefits of using materials wisely	Challenges of using materials wisely
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in use of virgin raw materials and reduced reliance on scarce materials • Encouraging sustainable consumption and production to make businesses more competitive, reducing their environmental impact and adding value gained from resources • Making municipal waste a commodity of economic benefit to Merseyside • Value of certain materials such as precious metals may increase significantly making their recovery from the waste stream and their reprocessing a priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and treatment of municipal waste needs to be adaptable to the changes in waste streams

Responsibility for Waste

It is important that residents and the public and private sectors recognise and understand the value of waste and change their behaviour to reduce the amount of waste they produce, reuse and recycle more and manage their resources more efficiently.

Residents and businesses need more support to do this .Education, awareness campaigns, incentive schemes and enforcement measures will all be tools available to achieve the Strategy targets and ensure that local policies are adhered to and adopted.

Benefits of being responsible for waste	Challenges of being responsible for waste
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examining the opportunities to develop governance arrangements will help ensure that the decision making powers for the Partnership and individual districts are appropriate to deliver cost-effective waste management on Merseyside in the medium and long term • Opportunities for elected representatives to lobby Government and the EU and work with local retailers, producers and local communities to enable the delivery of this Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the positive benefits of delivering the Strategy through partnership alongside locally important issues, community and business concerns and short term changes in priorities

Carbon and Energy

Management of municipal waste can help to reduce carbon emissions and the impact on climate change on Merseyside.

There are significant benefits in diverting biodegradable waste such as food, garden waste and paper from landfill as this reduces the production of methane, a greenhouse gas that has twenty three times more impact on climate change than CO₂ emissions. Greater carbon savings can be made by avoiding the emissions that arise from manufacturers using virgin materials or energy generation using coal or gas.

A carbon footprint of the waste management services will be established and reviewed every five years to ensure that the carbon impact of the Strategy has reduced.

This Strategy will seek to establish the potential to prioritise and capture materials such as textiles, food waste and materials which offer greater carbon benefits as well as supporting the 50% recycling rate.

Waste management and its infrastructure can also use and generate renewable energy and fuels to support the UK energy policies. Where renewable energy can be efficiently captured from wastes, this is seen as a sustainable approach to reduce emissions which would otherwise have climate change impacts and also provide security of energy supply. The MWDA Resource Recovery Contract procurement for its Energy Recovery facility supports energy generation with Combined Heat and Power.

Benefits of carbon and energy	Challenges of carbon and energy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for net carbon savings from municipal waste management to support the Low Carbon economy • The proposed Energy Recovery facility will enable additional income to be derived from renewable energy incentives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish an appropriate carbon measurement to enable the targeting of specific materials and products

Education and Awareness

Residents are taking positive action to recycle their waste, and Merseyside has met its 2010 recycling target of 33%. There is a need to promote changing consumption habits through smarter purchasing, prevention, reduction and reuse as well as recycling to cut down on unnecessary waste. This will be achieved by effective education activities to help residents and businesses in simple practical ways.

Engagement with the public and education in schools, colleges and universities will play a key role. Alongside the current Recycling Discovery Centre at the Bidston MRF, a new Visitor and Education Centre will open at the Gilmoor MRF in Liverpool during 2011 with an on-going programme of visits for residents, communities and schools.

Benefits of education and awareness	Challenges of education and awareness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing people's understanding to make changes in their habits when purchasing products and food • Reducing the amount of waste arising from households • Increased participation in waste management schemes with more and better quality materials put out for recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To engage residents and businesses on complex issues by providing common and simple messages on waste and resource management • Regular communication with residents to keep them informed about why they are being asked to participate in waste management schemes, and what happens to waste/resources when they leave the household

Services, Savings and Support

The Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership is an informal, active group who co-ordinate the delivery of waste management services in the Liverpool City Region.

Significant progress has been made in building and developing the work of the Partnership, but there are practical benefits from joint working, alignment of services and systems and sharing resources still to be made. These may help address the current financial climate and, provide efficiencies and savings whilst addressing the challenges of delivering sustainable and affordable resource management.

Benefits in services	Challenges in services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful improved performance and service delivery through working together as local councils • Identify potential financial savings from efficiencies in service delivery and joint procurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflecting local needs and differences in collections, contracts, payment systems and resources • Being able to measure success and efficiency gains from joint working • Developing joint working opportunities for wider wastes and resource management

4. Delivering the Strategy

Overview: This section identifies the key aims, objectives and targets for the Strategy and a prioritised menu of options for delivery. Districts can choose the most suitable options for them to adopt and deliver to meet the Strategy objectives subject to their own particular needs and resources available.

Strategy Vision

The Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership will work together to deliver the Strategy and provide a sustainable waste and resource management service that is cost effective, value for money and is affordable whilst also optimising environmental benefits.

Strategic Aims, Objectives and Targets

AIM ONE: Reducing the climate change/carbon impacts of waste management

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND TARGET: Demonstrate continuous improvement in the reduction of carbon emissions from the municipal waste management service on Merseyside. All waste management choices should seek to optimise carbon reduction wherever practicable. Commitment to review every 5 years that the CO₂ impact of the Strategy has reduced. Baseline: CO₂ impact is 33,384 tonnes of CO₂ in 2011.

AIM TWO: Maximise waste prevention

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND TARGET: Reduce the total amount of waste produced per household on Merseyside by 8% by 2030 to 1,227 kg per household by 2020 and 1,180 kg per household by 2030. Baseline: 1,300 kg in 2009/10

AIM THREE: Maximise landfill diversion/recovery of residual waste

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND TARGET: Where waste is not re-used, recycled or composted, ensure that value can be recovered from it e.g. alternative products, heat, power. Reduce the amount of municipal waste landfilled to 10% by 2020 and 2% by 2030.

AIM FOUR: Maximise sustainable economic activity associated with waste management

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Encourage sustainable economic activity associated with waste management. Can be achieved through sustainable procurement policies and working with supply chain to improve the management of resources.

AIM FIVE: Reduce the ecological footprint of waste management activities

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND TARGET: Demonstrate continuous improvement in reducing the ecological footprint of municipal waste management services on Merseyside. Baseline: 0.038 hectares per person in 2011.

AIM SIX: Promote behavioural/cultural change that delivers the Strategy objectives

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: The Partnership will work to raise awareness of waste and resource management issues, to lead by example and encourage residents to get involved and make it easier to take part in waste prevention and re-use activities

AIM SEVEN: Promote the use of renewable energy

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: All waste management decisions/infrastructure decisions to take account of the opportunities for using/generating renewable energy and fuels.

AIM EIGHT: Achieve high recycling rates

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND TARGET: Meet statutory recycling targets and exceed where there are opportunities to deliver environmental and economic benefits. Recycle 50% of household waste by 2020

AIM NINE: Promote resource efficiency

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Reduce the amount of scarce resources entering the waste management system, recognising the value of materials that are produced as waste and supporting opportunities for greater producer responsibility.

AIM TEN: Provide sufficient capacity for waste management activity

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Provide a flexible waste management service that gives residents a range of options to reduce, re-use, recycle and compost the waste they produce and provide sufficient capacity to deal with any waste remaining.

Delivery Options

It is recognised that, for the JMWMS to be delivered, then each of the five Waste Collection Authorities and Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) will need to identify and prioritise as individual districts the delivery options that they feel will best achieve the strategic objectives based on their performance and resources available for their local area.

Menu of Ranked Priority Delivery Options

Priority One: Joint Working

Local councils to consider joining forces to deliver services which could include: joint collection contracts, shared collections services, joint communications, education and awareness, governance etc. Supports Objectives: 1, 4 and 5.

Priority Two: Frequency of Waste Collections

Local councils to consider the best local system for the collection of refuse and recyclables. This could be a weekly household collection of materials such as recyclables one week and rubbish that cannot be recycled or composted the next week. Sefton and Wirral districts have already implemented changes to the frequency of their household waste collections. Supports Objectives: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10.

Priority Three: Collection Round/Route Optimisation policies (in house)

Local councils to review collection rounds for refuse and recycling to ensure that optimum round configuration is in place and best use of vehicles is being made. Supports Objectives: 1, 6, 7, 8 and 10.

Priority Four: Green Waste Charging

Consider charging residents for the garden waste they generate. Supports Objectives: 1, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 10.

Priority Five: Recycling Campaigns

Active campaigns to support existing or new recycling collections schemes; encourage participation or reduce contamination of materials. Supports Objectives: 4, 6, 8 and 9.

Priority Six: Re-use/Refurbishment Support

In kind/financial support to schemes to deliver and increase re-use and refurbishment activity (could involve retailers/manufacturers and third sector). Supports Objectives: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10.

Priority Seven: Food Waste collections plus treatment (Anaerobic Digestion or In-Vessel composting)

Consider introducing separate collections for food waste. Knowsley and Sefton have already introduced “opt-in” schemes. Supports Objectives 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10

Priority Eight: Bulky Waste Re-use

Implement schemes to increase the amount of bulky waste re-use either through support to third sector schemes or active segregation of bulky collections. Supports Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Priority Nine: No side waste – common policy

Consider a consistent approach across Merseyside regarding collections of any rubbish bags that do not fit inside a householder’s refuse bin. Supports Objectives: 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8.

Priority Ten: Sustainable procurement

Introduction of procurement policies that will influence behavioural change for all waste management related services e.g. in terms of specifying the use of recycled materials, low carbon construction materials (to good practice standards in new build and refurbishment) and low carbon transport activities. Supports Objectives: 1, 4, 7 and 9.

Priority Eleven: Trade Waste Recycling

Districts to look at the opportunity to introduce or extend trade waste recycling schemes and collections. MWDA to consider the use of HWRCs and MRFs for commercial waste recycling. Supports Objectives 1, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10.

Priority Twelve: Re-use campaigns

Re-use focussed campaigns to promote re-use activity and local support services. Supports Objectives: 1, 6, 8 and 9.

Priority Thirteen: In house Waste Prevention and recycling

Districts to lead by example through the implementation of in-house waste reduction, re-use and recycling schemes. Supports Objectives: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Priority Fourteen: Waste Prevention campaigns

Active campaigns to promote waste prevention activities and local initiatives. Supports Objectives: 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 and 9.

Menu of Ranked Secondary Delivery Options

Priority Fifteen: Reduced residual bin size/maximum recyclable

Reduced bin size for residual waste introduced to incentivise recycling behaviour, also need to ensure sufficient capacity available for recyclable materials. Supports Objectives: 1, 2, 3, 5 and 8.

Priority Sixteen: Street sweepings recycling

Introduction of a composting or recycling service for street sweepings. Supports Objectives: 1, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10.

Priority Seventeen: All Waste Collection Authorities to collect the same materials for recycling

All districts to collect the same materials in their recycling collection schemes, focusing on the dry recycling collection.. Supports Objectives: 1, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10.

Priority Eighteen: HWRC Recycling/Re-use Sites Only

The option for MWDA to promote HWRCs as centres for primarily reusable and recyclable material e.g. provide some sites that accept material for re-use, recycling and composting only. The option to reduce the number of sites offering services for non-recyclable waste disposal. Supports Objectives: 1, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10

Priority Nineteen: Depot, facility sharing, modal transport

Consider options for sharing of facilities and alternative transport infrastructure involved in waste management service delivery. Supports Objectives: 4, 5, 6, 9 and 10.

Priority Twenty: Bulky Waste Charging

Consider charging residents for Council bulky waste collections (as an incentive to increase use of community based re-use services). . Supports Objectives: 2, 3, 5 and 8.

Priority Twenty One: Common recycling systems for all Waste Collection Authorities

All districts consider switching to the same recycling collection system e.g. a co-mingled collection scheme feeding into the MWDA Waste Management Recycling Contract/all districts collect the same materials whether co-mingled or kerbside sort scheme. Supports Objectives: 1, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 10.

Additional Strategic Recommendations

Strategic Recommendation A: Review of the Levy payment mechanism

Establish a working group of elected members from each district to lead a review of the current payment mechanism to fund the Waste Disposal Authority to ensure that a new payment mechanism that is fair and positively benefits districts adopting options to deliver the Strategy. Supports Objectives 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10

Strategic Recommendation B: Lobby Government, retailers and others

Elected member to actively lobby Government, work with local retailers, businesses and manufacturers and residents to reduce waste and encourage re-use, resources efficiency and develop partnerships to ensure the delivery of the Strategy. Supports Objectives 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9

Timetable and Key Milestones

- March 2013 - reduce the amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste going to landfill by 50% of 1995 levels (European Landfill Directive)
- December 2013 - National Waste Prevention Plan published by Government
- 2015 - Commencement of Resource Recovery Contract
- 2020 - 50% household waste recycling target (Waste Framework Directive)
 - Reduce the landfilling of Municipal Solid Waste to 10% (Resource Recovery Contract target)
 - Reduce the amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste going to landfill by 65% of 1995 levels (European Landfill Directive)
 - 34% carbon reduction target based on 2008 levels (Climate Change Act 2008)
- 2027-2029 - Decision on extension for Waste Management Recycling Contract
- 2030 - Reduce the landfilling of Municipal Solid Waste to 2% (Resource Recovery Contract target)
 - Reduce total waste arisings from households by 8% based on 2011 levels.
- 2038-2040 - Decision on extension for Resource Recovery Contract

- 2050 - 80% carbon reduction target based on 2008 levels (Climate Change Act 2008)

Monitoring and Review of the Strategy

Overview: This section explains how the Strategy will be renewed in the future and reported to residents, partners and other stakeholders.

The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy is supported by District Council Action Plans (DCAPs) which set out the actions to facilitate the delivery of the Strategy by each partner council. Progress on performance will be reported to residents and stakeholders through a variety of mechanisms:

- Government monitoring through WasteDataFlow
- Locally agreed annual indicators
- Annual Performance Reports from the Partnership
- Annual Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Reports
- Annual monitoring of DCAPs
- Council and partner websites
- Council magazines and media releases

Merseyside as a matter of principle will undertake a full review of the Strategy every five years or where a substantial change in legislation, policy or other circumstances merits a review outside that timescale.

5. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Environmental Report

Overview: The section highlights the key findings from the Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Strategy.

The SEA considered the potential significant environmental impacts of the revised Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Merseyside. Appropriate measures to prevent, reduce and monitor the potential negative impacts of the Strategy have been identified. **The key findings are:**

The JMWMS Strategic Objectives were considered generally positive and demonstrated a sustainable approach to waste management:

- This positive impact is through better use and management of resources as waste moves up the Waste Hierarchy. Diverting waste from landfill will reduce carbon emissions and the impact of climate change.
- Indirect benefits may be obtained by reducing the impact of waste management on climate change and introducing greater waste prevention measures.
- Transport may increase in delivering the carbon benefits of diverting material from landfill. The benefits of moving waste up the Hierarchy generally outweigh the impact of any increase in transport emissions.

The SEA also assessed a range of delivery options. Waste Prevention/ Reuse/ Recycling and Composting Options were generally assessed as positive:

- Waste prevention avoids carbon impacts across the whole product life cycle and so is preferable to all other options. It helps reduce the ecological footprint of waste on Merseyside and contributes to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
- Carbon impact could be reduced by focussing on materials or goods with high carbon content and by recovering energy from food waste through anaerobic digestion.
- Increased recycling minimises the use of virgin materials in products with associated resource efficiency, embedded energy and carbon savings.
- Some options may have negative effects where fly-tipping could increase if inappropriately implemented or increased transportation.

Service/Organisation Options were generally assessed as positive or neutral

- Joint working should allow for efficiencies in the number of depots and vehicle sharing/optimising of rounds leading to a decrease in road transport and use of fossil fuels.
- There could be a mixed impact in encouraging sustainable economic growth. There is potential for fewer employees needed in municipal waste services should there be fewer waste facilities and/or vehicles required. This could be mitigated by:
 - Increased opportunities in the third sector;

- Promotion of environmental technologies; and
- Increased use of local markets and outlets for recyclables/re-use.

Three Residual Waste Treatment and Disposal Options for Merseyside were assessed:

- The Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) option and Energy from Waste (EfW) option perform notably better generally than the baseline option of residual waste to landfill by moving the treatment of waste up the Waste Hierarchy and recovering value from it. All three options have the potential for negative impacts on the environment if not designed and operated appropriately.
- The MBT option and EfW option have similar environmental impacts apart from climate change and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Analysis of both options using WRATE¹ shows EfW scores better than MBT with a higher level of CO₂ equivalent savings.
- Where MBT and EfW have the potential for greater negative impacts is in the environmental impact of transportation.

Mitigation and Monitoring

Several environmental monitoring criteria have been identified through the SEA process to ensure no unforeseen adverse environmental outcomes arise from the implementation of the Strategy. Mitigation measures have been proposed where the SEA has identified potential for negative impacts of the policies or options within the strategy.

¹ The Life Cycle Assessment tool developed for the Environment Agency.

Other documents that you might find useful

Draft Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside 2011

Merseyside and Halton Waste Composition Analysis 2010

'Don't Waste Your Say' Public Consultation Results Report

Future Trends in Resource Use and Management Report 2010

Issues and Options Study 2010 and Options Assessment Report 2011

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside 2011

These documents can be found on the Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority website www.merseysidewda.gov.uk or you can request an electronic copy by emailing: consultresources@merseysidewda.gov.uk.

If you would like paper copies please call Tel: 0151 255 1444 or write to us at: Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority, 6th Floor, North House, 17, North John Street, Liverpool, L2 5QY.

The closing date for comments is: 26th August 2011. Any questions regarding this document, the consultation or the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside please contact Stuart Donaldson, Waste Strategy Manager, Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority Tel: 0151 255 2570 or email: Stuart.Donaldson@merseysidewda.gov.uk