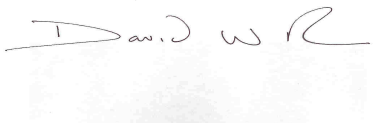
Public Document Pack

Executive Board

Thursday, 25 January 2007 2.00 p.m.
Marketing Suite, Municipal Building



Chief Executive

ITEMS TO BE DEALT WITH
IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

PART 1

Please contact Lynn Cairns on 0151 471 7529 or e-mail lynn.cairns@halton.gov.uk for further information.

The next meeting of the Committee is on Thursday, 8 February 2007

In accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act the Council is required to notify those attending meetings of the fire evacuation procedures. A copy has previously been circulated to Members and instructions are located in all rooms within the Civic block.

Agenda Item 3a

REPORT: Executive Board

DATE: 25 January 2007

REPORTING OFFICER: Acting Strategic Director – Children and Young People

SUBJECT: Capital Programme – 2007/2008

WARDS: Boroughwide

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 This report provides a summary of the funding available for the schools capital programme 2007/2008; it outlines the process for prioritisation for capital repairs and the proposed programme.

2.0 RECOMMENDED THAT:

(1) Full Council be recommended to approve the capital programme identified in Appendix 1 for 2007-2008.

3.0 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

3.1 The main source of funding for the schools capital programme is the DfES capital allocation. For 2007/2008 capital funding available is as follows:

DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION
Capital Grant (SCE {C})	£1,160,540
Capital SCE {R})	£354,597
LEA Revenue Repairs (to be confirmed)	£422,870
TOTAL	**£1,938,007**

3.2 As agreed by Executive Board on 8th June 2006 £1,101,358 of this funding has been allocated to the capital improvement schemes at Brookfields and Cavendish. In addition, in November 2006 the DfES approved an advance of £700,000 from 2008/2009 capital funding to allow the completion of the scheme without further phasing. The funding for this project has been further enhanced through the addition of £47,000 capital saved from the capital programme in 2006/2007.

3.3 Last year AutoCAD (detailed floor plans) plans were completed in a format that will enable their use by schools in relation to Asset Management. It will be necessary to update plans at schools where improvement works have been carried out. The budget provision required to update plans is £5,000.

3.4 To continue the work started last year to provide fire compartmentation in some school buildings it is proposed to carry out further works. The budget provision required for this work is £15,000.

3.5 A contingency of £139,982 has been identified for 2007/2008. This budget is used to cover the costs of the retentions from previous capital repairs schemes along with emergency capital and health and safety work.

3.6 Property Services carry out an annual short survey of all schools plus a more detailed survey for one quarter of Halton schools each year. These surveys identify the key capital repairs requirements. This information is then prioritised through use of the condition score matrix. (see Appendix 3 for details). This matrix has been agreed with the Asset Management Steering Group. The detailed capital repairs programme is identified in Appendix 2. The costs shown against each project are currently provisional. Based on these estimated costs it is likely that all projects can be funded in 2007/2008, however, should the costs following tender be less than the estimated costs further projects will be brought forward from the reserve list.

4.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1 The Capital Programme identified above will allow the Council to continue to meet its requirement to enhance the learning environment through capital projects allocated in accordance with the priorities identified in the Asset Management Plan.

5.0 RISK ANALYSIS

5.1 To ensure the Council can respond to emergency capital repairs and/or health and safety issues identified during 2007/2008 a contingency of £139,982 has been budgeted for.

5.2 As the costs identified in Appendix 2 are currently only estimates once final costs have been obtained should there be insufficient funds projects the highest scoring projects (lowest priority) will be deferred to 2008/2009.

6.0 Financial Implications

6.1 Paragraphs 3.1 to 3.2 outline the main financial consequences of the capital repairs project. In addition, schools identified with a capital repairs project must contribute towards the costs of the scheme, in line with previously agreed criteria. Only schools still contributing to a previous Local Authority capital project are exempt. If a school is unwilling to agree to pay the contribution it is removed from the capital programme.

6.2 There are no additional revenue associated consequences of the capital repairs programme in many cases schools will benefit from reduced revenue costs as a result of the completion of the capital repair.

7.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS UNDER SECTION 100D OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

Document	Place of Inspection	Contact Officer
Schools Capital Announcement – DfES 20/12/2005	Finance and Resources Division	Ann McIntyre
Asset Management Steering Group Minutes –	Finance and Resources Division	Ann McIntyre

DRAFT CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY 2007/2008

Appendix 1

FUNDING	
Estimated Capital Programme	836,649
Plus school contribution	178,784
Estimated Total	**1,015,433**

DESCRIPTION	**ESTIMATED COSTS**	**COMMENT**
Asset Management Data	5,000	Update CAD (Computer Aided Design) plans
Fire Compartmentation	15,000	Continuation of compartmentation works.
Capital Repairs	855,451	See Appendix 2 for full details.Estimated costs only - should prices received exceed estimate the number of projects approved in 2007/8 will need to be decreased.
Contingency	139,982	Funding required to cover costs of retentions from previous years, emergency capital and health and safety work.
Estimated Total	**1,015,433**	

DRAFT PROPOSED PROGRAMMED MAINTENANCE FOR SCHOOLS 2007-2008

Appendix 2

SCHOOL	LOCATION	WORKS	Estimated Cost 07/08	Estimated Cost of Fees	Estimated Total Cost	Risk	Fabric effect	User Effect	Total Score
West Bank	External	2no Fire Escapes	50,000	7,500	57,500	1	1	1	3
Bankfield	Throughout	Electrical Repairs	40,000	6,000	46,000	1	1	1	3
Ashley School	Throughout	Low surface temp rads	10,000	1,500	11,500	1	2	1	4
Astmoor Primary	Kitchen	Renew Windows	10,000	1,500	11,500	2	1	1	4
Simms Cross	Floor Ducts	H & C Water Pipework	50,000	7,500	57,500	1	2	2	5
Hallwood Park	Throughout	Electrical Rewire	75,000	11,250	86,250	1	3	1	5
The Heath	Throughout	Electrical Rewire	40,000	6,000	46,000	1	3	1	5
West Bank	Throughout	Electrical Rewire	25,000	3,750	28,750	1	3	1	5
Wade Deacon	1st Flr Corridor	Electrical Rewire	15,000	2,250	17,250	1	3	1	5
Oakfield		Windows	54,636	8,195	62,831	2	1	2	5
All Saints Upton		Roofing	109,222	16,383	125,605	3	1	1	5
Astmoor Primary		Roofing	120,000	18,000	138,000	3	1	1	5
Ditton CE	Throughout	Auto Fire Alarm	19,863	2,979	22,842	1	3	2	6
Westfield Primary		Boilers & Pipework	90,000	13,500	103,500	3	2	1	6
Wade Deacon		Screed Replacement	15,000	2,250	17,250	2	3	2	7
			723,721	**108,558**	**832,279**				
Reserve List									
Grange Infants		Roofs	32,000	4,800	36,800	2	3	2	7
Weston Point		Renew Windows	32,000	4,800	36,800	2	3	2	7
Chesnut Lodge		Boilers & Pipework	150,000	22,500	172,500	3	2	1	6
The Heath		Boilers & Pipework	150,000	22,500	172,500	3	2	1	6
Daresbury Primary		Windows	12,000	1,800	13,800	2	3	2	7
Ditton CE Primary		Windows	30,000	4,500	34,500	2	3	2	7
Moorfield Primary		Windows	40,000	6,000	46,000	2	3	2	7
Simms Cross		Renew roof coverings	70,000	10,500	80,500	2	3	2	7
			516,000	**77,400**	**593,400**				
		TOTAL	**1,239,721**	**185,958**	**1,425,679**				

PROGRAMME MAINTENANCE CONDITION SCORE MATRIX

ELEMENT	RISK FACTOR	FABRIC EFFECT	USER EFFECT	TOTAL SCORE
External walls	1	1	1	3
Main/distribution boards	1	3	1	5
Rewire power/lighting circuits	1	3	1	5
Storage tanks	1	2	2	5
Windows	2	1	2	5
Roofs	3	1	1	5
Fire alarm	1	3	2	6
Emergency lighting	1	3	2	6
Boilers	3	2	1	6
Security	2	3	2	7
Heating Emitters	3	3	2	8
External redecoration	3	2	3	8
Controls	3	3	3	9

Note: 1= Significant ; 2= Some ; 3 = Little Effect

Note: Should the total score be equal then the risk factor score has a higher priority

Fabric Effect	If element fails it will have **significant (1) / some (2) / little effect (3) on the fabric** of the building.
User Effect	If element fails it will have **significant (1) / some (2) / little effect (3) on the users** of the building.
Risk/Health and Safety Factor	If element fails it will pose **high (1) / medium (2) / low risk (3)** to users of the building / general public. **High risk** can be defined further as causing major or fatal injury. **Medium risk** can be defined further as causing serious injury where first aid is required. **Low risk** can be defined further as that where no significant or only slight injury would occur.

REPORT TO: Executive Board

DATE: 25th January 2007

REPORTING OFFICER: Strategic Director – Corporate and Policy

SUBJECT: Accommodation Strategy

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Council has, over the years, carried out a number of reviews of its office accommodation needs, but this has always proved difficult, primarily because of the ever-changing landscape of local government and the public sector more generally. The Base Budget Review Working Party identified 'accommodation' as a possible area for savings/rationalisation. The purpose of this strategy is to:

- Set some objectives around the future accommodation decisions the Council needs to make;
- Look at the current make-up of the Council's office accommodation;
- Make proposals for the rationalisation of that accommodation;
- Assess the financial impact of those proposals;
- Make efficiency savings.

2.0 RECOMMENDED that:

(1) the approach outlined in this report be supported;

(2) a capital bid be made to support the refurbishment of Runcorn Town Hall; and

(3) future accommodation decisions be made within the framework outlined in this report and implemented by the Strategic Director – Corporate and Policy in consultation with the Corporate Services' portfolio holder.

3.0 BACKGROUND

3.1 Over the years the make-up of the Council's accommodation portfolio has been heavily influenced by three key drivers. They are:

- The transfer of Rutland House from the old Development Corporation as part of the package for the Community Related Assets;

- The transfer of assets from Cheshire County following the Council becoming a Unitary Authority in 1998;

- The changing nature of local government and the movement of services away from the Authority in recent years.

3.2 This has made it difficult to develop a coherent accommodation strategy and has led to a position where the Authority has a surplus of accommodation. Much of this accommodation requires significant repair and maintenance to keep it up to an acceptable standard. This has an effect on the standard of accommodation provided for staff. It is therefore necessary to:

- Rationalise the existing accommodation; and

- Develop an investment strategy around the new configuration to ensure that the Council's office accommodation meets modern standards.

3.3 There has, in the past, been the view that the Council should concentrate its office accommodation on one central site (a Civic Centre), but this is considered no longer viable because of the significant cost implications of a new build balanced against the service focused priorities of the Council.

4.0 OBJECTIVES

4.1 The properties used to accommodate staff and services contribute in no small part to the development of the corporate brand, and they act as a catalyst for change. Good quality accommodation has a positive impact on staff, clients and customers. Carried to its logical conclusion long term cost savings can be made, not just through reduced property overheads, but also through staff retention, productivity and motivation.

4.2 In order to develop a fresh approach to the Council's accommodation needs, it is necessary to identify some objectives against which any future configuration should be judged. The objectives of the strategy are proposed as follows:

- Represent the efficient use of the Council's resources, remembering that even properties we own "freehold" are far from free;

- Result in a smaller estate either by ending leases or selling properties;

- Be appropriate to meet the business needs of the Council;

- Be flexible and adaptable to changing circumstances;

- Set out rules/criteria upon which future accommodation decisions should be made;

- Identify opportunities to work with partners organisations to reduce the 'public sector estate' in Halton and release resources for frontline services;
- To maximise the use of homeworking, hot desking and workspace sharing;

- Reduce the need to store paper within prime office space by greater use of document imaging.

4.3 What follows in this report is an outline of the current position in relation to office accommodation, followed by a series of proposals aimed at reducing the estate over the next 12 to 24 months.

4.4 Having established a need to rationalise what the Council already has, and having made proposals as to how to reduce that estate, the report then goes on to make a number of recommendations around how the Council should make future decisions around its accommodation needs. Previous attempts to look at accommodation needs have tended to look for a fixed solution. What this report seeks to do is to set some simple principles/objectives around which future accommodation issues should be judged.

5.0 THE CURRENT POSITION

5.1 The main buildings occupied by office-based staff are:

- Municipal Building, Widnes
- Runcorn Town Hall, Runcorn
- Grosvenor House, Runcorn
- Rutland House, Runcorn
- Catalyst House, Widnes
- John Briggs House, Widnes
- Midwood House, Widnes
- The Heath, Runcorn
- Lugsdale Road, Widnes
- Hallwood Park, Runcorn
- Lowerhouse Lane, Widnes
- Picow Farm Depot, Runcorn

5.2 In the short term the following issues need to be resolved:

- Municipal Building is overcrowded in places. Both Major Projects (Environment Directorate) and the European Office (Corporate and Policy) are split locations. Meeting rooms on the 1st floor are being used by these staff as offices;

- Runcorn Town Hall is under-used at present; the building is poorly laid out to achieve the most efficient use of the floor area available. Many elements of this building have come to the end of their physical life. Latterly as areas have become vacant they have been left unused in order to facilitate a phased remodelling and refurbishment of the accommodation provided and this is the Council's best opportunity for years to refurbish it. Other than a reception desk on the ground floor, a whole floor is vacant now that Halton Housing Trust (HHT) have left;

- Midwood House is vacant following the relocation of HHT. The building can accommodate approximately 70 staff, plus reception and meeting rooms. It is leased to the Council until 25th January 2013 and therefore needs to be utilised.

5.3 Immediately, the following staff have accommodation requirements:

- <u>Children and Young People's Directorate</u>

  Child Care 3 Team – Presently based at John Briggs House in cramped conditions where there is no proper reception or facilities to interview children.

  Young People's Team – Presently based at Lugsdale Road where there are 16 members of staff. Present building not really suitable as it lacks facilities to interview children, is on the edge of town, has no car parking and is away from others in the Directorate.

  As Midwood House has become vacant, and there is a need to create better Child Care Team facilities in Widnes, it has been agreed that the two teams above, together with the Adoption and Fostering Team and Permanence Team should be based in this building. Approximately 42 staff will be relocated from Grosvenor House as a result of this move, therefore it is possible to surrender a whole floor at Grosvenor House as permitted by the lease agreement.

- <u>Environmental Directorate</u>

  The Economic Development Service is currently located at The Heath. Given that John Briggs has still to be freed up, and the fact that the Council owns it, they could be relocated to John Briggs House, saving the revenue costs of the lease on The Heath.

6.0 THE WAY FORWARD (RATIONALISATION)

6.1 Runcorn Town Hall

An exercise has recently been completed with the Health and Community Directorate, which looked at the possibility of locating all those staff presently in Runcorn Town Hall, together with those at Grosvenor House and Rutland House. The updated figures are approximately 204 staff. This figure is within the range calculated for occupation of Runcorn Town Hall. While substantial capital would need to be spent refurbishing Runcorn Town Hall, potentially up to three floors of Grosvenor House could be surrendered, therefore reducing the rent paid.

6.2 Midwood House

The Children and Young People's Directorate teams – Child Care 3, Young Peoples, Adopting & Fostering and Permanence can all be accommodated in Midwood House. This will create a comprehensive Widnes Child Care base.

6.3 The knock-on effect for the Council would be:

- Municipal Building

  With the introduction of the Trent System for Payroll, Payroll will be integrated with the Human Resources Department on the 3rd floor in space vacated by European and Regional Affairs.

  European and Regional Affairs could be located together on the 1st floor in space vacated by Payroll.

  Will free up one badly needed meeting room initially on the 1st floor and both eventually.

- Lugsdale Road

  Could be disposed of for a capital receipt in the region of £55,000 and save the Council revenue (in the region of £25,000 per annum).

- John Briggs House

  Would be utilised by the Environment Directorate, freeing up leased premises at The Heath.

- Grosvenor House

  Over the next two years, four floors at Grosvenor House could be handed back to the landlord, giving a total ongoing saving of £400,000 per annum, subject to the refurbishment of Runcorn Town Hall being undertaken.

7.0 CORPOPRATE POLICY ON ACCOMMODATION STANDARDS

7.1 In order to make the most efficient use of space there is a need for a corporately accepted and implemented policy on space standards. These would be used to test any future accommodation moves:

- Commitment to an open plan environment;
- Standard space allocation, industry standard is an overall figure of 8 sq.m. per person, to include meeting rooms, breakout space, filing, circulation space etc.;
- Individual offices down to Divisional Managers only;
- Only one workstation per member of staff or job share post.

7.2 As technology improves new ways of working are emerging tele-working, hot-desking, touch down areas and virtual offices are increasingly common. It is becoming easier to move work to the worker. It will be necessary to formulate and adopt standards for these new working practices e.g. how many home workers and/or hot-deskers share one workstation. The thinking around these issues is still in the formative stages and so comparative standards are not readily available. Research is continuing in this area to arrive at a sensible approach.

7.3 Attached as an Appendix to this report is a proposed decision chain which would be utilised when considering any future changes to accommodation needs.

8.0 SUMMARY

8.1 The proposed approach to managing the Council office accommodation would do the following things:

- Concentrate occupation on the buildings the Council owns with the Municipal Building, Widnes, Runcorn Town Hall and Rutland House, Runcorn, providing the core office accommodation;
- Refurbish and re-model Runcorn Town Hall to enable leases to be released on Grosvenor House. A capital bid is being made to enable that to happen;
- Undertake the relocations described in this report;
- Set out a process by which future accommodation needs would be assessed. A copy of the proposed process is attached as an Appendix to this report. It is suggested that the implementation of those criteria be delegated to the Strategic Director –

Corporate and Policy in consultation with the portfolio holder for Corporate Services.

- Any property owned by the Council that becomes vacant as a result of this strategy would be disposed of subject to there being no other beneficial reason to retain the property and to the agreement of the Executive Board Sub-Committee.

9.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

9.1 Implications of this strategy will require a significant capital investment in Runcorn Town Hall to both re-model the building and bring it up to acceptable standards.

9.2 The initial impact of the strategy will be to free up over the next two years four floors of Grosvenor House. This in itself will result in savings of £400,000 per annum. It is anticipated that there will be potential to release other leases (e.g. The Heath), which will result in future revenue savings.

10.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

10.1 This strategy would help achieve efficiency savings for the Council whilst providing improved office accommodation at Runcorn Town Hall. It also sets out how future accommodation decisions will be made.

11.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY ISSUES

11.1 The remodelling of Runcorn Town Hall will enable improvements to be made to the accessibility of that building.

APPENDIX

ACCOMMODATION CRITERIA

In the event of a Directorate identifying a need for additional staff resources the following decision process should be followed. In doing so the aim is to identify the best corporate solution for accommodating the new requirement.

1. Are the functions of the new posts suitable for tele-working, home-working or hot-desking?

If Not

2. Are other teams within that Directorate suitable for transferring to one of the above working methods in order to free up the required space?

If Not

3. Are there any areas of accommodation within the Directorate that are yet to be opened out into an open plan environment which may produce the required space?

If Not

4. Is there space available in office accommodation currently owned and occupied by the Borough Council?

If Not

5. Is there space available in any other suitable Halton owned property?

If Not

6. Is there space available in premises already rented by the Council?

If Not

7. Is there an arrangement can be entered into with Partner organisations to jointly deal with mutual accommodation issues?

   If not then premises of the most appropriate tenure will be sought as close as possible to existing centres of operation. The Executive Board Member for Corporate & Policy will have to be satisfied that the above process has been rigorously followed and will need to approve the proposed solution to all accommodation applications.

REPORT TO:	Executive Board
DATE:	25th January 2007
REPORTING OFFICER:	Strategic Director, Environment
SUBJECT:	Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document. Issues and Options Report for Public Consultation
WARDS:	All wards in Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool, St. Helens, Sefton and Wirral

1.0 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1.1 In accordance with the agreed governance arrangements for the preparation of the joint Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document (DPD), Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service has written the attached report in collaboration with officers from the other districts that are part of the joint Waste DPD. The core content and recommendations of the report are the same for all the local authorities involved in the preparation of the joint Waste DPD. This is essential so that each district is following exactly the same statutory planning process.

1.2 This report is seeking approval for the Issues and Options report for public consultation purposes as the first stage in the statutory planning process. It is not seeking endorsement of the content of the Issues and Options Report. This will be the subject of a future report to Executive Board, as proposed by the recommendation.

2.0 RECOMMENDATION:

(1) It is recommended that the Executive Board

(i) approve the Issues and Options Report for public consultation commencing 23 February 2007;

(ii) prepare a consultation response to the Issues and Options Report by 6 April 2007;

(iii) agree to receive further reports on progress of the Waste DPD project including the results of the consultation on Issues and Options, Preferred Options report and financial matters later in 2007.

3.0 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

3.1 On 21st September the Executive Board agreed a recommendation that Halton should participate in the Joint Merseyside Waste DPD and Council approval was given 18th October 2006. A full explanation of the background to the preparation of the Joint Merseyside Waste DPD is set out in the attached report. This also explains the governance arrangements for the Waste DPD project that are in place and agreed by each of the participating councils.

3.2 A portfolio of documents supporting the Waste DPD Issues and Options Report is also described. This includes the Issues and Options Report itself, technical appendices, sustainability commentary and scoping report, 'appropriate assessment' screening report (concerned with impact on European status nature conservation sites) and statements of pre consultation.

3.3 The Issues and Options report is being sent out separately to this report. The other documents are available from the Planning and Policy Division and from MEAS, on the website www.wasteplanningmerseyside.gov.uk.

4.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1.1 The policy implications of approval of this document for public consultation are minimal, as it has not yet progressed sufficiently to have any status for development control purposes. However the Halton UDP has its own set of criteria based policies that will be used together with more up to date government planning policy statements for considering any planning applications for waste disposal and management facilities. These UDP policies will be superseded once the Waste DPD is adopted.

4.1.2 As is made clear in the recommendation, the Executive Board will be asked to agree a response to the content of Issues and Options during the period of public consultation that ends on the 6th April. This will contribute to the formulation of a Preferred Options Report for consultation in November to December 2007. Figure 4 of the attached report shows the Waste DPD production process and milestones that anticipates the adoption of the joint Waste DPD by April 2010. Once adopted the DPD will form part of the Halton Local Development Framework that will be the new statutory planning framework for Halton.

5.0 OTHER IMPLICATIONS

5.1 There are no other known implications at this stage of the plan preparation process.

6.0 RISK ANALYSIS

6.1 Adopting a joint Merseyside approach to waste planning will reduce many of the risks to individual waste planning authorities in terms of planning risk such as successful appeals against refusal of planning applications and problems of dealing with speculative applications. As part of the Waste DPD a 'project risk register' is being maintained. Some of the more significant risks are set out in paragraph 3.8 of the accompanying report.

6.2 No legal risks to the Council can be identified so long as the statutory procedures for the preparation of the DPD are met.

6.3. As the Council's financial contribution to the costs of this project are borne by planning Delivery Grant there is a risk that if this grant is not continued beyond the current allocation period ending in March 2008, then the cost will fall to existing revenue budgets. The scale of future costs up to 2007/8 was set out in the report on the Waste DPD on 21st September 2006.

7.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY ISSUES

7.1 The approval of this Issues and Options report does not have any identifiable equality and diversity implications.

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS UNDER SECTION 100D OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

Document	Place of Inspection	Contact Officer
• The Merseyside Waste Development Plan Document Issues and Options report • Technical appendices to the Issues and Options report including evidence base and baseline information • Sustainability Appraisal commentary report which is supported by the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, review of Plans and Projects, Baseline Review and Sustainability Appraisal Framework. • Appropriate Assessment screening report. • Statements of pre consultation to comply with each of the Districts Statements of Community Involvement	Planning and Policy Division, Rutland House Or Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service website: www.wasteplanningmerseyside.gov.uk	Andrew Pannell

APPENDIX TO REPORT TO EXECUTIVE BOARD 25TH JANUARY 2007

Standard Report for Each Merseyside District for Committee Approvals for Waste Development Plan Document Issues and Options Report

Joint Waste Development Plan Document for Halton Council, Knowsley Council, Liverpool City Council, St Helens Council, Sefton Council and Wirral Council

MERSEYSIDE WASTE DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT

Issues and Options Report for Public Consultation

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 To inform x District on progress with the Merseyside joint Waste Development Plan Document.

1.2 To seek approval from x District for the Issues and Options report to enter a 6 week external consultation period commencing 23 February 2007 and ending 6 April 2007.

1.3 To set out the next stages and key milestones in the Waste DPD project.

2. Recommendations

2.1 It is recommended that x Council:

(i) Approve the Issues and Options Report for public consultation commencing 23 February 2007.

(ii) Prepare a consultation response to the Issues and Options Report by 6 April 2007.

(iii) Agree to receive further reports on progress of the Waste DPD project including the results of the consultation on Issues and Options, Preferred Options report and financial matters later in 2007.

3. Background

3.1 The Full Council's of Knowsley, Sefton, St. Helens and Wirral resolved to formally enter into the process of preparing a Joint Development Planning Document (Waste DPD) during 2005. Liverpool's Full Council resolution came early in 2006. The Full Council resolutions provided the necessary legal and financial basis to enable commencement of joint working to prepare the Waste DPD.

3.2 On 18 October 2006 Halton Council indicated its intention to also join the Waste DPD and has received Full Council approval. As the fundamental legal basis for the Waste DPD changed from five to six Districts and to comply with the procedural requirements of the appropriate legislation, a further iteration of Full Council approvals was required to amend each District's Local Development Schemes. This was successfully concluded on 7 December 2006 .

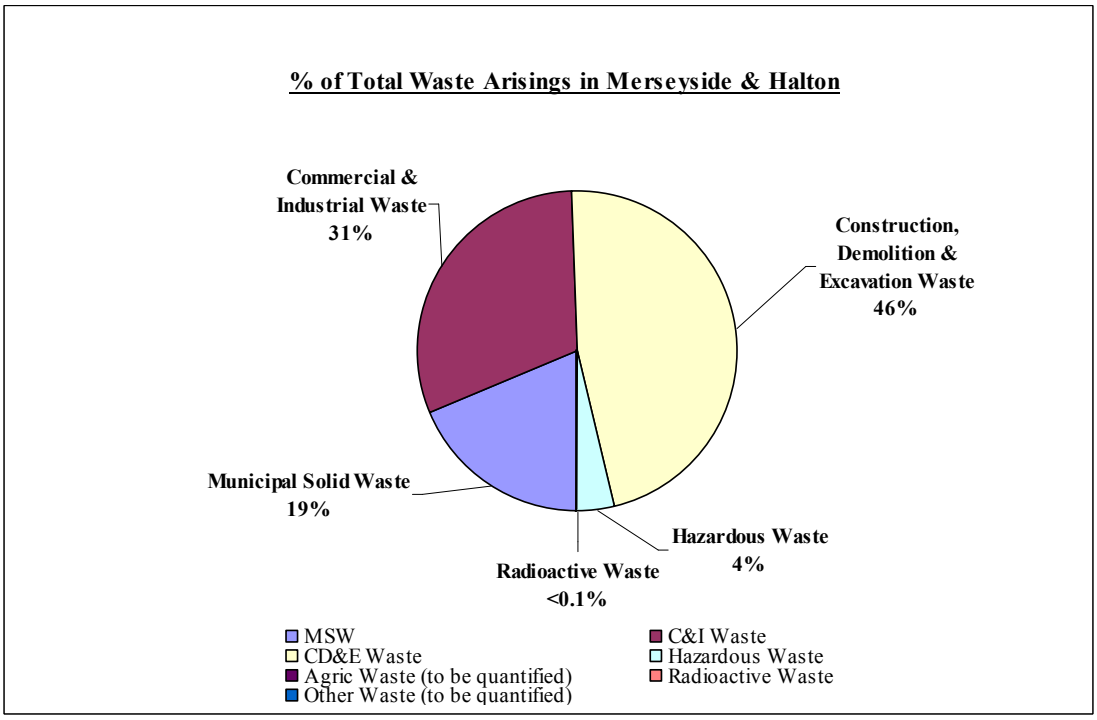
3.3 Merseyside Leaders and Chief Executives have also received progress reports and presentations on the Waste DPD including:

- Chief Executives of 15th December 2004.
- MCC Report of 25th May 2005.
- Waste Summit Report 25th November 2005.
- Leaders and Chief Executives 26th June 2006.
- Leaders, MPS and Chief Executives, 27 October 2006.

3.4 The Waste DPD will put in place a planning policy framework and identify sites for waste management facilities for all types of waste across Merseyside until 2025. This is necessary to comply with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and Government policy (Planning Policy Statement 10 - 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management') and the National Waste Strategy. Government policy clearly identifies that facilities for waste management are of such strategic importance to require planning at the sub-regional (Merseyside) level and that the scale of the challenge and investment needed requires a long term approach.

3.5 The Waste DPD will put in place the statutory development plan and policy framework within which planning decisions can be taken by each of the Merseyside Districts for waste management proposals for all waste streams. In taking a long-term approach from 2010 to 2025 the Waste DPD will have substantial benefits for the private sector in reducing planning risk and uncertainty. It will facilitate the delivery of sustainable waste management across Merseyside thereby helping to reduce the financial costs and penalties of non-compliance with European and Government targets. It will also ensure that waste facilities are located in the most appropriate places by taking full account of the social, human, environmental and economic constraints during the plan preparation process.

3.6 The Waste DPD covers all types of waste arising within Merseyside as well as those waste streams that are being transported into and out of Merseyside. Taking account of waste arisings in Halton municipal solid waste, whilst significant, accounts for approximately 19% of the total tonnage of waste produced across Merseyside. Both commercial and industrial waste and, construction, demolition and excavation waste streams are more significant waste streams in terms of tonnage. Members should note that the most immediate and significant financial imperative to reduce landfill remains that of municipal solid waste. However, the costs, risks and urgency of planning for sustainable waste management action for all waste streams are increasing. Figure 1 below summarises this position.



3.7 Adopting a joint Merseyside approach will reduce many of the risks to individual Waste Planning Authorities in terms of planning risk and risk of speculative applications. Members should note that the risks associated with the delay or failure to develop a Waste DPD is substantial . There is a high risk of enormous additional costs for Merseyside as a consequence of financial penalties for non-compliance with the Regulations. The cost of preparing the Waste DPD in comparison is minimal whilst the benefits of an agreed planning framework within which each District can determine planning applications is substantial.

3.8 As part of the Waste DPD a “project risk register” is being maintained. This ensures that significant risks to the project and the Districts are identified early and appropriate risk management action put in place. Some of the most significant risks include:

- Failure to identify appropriate sites and difficultly in obtaining planning permission including planning delays, uncertainty for industry investment decisions and additional inquiry costs.
- Failure for Merseyside to reach its statutory recycling, landfill diversion, waste management targets with substantial financial penalties.
- Failure to meet the requirements of the new planning system.
- Failure to contribute to the North West Regional Waste Strategy.
- Failure to comply with the North West Regional Spatial Strategy and Government Policy Statements.

4. Governance

4.1 Governance arrangements for the Waste DPD project were agreed in each of the Full Council resolutions. The governance structure was supported by Merseyside Leaders and Chief Executive agreement on 27 May 2005 with subsequent progress reported on 25 November 2005 and 27 October 2006.

4.2 The Governance structure is summarised in Figure 2 on the next page. In summary it reinforces the principles that:

- Each District retains executive decision making for acceptance, approval and adoption of the Waste DPD.
- Officers of the Districts through the Waste DPD Steering Group manage and support the waste DPD process.
- Both District Planning Officers Group and Senior Officers Working Group oversee and inform that Waste DPD development process.
- Merseyside EAS with appropriate consultancy commissions manage the preparation of the Waste DPD on behalf of the Merseyside Districts.

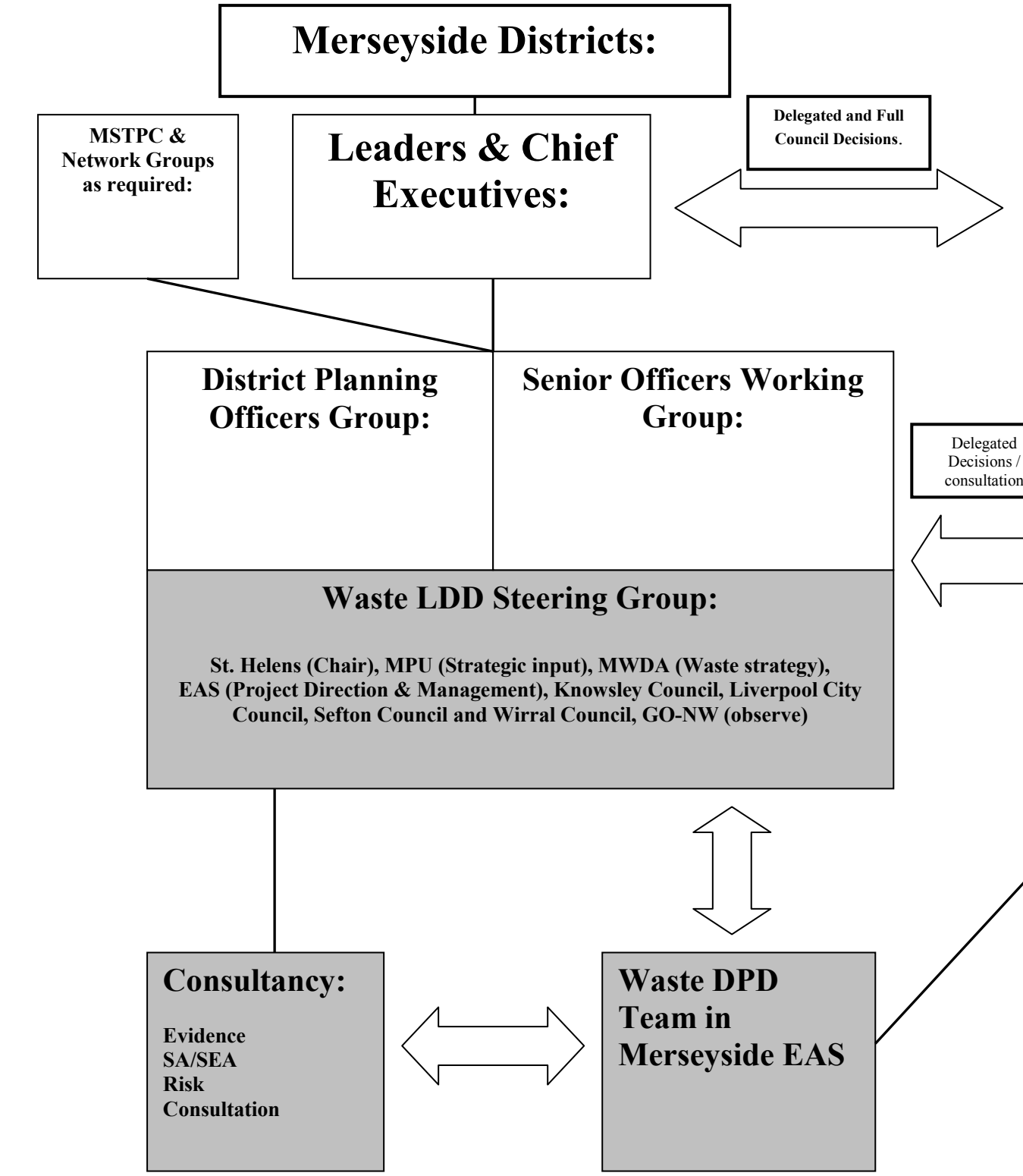
4.3 Members should note that the Waste DPD will need to be owned, adopted and implemented by each District. This is why there has been considerable officer involvement in its preparation and why it is essential that the Issues and Options report is approved for public consultation by all the six Districts.

4.4 The Waste DPD Steering Group's role in the plan preparation process is to co-ordinate, quality assure, critically review and manage the plan production process. The Waste DPD Steering Group has been closely involved in the development of this Issues and Options Report with opportunity to comment on three internal drafts of the report.

4.5 Members should note that the Waste DPD project can only move forward as quickly as the slowest moving District because progression to the next milestone in plan production is dependant on all six District approvals processes. Each District representative on the Steering Group is also responsible for facilitating the approvals process and keep the project

on-track. To support this process Merseyside EAS has provided consistent wording for inclusion within this Committee Report.

Figure 2 – Waste DPD Governance Arrangements



5. Portfolio of Documents Supporting the Waste DPD Issues and Options Report

5.1 To comply with National and European legislation, the Waste DPD Issues and Options Report is required to be supported by the following documentation:

- The Issues and Options report itself.
- Technical appendices to the Issues and Options report including evidence base and baseline information (available for inspection in Committee Rooms).
- Sustainability Appraisal commentary report which is supported by the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, review of Plans and Projects, Baseline Review and Sustainability Appraisal Framework.
- Appropriate Assessment screening report.
- Statements of pre consultation to comply with each of the Districts Statements of Community Involvement and the requirement for front loading the plan preparation process.

5.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires that development plan documents should be supported by an appropriate evidence base. For the purposes of the Waste DPD it is necessary that the policy development process is supported by an appropriately comprehensive and up-to-date evidence base. This currently includes the results of a broad site search and initial needs assessment both completed in 2005 as well as further evidence gathering including municipal solid waste arisings.

5.3 Where data gaps have been identified, as is the case with a variety of waste streams, notably commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation waste, practical measures are being put in place to fill these gaps during the preparation of the Waste DPD. This additional information will be available and will inform the development of Preferred Options during 2007.

5.4 Members should note that the Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative process and the various reports have been produced with the objective of informing and improving the sustainable development performance of the Issues and Options presented. As required by the SEA Directive and Government Guidance, the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was the subject of statutory consultation with Natural England, Environment Agency and English Heritage between 8 December 2006 and 18 January 2007. Members have already given approval for changes to the sustainability appraisal process as a consequence of this consultation to be delegated to x officer.

5.5 The Sustainability Appraisal Process has been undertaken by consultants under the management of Merseyside EAS. Two specific outputs have been prepared:

- The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report comprising the Baseline Context Review, Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes and the Sustainability Appraisal Framework including objectives, indicators and targets. Two stakeholder events have already been delivered to support the Scoping Report.
- Sustainability Appraisal Commentary which is an informal document which has been prepared by the consultants. The development of this informal document is an iterative process as it tests the Issues and Options against the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and recommends how subsequent stages of the Waste DPD preparation process could improve the performance of policies against the sustainability objectives.

5.6 Appropriate Assessment of development plan documents is a relatively new statutory requirement following a recent European Court of Justice ruling against the British Government on the implementation of the Habitats Directive 1994 (as amended). It requires that the impact of the different stages of preparing a development plan document, such as the Waste DPD, should be tested against the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 network of sites. The Nature 2000 network includes terrestrial, coastal and marine Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.

5.7 The initial screening stages of the Appropriate Assessment is being carried out in readiness for the external consultation to support the Waste DPD Issues and Options Report to ensure that any significant adverse effects on Natura 2000 sites are identified, avoided and/or appropriately mitigated. It should be noted that due to the strategic and geographically non specific nature of the Issues and Options that it is extremely unlikely to identify any significant effects with any certainty. This is why the iterative Appropriate Assessment process will continue to be applied throughout the preparation of the Waste DPD as the geographic focus and effect of policy becomes more certain. Members should note that failure to comply with the Habitats Regulations could leave the Waste DPD open to legal challenge.

5.8 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires that the Waste DPD complies with all of the six Merseyside Districts' Statement of Community Involvement as a minimum requirement. Failure to do so could leave the Waste DPD process open to challenge at Examination in Public or Judicial Review. Compliance with each Statement of Community Involvement is a key test of soundness that will be subject to examination. Compliance therefore sets the minimum standards for consultation which has been developed according to the needs and appropriate level of engagement of the Waste DPD as a strategic planning framework.

5.9 Wide stakeholder engagement has therefore been undertaken to comply with the requirements of each District's Statement of Community Involvement and the sustainability appraisal. This has involved

considerable “front loading” of consultation. For example Merseyside EAS has made presentations to a wide variety of groups within each District including Parish Councils, Sustainability Appraisal Panels, Chambers of Commerce and Local Strategic Partnerships. Various letters have been sent out and presentations scheduled including LSP Groups, Parish Councils, private sector interests and sustainability appraisal panels.

5.10 These consultation processes will continue to be developed throughout the preparation of the Waste DPD including the public consultation on Issues and Options in accordance with the minimum standards set out within each District Statements of Community Involvement (SCI). Officers from the Districts are providing valuable assistance with the clarification of consultation requirements.

6. Waste DPD Issues and Options Report

6.1 The Issues and Options Report is the first formal public consultation stage in the preparation of the Waste DPD. It is therefore the first significant test of the efficacy of the joint plan preparation process. Members should note that this is the first time across Merseyside that all six Districts have formally collaborated in the preparation of the joint land-use development plan. The complexity of joint working under the requirements of the new planning system is extremely demanding. It should also be noted that Merseyside is at the vanguard of this type of joint working being substantially ahead of similar initiatives in Greater Manchester and North London.

6.2 The Issues and Options Report is separated into 6 sections:

- Section 1: Introduction
- Section 2: Background to the Waste DPD
- Section 3: Aims and Objectives of the Waste DPD
- Section 4: Current Planning Applications
- Section 5: Issues and Options
- Section 6: Appendices (available on request or via the website)

Aims

6.3 The Waste DPD has four aims:

- To reduce the amount of waste generated and move waste management away from landfill disposal.
- To encourage the people and business communities of Merseyside to take responsibility for their own waste by sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities that meet the needs of the community and reduce the need for waste to travel unnecessary distances for disposal.
- To minimise any negative impacts from waste management on the people and communities and environment of Merseyside.

- To act as a catalyst for creating wealth and employment opportunities through the transformation of waste to resources.

6.4 The aims of the Waste DPD along with the spatial planning objectives are sufficiently strategic to be widely acceptable. They also comply with the requirements of Government policy statements.

Spatial Planning Objectives

6.5 The spatial planning objectives for the Waste DPD cover the following areas:

- To plan for sufficient waste management facilities to accommodate the sub-regional apportionment of waste arisings for the Joint Waste DPD area until 2025.
- To encourage waste management facilities which increase re-use, recycling and value/energy recovery of all waste types, including through the use of new waste management technologies where appropriate, and minimise final disposal, in order to meet national and regional and Merseyside waste targets.
- To promote waste minimisation initiatives and optimise re-use and recycling of waste materials as aggregates for both waste specific and non-waste planning applications.
- To raise awareness in sustainable waste management amongst the people and business communities of Merseyside.
- To minimise the adverse effects of waste management development (including transportation) on local amenity, and the natural environment of Merseyside.
- To promote high quality development for waste management facilities.
- To promote transformation of waste to resource to encourage economic, environmental and employment gain from sustainable waste management.

Early Planning Applications

6.6 Planning applications for new waste facilities will inevitably come forward between now and when the Waste DPD is adopted. These planning applications will be determined in the usual manner by each of the Merseyside Planning Authorities according to their adopted Unitary Development Plan. Due account will need to be taken of more up-to-date planning policy guidance or planning policy statements such as PPS10. Care will need to be exercised in communicating the differences between the Waste DPD plan preparation process which is a separate from any consultations associated with proposals to build new facilities.

6.7 An Interim Position Statement for Waste Planning was produced in April 2006. A copy of this can be found in the Appendix 6 of the Issues and Options Report. Though this has no material weight in planning terms, it does outline how waste management applications will be dealt with by each of the Merseyside Districts in the interim period. It also provides information relating to applications accompanied by Environmental

Impact Assessments and how each of the Merseyside Districts intends to deal with early planning applications in a timely and consistent manner.

Issues and Options

6.8 The Issues and Options Report asks specific consultation questions. The primary purpose of the consultation questions is to structure the consultation process and guide the development of more detailed and specific policies at Preferred Options and Submission stages. The Issues and Options Report including the on-line submission option (the consultation document will be available from the Waste DPD website, www.wasteplanningmerseyside.gov.uk) aims to make it easier for consultees to submit representations thereby complying with the community engagement principles of the new planning system.

6.9 Comments are invited on the consultation questions and proposed options. These comments will then be carefully considered and feed into the development of the Preferred Options report which will be released for further public consultation during October 2007.

6.10 It should be stressed that at the current time no decisions have been taken as to how to tackle any of the issues outlined. The Issues and Options consultation is an early opportunity to help influence the ways in which Merseyside's waste is managed into the future and work towards achieving a more sustainable approach to waste management.

6.11 The Issues and Options Report identifies 9 broad issues which cover the following matters:

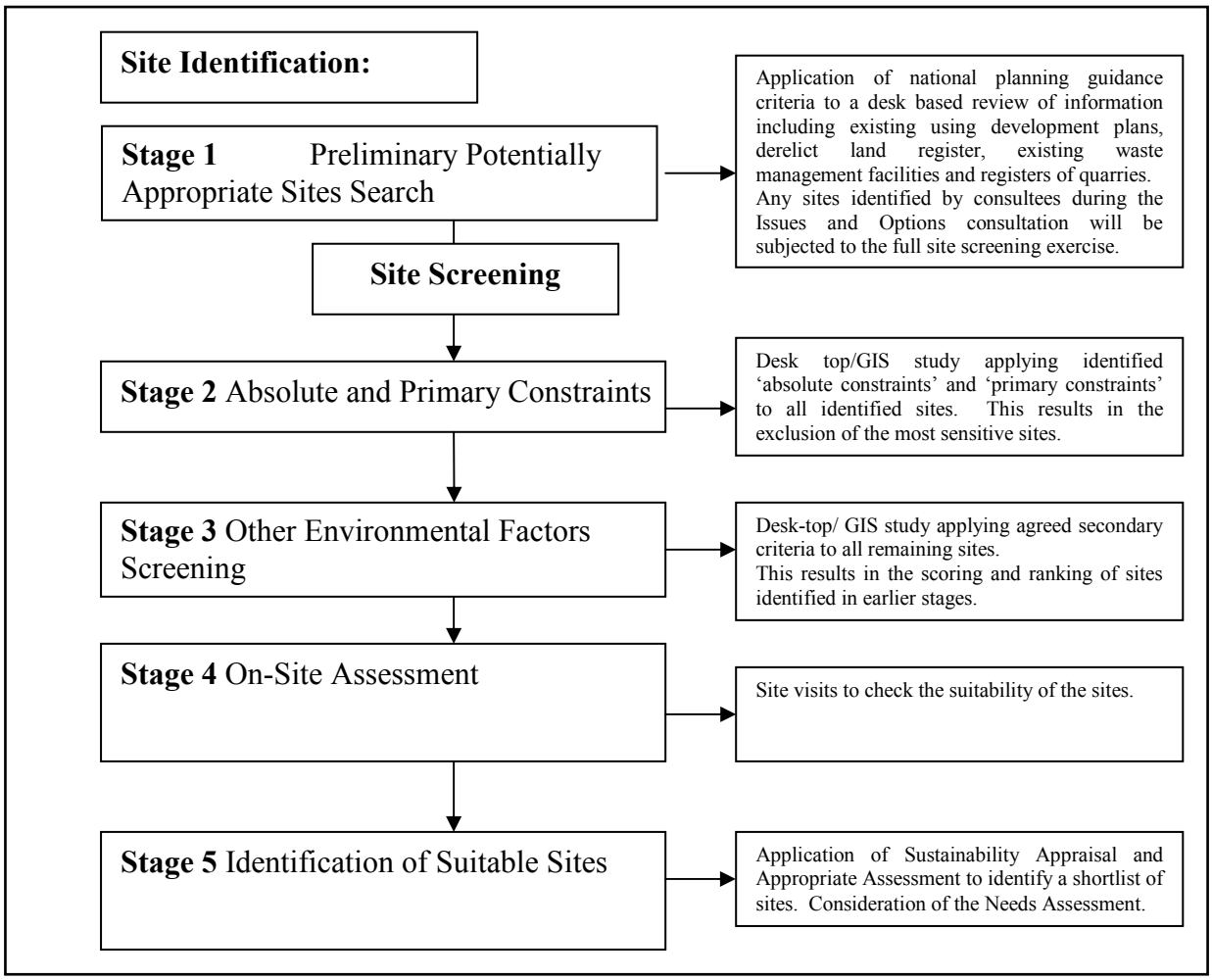
- Issue 1 – waste minimisation and the need to reduce the amount of all types of waste generated in the first place.
- Issue 2 – self sufficiency and the need to consider how much of which type of waste is managed within Merseyside, how much waste is exported and imported.
- Issue 3 – sites for new waste management facilities, importantly the consultation document will be seeking feedback on the method to be applied to identify sites.
- Issue 4 – spatial pattern / distribution of facilities to serve local communities, including consideration of location matters and the proximity principle.
- Issue 5 – waste management treatment and disposal options and the need to consider what is the best balance of facilities and technologies to treat Merseyside's waste.
- Issue 6 – hazardous waste management and how Merseyside should contribute towards the management of hazardous waste across the region.
- Issue 7 – transport of waste.
- Issue 8 – layout and design of new development to support the principles of sustainable waste management.
- Issue 9 – criteria based development control policies to manage planning applications on sites not allocated for waste use.

6.12 During the public consultation on the Issues and Options Report, the Merseyside Districts are specifically asked to provide detailed comments on Issues 1 – 9. Issues 2 and 3 may be of particular interest to Members as they discuss the options for two high priority matters. Firstly there is the issue of sub-regional self sufficiency. Secondly the method to identify potential sites to locate new waste management facilities and infrastructure, (the process is summarised in Figure 3 below).

6.13 For the sake of clarity, it is important to stress that this report is seeking member approval, as required by each Districts decision-making processes, for the Issues and Options Report to enter the public domain as a consultation document. x Council will have opportunity to comment on the technical content of the Issues and Options Report during the public consultation period and a further Committee report will be prepared in due course with the Council's formal position on the Issues and Options.

6.14 The consultation period will last for six weeks until 6 April 2007 after which a "Results of Consultation Report" will be prepared along with the policy response to the issues raised. This will be accompanied by the required sustainability appraisal commentary.

Figure 3 – Summary of Site Identification process.



7. Future Stages in the Development of Waste DPD

7.1 The stages in the development of the Waste DPD are determined by the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. The public consultation on the Issues and Options Report is the first formal milestone in a lengthy process (see Figure 4 over the page). The Issues and Options consultation will be informed by a series of stakeholder events whose details are yet to be finalised but will:

- Comply with each of the Merseyside District Statements of Community Involvement.
- Provide opportunity for targeted stakeholder group engagement including the waste management, recycling and reprocessing industry.

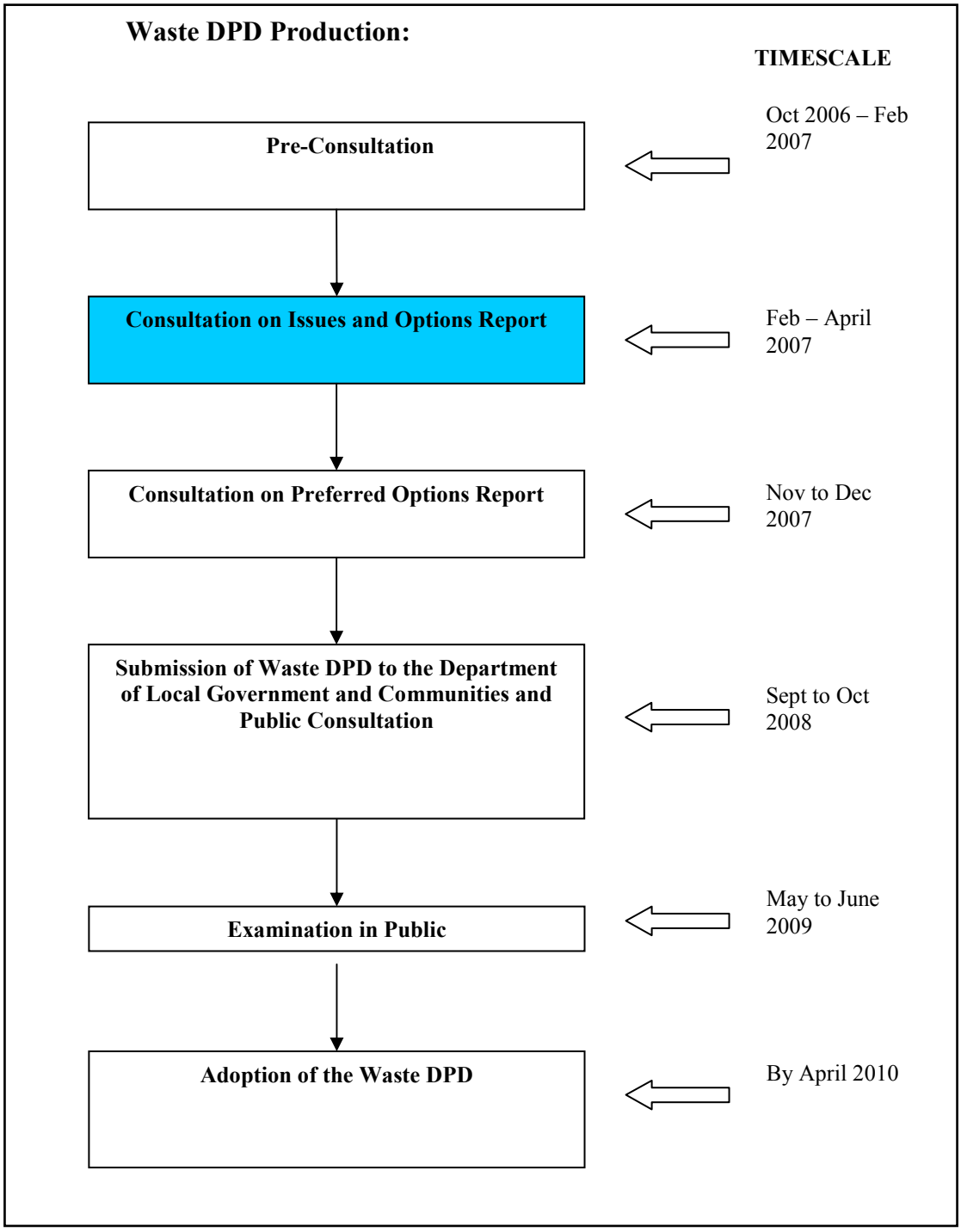
7.2 The results of the public consultation, including the responses from each of the six Merseyside Districts, will be considered and documented into a Results of Consultation Report. This will provide the necessary evidence trail of the consultation responses received and how they have been considered and used to inform the further development of the Waste DPD. Members will be provided with opportunity to comment on the Results of Consultation Report during 2007.

7.3 In addition to the Issues and Options consultation, the next formal stage in plan preparation, Preferred Options, will be informed by:

- Sustainability Appraisal commentary.
- Results of evidence gathering.
- Additional stakeholder engagement following publication of the Results of Consultation Report.
- Results of the application of the criteria based screening method to identify potential preferred sites.

7.4 The Preferred Options report is planned for public consultation in November 2007. This key milestone in the Waste DPD process will be supported by the Sustainability Appraisal Report, Appropriate Assessment and Technical Appendices including results of site search and needs assessment.

Figure 4 – Waste DPD production process and milestones.



WASTE PLANNING MERSEYSIDE

Halton Council, Knowsley Council, Liverpool City Council, St Helens Council, Sefton Council and Wirral Council Joint Waste Development Plan Document

ISSUES AND OPTIONS REPORT

Contents

Section 1 - Introduction

1.1 **Background**

1.1.1 This is the first public consultation document for the emerging Merseyside Joint Waste Development Plan Document (Waste DPD). The consultation is being undertaken on behalf of the districts of Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool, St Helens, Sefton and Wirral. In addition to formal consultation, it is hoped that this document also acts as a catalyst to encourage discussion and lead to positive action about waste and the changes needed in how we deal with it. Your responses to our key questions will aid us in making decisions, and resolving how we tackle the waste issues for Merseyside.

1.1.2 The aim of this document is to build on feedback gained from pre-consultation events, and to provide an opportunity to engage key stakeholders and the people of Merseyside to discuss and reach consensus regarding principal issues and options for the treatment and disposal of all waste types for Merseyside. Continuing discussions will take place with key stakeholders following the consultation on issues and options which will feed into the preparation of preferred options. This will include site specific discussions.

1.1.3 The Waste DPD is a planning document concerned with the scale, location and type of facilities required to manage all waste (commercial, industrial, municipal, construction and demolition and hazardous) in Merseyside. In the next stage of development at the preferred options stage, proposed site allocations will be made for a range of waste management facilities. Importantly this document encourages the transformation of waste to a valuable resource. At the heart of the document is the need to minimise the production of waste in the first place as this will reduce the scale of the challenge in finding suitable sustainable solutions for its treatment.

1.1.4 The Waste DPD will put in place the statutory planning policy framework to enable each of the six Merseyside Waste Planning Authorities to take decisions on the locations for new waste management facilities. It does not deal directly with the management and treatment of waste produced in Merseyside which is the responsibility of Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA), the waste collection authorities and the private sector.

1.2 **How You Can Contribute Your Views on the Issues and Options Report?**

1.2.1 This consultation is seeking views on and comments on the objectives, aims, options and questions presented within the report. Comments on other alternative options and potential sites are also welcomed. The consultation is open to anybody, but consultation responses must be received by the deadline of Friday 6th April 2007.

1.2.2 You can do this by either

- Completing the enclosed questionnaire and posting it to:
  Merseyside Joint Waste DPD Team - Issues and Options Consultation
  Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

Bryant House
Liverpool Road North
Maghull
Merseyside L31 2PA

- Completing the on-line questionnaire via
- http://www.wasteplanningmerseyside.gov.uk.
- Obtain a copy from your local Council Offices or library
- Telephone to request a paper copy.
- Write to: Issues and Options Consultation
  Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
  Bryant House
  Liverpool Road North
  Maghull
  Merseyside
  L31 2PA

1.2.3 **On-line Availability**

1.2.3.1 The document is available on line at: www.wasteplanningmerseyside.gov.uk. It is also available on the websites of each of the participating districts.

1.2.4 **Consultation Questions**

1.2.4.1 The Issues and Options Report contains nine consultation issues with a number of specific questions. Please complete the consultation reply form in Appendix 1.

1.2.5 **Consultation Period**

1.2.5.1 There is a 6 week consultation period for the Issues and Options Paper from 23rd February 2007. The deadline for comments is 6th April 2007.

1.3 **What Happens Next?**

1.3.1 Following this consultation, all the comments will be collated and a report will be written summarising the initial findings. Responses to the consultation will be published on the web site.

1.3.2 Each representation received during the 6 week consultation period will be considered by the Waste DPD project team. These comments will then input into the development of the preferred options along with changes recommended by the Sustainability Appraisal. A clear audit trail will be provided of how the Preferred Options report has been developed to take account of the views of the stakeholders.

1.4 **Data Protection Act**

1.4.1 Although responses to the consultation will be published, no personal details will be provided in the Results of Consultation report to comply with the requirements of Data Protection and Freedom of Information.

1.5 **Timetable and Key Stages in Producing the Waste DPD**

1.5.1 The timetable for producing the Waste DPD for Merseyside is scheduled over the next four years with adoption in 2010. The key milestones for the Waste DPD production are as follows:

- Preferred Options consultation – November 2007.
- Submission of Waste DPD – September 2008.
- Examination in Public – May 2009.
- Adoption – April 2010.

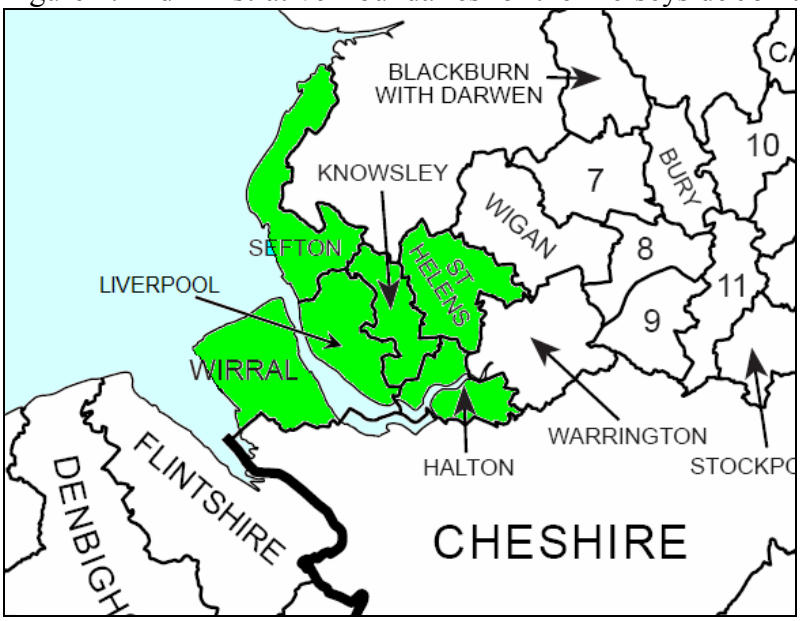
1.5.2 Due to the scale of the challenge and the cost of building new waste management facilities the Waste DPD will have a lifespan from 2010 to 2025. If necessary, earlier substantive review of the plan can take place.

Section 2 - Background to the Waste DPD

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The production of the Waste DPD will be a process of joint working between all the Merseyside Planning Authorities in compliance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, PPS11 Regional Spatial Strategies, PPS1 and other government guidance. The following districts are included in the geographic scope of the Waste DPD: Halton Council, Knowsley Council, Liverpool City Council, St Helens Council, Sefton Council and Wirral Council. Figure 1 shows the administrative boundaries of the Merseyside sub-region. The joint approach is being adopted because the Merseyside Waste Planning Authorities recognise that planning for sustainable waste management is a matter which requires a strategic approach.

Figure 1: Administrative Boundaries for the Merseyside Joint Waste DPD



2.1.2 The Waste DPD aims to provide a sustainable land use planning policy framework for sustainable waste management of all waste streams across Merseyside. In particular having regard to the PPS10 key planning objectives of communities taking responsibility for their own waste and enabling sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; and enabling waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations.

2.1.3 It is intended that the Waste DPD will facilitate the planning and provision of waste management facilities for all types of waste on Merseyside, addressing the requirements of the municipal, commercial and industrial sectors. The Waste DPD should assist in smoothing the planning process for non-municipal waste facilities as they arise, and will also assist in the implementation of the Merseyside Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy. The Waste DPD will do this by identifying strategic and other sites across Merseyside that are

suitable for development as waste management facilities. It will also include unified criteria-based waste planning policies which are complementary to the identified strategic sites and provide consistency across Merseyside.

2.1.4 At this stage, it is not considered possible to conform with the draft Regional Spatial Strategy waste policies as this is still in draft form and due for Examination in Public during the period October 2006 to January 2007. Without wishing to pre-judge the outcome of the Examination in Public it is likely that later stages of the development of the Waste DPD such as Preferred Options or Submission stage will be in conformity with adopted RSS. The lack of appropriate guidance in RSS on broad locations of different types of waste management facilities increases the level of uncertainty at the local and sub-regional level. This issues and options report takes account of this uncertainty in the presentation and discussion of the issues and options.

2.2 Evidence Base

2.2.1 The new planning system requires development plan documents to be built on a sound evidence base. In developing the Waste DPD great care has been taken to develop and update the baseline information on existing waste management facilities, the types and quantities of waste produced in Merseyside, transport of waste in and out of Merseyside and future waste treatment and capacity requirements. A number of studies have been commissioned some of which are on-going. It is important to note that considerable work is ongoing to ensure that there us a common evidence base across all six Merseyside Districts.

2.2.2 In line with the requirements of the PCP Act the process of evidence gathering will continue throughout the development of the Waste DPD. This will ensure that policy is developed on the basis of the best available information at the time. As better information becomes available this will be used to inform policy decisions and help to develop a monitoring framework.

2.2.3 An initial Needs Assessment and Broad Site Search have been commissioned and reported alongside other studies. Studies on commercial and industrial waste arisings and construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings are on-going at the current time and will be used to inform later stages of the Waste DPD. Over the next few months it is also proposed to carry out studies on radioactive wastes, agricultural waste and hazardous wastes.

2.3 The Plan Making Process

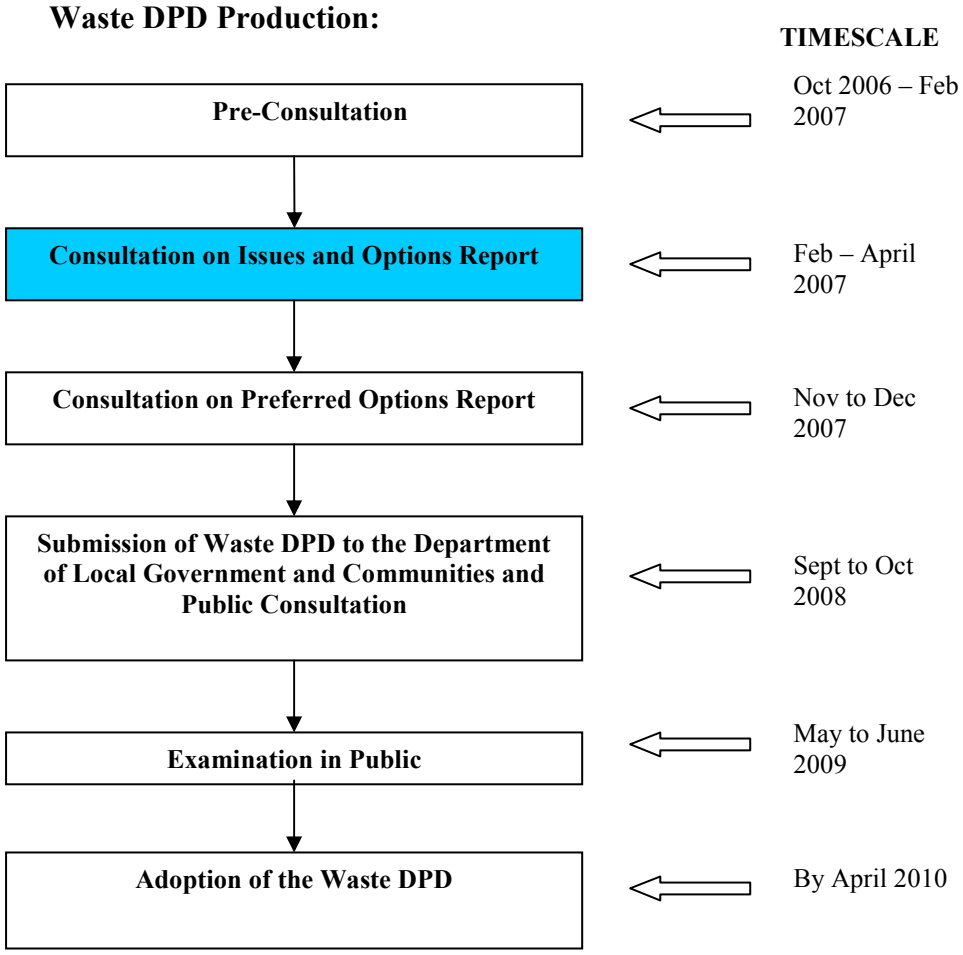
2.3.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 brought about a fundamental change to the planning system, including the replacement of the existing land use development plan system with a new system of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks.

2.3.2 When the Waste DPD is adopted it will replace the waste planning policies in existing adopted Unitary Development Plans of each of the six Merseyside Planning Authorities. Each of the Merseyside Planning Authorities is developing its own portfolio of planning documents as part of their Local Development Framework process. However, it should be noted that the Waste

DPD will need to be in conformity with each of the Districts Core Strategy policies. It is particularly important therefore that waste DPDs are not developed in isolation, and that other DPDs should also consider waste management.

2.3.3 This is the first time that the Merseyside Planning Authorities have worked collectively to fund and produce a joint planning document under the new planning system. The Joint Waste DPD is being produced by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service on behalf of Halton Council, Knowsley Council, Liverpool Council, St Helens Council, Sefton Council and Wirral Council. However, decisions on the content of the Waste DPD will be made by and is the statutory responsibility of the Merseyside Planning Authorities. Governance arrangements are detailed in Appendix 5.

Figure 2: Production of the Waste Development Plan Document



2.3.4 In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and supporting guidance, strict governance arrangements are in place to ensure that all the district Councils involved have Full Council Approval for key milestones in the project, and that the project team receives full support from a district led steering group. The first key milestone was to gain Full Council approval to commence of joint working. Further Full Council approval was

received in 2006 following Halton's decision to join the Waste DPD on 18 October 2006.

2.4 **Consultation**

2.4.1 The new planning system is very demanding in terms of consultation requirements. In order to comply with the pre-consultation and formal consultation requirements of the Act the Waste DPD is supported by a Consultation Strategy that is in conformity with each of the Districts' Statements of Community Involvement. Extensive public consultation is designed to recognise and manage the tensions between potential planning constraints and the clear need for waste treatment facilities.

2.4.2 A series of informal pre-consultation and stakeholder engagement events were held during the period May to October 2006. In addition a wide variety of stakeholder and community groups are being consulted as part of this Issues and Options Report consultation process and this is set out in the Appendices which are available on the website and on request from the Waste DPD team.

2.5 **Sustainability Appraisal**

2.5.1 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment are a mandatory part of the process of developing the Waste DPD. The Government wishes that these two processes can be run in parallel under the umbrella of SA, as long as the procedural requirements of the SEA Directive are met.

2.5.2 Consultants were commissioned in June 2006 to begin work on the SA Scoping Report and production of SA Objectives along with collection of baseline data. The SA Scoping Report has already been prepared and consulted upon for a five week period in December 2006 to January 2007. This consultation process included the statutory authorities as well as other key stakeholders.

2.5.3 It is a requirement that the Sustainability Appraisal process is iterative and informs policy formation. Therefore, work on SA began at the outset of the Waste DPD process and has involved a series of informal stakeholder engagement events.

Date	Location	Pre-Consultation	Agenda/ Activities
Monday 17th July	Building, Pier Head Liverpool	Key Stakeholder Workshop 1	Introducing the Sustainability Appraisal process. Discussion of SA issues, SA Objectives and targets for the WDPD
Tuesday 10th October	Cunard Building, Pier Head Liverpool	Key Stakeholder Workshop 2	Discussion of the indicators, targets and trends for the SA Objectives, and the Draft Scoping Report

2.5.4 The results of the consultation process are used to inform the development of the Issues and Options Report including identification and appraisal of options and alternatives.

2.5.5 For more detail on the SA process, please refer to the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal report (***reference this will be available in time for the public consultation***).

2.6 **Appropriate Assessment - Planning for the Protection of European Sites**

2.6.1 The purpose of Appropriate Assessment (AA) of a land use plan is to ensure that protection of the integrity of European sites is part of the planning process at sub-regional and local level. Under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &C (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (The Habitats Regulations, as amended), Habitats Directives and Habitats Regulations (as amended),it is a requirement of that the Waste DPD complies with the process of Appropriate Assessment. Further details relating to how Appropriate Assessment will be considered throughout plan production is included in Appendix 7.

2.6.2 Whilst the Department for Communities and Local Government is currently consulting on its Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents "Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment" it is clear that the guidance and requirements of the Habitats Regulations must be applied throughout the process of developing and preparing the Waste DPD. Emerging best practice suggests that this process should be started early in the preparation of the Waste DPD so as to inform the choice of options to be considered. It should also be undertaken in conjunction with the Sustainability Appraisal process so as to avoid any duplication in evidence gathering.

2.6.3 Initial Appropriate Assessment screening has been completed as part of the process of preparing the Issues and Options Report. The results of this process and consultation with natural England are reported in the Appendices which are available from the Waste DPD website or upon request from the Waste DPD team.

2.7 **The Relationship with the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Merseyside.**

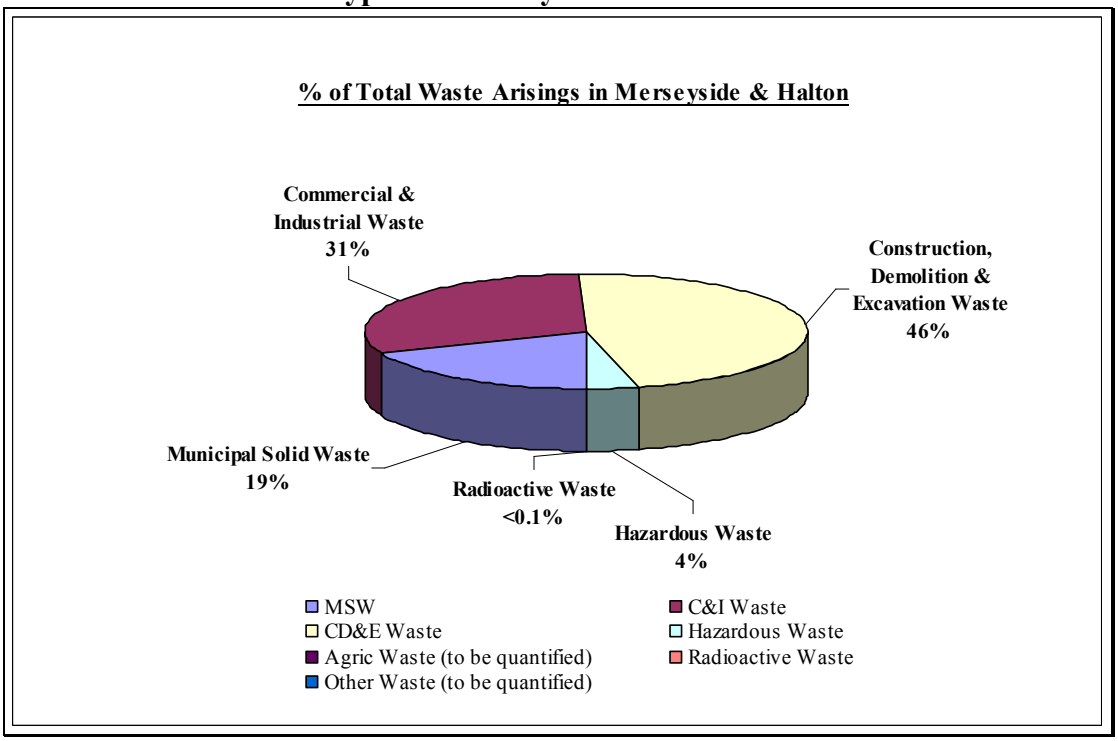
2.7.1 Whilst preparing the Waste DPD is a separate statutory process and needs to be separated from the proposed Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside some alignment and integration will be necessary to ensure that the waste management facilities required to achieve municipal waste recycling and recovery targets are delivered. The waste DPD will cater for waste management facilities for all waste types including commercial, industrial and special waste streams.

2.7.2 Such an approach is consistent with PPS10 and the requirements of the National Waste Strategy (2006).

2.7.3 There is a pressing need to procure and develop a range of waste treatment facilities across Merseyside in order to provide local authorities with the means to handle waste streams of different types and achieve national recycling and landfill diversion targets.

2.7.4 Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) has estimated that around 12-17 new facilities could be required for the management of municipal waste alone. Similarly, there is a need to plan for a similar number of commercial, industrial and other waste types, as the private sector also has national targets to meet. All planning applications from the private sector including MWDA will be treated in the same manner by the Merseyside Planning Authorities.

Figure 2.1 – Pie Chart showing the Quantities and Distributions of Different Waste Types on Merseyside.



2.8 The Relationship with the Halton Municipal Waste Management Strategy (HMWMS)

2.8.1 Halton has an extensive industrial heritage, and this will mean that it has particular waste streams will need to be considered. Halton Council joined the Waste DPD for Merseyside, in October 2006. As Halton is a unitary authority is has its own Municipal Waste Management Strategy. In the same way that the Waste DPD needs to integrate with the JMWMS for Merseyside it will also need to integrate with Halton's MWMS.

2.8.2 Inclusion of Halton will change the geographic scope of the Joint Waste DPD for Merseyside and consideration has been given to waste arisings within Halton. However, it is important to note that further evidence gathering is ongoing to ensure that the quality of the baseline information for each participating Districts is consistent for Preferred Options stage.

Section 3 –Aims and Objectives for the Waste DPD

3.1 **Introduction**

3.1.1 Guidance on waste planning and sustainable waste management is set out in a number of national and regional documents (further details included in the Appendices). These in turn ensure that the UK Government is complying with the requirements of several EU Directives. The Waste DPD is required to take account of all relevant international, European, national and regional guidance and policy during policy development. In addition it also needs to reflect the aims and objectives of local planning documents and strategies too.

3.1.2 One of the purposes of developing the Waste DPD is to have a consistent and level playing field for waste planning across Merseyside. The Waste DPD will conform with individual district development plan documents within the Local Development Framework portfolio including Statement of Community Involvement, Core Strategy, Issues and Options and Preferred Options. Each of these District specific DPDs will in turn need to have significant regard for waste management issues in order to pave the way for the Waste DPD, and ensure that sufficient weight is given to waste planning matters. This will also ensure that waste issues are not being dealt with in isolation.

3.1.3 Waste reduction and the control of waste growth is one of the biggest challenges in Merseyside. For example quantities of municipal waste continue to grow each year. Estimating the growth of other waste streams, such as commercial, industrial and construction wastes, is more difficult because of poor historic data, however generally waste produced by businesses can be linked to economic activity. Currently, there is approximately 5.2 million tonnes of waste produced in Merseyside across all sectors each year.

3.1.4 National and Regional guidance encourages that waste arising within a sub-region such as Merseyside, should be managed locally. At the current time significant quantities of waste generated in Merseyside are being managed in neighbouring areas and regions.

3.1.5 By local communities, services and businesses of Merseyside taking responsibility for their own waste this will lead to a reduction in the number of miles that waste must travel and creates significant opportunities for new jobs at treatment facilities. It will also raise awareness of the scale of the waste challenge and the need to minimise waste arisings in the first instance.

3.2 **Aims of the Waste DPD**

3.2.1 In order to guide the Waste DPD, a number of aims have been proposed which encompass all aspects of waste management planning which the waste DPD hopes to deliver, with specific regard to sustainable waste management, protection of human health and the environment and a sustainable waste economy.

- To reduce the amount of waste generated and move waste management away from landfill disposal.

- To encourage the people and business communities of Merseyside to take responsibility for their own waste by sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities that meet the needs of the community and reduce the need for waste to travel unnecessary distances for disposal.

- To minimise any negative impacts from waste management on the people and communities and environment of Merseyside.

- To act as a catalyst for creating wealth and employment opportunities through the transformation of waste to resources.

3.2.2 A number of objectives follow on from these aims and demonstrate how the aims will be achieved. The key issues for waste management on Merseyside have been aligned with these aims to provide a clear strategy for how we are going to promote sustainable waste management on Merseyside in line with national and regional guidance.

Question: Do you agree with the proposed aims of the Waste DPD?
Question: Do you think the Waste DPD should have any other aims?
Question: What changes do you think would improve the aims?

3.3 Spatial Planning Objectives for the Waste DPD.

3.3.1 The spatial planning objectives for the Waste DPD cover the following areas:

1. To plan for sufficient waste management facilities to accommodate the sub-regional apportionment of waste arisings for the Joint Waste DPD area until 2025.
2. To encourage waste management facilities which increase re-use, recycling and value/energy recovery of all waste types, including through the use of new waste management technologies where appropriate, and minimise final disposal, in order to meet national and regional and Merseyside waste targets.
3. To promote waste minimisation initiatives and optimise re-use and recycling of waste materials as aggregates for both waste specific and non-waste planning applications.
4. To raise awareness in sustainable waste management amongst the people and business communities of Merseyside.
5. To minimise the adverse effects of waste management development (including transportation) on local amenity, and the natural environment of Merseyside.
6. To promote high quality development for waste management facilities.
7. To promote transformation of waste to resource to encourage economic, environmental and employment gain from sustainable waste management.

Question: Do you agree with the proposed objectives for the Waste DPD?
Question: Do you think there are other objectives of the Waste DPD?
Question: What changes do you think would improve the objectives?

3.3.2 There are links between all the objectives and aims, although one objective may better serve one aim than another. In turn, the issues and options can be derived from the aims and objectives. The links between the aims, objectives and issues is shown in the table below.

Table 3.1: The Relationship between the Aims, Objectives and Issues

Aim	Met by the following objectives (in order of influence)	Issue
To reduce the amount of waste generated and move waste management away from landfill disposal.	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 4, 5
To encourage the people and business communities of Merseyside to take responsibility for their own waste by sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities that meet the needs of the community and reduce the need for waste to travel unnecessary distances for disposal.	1, 4, 5	2, 3, 4, 5, 7
To minimise any negative impacts from waste management on the people and communities of Merseyside.	2, 3, 5, 6	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
To act as a catalyst for creating wealth and employment opportunities through the transformation of waste to resources.	2, 3, 7	1, 2, 5

Section 4 – Current Planning Applications

4.1 Planning applications for new waste facilities will inevitably come forward between now and when the Waste DPD is adopted. These planning applications will be determined in the usual manner by each of the Merseyside Planning Authorities according to their adopted Unitary Development Plan. Due account will need to be taken of more up-to-date planning policy guidance or planning policy statements such as PPS10.

4.2 An Interim Position Statement for Planning was produced in April 2006. A copy of this can be found in the Appendix 6 of this document. Though this has no material weight in planning terms, but it does outline how waste management applications will be dealt with in the interim period. It also provides information relating to applications accompanied by Environmental Impact Assessments.

SECTION 5 - ISSUES AND OPTIONS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section considers some of the most important waste management issues facing Merseyside. It identifies the main issues, options for addressing the issues and discusses the main implications of the options. A series of consultation questions are also identified for each issue.

5.1.2 We welcome any comments which you may have on the following questions and proposed options. These comments will then be carefully considered and feed into the development of the Preferred Options report which will be released for further public consultation during November 2007.

5.1.3 It should be stressed that at the current time no decisions have been taken as to how to tackle any of the issues outlined. This is your opportunity to help influence the ways in which Merseyside's waste is managed into the future and work towards achieving a more sustainable approach to waste management.

5.1.4 Reference should be made to 'Section 1.2 – How to Get Involved' which describes how you can get involved with the production of the Waste DPD.

5.2 KEY ISSUE 1 - WASTE MINIMISATION

5.2.1 Waste minimisation is at the top of the waste hierarchy. The objective of minimising the amount of waste produced by different sectors and processes resulting in the generation of smaller quantities of waste requiring management is the starting point in the policy development process. First the amount of waste generated should be minimised *before* consideration is given to how the waste is managed.

5.2.2 Waste reduction and the control of waste growth is one of the biggest challenges in Merseyside. For example quantities of municipal waste continue to grow each year, albeit at a reduced rate to that historically experienced (with typical growth estimates estimated at 3% each year[1]). Ambitious targets have been set by the Merseyside Waste Partnership to reduce the growth in waste production[2]. Achievement of these reduction targets will result from incentives put in place primarily by the waste collection authorities and waste disposal authorities to encourage householders to minimise their waste production, reduce packaging waste and by encouraging reuse and recycling. The Merseyside Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy details some of the initiatives currently underway to minimise municipal waste, including the Merseyside Real Nappy Awareness Campaign, promotion of home composting and support of education, awareness and communications programmes across Merseyside. Despite this reduction analysis still shows that Merseyside produces approximately 439kg per household per year[3].

5.2.3 Estimating the growth of other waste streams, such as commercial, industrial and construction wastes, is more difficult because of poor historic data, however generally waste produced by businesses can be linked to economic activity. In recognition of the incomplete baseline data on sector specific waste arisings, as part of the Waste DPD development, work is currently underway to fill identified gaps. This information will be used to inform future stages of the Waste DPD.

5.2.4 To achieve maximum environmental benefit waste minimisation practices need to be encouraged across the range of waste streams. Although municipal waste arisings have been targeted, because of the need to reduce biodegradable municipal waste consigned to landfill sites, there is a need to encourage other sectors to minimise their waste arisings. Specialist advice is now available to other sectors producing significant quantities of waste and there are also initiatives to encourage the reduction of packaging waste produced by certain businesses.

5.2.5 The adoption of more sustainable waste management practices is an important consideration in terms of business performance and efficiency. It can be financially attractive to some businesses and result in less money spent on

[1] Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside, The Merseyside Waste Partnership (June 2005).
[2] JMWMS includes targets to reduce the growth of municipal waste to 2% per annum by 2010 and 0% by 2020.
[3] Based upon 2005/06 BVPI figures published on the DCLG website.

waste disposal, for example by reducing the consumption of certain raw materials. For example the reuse of demolition wastes in construction reduces the need for manufactured aggregate to be ordered thus reducing the costs associated with it.

5.2.6 With the implementation of Planning Policy Statement 10, the revised approach of Government to sustainable waste management goes beyond the traditional remit of land use planning for waste management. Through the Development Control process, planning permissions can encourage waste minimisation practices at sites. Whilst the precise mechanisms vary, the inclusion of certain conditions in planning permission or through legally-binding section 106 agreements can require sustainable waste management practices to be implemented. For example, adoption of Site Waste Management Plans at large developments, particularly those involving demolition and site clearance, encourages more sustainable practices leading to the reuse of a valuable on-site resource. This approach is consistent with the intended scope of the new development frameworks advocated by Government guidance. The Waste DPD will need to include policies that influence the demands on or needs for development but are not necessarily driven by the grant of planning permission.

Questions Relating to Waste Minimisation
What other methods do you think should be employed by Planning Authorities in the implementation of the Waste DPD to help with the reduction of waste arisings generated by householders and industry?
Which methods (i.e. planning condition or section 106 legal agreements) do you think would be most effective in securing practices at developments which deliver waste minimisation?

Options for policies to help reduce waste generated:

OPTION 1.1 - Encourage waste minimisation across all sectors through the adoption of specific policies such as requiring waste audits, site waste management plans and, where practicable, waste minimisation at development sites. Where appropriate these policies will be imposed through the inclusion of this information with planning application and/or conditions in planning consents and other legal agreements such as section 106 agreements.

Implications: waste generation would be minimised on certain development sites where this policy was implemented. This may involve the revision of development companies' procedures when dealing with aspects of the development. Local Planning Authorities would need to ensure the policy is implemented on a consistent basis.

or

OPTION 1.2 - Do not adopt any specific waste minimisation policies and instead rely upon other influences, such as waste disposal charges or other planning conditions, to reduce the volume of waste produced at developments.

Implications: waste would continue to be generated at development sites with no planning obligation to require a revision of practices onsite with a view to reducing the amount of waste produced onsite. External fiscal incentives may eventually lead to a review in procedures and encourage waste reduction however this may take some time to take effect. The amount of waste generated or minimised would be difficult to track.

5.3 KEY ISSUE 2 – WASTE MANAGEMENT SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN MERSEYSIDE

5.3.1 National and Regional guidance encourages that waste arising within a sub-region such as Merseyside, should be managed locally. At the current time significant quantities of waste generated in Merseyside are expected to be managed in neighboring areas and regions.

5.3.2 By local communities, services and businesses taking responsibilities for their own waste this will lead to a reduction in the number of miles that waste must travel and creates significant opportunities for new jobs at treatment facilities. It will also raise awareness of the scale of the waste challenge and the need to minimize waste arisings in the first instance.

5.3.3 The following table includes an overview of where the various waste streams are managed across Merseyside. The table illustrates that there is a significant amount of waste which is managed outside of Merseyside's boundary. As detailed previously, there are a number of existing data gaps and data uncertainties which will be addressed over the coming months. Surveys are currently ongoing to help fill these significant evidence gaps. It is anticipated that the studies will deliver results early in 2007 which will be used to inform the development of the Waste DPD Preferred Options report. Further details relating to waste arisings generated in Merseyside can be found in Appendix 2 ('Waste Arisings in Merseyside') which is available to download from the website or upon request.

Waste Type	Quantity (tpa)[4]	% Managed in Merseyside[4]	Imports from other Areas (tpa)[4]	Current Quality of Data
Commercial and Industrial	1,489,540 (including 731,800 Industrial and 757,740 Commercial Waste)[5]	31%	Not known.	The data associated with this waste stream is poor. Current data relies upon that presented in the Environment Agency's SWMA (2002-03). A survey is currently underway to fill this data gap at the sub-regional

[4] Based on figures collated and presented in the 'Merseyside Initial Needs Assessment Report', SLR Consulting Ltd (August, 2005) & Environment Agency's 'Waste Management Assessment 2002/03'. Indicative self-sufficiency figures do not currently include Halton as Halton joined the Waste DPD after the production of the Initial Needs Assessment report. It is proposed to fill this evidence gap over before the Preferred Options consultation.

[5] The Halton element is extrapolated from the combined Warrington/ Halton figures using relative population figures (38% of the combined figure).

Waste Type	Quantity (tpa)[4]	% Managed in Merseyside[4]	Imports from other Areas (tpa)[4]	Current Quality of Data
				level.
Household Waste Arisings	899,950[6]	64%	0	Robust data collected and released by Merseyside and Halton Waste Disposal Authorities and reported on an annual basis.
Construction, Demolition and Excavation	2,444,744[7]	Not known	Not known.	Data is of poor quality particularly at the sub-regional level. National surveys carried out regularly by the Dept of Communities and Local Government. Data cannot currently be interrogated down to a sub-regional level. Survey currently underway to address the Merseyside data gap.
Hazardous Waste	180,966[8]	28%	Approximately 100,560 (which equates to 69% of Merseyside's arisings).	Reliable data is available from the Environment Agency's Hazardous Waste Interrogator database.
Agricultural Waste	211,296[9]	Not known	Not known, however this is unlikely given this waste has only recently become 'controlled waste' and has traditionally been managed on farm.	This waste has only recently become a 'controlled waste'. Consequently there is a general lack of accurate waste arising data from the sector. It is planned to fill this gap by completing an agricultural waste survey for Merseyside.

5.3.4 Merseyside must carefully consider whether it can achieve self-sufficiency from a waste management perspective and contribute effectively towards regional self-sufficiency. Due to physical constraints within Merseyside it may not be possible to accommodate all its waste arisings. Merseyside may need to continue to export quantities of certain wastes. Merseyside may consider planning for an increased number of treatment facilities which may be able to accommodate certain wastes from other areas of the UK thus helping to achieve net self-sufficiency (i.e. manage a quantity of waste equivalent to the amount generated in Merseyside). Merseyside may also consider whether it should plan to import quantities of waste from neighboring areas and treat it at authorised facilities. This will result in additional employment opportunities associated with the operation of new facilities.

[6] Based upon MWDA & HWDA actual recorded figures for 2005/06.
[7] Based upon figures in "Survey of Waste Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England in 2003", Capita Symonds Report (October 2004).
It is important to note that this survey did not cover all elements of the Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste stream, e.g. the 'soft' element was not captured.
Merseyside figure based upon the total North West arisings figure pro-rated on the basis of Merseyside's proportion (approximately 20%) of the total population of the North-West Region.
[8] 2003 Figures presented in the Environment Agency's 'Hazardous Waste Interrogator'.
[9] Merseyside estimates based upon 2003 Regional Waste Arisings. Approximately 203,000 tonnes of slurry, manure and/or vegetable waste, 1,800 tonnes of combustible waste and 6,150 tonnes of potentially hazardous waste.

5.3.5 As the table above illustrates, Merseyside is not currently self-sufficient in dealing with its own waste arisings. For example as much as 36% of Merseyside's municipal solid waste arisings is exported to facilities in neighboring authorities[10]. This represents a missed opportunity to contribute towards the local economy, create new employment opportunities within Merseyside and contribute positively towards sub-regional self-sufficiency. The proportion of municipal solid waste exported is expected to decrease as more recycling and recovery takes place.

5.3.6 Merseyside currently provides regionally significant hazardous waste treatment facilities, particularly for hazardous waste such as oil contaminated wastes. The hazardous waste industry has developed in the north-west and established facilities representing economies of scale which are attractive to private investors. As a consequence of how the industry has developed there is a considerable amount of movement of specific hazardous wastes between Merseyside and other authority areas, not only in the North-West Region, but throughout the UK. This reflects the specialist treatment requirements for many hazardous wastes.

Questions Relating to Self-Sufficiency in Merseyside:
Do you believe that Merseyside should plan to make provision for all waste arising in Merseyside, i.e. aim for self-sufficiency?
Are there any specific wastes that you consider Merseyside should be self-sufficient in the management of (please tick box relevant box(es))?

	Municipal Solid Waste
	Commercial Waste
	Industrial Waste
	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
	Hazardous Waste
	Agricultural Waste
	Low Level Radioactive Waste
	Other Wastes (Please Specify)

Do you believe that Merseyside should aim to plan for 'net self-sufficiency' and potentially accommodate a range of wastes from other areas of the UK?

Question Relating to Evidence Gaps:
Do you consider that there are other areas of waste management where robust data will be needed to enable effective planning for the future?

Options for Self Sufficiency in Merseyside:

OPTION 2.1 - Continue to export the majority of waste produced within Merseyside into neighboring sub-regions.

[10] Based on figures collated and presented in the Merseyside 'Initial Needs Assessment Report' (August, 2005).

Implications: Failure to comply with the requirements of National and Regional policies which aim to achieve sub regional self-sufficiency and continuing reliance placed upon facilities located beyond the Merseyside boundary. This leads to a significant risk that the Waste DPD may be considered unsound at examination. Other surrounding Waste DPDs and municipal waste management plans may not make provision for accommodating Merseyside's waste. This would represent a continuation of the Industry-led approach.

or

OPTION 2.2 - Make provision for waste management facilities to accommodate a total quantity of waste arisings equivalent to that forecast to arise in Merseyside, with the exception of waste which requires management at specialised facilities.

Implications: The majority of Merseyside's waste is managed within the boundaries of the sub-region thus providing employment opportunities and reducing export to other areas. This will require the construction of new waste management facilities. More specialized facilities provided on a regional basis which represent economies of scale and attract private investment. Hazardous wastes and other wastes requiring specialist disposal and treatment may need to travel significant distances to reach its destination.

or

OPTION 2.3 - Plan for waste management facilities to accommodate the total quantity of arisings from all waste streams equivalent to that forecasted to occur in Merseyside.

Implications: This ensures that sufficient management capacity is available to handle quantities of waste equivalent to that arising in Merseyside. This provides flexibility for Merseyside to develop more treatment and disposal facilities, including potentially more specialist facilities requiring skilled workers. Merseyside could provide a regionally and nationally significant treatment/ disposal capacity.

or

OPTION 2.4 - Make provision for waste management facilities to accommodate the total quantity of arisings from all waste streams equivalent to that forecast to arise in Merseyside but also make provision for additional facilities to manage waste from areas of the region less capable of providing additional waste management facilities.

Implications: Merseyside may not be able to accommodate the full range of facilities which will be required to manage all waste produced, e.g. Merseyside is underlain by major aquifer with limited scope for creating new non-hazardous and hazardous waste landfill void. However Merseyside's geography may well make it possible to plan for additional built waste facilities which provide capacity to manage waste produced from surrounding areas. Where Merseyside has limited scope to provide certain types of waste facilities, such as landfill, this waste would be sent to other less densely populated or environmentally less sensitive areas in nearby areas.

5.4 KEY ISSUE 3 – IDENTIFYING SITES FOR NEW WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

5.4.1 If sustainable waste management is to be achieved across Merseyside and diversion of waste away from landfill is to be maximised then there will inevitably be a need for new and enhanced existing waste management facilities. It will be necessary to enhance existing facilities to provide the required waste treatment capacity. Any new waste management facilities should be located at suitable sites and then safeguarded throughout the life of the Waste DPD.

5.4.2 Government guidance (Planning Policy Statement 10 – 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management' and the accompanying Companion Guide) states that waste planning authorities are expected to identify sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities for the waste management needs of their area. Particular regard should be made to the Regional Spatial Strategy with sites allocated to support the broad pattern of waste management facilities and support of the apportionments included in RSS. However at the current time the Regional Spatial Strategy (currently the subject of an Examination in Public) does not provide any advice about what represents a regionally significant facility and indicative locations for such facilities to aid the production of Development Plan Documents.

5.4.3 In order to identify appropriate locations for new waste management facilities then a method must be agreed and then applied to identify sites. The following section details the important elements which must be considered in any site search methodology and provides an opportunity to comment upon it.

5.4.4 What is Site Selection and Appraisal?

5.4.4.1 If Merseyside is to manage more of its own waste and achieve recycling targets then it is likely that a significant number of new and enhanced facilities will be required. A refined assessment of Merseyside's waste management needs is being developed in preparation for the Waste DPD Preferred Options and will aim to define the numbers and types of facilities needed across Merseyside. The results of this consultation and the revised needs assessment will be used to inform the site identification method.

5.4.4.2 The Merseyside Districts have already commenced work on a site selection process however the results of this ongoing process of evidence gathering will not be available until later in 2007 and will be used to inform the Waste DPD Preferred Options. Any adopted methodology will be consistently applied across Merseyside with a view to identifying a range of potential sites which could be used in the future to accommodate sustainable waste management facilities.

5.4.4.3 Any site selection methodology must first identify all available areas of land which may be appropriate for the location of a waste management facility and through a process of different screening and testing (including environmental

and locational criteria) identify locations that have potential to accommodate future waste management processes. The number, size, location and distribution of sites needed will be informed by the results of this consultation, specifically the responses to Issues 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Questions Relating to General Principles of the Site Selection Methodology:
Do you consider that a proactive approach of identifying appropriate sites and encouraging waste management facilities to be established on these sites is the best approach for Merseyside?
Should the plan identify specific sites for the development of waste management facilities or 'areas of opportunity', such as certain industrial estates or other opportunity areas?
Once sites are identified as suitable for waste management facilities then do you believe that these sites are safeguarded for future waste development?

5.4.5 **Facility Types**

5.4.5.1 'Issue 5 – Waste Treatment and Disposal Options' outlines a number of different types of waste management treatment and disposal facilities. For the purposes of site selection it is necessary to consider broad types of operations as this allows the application of certain criteria across large geographic areas such as Merseyside.

5.4.5.2 Three distinct categories of waste management facilities can be defined based upon the nature and scale of operation undertaken.

- *Facility Category 1*: Large scale waste management facilities which require large areas of open land, such as landfill or open windrow composting activities. These facilities have significant potential to create emissions which may cause nuisance to neighbouring land users.
- *Facility Category 2a*: Facilities typically housed in an industrial scale building or large warehouse, but may also include sites in the open air such as household waste recycling sites, mechanical biological treatment facilities, materials recycling facilities, thermal treatment plants and mechanical treatment plants.
- *Facility Category 2b*: Hazardous waste treatment and storage facilities tend to be located in similar settings to Category 2a facilities however because of the nature of the waste stream then they must be located further away from sensitive receptors.

5.4.5.3 The environmental sensitivities of these two categories of facility are generally of a different order of magnitude. Category 1 facilities, particularly landfill, give rise to a wider range of concerns over potential conflicts with various aspects including land use, water pollution, biodiversity, landscape and visual intrusion and disturbance to local residents and amenity.

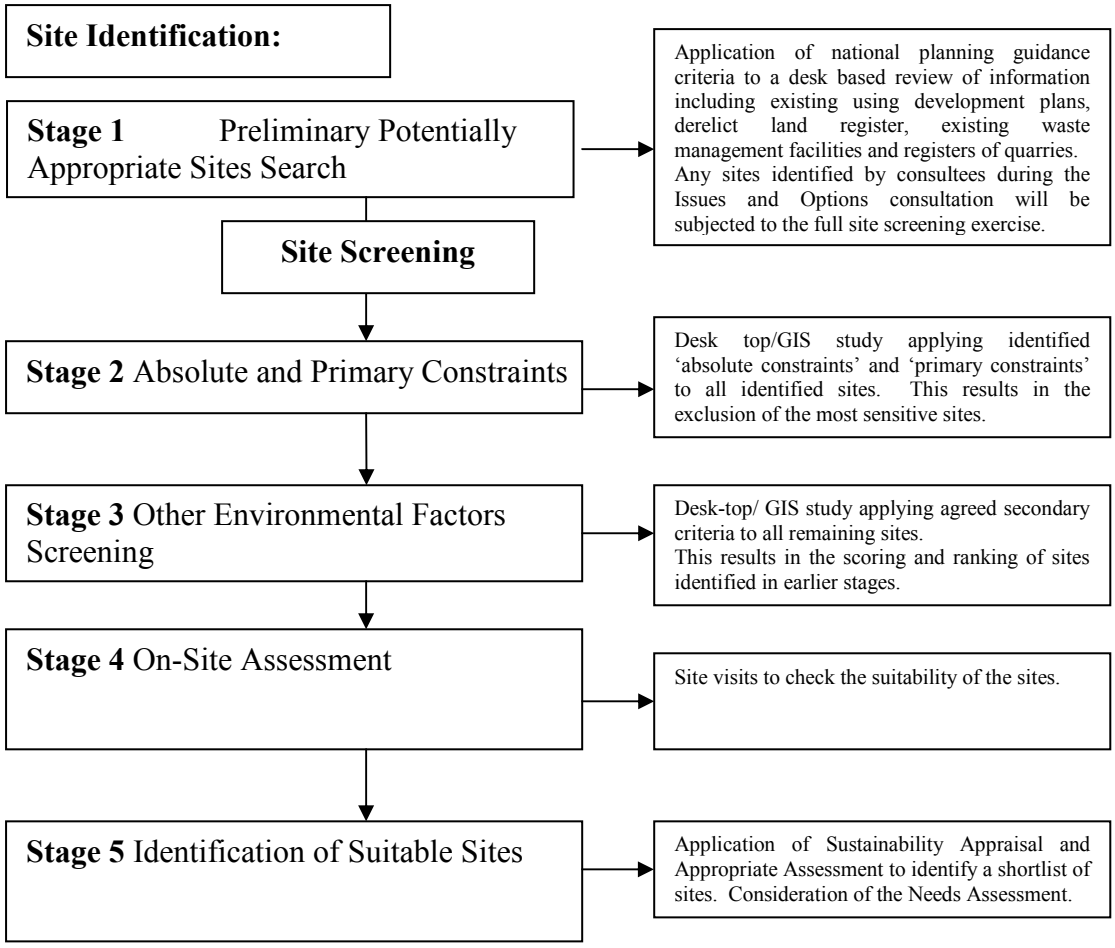
5.4.5.4 Hazardous waste management facilities involve the handling and treatment of waste with particular hazardous properties. Although this type of facility has not been treated separately from other Category 2 facilities there are certain hazardous waste operations which may need sites which are further away from

sensitive receptors in a similar way to how Category 1 facilities are treated in any site search.

Questions about the Split of Facility Types:
Do you consider the approach outlined represents an adequate split of facilities for the purpose of a site selection exercise or do you believe that more specific categories of sites need to be considered?
Hazardous waste storage and treatment facilities have been identified separately, but do you consider there are other types of waste management facility which require a separate category?
Should the criteria be applied to specific technologies rather than broad facility types?
Should criteria be weighted differently for Category 1, 2a and 2b facilities?

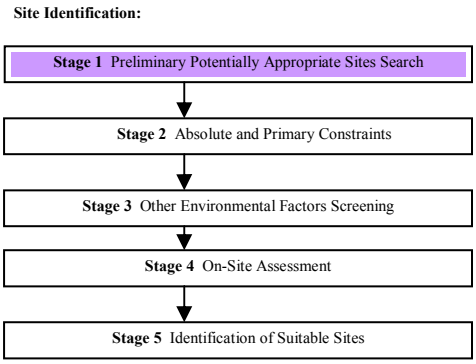
5.4.6 **Summary of the Stages in the Site Selection Process**

5.4.6.1 The following diagram summarises the various stages of the proposed site search exercise.



5.4.7 Site Search for New Waste Management Facilities

5.4.7.1 STAGE 1 - Preliminary Potentially Appropriate Sites Search



5.4.7.1.1 National planning guidance lists the types of existing land use which should be considered when searching for sites for new waste management facilities. There are a range of sites which should be considered (see table below). In addition, any sites suggested during the Issues and Options consultation will also be subjected to the full site assessment process. It is important to identify the most appropriate sites with the fewest constraints for waste management facilities.

5.4.7.1.2 Given the requirements of the guidance, the contentious nature of establishing waste management facilities and potential site specific issues there are only a limited number of sites which may be considered suitable across Merseyside. The following table identifies the types of potential sites:

Question Relating to Preferred Locations for Waste Facilities

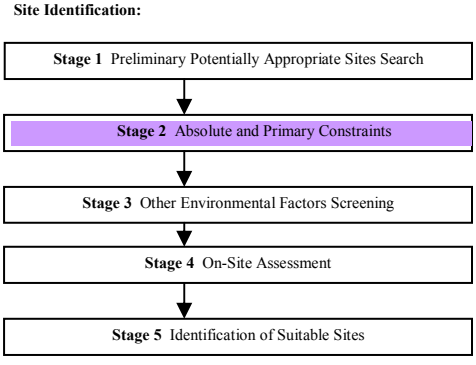
Where do you think new waste management facilities should be located? Rank your choice of sites in order of preference with 1 being the most preferred and 10 the least preferred. The results of the consultation will be used to inform the site search process.

Site Type – Options for Locating Waste Management Facilities	Order of Preference
Business Parks and Light Industrial Areas	
Industrial areas containing heavy or specialised uses	
Contaminated land	
Brownfield land (including derelict land, redundant sites and existing sites or buildings)	
Working quarries and borrow pits	
Former minerals sites	
Existing landfill sites	
Former landfill sites	
Redundant agricultural buildings	
Sites previously occupied by other types of waste management facilities	
Sites adjacent to transport nodes/sidings	
Countryside and green belt	
Urban areas	
Other site type (please specify)	

The results of this consultation event will be used to inform the development of the site selection exercise. Responses can be used to identify where stakeholders in Merseyside consider the best locations for waste management facilities to be.

5.4.8 Screening of Potential Sites

5.4.8.1 STAGE 2 - Absolute Constraints and Primary Constraints



5.4.8.1.1 Following the identification of potential sites using the Stage 1 search process it is then necessary to implement the progressive application of environmental and location criteria with an aim of eliminating the more sensitive sites. A good site screening process should identify any 'absolute constraints' and remove those affected sites from the list.

5.4.8.1.2 The following is a list of absolute constraints or sensitive receptors which will need to be identified[11]:

- Within National or International Site of Nature Conservation Interest e.g. SSSI, Ramsar, NNR, SAC, SPA
- Within a building or site of international or national heritage importance e.g. World Heritage Site, Scheduled Ancient Monument, Listed Building
- Within close proximity of a sensitive receptor, specifically:
- residential areas
- schools
- hospitals
- food processing plants
- Located within a floodplain (1 in 100 year probability of flooding)
- Located on Grade 1 or Grade 2 agricultural land*

**with the possible exception of open windrow composting facilities*

5.4.8.1.3 Note that there is also a need to apply appropriate screening distances around sensitive receptors, such as residential areas or schools. We would be interested to hear about what consultees consider to be an appropriate buffer distances for the various waste facilities.

[11] The list of absolute constraints is based upon PPS10 Annex E and discussions held with members of the Waste DPD Steering Group.

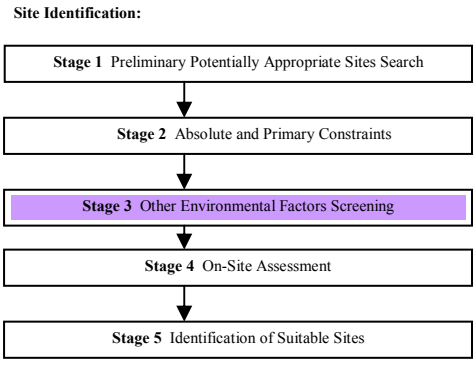
Question Relating to Options for Appropriate Screening Distances from Sensitive Receptors:

Please indicate which you consider to be the most appropriate option for applying distance for different categories of waste management facility away from each of the identified sensitive receptors. The results of the consultation will then be used to inform the site search process.

	Category 1 Sites (see previous definition)				Category 2a Sites (see previous definition)				Category 2b Sites (see previous definition)			
Sensitive Receptor	>100m	>250m	>500m	>1000m	>100m	>250m	>500m	>1000m	>100m	>250m	>500m	>1000m
Residential area												
School												
Hospital												
Food processing plant												
Building of National or International Heritage Importance												
Site of National or International Importance for Nature Conservation												
Grade 1 or 2 Agricultural Land												
Floodplain												

5.4.9 Continued Screening of Potential Sites

5.4.9.1 STAGE 3 - Other Environmental Constraints



5.4.9.1.1 For any site there will be other criteria including additional planning and environmental constraints which will need to be carefully considered before allocating sites for potential waste management facilities. Although these criteria are important it may be possible to address these concerns

through various precautions, such as a revised design for the facility or amended operational management practices.

5.4.9.1.2 By scoring sites according to different environment constraints it is possible to identify those sites with fewest constraints.

Question Relating to Preferred Locations for Waste Facilities:

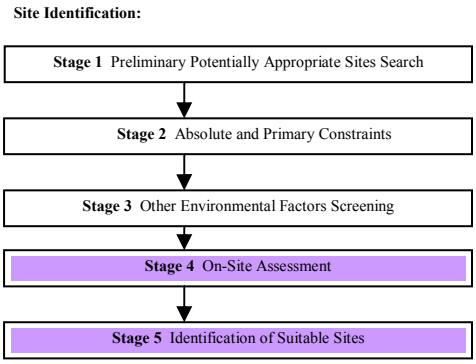
An element of weighting can also take place depending upon the relative importance of certain environmental constraints. We would be interested to hear about how you view the following environmental constraints and whether you think there are others. This will then assist with any weighting adopted in the adopted site search methodology.

Which environmental constraints do you think are the most important? Rank your top five environmental constraints in order of importance with 1 being the most important and 5 the least important.

	Order of Preference for Each Category of Site (see previous definition)		
Environmental Constraint	**Category 1 e.g. Landfill/ Open Composting**	**Category 2a e.g. Enclosed Waste Transfer/ Treatment**	**Category 2b e.g. Hazardous Waste Facility**
Landscape Designations (Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations e.g. coastal planning zones, landscape renewal areas)			
Greenbelt Designation			
Green Space (as defined in Unitary Development Plans)			
Green Corridors and Access Routes			
Nature Conservation Interests, e.g. Local and National Reserves, Geodiversity.			
Archaeology and the Historic Environment			
Flood Plains (subject to tidal or river flooding)			
Groundwater Vulnerability Area, including Source Protection Zones			
Controlled Waters (including rivers, streams and lakes)			
Adequacy of Existing Road Network to Handle Traffic			
Access to Alternative Methods of Transport including Railway, Canal or Port			
Distance from Source of the Waste and Resulting Mileage to the Final Management Destination			
Aerodrome Safety			
Land in Agricultural Production			
Mineral Deposits which could Potentially Lead to the Sterilisation of Resources			
Air Quality Management Areas			
Other Environmental Constraints (Please Specify)			

5.4.10 Final Stages of the Site Selection Process

5.4.10.1 STAGE 4 – Onsite Assessment



5.4.10.1.1 Following the application of the site selection procedure and identification of a shortlist of potential sites, then site visits will take place to verify whether the site is indeed suitable for a new waste management facility. However this is the final stage of the identification process which will take place before the identification of Preferred Options (November 2007).

Question Relating to Environmental Constraints:
Do you consider that all environmental constraints have been identified or do you think other factors must be considered during the development of the site selection process?
Do you consider that there are certain constraints which are of greater importance than other criteria? If so, what are they?

Question Relating to Known Sites:
Do you know of specific sites which may be appropriate for sustainable waste management facilities? If so, then we would be interested to hear about them at this early stage of the plan's development.

5.5 KEY ISSUE 4 - SPATIAL PATTERN/ DISTRIBUTION OF FACILITIES TO SERVE LOCAL COMMUNITIES

5.5.1 Waste is generated in developed areas where people work and live. National guidance refers to the waste being managed at the nearest appropriate waste management facility. The aim of the national guidance is for communities (including industries) to take greater responsibility for their own waste. It seeks to ensure that there is sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet community needs.

5.5.2 Given the distribution of waste production throughout Merseyside the implication is that there will be a proliferation of smaller facilities to meet the needs of individual communities though national guidance is not specific on this matter. It is important to recognise that smaller facilities may not be an attractive option from a sustainability perspective, and may not be economically viable thus reducing levels of investment. With a larger number of smaller facilities, the potential effects of nuisance, conflicting uses and regulatory burdens can become more widespread and difficult to manage. The Sustainability Appraisal informs the development of the policies included within the Waste DPD and considers issues such as the location of new facilities.

5.5.3 Larger waste park developments, where several waste management facilities are located on the same site, are an alternative option worthy of consideration. Some existing industrial estates may already have appropriate infrastructure in place along with established compatible surrounding land uses. Waste parks may incorporate a range of transfer, treatment and recovery technologies. A limited number of waste park developments could be established to serve Merseyside offering considerable benefits over a larger number of smaller scale facilities distributed throughout the area. However in order to accommodate this, larger development sites (approximately 10 to 15 hectares) would be required.

5.5.4 A mixture of small and large sites may provide a balance of all these factors. The Regional Waste Strategy states that waste development facilities for the treatment of commercial and industrial waste should be sited as close as possible to the sources of waste to satisfy the planning objectives and ensure volumes of waste are not unnecessarily transported around the region or exported from it. The North West Regional Waste Strategy states that municipal waste arisings should be managed and disposed of within waste disposal authority areas as far as is practicable. Given the nature of the construction, demolition and excavation waste stream and its suitability for use on some exempt sites, it is considered unlikely that much of the hard and inert fraction is transported significant distances out of Merseyside. Much of this waste will remain within Merseyside for reuse in engineering and ground work.

5.5.5 Where relatively low levels of arisings requiring specialist treatment are produced, such as hazardous waste and radioactive waste, then a network of specialist facilities need to be established to deal with these specific wastes.

Compared to other waste streams, hazardous and radioactive waste tends to travel a greater distance. This type of regionally and in some cases nationally significant specialist facility may only become attractive from an investment perspective when economies of scale are established.

Questions Relating to the Spatial Distribution of Sustainable Waste Management Facilities:
Should Merseyside plan to encourage facilities to be located within close proximity to the main centres of population and industry?
Should Merseyside seek to identify sites where a number of waste management facilities are clustered together or should facilities plan to be established throughout Merseyside to serve local communities and businesses?
Of those outlined below, which Spatial Strategy should Merseyside adopt (please indicate what you consider to be the preferred option using a tick)?

	Option	Description of Option (see below)
	4.1	Diffuse model
	4.2	Centralised model
	4.3	Cluster model
	4.4	Combination of 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3

Options for establishing facilities which serve local populations:

OPTION 4.1 (Diffuse Model) - Merseyside should plan for small facilities which can serve local populations and businesses and effectively manage the full range of wastes produced.

Implications: A number of waste management facilities would be established throughout Merseyside based around the population centres and location of industry centres. The high numbers of separately located facilities throughout a highly populated area such as Merseyside will increase the potential for conflicting land uses and neighbour disputes.

or

OPTION 4.2 (Centralised Facilities Model) – Merseyside should plan for strategically located large sites with a view to establishing a limited number of resource recovery parks which will serve Merseyside as a whole.

Implications: Reduced number of waste management facilities across Merseyside with waste management facilities clustered into a much more limited number of locations. This option is likely to result in waste having to travel an increased number

of miles to reach a treatment/ disposal point. Reduced number of sites with waste management operations may lead to a reduction in potentially conflicting land uses.

or

OPTION 4.3 (Cluster Model) - Merseyside should aim to plan for a number of strategically located bulking points for municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste which will serve the local communities and businesses. The waste should then be bulked up for onward transit to strategically located treatment and disposal facilities where waste will then be managed.

Implications: By locating waste bulking points in close proximity to the centres of waste production there will be a reduction of miles travelled by waste produced. The large scale treatment/ disposal facilities would be strategically located on a limited number of sites reducing potentially conflicting land uses.

or

OPTION 4.4 (Combination Model) – Merseyside should be serve by a combination of the diffuse distribution of facilities, centralised facilities and clustered facilities options.

Implications: This option will ensure that the needs of local communities are satisfied but also provides opportunities for larger scale, strategic facilities (economies of scale) to be established if the industry comes forward with applications.

5.6 KEY ISSUE 5 - WASTE MANAGEMENT TREATMENT & DISPOSAL OPTIONS

5.6.1 The Merseyside Authorities (specifically St Helens, Sefton, Liverpool, Knowlsey and Wirral) have completed an Initial Needs Assessment[12] which considers the future waste management capacity requirements across the sub-region. The report considers current and future arisings of municipal, commercial/ industrial, construction/ demolition and excavation and hazardous wastes using different growth predictions. Over the next few months the Needs Assessment will be extended and revised to include consideration of Halton, review the Initial Needs Assessment and specify the number and types of waste management facilities required across Merseyside over the next fifteen years.

5.6.2 Merseyside is currently reliant upon landfill as the main method of dealing with the waste produced (for example in 2003/04 almost 90% of Merseyside's municipal solid waste was disposed to landfill[13]). Substantial quantities of other waste streams also continue to be landfilled.

5.6.3 As the Waste DPD progresses the required numbers and type and mix of facilities will be more precisely defined and proposed locations identified. This

[12] SLR Consulting Ltd – "Waste Planning: Initial Needs Assessment for Waste Management Facilities in the Merseyside Area" (August, 2005)
[13] MWDA – "Best Value Performance Plan (20004/05)" (Final Draft, 30th June 2004)

level of detail will be included in the Preferred Options report which will be the subject of further public consultation. The following section provides a description of the most common types and processes of waste treatment and disposal which will be considered during the development of the Waste DPD.

5.6.4 Treatment and Disposal Challenges of Different Waste Streams

5.6.4.1 *Municipal Solid Waste*

5.6.4.1.1 The EU Landfill Directive states that an increasing quantity of biodegradable municipal waste must be diverted away from landfill and managed in more sustainable ways. Landfill diversion targets stated in the Directive must be met otherwise financial penalties will be imposed upon the UK Government. These fines are likely to be passed down to the non-compliant local councils. There are a number of alternative waste management techniques to landfill which will be considered as part of the sustainable waste management solution for Merseyside.

5.6.4.1.2 The Merseyside Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy[14] sets out a vision for how waste management arrangements will be developed and implemented over the short, medium and long-term to meet the challenges of dealing with the municipal solid waste produced in Merseyside. It includes programmed actions aimed at ensuring that Merseyside recycles as much of this waste stream as possible and diverts waste away from landfill to achieve the challenging statutory targets set. The Strategy was subjected to a public consultation during its development and in February 2005 12,000 questionnaires relating to waste management options were distributed to residents of Merseyside. Responses from this consultation exercise were used to inform the development of the Strategy.

5.6.4.2 *Commercial and Industrial Waste*

5.6.4.2.1 Significant quantities of the estimated 1,489,540 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste was produced in 2002/03 (approximately 731,800 tonnes of industrial waste and 757,740 tonnes of commercial waste[15]) are considered similar in nature to municipal waste and therefore require similar treatment and disposal facilities.

5.6.4.2.2 In 2003 approximately 50% of all Commercial and Industrial waste produced in the North West was landfilled[16].

5.6.4.2.3 Although at the current time there is little direct legislative control over commercial and industrial waste, it is possible that statutory targets may be set to encourage more sustainable management of this waste. Whilst there may be some capacity provided within facilities handling municipal waste

[14] "Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside" – Merseyside Waste Partnership (Version 2, June 2005), available from www.merseysidewda.gov.uk.
[15] Based upon data from the Environment Agency 'Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2002-03' and the Initial Needs Assessment, SLR Consulting (Aug 2005)
[16] Estimate based upon "A Waste Strategy for the North West: The Challenge Ahead", Banks Foundation Report (April, 2004)

it is likely that the majority of commercial and industrial waste will require the development of separate facilities close to their point of production.

5.6.4.3 ***Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste***

5.6.4.3.1 Construction, demolition and excavation wastes mainly arise from the construction and demolition industry along with some from house improvement work. Future waste growth of C&D waste is hard to accurately predict, since it is linked not only to continued economic growth but also to the specific construction projects being carried out in Merseyside in any given period. The majority of construction, demolition and excavation wastes generally comprises materials such as brick rubble, clay, plaster, concrete, subsoil and topsoil but may also contain other materials such as metal, plastic and potentially hazardous materials such as asbestos. Much of this material can be dealt with in sustainable ways, such as the reuse of material onsite and/ or recycled to produce useable material.

5.6.4.3.2 According to the results from the most recent Capita Symonds' work, carried out on behalf of the then Office of the Deputy Prime Minister ('*Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England in 2003*'), approximately 2.5 million tonnes of construction and demolition waste was produced in Merseyside in 2002[17]. Across the North West, like many other regions of the UK, there is a lack of accurate data for this waste. Work is currently underway to gather more accurate and up to date data relating to Merseyside. At the current time approximately 20% of construction and demolition waste generated in the Merseyside is disposed of direct to landfill, with around 31% used to produce an aggregate or soil and a further 37% sent to registered exempt sites (e.g. minor infilling work or agricultural soil improvement).

5.6.4.4 ***Agricultural Waste***

Following the implementation of the new Agricultural Waste Regulations 2006, some of Merseyside's 211,296 tonnes[18] of different agricultural wastes (such as packaging wastes, veterinary products and organic wastes) from 598 farm holdings[19] will need to be handled at facilities in a similar way to commercial and industrial wastes. Historically large quantities of agricultural waste has been managed on-farm, therefore this is a waste stream which must be planned for accordingly.

5.6.4.4.1 There is little accurate data about Merseyside's agricultural waste largely because the waste has only recently become a 'controlled waste'.

[17] Tonnage data from 2003 ODPM survey of CD&E arisings and calculated as a proportion of the North West data based on the split in the population of Merseyside compared to that of the North West Region using 2001 Census data.

[18] 2003 Source of data Regional Agricultural Waste Survey, Environment Agency. Merseyside figure has been extrapolated from the Regional agricultural waste figure based upon the proportion of total agricultural holdings in the region.

[19] Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs' June 2004 Agricultural Survey

However this will be addressed over the coming months through a Merseyside Agricultural Waste survey.

5.6.5 **Waste Recovery & Recycling Options**

5.6.5.1 In accordance with the waste hierarchy following the reduction of waste at its point of production, the next preferred method of managing waste in line with the waste hierarchy is re-use followed by recycling (including composting), energy recovery and finally landfill which is the least favoured option.

5.6.5.2 Recycling, including composting, involves putting the waste through a process so that it can be used again either for the same or an alternative purpose. For example composting involves the processing of organic waste (such as grass or tree cuttings) to produce compost which can then be spread onto land as a soil improver. Energy recovery is the means of generating energy from waste material. By recovering heat energy can be used to power a manufacturing process rather than using alternative forms of fuel such as gas or coal.

5.6.5.3 Different types of waste management facilities have different requirements in terms of landtake and infrastructure and can have varying environmental and amenity effects. For example, sites for sorting and recycling skip waste and metal recycling can take place on relatively contained sites. On the other hand, construction and demolition waste processing sites need larger areas to allow good separation of materials for producing the best quality products and allow adequate stockpiling of materials. Waste recycling facilities are also likely to generate noise and dust emissions and so careful siting is essential to prevent an unacceptable level of nuisance to local populations and neighboring land uses. These issues are discussed further in 'Issue 3 - Site Selection'.

Question Relating to Waste Management Facilities and Disposal:
Should the allocation of sites be specific to different types of facility and waste types?
Should criteria based policies be used to identify potential uses at allocated sites?

5.6.5.4 *Different Treatment Technologies*

5.6.5.4.1 If waste is to be managed across Merseyside in a more sustainable manner then it is important that there is an adequate number and mix of different facilities which can handle waste produced. Waste management facilities can be split into physical treatments, biological treatments and thermal treatments. The following section attempts to describe some of the more common technology types which will be considered during the development of the Waste DPD.

5.6.5.4.2 *Physical Treatments & Transfer*

5.6.5.4.2.1 *Inert treatment facilities* – commonly involve the crushing and mechanical screening of construction, demolition and excavation wastes such as soils, concrete and rubble to produce products for sale and use in construction. Facilities can be undercover but are more commonly located in the open often with perimeter screening installed to minimise environmental impact.

5.6.5.4.2.2 *Materials Recycling Facilities* – normally receive recyclable waste segregated from other commercial and municipal waste by the producer including paper, glass, card, plastics, steel and aluminium. Waste is mechanically sorted using various techniques, separated further, bulked up and transferred on to an authorised reprocessor with residual waste sent offsite for disposal or further treatment. Modern materials recycling facilities (MRF) are undercover and include measures to minimize noise, litter, dust and odour.

5.6.5.4.2.3 *Mixed Waste Processing Facilities* – commonly larger than MRFs and undercover, involving both physical and biological processes, depending upon the chosen technology. Imported wastes treated at the facilities include residual wastes from householders and commercial premises. Mechanical biological treatment is an increasingly common form of mixed waste processing facility. The facilities mechanically separate recyclates from the mixed waste stream at various points through the process and produce a dried mixed material which can be used as a refuse derived fuel or subjected to further refinement to produce a compost material for use in reclamation projects.

5.6.5.4.2.4 *Waste Transfer Stations/ Bulking Stations* - waste transfer stations serve a number of areas where transport of waste direct to a disposal facility is not an option. Whilst the purpose of waste transfer facilities is essentially to bulk up wastes and reduce the overall transport requirements of waste collection, they also invariably involve an element of sorting to separate materials for recycling, recovery or treatment along with some residual material sent for disposal off-site. Modern waste transfer stations vary in scale of operation and types of waste accepted but are located undercover.

5.6.5.4.2.5 *Household Waste Recycling Centres* – facilities where the public can bring their household waste, including bulky goods. Designated recycling points and skips are located at these sites to enable the bulking of a range of recyclable wastes including green waste, dry recyclables and electrical goods. Deposited waste is then bulked up for transport to other authorised facilities.

5.6.5.4.2.6 *Bring sites* – small recycling sites that accept recyclable wastes such as bottles, paper and textiles which are placed in small containers. These sites are often located at supermarkets and other locations regularly visited by householders. Collected material is transported on for further waste treatment facilities or direct to suitable reprocessors.

5.6.5.4.3 *Thermal Treatments*

5.6.5.4.3.1 *Energy from Waste (EfW)* - a process by which heat is applied to waste in order to sanitise it and reduce its bulk prior to final disposal. EfW facilities generate electricity and/or heat from the waste gases through the use of a boiler, steam turbine and downstream generator. Thermal treatment is used as an integral part of integrated waste management throughout Europe because it is a safe, proven technology superior to landfill and is compatible with high levels of recycling. The energy produced can be attractive to certain industries that require large amounts of fuel. Energy from Waste facilities produce substantial quantities of waste in the form of ash which can be used in the manufacture of building materials, along with air pollution control residues which require treatment and disposal at appropriate facilities. Flue gas clean up measures would be required for emissions from energy from waste facilities. The typical unit capacities of an EfW plant range from 45-200,000 tonnes per annum, but can be up to 700,000 tonnes per annum.

5.6.5.4.3.2 *Pyrolysis* - a medium temperature thermal process where organic materials in the waste are broken down (only carbon-based materials can be pyrolysed) under the action of heat in the absence of oxygen. Pyrolysis is similar to the process that produces charcoal. The waste is normally pre-sorted to remove the majority of the non-organics and may be mechanically processed to homogenize the feedstock. The pyrolysis process heats the waste, typically to around 500oC, and breaks down plastics, paper and other organic derived materials to produce a gas. This gas may be condensed to produce a pyrolysis oil. The pyrolysis oil or the gas may be used as a fuel to generate electricity. Flue gas clean up measures would be required for emissions from pyrolysis facilities. A solid slag (char) is also produced which may require disposal.

5.6.5.4.3.3 *Gasification* - operates at a higher temperature range than pyrolysis, typically 1000-1200ºC. A controlled throughput of air or oxygen is used to partially combust the waste to achieve higher temperatures. Additionally water is added to the gasifier, either as steam or from within the waste. At these high temperatures the water 'cracks' into hydrogen and oxygen, the oxygen reacting further with the carbon and the waste material. As with pyrolysis the gas produced (known as syngas) can be combusted to generate electricity. A solid residue (char) is also produced which usually requires disposal if no markets for recycling are available. Flue gas clean up measures would be required for emissions from gasification facilities. At the current time there are few gasification facilities operational in the UK.

5.6.5.4.3.4 *Autoclaving* – waste and high temperature steam are fed into a drum resulting in the breakdown of organic material producing a sterilised material with a crumb like consistency. The residue then needs further processing through mechanical sorting to remove recyclates. The crumb-like fibre material can be used as a secondary material in building

products or packaging, or as a refuse derived fuel. At the current time there are few autoclave facilities operational in the UK.

5.6.5.4.4 *Biological Treatments*

5.6.5.4.4.1 *Open windrow composting* – involves a biological process in which micro-organisms convert biodegradable matter into a stabilized composted material. Facilities accept green waste (e.g. branches and grass cuttings) from householders and businesses, shred the waste and place it into windrows. The process takes place outside or in covered buildings, generally over 8-14 weeks with regular aeration usually achieved through turning. Open windrow composting activities can be popular with farmers and provide an opportunity for farm diversification.

5.6.5.4.4.2 *In-vessel composting* – composting process takes place within a vessel where conditions can be carefully controlled to ensure effective material breakdown. The closer control of the process allows a wider range of biodegradable waste types (including kitchen waste potentially containing meat) to be accepted in comparison to open windrow composting. Following initial sterilization period the compost can be stored in a similar way to open windrows.

5.6.5.4.4.3 Composted material from the various biological processes can be spread on land as a valuable soil improver, with the addition of organic matter helping to improve soil structure and moisture retention.

5.6.5.4.4.4 *Anaerobic digestion* – treatment of biodegradable waste within an enclosed vessel, in the absence of oxygen using microbial activity. Waste types accepted include wet, organic wastes potentially including the putrescible element of household wastes. The digestion results in the generation of biogas which can be used to generate heat/ electricity, stabilised digestate and liquor which can both be used as soil improvers. This technology is widely used in sewage treatment works.

Questions Relating to Waste Treatment Techniques:
Do you think the waste 'resource' could be attractive to existing industries within Merseyside, e.g. through co-located energy from waste developments? If so, how should Waste DPD policy help facilitate this?
Do you believe that new waste management facilities should be co-located on existing waste management facilities?
How should the Waste DPD accommodate the required level of flexibility required to adapt to the rapidly evolving waste management scene?

Options for identifying different technologies on potential sites:

OPTION 5.1 - Sites to be allocated on the basis of the specific waste facility type.

Implications: Sends a very clear message to the Industry as to what facilities are expected to be developed and where. By providing facility specific allocations then industry has the assurance that the proposed facility is appropriate for the site and a

substantial amount of front-end consultation has already taken place. Other stakeholders, including communities, are also aware of likely use of a site. However the approach may lack flexibility and hinder the development of evolving technologies. Allocating to specific facility types or technologies may restrict future flexibility as the plan and sustainable waste management in Merseyside develops. By allocating specific facilities to different sites then the sites will receive a level of protection until a suitable operator steps forward.

or

OPTION 5.2 - Sites to be allocated for a variety of different waste facilities.

Implications: Provides greater flexibility and allows the Industry to make decisions based on the needs of the market at the time. This option may restrict the establishment of new technology types which emerge following the preparation of the Waste DPD. This may lead to the early use of the more favorable sites for certain technologies leading to further restricted options for other technologies.

or

OPTION 5.3 - A combination of facility specific allocations along with allocations of sites which are potentially suitable for a wide range of different facilities.

Implications: The combination of site allocations allows a range of sustainable waste management facilities to develop in Merseyside but reserves certain sites for key facility types. This sends a clear message to industry but also provides an element of flexibility.

or

OPTION 5.4 - Using criteria-based policies for identifying potential waste management uses at allocated sites (see also Issue 9).

Implications: By providing a non-specific approach there is a substantial amount of flexibility offered for industry to come forward with waste applications. The criteria based policies provide a level of assurance/ guidance for the applicant. However this approach does not give a level of assurance that a substantial amount of front-end consultation has been carried out.

5.6.6 **Landfill Disposal**

5.6.6.1 Final disposal as a means of managing waste is the least preferred option and is therefore at the bottom of the waste hierarchy. Regulations have substantially increased the cost of landfill for example by increasing the design and operational standards and placing restrictions on the types of waste that can be disposed of at specific sites. Nonetheless, it will continue to be an essential element of waste management in Merseyside for the foreseeable future. Where alternative markets are not developed landfill is required to manage outputs from different treatment methods and for waste which cannot currently be feasibly recovered or recycled.

5.6.6.2 National guidance makes it clear that the Waste DPD must give adequate consideration to the need for sites dealing with the final disposal of waste.

5.6.6.3 New landfill sites are subject to the landfill location aspects of the Landfill Directive which restricts the locations of potentially suitable sites. There are large tracts of Merseyside underlain by major aquifer, supplying significant quantities of the drinking water supply, which are unsuitable for new landfill development.

5.6.6.4 An assessment of future need for inert, non-hazardous and hazardous landfill will be undertaken by consultants as part of the plan process. The outcome of this assessment will determine whether additional landfill capacity is required in Merseyside. The provision of landfill in Merseyside will be further informed by responses received to the Issues and Options paper.

5.6.6.5 In some cases there may be opportunities for other waste operations to be located at active and closed landfill sites, such as waste transfer stations, waste recycling facilities, household waste recycling centres and electricity generation plants utilizing the landfill gas generated. This approach can capitalise on synergies between the different operations with the residual fraction being disposed of direct to landfill thus reducing the number of vehicles carrying waste on to the surrounding road network. In the past such facilities have been time limited to the life of the landfill site. There are situations where developers are seeking retention of such facilities on open and closed landfills. If their retention would not prejudice the restoration of a landfill site or other policy objectives, such as green belt, then it may be possible to consider their retention on a more permanent basis.

Questions Relating to Landfill Disposal in Merseyside:
Do you consider that Merseyside currently has sufficient landfill void or should Merseyside plan to increase the number of landfill disposal facilities?
If the retention of ancillary operations at landfill sites is not contrary to other policies objectives, e.g. green belt and countryside protection policies, should their permanent retention be encouraged through adoption of a suitable policy?

Options for the landfill disposal of waste in Merseyside:

OPTION 5.5 - The Waste DPD will allocate specific sites for future landfill development, including possible extensions to existing suitable sites.

Implications: The allocation of specific sites for landfill development will ensure that Merseyside has sufficient landfill identified to deal with the residual waste generated following treatment. However the allocation of specific sites will restrict the possible location of future landfills.

or

OPTION 5.6 - Criteria based policies for landfill are included in the Waste DPD for landfill but the specific site identification is left to the Waste Industry.

Implications: This option will provide greater flexibility for identifying suitable sites but will not provide a greater level of certainty as to where sites will be developed. There will be no specific front end consultation associated with the Waste DPD site allocations.

5.7 KEY ISSUE 6 - HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MERSEYSIDE

5.7.1 Hazardous waste includes a range of waste types which have a high potential to harm people or the environment as a result of their hazardous properties (there are fourteen hazardous properties such as toxic, flammable, ecotoxic, corrosive, oxidising etc). As a result hazardous wastes are subject to tighter controls than other controlled wastes. Hazardous waste not only include substances widely recognised as dangerous or harmful (such as asbestos, certain contaminated soils and equipment containing ozone depleting substances including fridges and freezers and certain industrial process wastes), but can also include wastes from more familiar activities, such as pesticide containers, fluorescent tubes, waste electrical equipment, engine oils, paints, solvents and certain clinical wastes.

5.7.2 Recent regulatory changes have changed the way hazardous waste is managed throughout the UK. A new regime for the regulation and control of Hazardous Waste was implemented on 16th July 2005 with the introduction of the Hazardous Waste Regulations. This substantially increased the types of waste classified as 'hazardous'. On 16th July 2004 the full requirements of the Landfill Regulations came into force. In effect, the regulations stop the practice of 'co-disposal' of hazardous and non-hazardous waste in the same landfill thus dramatically reducing the number of landfill sites able to accept hazardous waste for disposal. Any hazardous wastes must be pre-treated prior to disposal at landfill. This has also resulted in hazardous wastes being transported over long distances to reach suitable facilities which potentially increase the risk of pollution incidents.

5.7.3 The Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West does not currently provide any clear guidance on the locations of hazardous waste management facilities across the Region. Due to the specialist nature of these facilities and small quantities of certain hazardous wastes it is unlikely that Merseyside will be able to manage all this waste within its boundaries.

5.7.4 In 2003 Merseyside produced approximately 21% of the North West's hazardous waste (180,966 tonnes in 2003[20]) with the highest proportion, 30% being consigned direct to landfill (141,297 tonnes in 2003). The North West is the highest producing region in the UK generating approximately 645,000 tonnes of hazardous waste each year, largely due to the industrial processes within the region. This waste largely consists of wastes from organic and

[20] Based upon figures presented on the Environment Agency's 'Hazardous Waste Interrogator'

inorganic chemical processes, oil contaminated wastes and waste contaminated with asbestos.

5.7.5 Approximately 80% of the hazardous waste produced in Merseyside is exported to specialist treatment and disposal facilities across the UK, with approximately 25% exported to Lancashire for disposal and 15% exported to Greater Manchester. Hazardous waste requires technologies which can attract wastes derived from areas throughout the country.

5.7.6 Despite continuing efforts and initiatives to minimize the amount of hazardous waste produced, there continues to be concern that there will be a shortfall in capacity to treat, recover or dispose of hazardous waste in the future and when this is combined with increased management costs may lead to storage problems and an increase in illegal disposal (including fly-tipping).

5.7.7 *Radioactive waste*

5.7.7.1 Radioactive wastes are classified as high level (HLW), intermediate level (ILW) or low level (LLW) according to their degree of radioactivity and whether they generate heat. Most of these wastes come from the operation and decommissioning of nuclear facilities and consist mainly of paper, plastics and scrap metal with smaller amounts produced by a range of non-nuclear industries such as hospitals, research and educational facilities and the oil and gas industries.

5.7.7.2 At the current time all LLW is transported to the disposal facility at Drigg in Cumbria. This facility is of national importance however the facility is nearing its authorised capacity.

5.7.7.3 There are no major producers[21] of radioactive waste within Merseyside however there are a number of sites that use radiation producing radioactive waste on a smaller scale, including certain hospitals and research laboratories. These sites are likely to only produce limited quantities of LLW. A Merseyside Radioactive Waste survey will be carried out over the coming months to provide some reliable data on the size of this waste stream and this will feed into the Waste DPD Preferred Options.

Questions Relating to Hazardous Waste Management in Merseyside:
How can the plan encourage hazardous and radioactive waste to be minimised?
How should we plan to accommodate Merseyside's hazardous and radioactive waste arisings?
How can the plan encourage a shift towards more sustainable solutions for dealing with hazardous waste produced in Merseyside?

[21] According to data from the National Survey of Radioactive Waste there are 34 major producers of radioactive waste located across the UK.

Options relating to the management of hazardous waste in Merseyside:

OPTION 6.1 - The Waste DPD allocates a sufficient number of sites to manage all Merseyside's hazardous waste arisings, including hazardous waste transfer, treatment and disposal.

Implications: Under this scenario Merseyside allocates a sufficient number and type of sites to enable the management *all* its various hazardous waste arisings. A number of specialized facilities are established throughout the sub-region. Merseyside potentially provides facilities which can be utilized by neighboring sub-regions thereby providing a valuable regionally important capacity. This would result in the net import of waste to Merseyside. The scale of some of the facilities may not be attractive to private investors resulting in a failure to deliver the facilities at sites allocated.

or

OPTION 6.2 - The Waste DPD allocates sites to accommodate specific hazardous wastes resulting in the delivery of regionally/ nationally significant facilities and helping to achieve a net self-sufficiency with respect of hazardous waste.

Implications: Provide valuable regionally significant hazardous waste treatment capacity. Facilities are more likely to represent economies of scale which would be likely to attract private investment. Establishing new, regionally significant facilities would present new employment opportunities for skilled workers across Merseyside. There would be a continuation of waste imports and exports, largely by road, to reach the treatment facilities.

or

OPTION 6.3 - Do not make specific provision for hazardous waste management facilities and instead rely upon the waste industry to propose suitable sites and the use of criteria based policies.

Implications: This option would result in some uncertainty about the location of hazardous waste management facilities however it would provide the waste industry with greater flexibility to identify sites. Planning Authorities would be able to call upon the criteria based policies. Without formal allocation of the sites determination of applications may be delayed.

5.8 KEY ISSUE 7 - TRANSPORT OF WASTE

5.8.1 Within Merseyside there are no waste management facilities capable of accepting waste by alternative modes of transport other than by road. Even when waste is imported or exported by rail or water, it is reliant on final transport to the waste management facility by road.

5.8.2 Waste transported by road can potentially have a significant impact in terms of congestion, nuisance, highway safety and emissions, particularly where heavy goods vehicles use minor roads. Where large amounts of waste need to be transported it may be economically attractive to plan for alternative methods of transportation such as rail and water, pipelines or conveyors. This can help to reduce the effects of a large number of vehicle movements and the alternative methods of transportation could be more sustainable, for example transportation of waste by barge can result in the movement of much larger quantities of waste to a treatment/ disposal facility.

5.8.3 Given the geography of Merseyside it is feasible that the transport of large quantities of waste could be carried out by alternative methods in certain parts of the plan area. The current Unitary Development Plans produced by the individual Merseyside Districts include a number of policies relating to possible alternative methods of transport at proposed new waste management facilities. For example the Halton adopted UDP states that waste developments will, '*…where practicable, utilise sustainable transport modes in place of road transport*'.

5.8.4 Diverting waste movements away from the existing road network and onto more sustainable, alternative modes of transport needs to be encouraged. Consideration should therefore be given to the Waste DPD encouraging the establishment of new sustainable waste management facilities across Merseyside accessible by a range of modes of waste transport and waste related products.

Question Relating to the Transport of Waste within Merseyside
What scope is there for encouraging alternative means of transport, and how can the Plan help to achieve this?
Should the Plan include specific policies to encourage waste facilities to be developed at sites where there is access to alternative methods of transport?
Do you know of any existing sites with a feasible connection to alternative modes of transport which could be developed for new waste management facilities? If so, then please forward any sites and comments through for further consideration.

Options relating to the transport of waste:

OPTION 7.1 - Do not attempt to encourage waste to be transported by alternative methods instead continue to rely upon existing policies at planning application stage to assess the issue.

Implications: The Waste DPD would not encourage new waste management facilities to utilize alternative methods of transportation. This may not change the characteristics of waste management in Merseyside which would be likely to continue on the roads. As a result there would be similar or more HGV movements in Merseyside which would conflict with other plans and strategies such as the Air Quality Management Plans and Local Transport Plan.

or

OPTION 7.2 - Encourage the establishment of new waste management facilities at locations that enable more sustainable modes of waste transport, including docks and rail depots. Encourage alternative modes of transport for specific waste management facilities, such as bulking operations with onward movement.

Implications: New waste management developments would be required to consider the issue of alternative transport when designing facilities. Greater use of alternative transport methods will divert quantities of waste away from traditional road network particularly those facilities moving the greatest volumes of waste. This approach would considerably constrain the choice of suitable locations for new sustainable waste management facilities.

or

OPTION 7.3 - Require all planning applications for sustainable waste management facilities submit transport assessments as part of the information required for validation.

Implications: This option would ensure that the transport of waste is considered adequately as part of the planning application for new waste management facilities. The option would not restrict the location of possible sites to those in easy access of alternative modes of transport.

5.9 KEY ISSUE 8 - LAYOUT AND DESIGN OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

5.9.1 National and regional guidance identifies that waste management must be considered in any new development alongside other important issues.

5.9.2 There are two distinctly different elements to the good design of new development which must be considered in the plan:
i) detailed consideration of waste management issues and promotion of designs and layouts that secure the integration of waste management facilities without adverse impact on the street scene or, in less developed areas, the local landscape.
ii) design and construction of high quality waste management facilities that not only manage imported waste in a safe and responsible manner but also carefully consider their impact upon the surrounding townscape and landscape.

5.9.3 *Promotion of Appropriate Designs and Layouts in New Developments*

5.9.3.1 A significant proportion of Merseyside's population lives in urban areas with high population densities. Many people live in flats and terrace houses and properties which were constructed a number of years ago and were not designed with multi-bin arrangements for refuse collection in mind. This in itself creates challenges for modern sustainable waste management practices, particularly from a waste storage and collection perspective.

5.9.3.2 In addition, the size of the average household has fallen across the country from 2.90 persons in 1971 to 2.32 persons in 2002. This reduction in household size is set to continue, both nationally and in Merseyside whilst the number of single-person households is set to rise dramatically. In 2001 according to the National Census figures approximately 33% of households in Merseyside were single person occupancy. This decline in occupancy numbers is expected to continue into the future.

5.9.3.3 It is likely that this trend in occupancy will result in the changes to the design of houses in the future with the possibility of smaller properties and more flats. This approach raises questions for planning when considering what actually represents good design and encourages more sustainable waste management practices (e.g. separation of recyclables, waste storage and collection). In order to encourage practices which result in higher recycling rates waste management must be carefully considered, alongside other issues, at a development design stage.

5.9.3.4 New commercial and industrial developments must also consider waste management at a design stage and identify opportunities to facilitate sustainable waste management at an early stage in their design. By considering waste related issues in designs, for example through the use of secondary and recycled materials during construction of new developments or designs to minimize waste production at the end of a development's life, more sustainable designs can be achieved throughout Merseyside.

5.9.3.5 There are various measures outside of the Waste DPD which can be used to guide the issue of design standards throughout Merseyside, such as Supplementary Planning Documents or policies presented elsewhere in other Development Plan Documents such as District specific Core Strategies.

Questions relating to the design and layout of developments:
Question: Should the Waste DPD include policies to encourage the layouts of new developments to consider waste-related issues such as waste storage and collection or should this issue be tackled by other Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents?
Question: How can the Waste DPD encourage the use of secondary and recycled materials in new developments, and minimize any waste production at the end of the life of the development?

Options relating to the need to consider waste management issues in the design of new developments:

OPTION 8.1 - The Waste DPD assists with good design from a waste management perspective by including specific policies to address the issue.

Implications: Districts would be able to refer to a specific policy which would sit within the Waste DPD to ensure new developments consider sustainable waste management. The issue of design cuts across many different subject areas and by developing policies within the Waste DPD there is the potential for duplication and inconsistency with other policies in planning documents.

or

OPTION 8.2 - Whilst recognising this issue as an important one, the Waste DPD does not include specific policy relating to general design principles in new developments. Instead the Waste DPD informs the development of policy elsewhere which may be detailed in other DPDs or SPDs.

Implications: Districts would rely upon policy being developed in other planning documents rather than the Waste DPD. There is the potential that the specific waste-related message may become lost in more general design policy. This approach could result in inconsistency across Merseyside.

5.9.4 *Design of Modern Waste Management Facilities*

5.9.4.1 To minimize the adverse effects of waste recovery, disposal and transport on the quality of life of nearby residents, minimize risks to the environment and achieve the highest standards of design it is important to ensure that facilities are designed to a high standard.

5.9.4.2 Waste management facilities have traditionally been regarded as low quality, poorly designed facilities, often detracting from their surrounding area. If people's perception of waste is to change then it is essential that waste management facilities are designed and operated to a high standard. Considering that one of the spatial options (outlined in Issue 4) is to locate

sustainable waste management facilities in technology parks or existing industrial parks, they must be designed and operated to a high quality to avoid any blight or negative effects on public or investor perception. Modern waste management facilities are tightly regulated with high standards of environmental management. For such facilities to be accepted in to existing industrial parks then any detrimental effects must clearly be avoided or mitigated.

5.9.4.3 It has now become commonplace for many waste activities to be carried out in an enclosed building which reduces potential issues associated with the activity. Various mitigation measures can also be required through planning conditions that will address the impact of noise, dust, odour, visual intrusion, air and water pollution, vibration and litter.

5.9.4.4 As with all new developments, planning applications for waste management facilities must carefully consider the potential visual impact of their proposals and proposed design. In most cases it is necessary to consider the surrounding locality and ensure the design of a scheme is suitable; this may also include the need for landscaping and planting around the facility.

Questions Relating to the Design of New Waste Management Facilities:
How should the Waste DPD encourage good design at new waste management facilities throughout Merseyside?

Options relating to the design of new waste management facilities:

OPTION 8.3 - New waste management facilities must carefully consider the proposed design to ensure it does not adversely impact on the locality of the area, promotes sustainable waste management and affords a high level of protection of the surrounding environment.

Implications: The development of waste management facilities will be designed to a high standard to ensure it does not impact adversely on the surrounding environment. This would be in keeping with what is expected from modern waste management facilities. Adoption of such a policy would require developers to carefully consider the issues of design and operation (including environmental management).

or

OPTION 8.4 - Continue to assess proposal designs across Merseyside without the benefit of an adopted policy in the Waste DPD.

Implications: New waste management facilities may fail to give sufficient attention to the issue of design which could lead to certain facilities impacting upon the surrounding environment, including visual impacts. Failure to include such a policy may underestimate the importance of the issue. A continuation of this option may lead to inconsistencies of approach across Merseyside and confusion for developers.

5.10 KEY ISSUE 9 - CRITERIA BASED, DEVELOPMENT CONTROL POLICIES

5.10.1 As described in Issue 3 ('Identifying Sites for New Waste Management Facilities') significant effort will be taken to develop and apply a comprehensive site identification and screening methodology for the Waste DPD Preferred Options Report. However it is inevitably that not all locations with potential for waste management facilities will have been identified. Furthermore, over the life time of the Waste DPD, land use will change and potential new sites will become available, synergies may be identified with other strategic developments and the waste industry may come forward with speculative applications.

5.10.2 As a result there may be a requirement to include criteria based policies within the Waste DPD against which we can assess forthcoming planning applications on both non-allocated sites. Similarly different technologies may come forward that have not been identified in the Waste DPD and there must be a mechanism to assess these planning applications. Such a mechanism to determine more speculative applications on non-specified sites will provide the applicants for facilities on such sites with a greater level of certainty.

5.10.3 It is intended to include criteria-based policies covering the following issues within the Waste DPD Preferred Options report:

- Highways and Traffic
- Noise, Dust and Odours
- Protection of Water Resources
- Flooding
- Landscape Issues
- Soil Resources (Best and Most Versatile Land)
- Archaeological and Heritage Issues
- Nature Conservation and Geology (including the Hierarchy of Designations from International to Local).
- Public Rights of Way
- Green Belt
- Types of Waste Facility and Technologies
- Decommissioning, Restoration and Aftercare
- Environmental Management
- Sustainable Design and Master Planning.
- Provision of Environmental Information with Planning Applications

Questions Relating to Criteria-Based Development Control Policies:
Do you agree that criteria for inclusion in development control policies needs to be considered in the areas listed above?
Are there any additional criteria areas that we need to consider which would improve the proposed development control policies?

Options relating to design standards for new waste management facilities:

OPTION 9.1 - Criteria-based development control policies are included in the Waste DPD which allows applications at non-allocated sites to be assessed.

Implications: The adoption of criteria based development control policies provides a method of assessing speculative applications for sites which are not allocated in the Waste DPD. This provides the Industry with a level of flexibility to apply for non-allocated sites but also provides Local Planning Authorities with a mechanism for assessing such applications.

or

OPTION 9.2 – Do not include criteria-based development control policies in the Waste DPD but instead rely upon applications at non-allocated sites being assessed against other policies in the other Development Plan Documents.

Implications: By relying upon criteria-based development control policies from other development plan documents it will be important to ensure these other policies are developed with adequate consideration of waste management. Possibility of inconsistency resulting from the policies developed within the development plan documents across the six Merseyside Districts.

Questions Relating to Other Waste Streams:
Do you think that there are other issues which need to be considered within the Waste DPD?

6.0 Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Aggregates	Materials such as sand, gravel and crushed rock, used in the construction industry for purposes such as concrete, mortar or roadstone.
Agricultural Waste	Any waste generated on farms and can be a wide variety including silage liquors, waste straw, packaging and construction waste.
Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	An area identified by a local authority with set objectives for either one or more pollutants by target dates to improve the air quality.
Apportionment	The framework area's share of the regional waste management capacity which must be provided. Apportionments are detailed in Regional Spatial Strategy.
Biodegradable Waste	Any waste that is capable of undergoing natural decomposition, such as food and garden waste, paper and cardboard.
Brownfield Land	Formally known as "previously-developed land" and defined in Annex C to PPG3 (the Government's Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing). It is land that is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry) and associated fixed surface infrastructure. It can occur in both built up or rural setting and includes defence buildings and land used for mineral extraction and waste disposal where there is no requirement for restoration through planning control. It does not include such land as parks, recreation grounds and allotments and land that cannot be regarded as requiring development, such as where it has been put to an amenity use or is valuable for its contribution to nature conservation.
Co-disposal	A process whereby industrial waste, particularly liquid and sludge is landfilled in conjunction with household and commercial waste.
Construction & Demolition Waste	Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.
Contaminated Land	Land that may have retained residual polluting substances by virtue of its previous usage and presents a potential risk to the water environment, especially if re-development takes place.
Development Plan Document (DPD)	A term brought in by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. These set out spatial planning policies and proposals for an area or topic. They replace the former Local Plan and include the core strategy, detailed development control policies, site specific allocations of land, area action plans (where needed) and a proposals map.
Energy from Waste (EfW)	The burning of waste under controlled conditions where the heat released is used to generate electricity and/ or thermal energy for use in the locality e.g. as a community heating scheme or for commercial uses.
Energy Recovery	The generation of heat and power from burning waste, the

Term	Definition
	production of fuels from other forms of treatment, and the combustion of landfill gas and gas from anaerobic digestion to create electricity.
Environment Agency	Regulatory Authority formed in 1996, combining the functions of the former National Rivers Authority, Waste Regulation Authorities and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution.
European Sites (Natura 2000)	Natura 2000 is the European Union-wide network of nature conservation sites established under the Council Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (92/43/EEC) - The EC Habitats Directive
Evidence Base	The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the "soundness" of the policy approach set out in Local Development Documents, including physical, economic and social characteristics of an area.
Fly-tipping	The illegal and indiscriminate depositing of waste.
Green Belt	A designated area around a city where development is severely restricted with the purpose of keeping land permanently open to protect the city's character, and to prevent urban sprawl and the coalescence of settlements.
Green Waste	Organic waste from parks, gardens, wooded and landscape areas, such as tree pruning, grass clippings, leaves etc.
Groundwater	Refers to all sub-surface water as distinct from surface water. Generally groundwater is considered to be that water which is below the surface of saturation and contained within porous soil or rock stratum (aquifer).
Hazardous Waste	Defined under the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2004. Waste materials that have properties that can pose a threat to human health or the environment and require management at specialised facilities. Can only be dealt with at licensed hazardous waste disposal facilities.
Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)	A site where the public can deposit household waste for reuse, recycling or disposal.
Industrial Waste	Waste from a factory or industrial process.
Inert	A material that will not react chemically to others. In the context of waste, it is materials such as soil, clay, chalk and soil.
Landfill	The disposal of waste into or onto land, as defined by the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002 (as amended)..
Listed Buildings	Buildings protected under the planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Major Aquifer	A permeable geological stratum or formation that is capable of both storing and transmitting water in significant amounts. Aquifers are designated in accordance with the Environment Agency's Policy for the Protection of Groundwater Resources.
Municipal Solid	Also referred to as Municipal Waste. Household waste and

Term	Definition
Waste (MSW)	any other waste collected by a Waste Collection Authority such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials.
Non-Hazardous Waste	All those wastes that do not fall under the definition of hazardous waste and do not meet the waste acceptance criteria for inert waste.
Protected Species	Plants and species afforded protection under certain Acts of Law and Regulations.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act ('the Act')	The Act updates elements of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduces: - a statutory system for regional planning; - a new system for local planning; reforms to the development control, and - compulsory purchase and compensation systems; and removes crown immunity from planning controls.
Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10)	Government guidance issued in July 2005, relating to 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management'. Outlines a number of key concepts which should be considered and statutory requirements of local and regional planning policy documents.
Ramsar Sites	Sites of international importance for waterfowl protected under the RAMSAR Convention of the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance, ratified by the UK Government in 1976.
Recovery	Value can be recovered from waste by recovering materials through recycling, composting or recovery of energy
Recycling	The reprocessing of waste either into the same product or a different one.
Recycled Aggregate	Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete and planings from tarmac roads
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	Documents produced at the regional level; forming part of the statutory plan.
Residual Waste	The elements of waste streams that remain following recovery, recycling or composting operations.
Self-Sufficiency	Requires that most waste should be managed within the region in which it is produced
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Sites that are notified and identified under the Wildlife and Countryside and Rights of Way Act 1981 on account of their flora, fauna, geological and physiographical features
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	A SSSI considered to be of international importance designated under the EC Directive on the conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	A SSSI considered to be of international importance designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.
Statement of	A document that sets out an LPAs intended consultation

Term	Definition
Community Involvement (SCI)	strategy for the different elements of the planning process. This is a requirement brought in by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	An evaluation process for assessing the environmental impacts of plans and programmes. SEA is a statutory requirement.
Strategic Facilities	Large facilities that serve a greater area (i.e. the geographical area, county or region) compared to smaller local (community based) facilities.
Treatment	Physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes (including sorting) that change the characteristics of waste in order to reduce its volume or hazardous nature; facilitate its handling or enhance recovery.
Void Space	The volume created, for example by the excavation of minerals, which can potentially be backfilled.
Waste	Waste is any material or object that is no longer wanted and which requires disposal. If a material or object is reusable, it is still classed as waste if it has first been discarded.
Waste Arising	The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a period of time.
Waste Disposal Authority (WDA)	A local authority that is legally responsible for the safe disposal of household waste collected by the WCAs and the provision of Household Waste Recycling Sites.
Waste Hierarchy	A framework for securing a sustainable approach to waste management. Wherever possible, waste should be minimised. If waste cannot be avoided, then it should be reused; after this value recovered by recycling or composting; or waste to energy; and finally landfill disposal.

APPENDIX 2

1.0 WASTE ARISINGS INFORMATION IN MERSEYSIDE

1.1 It should be noted that all data attributed to Merseyside includes data for Halton, unless otherwise stated.

1.2 Much work has already been carried out on the options for the treatment, recovery and disposal of municipal waste arisings to inform the submissions by the Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority of an Outline Business Case for Private Finance Initiative credits for the future municipal disposal contracts for the sub region. The waste arising predictions are based on actual tonnages at all stages in the collection, treatment and disposal activities.

1.3 Some may consider the management of Municipal Solid Waste to be the most significant issue to be addressed in the Waste DPD. However, this is far from the case and National Guidance in the form of PPS10 makes it clear that in order to achieve true sustainable waste management in the UK all waste arisings, including commercial, industrial, construction and demolition wastes, should be planned for.

1.4 Firm data on all Merseyside arisings including Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste and Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste is less reliable. The table below shows that estimates of arisings within these categories have been made by the Environment Agency, the Regional Assembly and others. However much of this data is now 6+ years old and cannot be taken as wholly reliable and can, therefore, only be used to indicate the probable arisings within each category.

Table 1: Sources of Data Relating to Waste

Controlled Waste Type	Data Source(s)
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	A Waste Strategy for the North-West: The Challenge Ahead, The Banks Foundation, April 2004 MSW modelling reports for MWDA, ERM, 2005
Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Wastes[i]	EA National Waste Production Survey 1998/99 – as reported in 'A Waste Strategy for the North-West: The Challenge Ahead', Banks Foundation, April 2004 Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2002/03 presented in the EA's Strategic Waste Management Assessment 2002/03.
Construction and Demolition (C&D) Wastes	Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste as Aggregate in England in 2003, Capita Symonds October 2004. Also previous similar surveys from 2001 and 1999.
Hazardous Wastes	EA Hazardous Waste Interrogator Database, 1999–2003
Agricultural Waste	Environment Agency's Agricultural Waste Survey 2003
All Wastes	Strategic Waste Management Assessment (SWMA) 2002/03, EA.

1.5 This issue is the same for all authorities involved in the Waste DPD process and it has been recognised that better, up to date information is required. The Environment Agency has been carrying out a study of C&I and CD&E waste arisings and is due to publish it's findings in 2007. This will enable better forecasts to be made as the plan process evolves.

1.6 Following the study into the waste arisings for Merseyside it was decided that Halton Borough Council will become a partner in the development of the Joint Waste DPD. The data used in this section includes arisings from Halton although, as for the rest of Merseyside, work is to be undertaken to fill the evidence gaps that currently exist and to update the less reliable data.

2.0 COMPOSITION OF THE WASTE STREAM

2.1 The make-up of waste in the United Kingdom as estimated by Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Environment Agency and Water UK in one year is shown below.

Table 2: UK National Waste Arising Data

Waste Type	Tonnes	Percent of Total
Construction, Demolition &Excavation (CD&E)	104,160,000	24%
Minerals (mining & quarrying)	91,140,000	21%
Agriculture	86,800,000	20%
Industrial	56,420,000	13%
Dredged Material	34,720,000	8%
Municipal	34,720,000	8%
Commercial	26,040,000	6%
Sewage Sludge	n/a	<1%
Total	**434,000,000**	**100%**

2.2 Municipal Solid Waste

2.2.1 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) consists mainly of household and other wastes collected by a waste collection authority (WCA) or its contractors. It may also include a small amount of commercial and industrial waste. Biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) makes up the majority of this waste (approximately 70%) and consists of paper and card, food and garden waste and textile waste. The rest is mostly plastics and other residues.

2.2.2 Based on the Merseyside 2005/6 actuals, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) arisings in Merseyside are approximately 899,550 tpa. ERM's Initial Needs report provides an estimate of the future requirements to 2020 for recycling and composting, residual waste treatment and landfill of MSW residues; to meet the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) targets. These are presented in a later section.

2.2.3 The reported waste flow data for Merseyside indicates that Merseyside is only 64% self-sufficient in terms of MSW management, with some 36% of the sub-region's MSW being exported for landfill disposal elsewhere (mostly to Cheshire). No imports of MSW into Merseyside were recorded. If Merseyside continues to export a proportion of its MSW, the scale of the facilities required within Merseyside will be reduced – although the same facility capacity requirements remain, albeit provided in part outside of Merseyside.

Table 3: Municipal Solid Waste - Predicted Arisings to 2020

Source / Scenario	Data Source / Growth Rate Description
1.ERM, June 2005	Reducing from 3% to 2% by the end of 2005/2006
	Reducing to 1% by 2009/2010
	Reducing to 0% by 2014/2015 and 0% thereafter
2. ERM, March 2005	3% from 2002/2003 onwards
	2% from 2012/2013 onwards
	1% from 2022/2023 onwards
3.Banks Report, April 2004	Banks 1:
	3% growth 2003-2007
	2% growth 2007 - 2020
4. ERM June 2005 & Banks Report, April 2004	Low growth scenario:
	Zero growth (static) beyond 2005
5. ERM June 2005 & Banks Report, April 2004	High growth scenario:
	Continued growth of 3% to 2020

Table 4: MSW Growth Forecasts for Merseyside (High Growth)

2005	2010	2015	2020
899,550	1,042,825	1,208,920	1,401,469

Note: Assumes current growth rate of 3% continues (growth rate of 3% taken from the Regional Waste Strategy for the North West, September 2004 – North West Regional Assembly)

Table 5: MSW Growth Forecasts for Merseyside (Low Growth)

2005	2010	2015	2020
899,550	1,002,913	1,054,071	1,054,071

Note: Assumes current growth rate of 3% dropping to 2% from 2006 then 1% by 2010 and 0% by 2015. (Taken from the 2005 ERM best estimate for MWDA)

2.2.4 The breakdown of waste produced by a typical household in Merseyside (households produce the majority of municipal waste) was measured in a survey undertaken by SWAP 2005/6. The findings of this study are shown below and have been applied to the total arisings of MSW.

Table 6: Estimate of the annual aggregated composition of material currently collected in Merseyside from domestic properties and HWRCs

Category	kg/hh/wk	%
Paper and card	4.80	20.17
Plastic	2.07	8.71
Textiles	0.88	3.68
Glass	1.69	7.10
Wood (not garden waste)	1.07	4.50
Disposable nappies	0.59	2.47
Metals and white goods	1.10	4.64
Other electrical items	0.36	1.51
Hazardous items (non electrical)	0.21	0.87
Garden waste	2.31	9.73
Kitchen waste	3.98	16.73
Potentially reusable items (non electrical)	0.52	2.18
Other material	4.21	17.71
TOTAL	**23.79**	**100.00**

2.2.5 Current Disposal, Treatment and Recovery of Municipal Waste in the DPD area:

Table 7: Municipal Waste 2005/6 (Actuals)

	Landfill	Recycled	Re-Used	Composted
Liverpool	187,572	16,131	15	3,951
Knowsley	65,512	4,767	0	3,618
Sefton	99,238	15,751	5	6,590
St Helens	68,725	6,831	10	8002
Wirral	123,575	10,750	34	6,175
Halton	50,165	8,871	0	6,294
MWDA	114,914	33,907	34,680	23,468
Totals	**709,701**	**97,007**	**34,744**	**58,098**
	78.9%	10.78%	3.86%	6.46%
Total Household Waste Arisings = 899,550 Tonnes				
Waste Diversion Rate = 21.1%				

2.3 Commercial and Industrial Waste

2.3.1 Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste is broadly similar to MSW and is produced by commercial sources such as trade, business, sport, recreation and entertainment sites. It is also the source of most hazardous waste. The main industrial element includes general industrial (paper and packaging, floor sweepings and general rubbish), chemicals, other general and biodegradable, paper & card waste, metals, mineral waste and residues, etc.

2.3.2 The baseline data for Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste arisings in Merseyside has been taken from the National Waste Production Survey, carried out by the Environment Agency (EA) in 2002/2003. The EA is due to publish an updated survey in 2007. However, the

currently available data on C&I Waste data in Merseyside is now four years old and therefore likely to be inaccurate.

2.3.3 It is suggested in the Initial Needs Assessment report that Merseyside is only 31% self-sufficient in the management of its C&I waste arisings, with some 69% of these being exported elsewhere for processing and disposal (much of it being managed in Cheshire). Clearly, if Merseyside continues to export such a high proportion of its C&I Wastes for processing elsewhere, the scale of facilities required within Merseyside will be substantially reduced. However it is probable that there is a significant amount of C & I waste imported into Merseyside and, given the potential environmental and economic benefits that could be derived from developing more C&I Waste processing capacity within Merseyside, planning for future processing capacity would make sense.

Table 8: Environment Agency C&I survey 2002/3- North West Waste Types

	Waste Type Description								
	Chemicals	**Metals**	**Non-metallic**	**Discarded equip**	**Animal & plant**	**Mixed**	**Common sludges**	**Mineral wastes**	**Total**
Industrial									
Total in DPD area	**124,500**	**49,000**	**95,400**	**2,400**	**92,000**	**138,700**	**15,100**	**214,700**	**731,800**
North West	924,000	325,000	731,000	12,000	639,000	928,000	135,000	809,000	4,502,000
Commercial									
Total in DPD area	**52,320**	**14,900**	**208,700**	**6,760**	**58,600**	**388,420**	**4,760**	**23,280**	**757,740**
North West	248,000	78,000	1,098,000	33,000	275,000	1,964,000	19,000	119,000	3,833,000

*Halton figures extrapolated as 38% of combined figure with Warrington

2.3.4 The current disposal methods for commercial and industrial waste in Merseyside are tabulated as follows:-

Table 9: Commercial and Industrial Waste (Banks Report) 2003 – indicative management arrangements

Landfill	Land Recovery	Re-Use	Recycle	Thermal treatment	Waste Transfer	Waste treatment	Unrecorded
49.43%	3.84%	7.46%	24.90%	0.97%	1.63%	5.94%	5.83%

2.3.5 In addition, the Regional Waste Strategy for the North-West (September 2004) establishes the following targets for C&I wastes:

- achieve and retain 0% growth in the amount of wastes produced in these sectors
- recycle 35% of all C&I wastes by 2020
- recover value (including recycling) from at least 70% of all C&I wastes by 2020
- provide sufficient treatment and landfill capacity for these waste streams up to 2020 – approximately 4 million cubic meters per annum

2.3.6 Clearly there is an expectation on the part of government that C&I wastes will be managed in a more sustainable way in future and take into account the growth in arisings which are expected to show a 1% growth until 2010 and then a 0.5% growth thereafter as follows:-

Table 10: Commercial & Industrial Waste – Growth Forecasts (EA C&I survey 2002/03 data) (Tonnes)

	2003	2005	2010	2015	2020
Commercial	757,740	772,970	812,400	832,914	853,946
Industrial	731,800	746,509	784,588	804,400	816,527
TOTAL C&I	1,489,540	1,519,479	1,596,988	1,637,314	1,670,473

Data includes estimated arisings in Halton as 38% of total C&I arisings in Warrington & Halton

2.3.7 The Regional Waste Strategy for the North-West 2004 set a 35% target for recycling by 2020. One of the other key requirements of Regional Waste Strategy is that at least 70% of all C&I Wastes are subject to processing to 'recover value', by 2020

2.4 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

2.4.1 Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste arises largely from the construction, repair, maintenance or demolition of structures (e.g. roads) and buildings. The make up is mostly of brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil. Timber, metal, plastics and occasionally some hazardous waste is included.

2.4.2 The main data source for Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) Wastes is the 'Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England', carried out by the Symonds Group for ODPM. The data used is from the 2003 survey. The data is based on a survey which has limited accuracy, particularly at the sub-regional level, and should always be expressed accurate within a range of +/- 12%, to reflect the confidence levels inherent in the survey methodology. In addition the survey data excludes 'soft' CD&E arisings such as timber, plastics, metals, packaging, plasterboard etc. and is therefore considered to be at best indicative of the CD&E Waste arisings in Merseyside. A 2006 survey is currently being completed by Capita Symonds on behalf of the Department for Communities and Local Government.

2.4.3 No specific data on imports and exports of CD&E Wastes from Merseyside was available and this should be obtained, where possible. However, taking account of the dense nature of the bulk of CD&E Wastes and its suitability for use on some exempt sites, it is considered unlikely that much of the hard and inert fraction is exported out of the Merseyside sub-region.

2.4.4 The following table gives details of the quantities of CD&E waste produced and how it is managed in the Merseyside sub region:

Table 11: Quantities of CD&E waste in Merseyside and Management

C&D Waste Process / Disposal Type	Tonnes	%
Total tonnes of C&D waste recovered as aggregate and soil	1,146,819	46.91%
Total tonnes of C&D waste for landfill engineering and restoration	202,574	8.29%
Total tones used to backfill voids	220,170	9.00%
Total tonnes of C&D waste/recycled aggregates and other material held on registered exempt sites	636,095	26.02%
Total tonnes of C&D waste disposed of to landfill	239,086	9.78%
Total production/uses of C&D waste and soil	**2,444,744**	**100%**

Tonnage data from 2003 ODPM survey of CD&E arisings and calculated as a proportion of the North West data based on the split in the population of Merseyside compared to that of the North West Region (2001 Census).

2.4.5 It can be seen from the table that, based on the available data, it is estimated that only 10% of the total CD&E Waste in Merseyside is disposed of to landfill.

2.4.6 While there are currently no statutory targets for the recycling and recovery of CD&E wastes in the UK, CD&E waste represents a subset of Industrial wastes and are therefore subject to the same aspirational targets as C&I wastes.

2.4.7 However it is recognised that recycling levels of CD&E Wastes are already significantly higher than those for C&I Wastes and the European Commission, in its working document on Construction and Demolition waste, suggested that Member States should aim towards combined recycling and re-use targets of 50-75% by 2005 and 70-85% by 2010.

2.4.8 The results of the analyses suggest that the 2005 targets for recycling and re-use of CD&E Wastes may already have been met – although it should be noted that more recent, Merseyside-specific data would be required to confirm this.

2.4.9 Future Management of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

2.4.10 This section reviews the likely future potential waste management methods required for Construction and Demolition Wastes in Merseyside. The projections are set out in the following table; these are based on the following:

a) The fate of C&D Wastes in the North West Region, as recorded by the 2003 survey is assumed to apply in the same way to the CD&E waste produced in Merseyside and follow the same processing and disposal, by type, as that for the North-West Region, as a whole;

b) The future growth of C&D Waste arisings in Merseyside is based on Scenario 3 Peak Growth rate; it is assumed that this growth rate applies uniformly across the various C&D Waste fractions; and

c) The aspirational requirement to increase the quantity of C&D Waste recycled and re-used to at least 75% (2005) and 85% (2010) is achieved and maintained beyond these years and also that the current level of reliance on beneficial re-use of C&D Waste through exempt activities and landfill engineering uses, would decline by 2010 and beyond. This would result in an increase in 'true' recycling in aggregates and soil to 50%.

Table 12: Growth Scenarios for Construction and Demolition Waste in Merseyside

	2003 (tonnes)	2005 (tonnes)	2010 (tonnes)	2015 (tonnes)	2020 (tonnes)
Zero growth	2,444,744	2,444,744	2,444,744	2,444,744	2,444,744
Medium growth	2,444,744	2,543,512	2,808,242	3,100,526	3,423,231
Peak growth	2,444,744	2,695,330	3,440,000	3,612,000	3,612,000

Note: Medium growth is 2% per annum; peak growth is 5% per annum to 2011 then 0%.

2.4.11 It is expected that the arisings of Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste will follow the peak growth scenario and continue to grow to 2011, mainly due to the expected level of

economic activity already in the pipeline. Thereafter it is expected that arisings will level out showing a 0% growth from 2015.

Table 13: Summary of Projected Required Capacities for Future C&D Waste Management

Management Method	% (2003)	2005 (tonnes)	% (2010+)	2010 (tonnes)	2015 (tonnes)	2020 (tonnes)
Recycled aggregate / soil	47	1,266,805	50	1,720,000	1,806,000	1,806,000
Beneficial re-use on landfill	8	215,626	10	344,000	361,200	361,200
Backfilling voids	9	242,580				
Use for Exempt * activities	26	700,786	25	860,000	903,000	903,000
Landfill Disposal	10	269,533	15	516,000	541800	541,800
Total:	**100%**	**2,695,330**	**100%**	**3,440,000**	**3,612,000**	**3,612,000**

Note: * Exempt activities refer to Paragraph 9 and 19 exemptions under Schedule 3 of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994.

2.5 Hazardous Waste

2.5.1 The terms 'special' and 'hazardous' are defined as follows: 'hazardous' waste refers to future waste arisings following the introduction of the Hazardous Waste Regulations (i.e. from 16 July 2005), whilst 'special' waste has been used to refer to the historic situation which was regulated by the Special Waste Regulations (1996). From herein, all wastes will be referred to as 'hazardous' to avoid confusion, with the exception of legislative uses of the word 'special'.

2.5.2 The revised European Waste Catalogue identifies a wider range of hazardous wastes than those that were previously assigned hazardous (i.e. special waste) status. The new classification identifies an additional 250 categories of materials which were not previously considered as hazardous (e.g. computers, fluorescent tubes, batteries and televisions). The impacts of the introduction of the new Hazardous Waste Regulations combined with restrictions on co-disposal of hazardous waste (introduced in July 2004) has lead to some uncertainty about hazardous waste management under the new legislation.

2.5.3 With the new Hazardous Waste classification system implemented on 16th July 2005 (which replaced the Special Waste Regulations), it is uncertain whether this will lead to a significant increase in hazards waste quantities or not. While there is a significant increase in the types of waste that are classified as hazardous under the new legislation, there has also been a tendency in the past to 'over-consign' waste as special waste, where in fact much of the consignment is non-special. With the introduction of the ban on co-disposal (where hazardous and non-hazardous waste is disposed together in the same landfill cell) to landfill on 16th July 2004 and associated reduction of hazardous waste landfills, it was reported by the Environment Agency that quantities of hazardous waste quantities dropped significantly, giving rise to concerns about whether these are being disposed of legally or not. This issue continues to be the subject of strong debate.

2.5.4 The restriction on hazardous waste disposal to landfill has resulted in increased gate prices at the limited number of authorised landfill sites. Further requirements of the Landfill Regulations require pre-treatment of all hazardous waste prior to disposal which results in a greater demand for such facilities.

2.5.5 The Environment Agency remains the most accurate and detailed source of information on hazardous waste, which is accessible through its Hazardous Waste Interrogator database. Hazardous waste data collated by the EA can be broken down into sub-regional data and also provides detailed data on wastes produced, waste disposed, waste type, waste fate, and waste movements. The data covers 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 and is available at a National, regional, sub-regional and local authority level. 2004 data, which will cover some of the period following the implementation of the Hazardous Waste Regulations is due to be released over the next few months.

Table 14: Hazardous Waste Arisings in Merseyside

Waste Type	Tonnes	%
Mining and Minerals	25	0.015
Agriculture & Food Production	240	0.134
Wood and Paper Production	30	0.018
Leather and Textile Production	4	0.003
Petrol, Gas & Coal Refining	447	0.25
Inorganic Chemical Processes	24,602	13.59
Organic Chemical Processes	44,649	24.67
MFSU Paints, Varnish, Adhesive & Inks	2,127	1.18
Photographic Industry	470	0.26
Thermal Process Waste	1,638	0.91
Metal Treatment & Coating Processes	2,156	1.19
Shaping/Treatment of Metal & Plastic	2,651	1.46
Oil and Oil/Water Mixtures	30,573	16.89
Solvents	3,882	2.15
Packaging, Cloths & Filter Material	4,162	2.30
Unspecified	4,761	2.63
C & D Waste including Asbestos	26,264	14.51
Healthcare	175	0.10
Waste Water & Water Industry	21,759	12.02
Municipal & Similar Commercial Waste	2,478	1.37
Unclassified	7,873	4.35
Total	**180,966**	**100**

Table 15: Hazardous waste projection for Merseyside based on 'low, medium and high growth' scenario (Tonnes) –

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Low Growth	181,609	177,364	168,672	160,405	152,544
Medium Growth	181,609	184,604	194,019	198,918	203,942
High Growth	181,609	191,987	222,565	245,729	271,305

2.5.6 Current Hazardous Waste Management Methods

2.5.7 Methods of hazardous waste treatment and disposal have been taken from the Environment Agency Hazardous Waste system for 2003 and the breakdown for the various disposal and treatment methods is summarised below.

Table 16: Hazardous Waste Methods of Treatment and Disposal

Method of Treatment & Disposal	%
Incineration with energy recovery	0.023%
Incineration without energy recovery	6.17%
Landfill	31.42%
Other	0.08%
Recycling/reuse	9.8%
Transfer(short term)	15.52%
Treatment	36.99%
	100%

2.5.8 These proportions have been applied to the 2003 Hazardous Waste Arisings to show how the waste is currently managed in Merseyside. This information is displayed below.

Table 17: Quantities of Hazardous Waste Produced by Merseyside Districts

	Deposits 2003 EA	Incin. with energy recovery	Incin. without energy recovery	Landfill	Other	Recycling / reuse	Transfer (short term)	Treatment
Northwest	691,017	67,302	21,370	241,109	968	83,312	111,761	165,193
Merseyside	**180,966**	**42**	**11,174**	**56,867**	**145**	**17,740**	**28,082**	**66,916**
Wirral	36893	25	3667	10700	40	4098	6910	11452
Liverpool	56734	12	2936	35187	0	1167	8569	8863
Sefton	6118	3	195	1408	105	882	3009	516
Knowsley	43513	1	1923	3234	0	7631	5411	25314
St Helens	3046	1	0	1328	0	440	553	724
Halton	34662	0	2453	5010	0	3522	3630	20047

2.5.9 It should be noted that the data in these tables refers to hazardous wastes managed within Merseyside, rather than the management of hazardous wastes arising within Merseyside (but managed elsewhere).

2.5.10 The EA's Hazardous Waste Interrogator website-based database provides detailed information about the imports and exports of Hazardous wastes from Merseyside.

Table 18: Hazardous Waste Imports and Exports to and from Merseyside (2003)

Region	Tonnes Imported	Tonnes Exported
	Merseyside DPD area	Merseyside DPD area
Wales	6,884	3,419
West Midlands	12,647	8,037
East Midlands	852	3,205
Yorks and Humberside	10,314	18,388
North East	3,315	1,125
East Anglia	3,675	1,392
South East	4,277	2,853
London	6,866	2
South West	3,093	600
North West (excluding Merseyside)	38,244	91,780
Totals	**90,167**	**130,801**

Source: EA Hazardous Waste Interrogator

2.5.11 It is apparent from these tables that there is a considerable amount of movement of Hazardous Wastes between Merseyside and other authority areas, not only in the North-West Region, but throughout the UK. The extent of this movement is a function of the specialist treatment requirements for many Hazardous Wastes. Clearly the majority of the Hazardous Waste arisings in Merseyside are transported elsewhere for treatment and disposal (mostly to the neighbouring authorities in the North-West Region). Conversely the bulk of the Hazardous Waste managed within Merseyside has been imported from elsewhere in the UK –

2.6 Agricultural Waste

2.6.1 The Waste Management (England & Wales) Regulations 2006, came into force on 15th May 2006 and, for the first time, brought agricultural waste into the definitions of waste to which the Controlled Waste Regulations would now apply. Waste can no longer legally be buried in farm tips or burnt onsite without appropriate authorisation.

2.6.2 The intention to bring agricultural waste under waste management legislative control has been brought to the attention of the farming industry for some time and followed the assessment of the findings of the Environment Agency's Agricultural Waste Survey 2003 which sought to identify the nature and quantity of waste being generated. The number and area of agricultural holdings in Merseyside are tabulated below.

Table 19: Agricultural Holdings in Merseyside

Authority	Number of Agricultural Holdings	Area of land used for Agriculture
Sefton	118	3,285 hectares
Wirral	127	4,134 hectares
Liverpool	No Data	No Data
Knowsley	77	2,923 hectares
St Helens	146	6,419 hectares
Halton	130	5,150 hectares
Total	**598 Holdings**	**21,911 hectares**

2.6.3 The findings of the Environment Agency's survey in respect of agricultural wastes generated in the North West Region are shown in table 20 below.

2.6.4 Of the total arisings in the North West region of 6.8million tonnes per annum it is recognised that most will be generated in the more rural counties of Cheshire, Lancashire and Cumbria. However it is also recognised that a significant waste stream will be generated in Merseyside and, by extrapolation from the regional arisings for 2003, could be as much as 203,000 tonnes of slurry, manure or vegetable waste, 1,800 tonnes of combustible waste and up to 6,150 tonnes of difficult or chemical waste. The latter two categories will further increase pressure on the treatment and disposal facilities for either C&I waste or Hazardous wastes in Merseyside.

Table 20: Agricultural waste produced in Merseyside

Waste Type	Tonnes	%
Farm yard manure	111,747	52.89
Slurry	89,870	42.53
Vegetable	1,719	0.81
Straw (unbaled)	1,426	0.68
Silage wrap (plastic)	139	0.07
Bale twine and net (plastic)	25	0.01
Fertiliser & seed bags (plastic)	30	0.014
Animal feed bags (plastic)	50	0.02
Animal feed bags (paper & card)	30	0.014
Horticulture (plastic)[2]	39	0.018
Tree guards (plastic)	13	0.0063
Paper seed bags (paper & card)	2	0.00075
Oil	52	0.025
Silage effluent	5,686	2.69
Agrochemical (plastic)	2	0.001
Agrochemical (paper and card)	1	0.0007
Animal health (plastics)	3	0.0015
Animal health (paper and card)	1	0.0005
Animal health glass	3	0.0015

Animal health rubber/metal	0	0.00006
Pesticide washings	101	0.048
Sheep dip - organic phosphates	189	0.089
Sheep dip - synthetic pyrethroids	76	0.036
Milk	92	0.043
Total	**211,296**	**100**

Data extrapolated from NW Regional data.

Note The data in respect of agricultural waste arisings is thought to be indicative at best and, therefore, predictions of future arisings have not been made until more reliable data is obtained. Over the coming months work will be completed to provide a better estimate of Merseyside's agricultural waste arisings. The results of this survey will be available in time for and used to inform the Waste DPD Preferred Options.

APPENDIX 3

1.0 EXISTING WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN MERSEYSIDE

1.1 Within Merseyside there are a number of authorised waste management facilities which manage a range of different waste on site. Some of these wastes are accepted for storage (eg certain bulking facilities), treatment (e.g. oil treatment facilities) and/ or disposal (e.g. non-hazardous landfills). Waste management facilities are required to secure a valid planning permission from the Local Planning Authority and environmental permission in the form of a waste management licence, waste management licence exemption registration or pollution prevention and control permit. The Environment Agency is the regulatory authority responsible for issuing such environmental permissions.

1.2 The Environment Agency hold and records data on licensed waste management facilities throughout the country and the type of waste management facility is identified and sorted under codes A01- A24 (see below).

1.3 There are 197 licensed waste management facilities in Merseyside as shown in the following table.

Table 1: Waste Management Facilities in Merseyside[1]

Facility code	Facility description	Halton	Knowsley	Liverpool	Sefton	St Helens	Wirral
A01	Co-disposal landfill					1	
A02	Other landfill taking hazardous waste	1					
A03	Borehole						
A04	Household, commercial and industrial landfill					1	
A05	Inert landfill				1		1
A06	Other landfill						
A07	Industrial waste facility (within factory curtilage)						2
A08	Lagoon	1					
Subtotal: disposal sites		*2*			*1*	*2*	*3*
A09	Special waste transfer station	1	1	2		2	3
A10	In-house storage facility		1				
A11	Household, commercial and industrial transfer station	12	2	17	3	12	20
A12	Clinical waste transfer			1		1	

	station						
A13	Household waste amenity site						
A14	Transfer station taking non-biodegradable waste			2			
Subtotal: transfer & bulking sites		*13*	*4*	*22*	*3*	*15*	*23*
A15	Materials recycling facility			2		4	1
A16	Physical treatment facility	2		3	1		3
A17	Physico-chemical treatment facility			2	2		2
A18	Incinerator						1
A19	Metal recycling facility (vehicle dismantling)	5		6	2	6	9
A19a	End of life vehicle facility	2		11		4	1
A20	Metal recycling site	4	1	9	3	5	8
A21	Chemical treatment facility	1				1	
A22	Composting facility	1	2			1	
A23	Biological treatment facility						
A24	Composting facility	3					1
Subtotal: treatment facilities		*18*	*3*	*33*	*8*	*21*	*26*
	TOTAL:	**33**	**7**	**55**	**12**	**38**	**52**

[1] Derived from Environment Agency Waste Management Licensing data (August 2006).

2.0 Sites in Merseyside with Waste Management Licences

2.1 Within Merseyside there are 8 licensed disposal facilities which include private, on-site factory landfills as well as larger generic landfills for household, commercial and industrial waste.

2.2 There are also 80 licensed facilities where waste is transferred or bulked up prior to onward shipment for treatment or disposal.

2.3 There are 197 licensed waste management facilities across Merseyside where waste treatment is undertaken. Waste recovery and reprocessing also occurs at a number of industrial complexes throughout Merseyside (see the list of Pollution Prevention and Control permits to follow). Within this category are materials recycling facilities, biological treatment plants, end-of-life vehicle recycling facilities and metal recycling sites.

2.4 These figures represent both operational and non- operational facilities across Merseyside that are in possession of a waste management licence and are detailed in the following table:

Table 2: List of Sites with Waste Management Licences[2]

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
Wincanton Trans European Ltd	Wincanton Trans European Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste	Halton	SJ 52274 85853
C Z Waste Transfer Station Ltd	C Z Waste Transfer Station Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Halton	SJ 50712 84312
Ralph Avis Ltd	Ralph Avis Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Halton	SJ 49500 81400
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Halton	SJ 53500 85900
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Halton	SJ 50178 82400
Nolan, James	Nolan, James	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Halton	SJ 48900 84100
Jones, Gwyn	Jones, Gwyn	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Halton	SJ 49700 82080
Widnes Skip & Reclaim Ltd	Widnes Skip & Reclaim Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Halton	SJ 50496 48797
North Cheshire Recycling Ltd	North Cheshire Recycling Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Halton	SJ 49917 84740
C Z Waste Transfer Station Ltd	C Z Waste Transfer Station Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Halton	SJ 50756 84196
Widnes Skip & Reclaim Ltd	Widnes Skip & Reclaim Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Halton	SJ 50540 84840
Oakfield Products Ltd	Oakfield Products Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Halton	SJ 50838 84184

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
Grundy & Co Excavations Ltd	Grundy & Co Excavations Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Halton	SJ 49700 84800
Murphy, P	Murphy P	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Halton	SJ 48700 83800
Allen, J	Allen, J	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Halton	SJ 49800 82000
Shone, P	Shone, P	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Halton	SJ 49800 81900
Fallon, Thomas Micheal	Fallon Thomas Micheal	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Halton	SJ 51044 84775
Allen, Jeremy	Allen Jeremy	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Halton	SJ 49651 82052
Shaw, Stephen	Shaw Stephen	ELV Facility	Halton	SJ 49885 82236
Fitzpatrick Stephen	Fitzpatrick Stephen	ELV Facility	Halton	SJ 51043 85096
J Bryan Ltd	J Bryan Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Halton	SJ 48900 83800
M & J Burns Ltd	M & J Burns Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Halton	SJ 49700 84700
S Evan & Son Ltd	S Evan & Son Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Halton	SJ 50900 84800
Karalius Brothers Waste Ltd	Karalius Brothers Waste Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Halton	SJ 52400 85600
D P Effluent Treatment Ltd	D P Effluent Treatment Ltd	Chemical Treatment Facility	Halton	SJ 49844 82036
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Composting Facility	Halton	SJ 54293 83509
Land & Water Services (Scotland) Ltd	Land & Water Services (Scotland) Ltd	Mobile Plant	Halton	SJ 53722 83784
Powerbetter Developments Ltd	Powerbetter Developments Ltd	Mobile Plant	Halton	SJ 50828 84677
United Retek UK Ltd	United Retek UK Ltd	Mobile Plant	Halton	SJ 51300 85050
ICI Chemicals & Polymers Ltd	ICI Chemicals & Polymers Ltd	Lagoon	Halton	SJ 52100 79700

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
Ford Motor Co Ltd	Ford Halewood Site	In-House Storage Facility	Knowsley	SJ 44500 84000
Alleena Ltd	Alleena Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Knowsley	SJ 46339 92124
Mainsway Ltd	Mainsway Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Knowsley	SJ 45420 90320
Robcliffe Limited	Robcliffe Ltd Vehicle Dismantling	ELV Facility	Knowsley	SJ 45380 90564
Willis, Peter James	Willis, Peter James	ELV Facility	Knowsley	SJ 45400 90400
Langton, Eric & Janet	Beeva Composting Facility	Composting Facility	Knowsley	SJ 46347 87705
Langton, Mr& Mrs	Langton Mr& Mrs	Composting Facility	Knowsley	SJ 46400 87700
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Huyton Waste Transfer Station & Waste Reception Centre	Special Waste Transfer Station	Knowsley	SJ 45740 90220
T M Waste Management Ltd	T & M Skip Hire	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 33849 93603
Clydemorn Ltd	MWH Haulage	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 34500 93600
Liverpool Waste Services Ltd	Canada Dock Transfer Station	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 33700 93600
Barry Flanagen & Gerard Flanagan	Barry's Skip Hire	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 34414 93716
City Centre Commercials Ltd	City Centre Commercials Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 40300 83600

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
Shanks & Mc Ewan Northern Ltd	Shanks And Mc Ewan Northern Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 34100 93700
Munro, D	City Centre Containers	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 37800 90000
Crane Joseph Michael	Spekeland Road Transfer Station	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 37300 89700
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Otterspool Civic Amenity Waste Reception Centre	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 37400 86000
The Mersey Docks And Harbour Company	Mersey Docks & Harbour Co Transfer Station	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 33900 93480
Associated British Ports	Associated British Ports Transfer Station	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 39657 84240
Gaskells (North West) Ltd	Gaskells Waste Services	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 34300 93400
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	South Sefton Recycling Park	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 33646 95251
W F Doyle & Co Ltd	W F Doyle & Co Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 34600 91500
Flanagan, Barry	Flanagan Barry	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 33850 94305
Circle Liverpool Ltd	Circle Liverpool Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Liverpool	SJ 38000 926000
Royal Liverpool University Hospital Trust	Royal Liverpool University Hospital Trust	Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Liverpool	SJ 35900 90600

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
Bookmacks Contractors Ltd	Bookmacks Contractors Ltd	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable	Liverpool	SJ 40100 83800
City Engineering	City Engineering	Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable	Liverpool	SJ 35500 92900
Chisholm Plastics Ltd	Chisholm Plastics Ltd	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Liverpool	SJ 34005 92874
Standale Trading Co	Standale Trading Co	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Liverpool	SJ 42200 84700
M A K Drums And Containers	M A K Drums & Containers	Physical Treatment Facility	Liverpool	SJ 40425 83555
Create Liverpool Ltd	Create Liverpool Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Liverpool	SJ 43636 84092
Sanders Products (Liverpool) Ltd	Sanders Products (Liverpool) Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Liverpool	SJ 34277 93354
Caird Environmental Ltd	Caird Environmental Ltd	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Liverpool	SJ 33800 94000
Robinson Bros Ltd	Redfern Street Site	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Liverpool	SJ 34439 93623
Ramsey M	M Ramsey	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Liverpool	SJ 36800 89400
Oak Class Ltd	North End Car Spares	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Liverpool	SJ 33800 93600
Walters , DK	Walters DK	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Liverpool	SJ 36100 91100
Gorry, TL	Gorry TL	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Liverpool	SJ 33700 91500
Swann, Stephen	Swann, Stephen	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Liverpool	SJ 33861 94016
Ian Robert Kewin & Michael Stephen Kewin	Ian Robert Kewin & Michael Stephen Kewin	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Liverpool	SJ 34400 93600
Swann, Anita	One Offs - Vehicle Dismantler	ELV Facility	Liverpool	SJ 33790 93930
Brasenose Motor Recycling Limited	Brasenose Motor Recycling	ELV Facility	Liverpool	SJ 33923 94458

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
Worcester Garage Ltd	Worcester Garage Ltd	ELV Facility	Liverpool	SJ 34720 96050
Mc Caffrey, C	Mr C Mc Caffrey U C S	ELV Facility	Liverpool	SJ 34000 94100
Kieth Dowthwaite & Robert Tottey	K & R Salvage	ELV Facility	Liverpool	SJ 38450 89350
Mr Kevin Ellison & Mr Colin Ellison	Mr Kevin Ellison & Mr Colin Ellison	ELV Facility	Liverpool	SJ 41550 84710
Mwita, Abdul	Mwita Abdul	ELV Facility	Liverpool	SJ 33900 91600
Wood, Mark	Wood Mark	ELV Facility	Liverpool	SJ 37310 89760
S Norton & Co Ltd	S Norton & Co Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Liverpool	SJ 33708 93780
Mitty, Paul David	Kewin Commercials	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Liverpool	SJ 34064 94195
S Norton & Co Ltd	S Norton & Co Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Liverpool	SJ 33798 93722
L Rifkin Liverpool Ltd	L Rifkin Liverpool Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Liverpool	SJ 34900 94300
E J & J Mitchell	E J & J Mitchell	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Liverpool	SJ 34200 93200
Smith, Anita	Coward & Co	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Liverpool	SJ 34900 89100
M Packenham Ltd	M Packenham Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Liverpool	SJ 36600 91700
Williams Bros Scrap Metals Ltd	Williams Bros Scrap Metals Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Liverpool	SJ 35200 91700
Mitchell , E&J	Mitchell E&J	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Liverpool	SJ 34152 93500
W F Doyle & Co Ltd	W F Doyle & Co Ltd	Special Waste Transfer Station	Liverpool	SJ 33880 93600
Gerard Flanagan & Barry Flanagan	Barry's Skips	Special Waste Transfer Station	Liverpool	SJ 33850 94300
Cooper Grant	Bootle Transfer Station	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste	Sefton	SJ 34600 96200

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
		Transfer St		
Spotmix Ltd	Spotmix Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Sefton	SJ 34700 96300
Tate & Lyle Industries Ltd	Tate & Lyle Industries Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Sefton	SJ 32900 95800
Spotmix Ltd	Spotmix Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Sefton	SJ 34685 96179
Caddick, F J	F J C Excavation	Physical Treatment Facility	Sefton	SJ 34600 96300
Oil Salvage Ltd	Oil Salvage Ltd	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Sefton	SJ 33500 95400
Oil Salvage Ltd	Oil Salvage Ltd	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Sefton	SJ 33385 95392
Leslie & Steven Saunders	Atlas Salvage	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Sefton	SJ 52085 95210
Puddifer Jr, W	Strand Road Works	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Sefton	SJ 33700 95300
Jones, J	Merton Car Dismantlers	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Sefton	SJ 33900 95200
Baker, Derek	Baker, Derek	ELV Facility	Sefton	SJ 33650 95290
The Sheppard Group Ltd	The Sheppard Group Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Sefton	SJ 33100 95400
The Sheppard Group Ltd	The Sheppard Group Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Sefton	SJ 31900 96700
J P & J F Cain	J Cain & Sons	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Sefton	SJ 33400 97100
Faulkner, Paul Robert	Faulkner Car Parts	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Sefton	SJ 33700 94300
Gavin, Thomas	Gavin, Thomas	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Sefton	SJ 54000 93500

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
Harwood Homes North West Ltd	Harwood Homes North West Ltd	Landfill taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Sefton	SJ 33370 98450
Mainsway Ltd	Mainsway Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	St Helens	SJ 51500 94300
Glynn, J H	J H Glynn	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	St Helens	SJ 52900 93900
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Junction Lane Civic Amenity Site	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	St Helens	SJ 57500 94800
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Rainhill Civic Amenity Site	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	St Helens	SJ 49300 91200
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Rainford Civic Amenity Site	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	St Helens	SD 48100 00500
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Ravenhead Civic Amenity Site	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	St Helens	SJ 51300 94300
Jones Patrica	Jones Skip Hire	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	St Helens	SJ 55829 95615
G S Lyon Wigan Ltd	G S Lyon Wigan Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	St Helens	SJ 55900 99200
Caldo Oils Ltd	Caldo Oils Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	St Helens	SJ 53187 93685
Howley George	G B H Services	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	St Helens	SJ 57533 95074
Central Grange Environmental Waste Ltd	Central Grange Environmental Waste Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	St Helens	SJ 52138 96169

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
Fairless David John	Fairless David John	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	St Helens	SJ 52218 96163
Cannon Hygiene Ltd	Canon Hygiene Ltd	Clinical Waste Transfer Station	St Helens	SJ 52500 94300
Roydon Granulation Ltd	Roydon Granulation Ltd	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	St Helens	SJ 52500 93900
Plastic Reclamation Limited	Plastic Reclamation	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	St Helens	SJ 54700 92600
Delleve Plastics Ltd	Delleve Plastics Ltd	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	St Helens	SJ 54900 92700
The Sheppard Group Ltd	The Sheppard Group Ltd	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	St Helens	SJ 53400 92900
Guest Malcolm	G & E Carbreakers	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	St Helens	SJ 54200 97100
Murphy Anthony John	B Murphy Scrap Metals	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	St Helens	SJ 31500 89800
Mc Fall Salvage Co Ltd	Mc Fall Salvage Co Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	St Helens	SJ 57200 96800
Kris Motor Spares Ltd	Kris Motor Spares Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	St Helens	SJ 53700 93200
Fairless, David John	Fairless David John	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	St Helens	SJ 52300 96300
McFall Salvage Company Limited	McFall Salvage Company Limited	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	St Helens	SJ 59445 95455
Bob Rome & Sons Limited	Vehicle De-pollution & Dismantling	ELV Facility	St Helens	SJ 51900 93861
Waine Geoffrey	Junction Car Brokers	ELV Facility	St Helens	SJ 53440 93030
Brunswick Shipping Ltd	Brunswick Shipping Ltd	ELV Facility	St Helens	SJ 56052 99261

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
Guest Malcolm John	Guest Malcolm John	ELV Facility	St Helens	SJ 54200 97100
M Baker Recycling Ltd	Cornwall Street M R S	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	St Helens	SJ 53067 94622
Tinico Alloys Ltd	Tinico Alloys Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	St Helens	SJ 52300 95900
Abbottsfield Metals Ltd	Abbottsfield Metals Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	St Helens	SJ 53200 92500
Eid, Abed	R G & Sons	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	St Helens	SJ 54000 93500
Flood, John	Wirral Non Ferrous Metals	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	St Helens	SJ 31300 87700
Mr George William Hayes & Mr James Heyes & Mr James	Mr George William Hayes & Mr James Heyes & Mr James	Composting Facility	St Helens	SJ 46510 99180
St Helens M B C	Hardshaw Brook Depot	Special Waste Transfer Station	St Helens	SJ 52100 95600
P & R Disposal Services	P & R Disposal Services	Special Waste Transfer Station	St Helens	SJ 53600 92800
U K Waste Management Ltd	Bromborough Dock North Landfill	Co-Disposal Landfill Site	Wirral	SJ 34630 85120
George Major Skip Hire Ltd	Wallasey Bridge Road Site	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 29650 90550
Loyns Skip Hire Ltd	Loyns Skip Hire	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 25700 90800
Butler, Clifford	Butlers Skip Hire	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 30964 90492
Shanks Midlands Ltd	Shanks & Mc Ewan Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 32411 88414
Wirral M B C	Wirral M B C	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 31200 90400

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Clatterbridge Civic Amenity Site	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 31900 83200
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	West Kirkby Waste Reception Centre	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 21900 87800
P J H Harding Ltd	Tarran Way Recycling Centre	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 25700 90700
Peter Lea Waste Management Ltd	Peter Lea Waste Management Limited	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 32600 88400
Bagnall And Morris (Waste Services) Ltd	Bagnall & Morris Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 34480 83800
Riverview Contractors Ltd	Riverview Contractors Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 31020 90450
City Centre Commercials Ltd	City Centre Commercials Ltd Transfer Station	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 33850 83350
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Bidston Household Waste Reception Centre	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 29600 90700
Wirral M B C	Wirral M B C	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 31600 89600
Harding Greig, T E	P J H Harding Skip Hire	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 25800 90700
Wirral M B C	Wirral M B C	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 31200 90000
Wirral M B C	Wirral M B C	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste	Wirral	SJ 25300 90400

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
		Transfer St		
Citi Skips Ltd	Citi Skips Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 32411 88414
Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Mersey Waste Holdings Ltd	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 29684 90736
A 2 B Skip Hire (Wirral) Limited	A 2 B Skip Hire (Wirral) Limited	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer St	Wirral	SJ 30958 90519
Blagden Staniford Packaging Limited	Blagden Staniford Packaging Ltd	Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Wirral	SJ 32785 87252
Annaban Ltd	Moreton Landfill Site	Physical Treatment Facility	Wirral	SJ 25300 90700
Andy Campbell Recycling Ltd	Gorsey Lane Transfer Station	Physical Treatment Facility	Wirral	SJ 31044 90476
W Maher & Sons Ltd	W Maher & Sons Ltd	Physical Treatment Facility	Wirral	SJ 35700 83500
Tate & Lyle Industries Ltd	United Molasses	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Wirral	SJ 30300 90800
Tate And Lyle Industries Ltd	Tate And Lyle Industries Ltd	Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Wirral	SJ 32900 96000
Lever Bros Ltd	Lever Bros Ltd	Incinerator	Wirral	SJ 34100 84000
Starbright Services Limited	Cleveland Street	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Wirral	SJ 31400 89600
Broadhurst William	Wirral A T F	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Wirral	SJ 30250 90200
Derby, James Alan	James Alan Derby Car Dismantlers	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Wirral	SJ 31663 89479
Whelan Patrick Joseph	Green Lane Car Spares	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Wirral	SJ 32600 87800
Waddington, J D	Wirral Spares	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Wirral	SJ 31400 88000

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
Gill, T E	Greenfield Metals	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Wirral	SJ 29800 90400
Derby, James Alan	James Alan Derby	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Wirral	SJ 31745 89490
Clothier, H J	Neptune Car Spares	Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	Wirral	SJ 31400 89700
Mr James Waddington & Mrs Sandra Waddington	J & S Waddington	ELV Facility	Wirral	SJ 31300 88000
Global Environmental Recycling Company Ltd	Global Environmental Recycling Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Wirral	SJ 32440 87734
Global Environmental Recycling Company Ltd	Global Environmental M R S	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Wirral	SJ 32970 87552
Global Environmental Recycling Company Ltd	Global Environmental Recycling Co Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Wirral	SJ 32700 87700
Mc Coy Bros Ltd	Mc Coy Bros Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Wirral	SJ 33100 86900
Derby, J	Cleveland Street Metals	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Wirral	SJ 31600 89400
Mersey Docks & Harbour Company Ltd	Mersey Docks & Harbour Company Ltd	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Wirral	SJ 32122 89810
Hutchings, PJ	Hutchings PJ	Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	Wirral	SJ 32300 90500
John Beech Ltd	John Beech Ltd	Mobile Plant	Wirral	SJ 34500 84800
Annaban Ltd	Moreton Landfill Site	Landfill taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Wirral	SJ 25300 90700
Lever Bros Ltd	Lever Bros Ltd	Industrial Waste Landfill (Factory Curtilage)	Wirral	SJ 34120 84250
Kaneb Terminals (Eastham) Ltd	Kaneb Terminals (Eastham) Ltd	Special Waste Transfer Station	Wirral	SJ 36680 80040
Kaneb Terminals (Eastham) Ltd	Eastham Site	Special Waste Transfer Station	Wirral	SJ 36600 80200

Operator	Facility Name	Facility Type	District	Grid Ref
Kaneb Terminals (Eastham) Ltd	Powerhead Road Site	Special Waste Transfer Station	Wirral	SJ 37100 80400
Lubrizol Ltd	Lubrizol Ltd	Industrial Waste Landfill (Factory Curtilage)	Wirral	SJ 35420 84060

[2] Derived from Environment Agency Waste Management Licensing data (August 2006).

3.0 Waste Management Licensing Exemptions in Merseyside

3.1 There are also numerous sites throughout Merseyside which are registered as exempt from the need for a waste management licence as set out in Schedule 3 of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994, e.g. site accepting quantities of separately collected fractions of dry recyclables, composting small quantities of waste and wood shredding operations. Exempt facilities tend to be small scale operations with less potential to impact upon the environment, human health and the amenity of an area than activities subject to waste management licensing and pollution prevention and control permitting.

3.2 There are a total of 46 categories of exempt activities (these are listed in the following table). Of these, 18 categories of exempt activities are considered relevant. These are identified in the following table which also identifies the number of currently registered exempt activities in Merseyside. These specific exemptions have been selected on the basis that they cover the normal activities associated with the management of controlled wastes. Sites which provide only an onsite waste storage function have not been listed, similarly sites which provide a processing function only for wastes generated onsite have not been included (on the basis that these do not provide a waste management function for third party wastes). Exempt activities which are not primarily related to controlled waste management, are not included, e.g. 'Para 4 Cleaning, washing and spraying of containers' and 'Para 10 Recovery at sewage works of sludge from other works'.

Table 3: List of Waste Management Licence Exemption Paragraphs

Para	Description
1	**Use of waste glass as part of a process of manufacture and production**
2	**Operation of a scrap metal furnace (< 25 tonnes holding capacity)**
3	**Burning of straw, poultry litter, wood, waste oil waste-derived fuel and tyres as a fuel**
4	Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating of whole containers for packaging for reuse.
5	**Burning of any waste in small appliances < 0.4 Mw**
6	Burning waste oil as a fuel in an engine.
7	**Waste spread on to land - for agricultural or ecological improvement**
8	**Spreading of sludge on non-agricultural land**
9	**Waste for land reclamation or improvement**
10	Recovery at sweage works of sludge brought from other works. Treatment of waste arisings at waterworks.
11	**Bulk reduction (e.g baling, shredding, crushing, compacting etc) prior to recovery/reuse**
12	**Composting of biodegradable waste at place of production or at place of compost use**
13	**Manufacture / use of products from C&D and Soil waste**
14	**Manufacture of finished goods from waste metal, plastic, ceramics, wood, rubber, paper**
15	**Beneficial use of untreated waste, not involving disposal or further treatment.**
16	Activities authorised under the deseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1973.
17	Storage in a secure place of waste and quantitities, if the waste is to be reused, or used in Para' 11.
18	Storage in a secure place of waste and quantitities, if the waste is to be reused, or used in Para' 11.
19	**Use of C&D wastes**
20	Laundering or cleaning with a view to recovery or reuse of textiles.
21	**Chipping, shredding, etc of plant matter for recovery / reuse**
22	Recovery of silver from printing or photography waste, related storage.
23	**Keeping or treating of Animal By-Products in accordance with APB Order 1992**
24	**Crushing, size reduction of bricks, tiles, concrete for recovery / reuse.**
25	Depositing and associated screening or dewatering of dredging waste.
26	**Recovery or disposal as part of production processes, related storage, does not apply to final deposit**
27	Baling, compacting, crushing, shredding or pulverising at place production.
28	Storage pending the recovery or disposal of returned goods
29	Disposal at place of production, by person producing it, by burning in an exempt incinerator.
30	Burning of wood, bark, plant matter on the land where it is produced beingOperational land of a railway, light ra
31	Discharge of waste from wc/sinks of a passenger train.
32	Local burial of sanitary waste from a W/C with a removable receptacle
33	Keeping or deposit on site of excavated material from peat works
34	Keeping or deposit of <10/t each metyre track of own spent railway ballast
35	The deposit at point of excavation of wastye from boreholes or exploratory mineral excavations
36	Temporary storage in harbour of tankwashings from ships
37	Burial of domestic pet in own garden, unless hazardous
38	Deposit or storage of legitime samples being, or to be subject to, testing and analysis at that place
39	Secure storage at a pharmacy of <5m3 returned medicines
40	Storage not at a place of production . Incidental secure storage, not at waste reception site of scarp rails on rail
41	Temporary storage at point of production pending collection. Applies to special waste.
42	Transitional period for scrap metal dealers who were operating under COPA while waiting for a WML
43	Transitional period for scrap metal dealers who were not operating under COPA while waiting for a WML
44	Heating in one or more furnaces or other appliances of Iron, steel and ferrous alloy, non-ferrous metal or alloy
45	**Scrap metal and de-polluted motor vehicles**

3.3 The following table is a list of activities within Merseyside which are currently registered as exempt facilities.

Table 4: List of Exempt Facilities in Merseyside[4]

Exemption Paragraph Number	Exemption Description	Number of Register Exempt Facilities
1	Use of waste glass as part of a process of manufacture and production	0
2	Operation of a scrap metal furnace (<25 tonnes holding capacity)	0
3	Burning of straw, poultry litter, wood, waste oil waste-derived fuel and tyres as a fuel	0
5	Burning of waste as fuel in an appliance	7
7	Waste spread on to land- for agricultural or ecological improvement	24
8	Spreading of sludge on non-agricultural land	65
9	Waste for land reclamation or improvement	4
11	Bulk reduction (e.g baling, shredding, crushing, compacting etc) of separated recyclables prior to recovery/reuse	29
12	Composting of biodegradable waste at place of production or at place of compost use	16
13	Manufacture / use of products from C&D and Soil waste	8
14	Manufacture of finished goods from waste metal, plastic, ceramics, wood, rubber, paper	7
15	Beneficial use of untreated waste, not involving disposal or further treatment	24
19	Use of Construction and Demolition wastes in relevant works on site	75
21	Chipping, shredding, etc of plant matter for recovery / reuse	17
23	Keeping or treating of Animal By-Products in accordance with APB Order 1992	0
24	Crushing, size reduction of bricks, tiles, concrete for recovery / reuse	2
26	Recovery or disposal as part of production processes, related to storage, does not apply to final deposition	0
45	Scrap metal and de-polluted motor vehicles	17

[4] Derived from Environment Agency Waste Management Licence Exemptions data (August 2006).

4.0 Pollution Prevention and Control Permits in Merseyside

4.1 The table below lists the current facilities within Merseyside which benefit from a Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permit. The list includes a range of different activities, some of which involve waste recovery and disposal activities. In preparation for the Preferred Options paper work will be completed to establish the sites that import quantities of waste as part of the permitted process.

4.2 Within the table some facilities are listed more than once, this reflects the fact that that there is more than one permit on the site.

Table 5: List of Pollution Prevention and Control Permits in Merseyside[3]

Operator	Facility Name	District	Grid Ref
Alco Waste Management Ltd	Tanhouse Waste Transfer And Recycling Centre	Halton	SJ526 853
APPH Ltd	APPH Ltd	Halton	SJ554 835
Aroma And Fine Chemicals Ltd	Aroma And Fine Chemicals	Halton	SJ535 868
British Gypsum- Isover Ltd	British Gypsum- Isover Ltd	Halton	SJ568 796
Dalkia Utilities Services Plc	Widnes Alumina Fibres	Halton	SJ 528 853
Dalkia Utilities Services Plc	Runcorn Beverage Packaging Plant	Halton	SJ563 796
Diageo Packaging	Runcorn Beverage Packaging Plant	Halton	SJ568 796
Feralco UK	Poly Aluminium Silicate Sulphate	Halton	SJ500 848
Feralco UK	Plus PAC	Halton	SJ500 848
Feralco UK	Aluminium Sulphate	Halton	SJ800 848
GE Betz Ltd	GE Betz - Widnes	Halton	SJ492 843
Granox Limited	Widnes Animal Rendering	Halton	SJ502 838
High Chemicals UK Limited	Runcorn Iron Salts	Halton	SJ531 817
Hyloc Ltd	Hyloc Ltd Runcorn	Halton	SJ524 830
Industrial Chemicals Limited	Widnes Ferric Sulphate Production	Halton	SJ531 860
Industrial Chemicals Limited	Moss Bank Sodium Phosphate Production	Halton	SJ531 860
Ineos Chlor Ltd	Randle Landfill Site	Halton	SJ531 817
Ineos Chlor Ltd	Runcorn Halochemicals Manufacturing	Halton	SJ529 799
Ineos Chlor Ltd	Runcorn Halochemicals Manufacturing	Halton	SJ531 865
Ineos Enterprises Limited	Runcorn Halochemicals Manufacturing	Halton	SJ531 817
Ineos Vinyls UK Limited	Runcorn Halochemicals Manufacturing	Halton	SJ531 817
O'Neills Fuels Ltd	O'Neill Fuels Ltd	Halton	SJ503 840
Pentagon Fine Chemicals Ltd	Halebank Chemicals	Halton	SJ470 847
Rocksavage Power Company Ltd	Rocksavage Power Station	Halton	SJ512 802
Saffil Ltd	Widnes Alumina Fibres	Halton	SJ528 853
Shepherd Widnes Ltd	Widnes Metal Salts	Halton	SJ528 852
Tessenderlo UK Ltd	Tessenderlo UK	Halton	SJ509 842

Operator	Facility Name	District	Grid Ref
Thermphos Ltd	Phosphoric Acid Purification Plant	Halton	SJ519 851
Thermphos Ltd	Thermphos UK Ltd, Widnes Installation	Halton	SJ519 851
United Utilities Water Plc	Mersey Valley Processing Centre (MVPC)	Halton	SJ534 861
Waste Recycling Limited	Tanhouse Waste Transfer And Recycling Centre	Halton	SJ526 853
Water Utility Chemicals	Water Utility Chemicals Ltd	Halton	SJ533 794
Baker Hughes Ltd	Baker Petrolite, Kirkby	Knowsley	SJ460 985
Demetal Ltd	Demetal Ltd	Knowsley	SJ434 961
FACI UK Ltd	Knowsley Stearate Plant	Knowsley	SJ333 991
Goodrich Actuation Systems Ltd	Huyton Surface Treatment	Knowsley	SJ424 895
Organic Intermediates Ltd	Organic Intermediates Ltd	Knowsley	SJ435 995
Pirelli Cables Ltd	Prescot Rod Rollers Unit	Knowsley	SJ458 936
Prysmian Cables And Systems Ltd	Prysmian Cables & Systems Ltd Rod Rollers Unit	Knowsley	SJ458 936
Syntor Fine Chemicals Ltd	Organic Intermediates Ltd	Knowsley	SJ432 995
Cargill Plc	Brocklebank Oil Seed Processing Plant	Sefton	SJ327 950
Cargill Plc	Seaforth Site	Sefton	SJ327 962
E.ON UN CHP Limited	Port of Liverpool CHP Plant	Sefton	SJ333 952
Cory Environmental (Central) Ltd	Cory Environmental (Central)Ltd	St Helens	SJ570 968
Knauf Insulation Ltd	Ravenhead Insulation Works	St Helens	SJ498 955
LIS (North Western) Limited	LIS (North Western) Limited	St Helens	SJ557 977
Lyme and Wood Developments Ltd	Lyme And Wood Pits Integrated Waste Management Facility	St Helens	SJ570 968
NGF Europe Ltd	Lea Green Glass Fibreworks	St Helens	SJ511 914
Unifrax Ltd	Rainford Insulation Plant	St Helens	SJ498 993
CML Group Ltd	Wallasey Cadmium Plating	Wirral	SJ318 906
Dalkia Utilities Services Plc	Bromborough Pool Chemical Works	Wirral	SJ345 843
Epichem Ltd	Bromborough Specialist Chemicals Manufacture	Wirral	SJ358 822
FMC Chemicals Ltd	Bromborough Lithium Organics	Wirral	SJ355 813
Lever Faberge Ltd	Margarita Plant	Wirral	SJ347 823

Operator	Facility Name	District	Grid Ref
Lubrizol Limited	Lubrizol Ltd	Wirral	SJ350 840
Phoenix Chemicals Ltd	Phoenix Chemicals Ltd	Wirral	SJ350 826
Thermal Ceramics Ltd	Thermal Ceramics Uk Ltd	Wirral	SJ356 816
Unichema Chemical Ltd	Bromborough Pool Chemical Works	Wirral	SJ 345 843

[3] Derived from Environment Agency Pollution Prevention and Control data (August 2006).

4.3 There are a number of companies within Merseyside known to be reprocessors of certain types of wastes, such as Whitemoss Horticulture's green waste composting facility at Simonswood Moss, near Kirkby, Merseyside is able to accept up to 50,000 tonnes per annum of waste for composting into a quality product. The scale of these reprocessing operations ranges from small concerns through to larger facilities of regional importance. Facility types include composting, glass reprocessing, waste gypsum for use in plasterboard manufacture, aggregate manufacture from inert waste, waste wood shredding, acceptance / treatment of plastics, waste electrical equipment recovery and recycling. Like other waste streams, there are substantial quantities of Merseyside's waste which are exported to reprocessors in neighbouring authority areas. For example the Alcan (Warrington) facility in Warrington has the capacity to process a substantial quantity of the UK's waste aluminium cans. The Warrington plant now recycles 90,000 tonnes of cans into ingots, which are then sent to Novelis plants to be turned into new cans as well as a variety of other products for the automotive, printing, mass transport and construction sectors.

APPENDIX 4

POLICY CONTEXT AND REVIEW

European, National, Regional and Sub-regional Policy Context

1.0 Introduction

2.0 <u>European and National Policy</u>

2.1 The European Union produces directives to take forward its commitment to sustainable development policy. Sustainable development is the object of achieving a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations. A widely used international definition is:

Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. ('The Brundtland Report')

2.2 A key part in achieving this concept is the sustainable use of resources, and following through from this is the minimisation and sustainable management of waste. The objective of achieving sustainable development is a fundamental guiding principle in planning guidance from national to local policy levels, and will be important in the preparation of the waste DPD.

<u>Landfill Directive</u>

2.3 One of the principal legislative changes is the EU Landfill Directive. Its key objectives are to ensure high and consistent standards of landfill practice across the European Union, and to stimulate recycling and the recovery of value from waste, and reduce methane emissions from landfill. Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas which is formed during the decomposition of biodegradable wastes in landfill sites. The Directive sets targets for a phased reduction in the amount of biodegradable municipal waste being sent to landfill.

- By 2010, to reduce the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 75% of 1995 levels;
- By 2013, to reduce the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 50% of 1995 levels; and
- By 2020, to reduce the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 35% of 1995 levels.

2.4 The compliance dates reflect an agreed delay of four years for those countries (including the U.K.) which have a heavy reliance on landfill as the main means of waste management. The references to 1995 levels are for arisings not disposal quantities.

2.5 In the UK, the directive has been implemented by introduction of the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002. The regulations have the following implications.

- Landfills have been reclassified into 3 categories: hazardous, non-hazardous or inert, according to the types of waste they receive.

- Applications for pollution prevention control permits have to be submitted for landfill sites which continue to operate.
- The pre-treatment of hazardous waste is required prior to disposal.
- The practice of co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste is banned.
- New European Waste Acceptance Criteria will apply.
- Landfilling of whole tyres was banned in June 2003, and shredded tyres will be banned in 2006.

2.6 To assist in achieving these targets the Government enacted the Waste and Emissions Trading Act which restricts the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that local authorities can send to landfill by introducing a system of tradable allowances - the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS). Each Waste Disposal Authority has been given a landfill allowance for biodegradable municipal waste for each year to 2020 based on the targets the UK has to meet.

Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste

2.7 This has been established in the UK since 1997 and aims to reduce the quantities of packaging entering the waste stream by a minimum of 60% by weight.

Ozone Depleting Substances Regulation

2.8 This came into effect in October 2001 and requires the removal of ozone depleting substances (ODS) (including CFCs and HCFCs) from refrigeration equipment before such appliances are scrapped.

The Waste Incineration Directive

2.9 This was implemented in the UK through Regulations in December 2002. It introduced stringent operating conditions and sets minimal technical requirements for waste incineration and co-incineration.

The End-of-Life Vehicles (ELVs) Directive

2.10 The ELVs Directive passed into European Law in October 2000. It aims to reduce, or prevent, the amount of waste produced from ELVs and increase the recovery and recycling of ELVs that do arise. Whilst the deadline of 21st April 2002 for transposing the Directive into national law has been delayed, the End of Life Vehicle Regulations 2003 came into effect in November 2003. These apply to sites used for the storage and treatment of end-of-life vehicles, requiring operators to hold a site licence if accepting vehicles which have not been de-polluted and setting new minimum technical standards for all sites which store or treat ELVs.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive

2.11 The WEEE Directive aims to reduce the quantity of waste from electrical and electronic equipment and increase its re-use, recovery and recycling. The Directive affects producers, distributors and recyclers of electrical and electronic equipment - including household appliances, IT and telecoms equipment, audiovisual equipment (TV, video, hi-fi), lighting, electrical and electronic tools, toys, leisure and sports equipment.

2.12 By 31 December 2006, Member States must achieve a collection rate of at least 4 kilograms on average per inhabitant per year of waste electrical and electronic equipment from private households. In July 2006, the DTI issued a consultation

paper on the draft Regulations and accompanying guidance on implementation of the WEEE Directive.

Waste Framework Directive

2.13 This Directive provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. The Directive requires all Member States to take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment and includes permitting, registration and inspection requirements.

2.14 The Directive also requires Member States to take appropriate measures to encourage firstly, the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness and secondly the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials, or the use of waste as a source of energy. The Directive's overarching requirements are supplemented by other Directives for specific waste streams.

2.15 The Agricultural Waste Regulations took effect in summer 2005 to extend waste management controls to non-natural agricultural waste.

Batteries Directive

2.16 The Batteries Directive seeks to improve the environmental performance of batteries and accumulators and of the activities of all economic operators involved in the life cycle of batteries and accumulators, e.g. producers, distributors and end users and, in particular, those operators directly involved in the treatment and recycling of waste batteries and accumulators.

If transposed in the UK, the Directive would reduce the quantity of hazardous and non hazardous waste batteries going to landfill and increase the recovery of the materials they contain. This is consistent with the objectives outlined in the Government's Waste and Sustainable Development Strategies.

The Batteries Directive was agreed in the EU on 2 May 2006. We now await publication in the Official EU Journal from which date we will have 24 months to transpose provisions into national law. It is expected that the Directive will come into force domestically in 2008.

3.0 National Guidance

The National Waste Strategy 2000 (England and Wales)

3.1 The National Waste Strategy 2000 is currently undergoing review. The consultation period ended in May 2006. The overall objective of a revised waste strategy will be to further reduce the impacts of waste management on the environment, while developing the economic benefit of using waste as a resource and meeting European obligations. To achieve this, the revised waste strategy will offer a clearer longer-term vision for waste and resource management as part of the Government's drive for Sustainable Development, consolidate current policies and set out new proposals agreed after consultation.

3.2 Currently, the objectives of European policy are incorporated into the National 'Waste Strategy 2000', which sets out the Government's vision for managing waste in

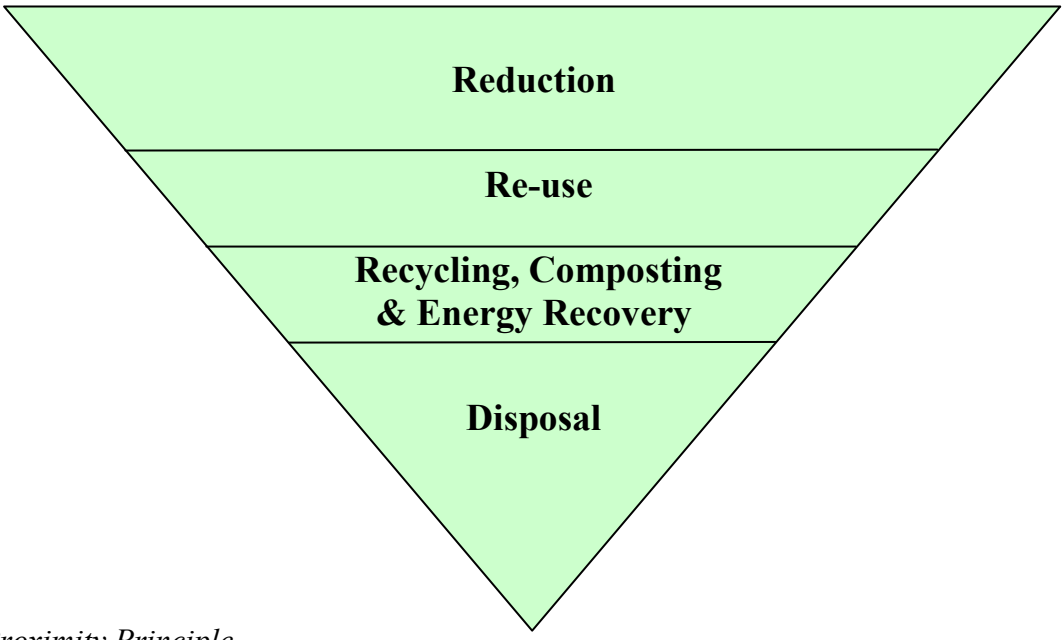
a more sustainable way. The NWS 2000 sets out a number of key principles which are set out below;
• The Waste Hierarchy
• Best Practicable Environmental Option
• Proximity Principle
• Regional Self Sufficiency

(Note: the Best Practicable Environmental Option has now been replaced by SA/SEA.)

The Waste Hierarchy

3.3 The waste hierarchy emphasises the difference between different waste management options, with the intention of shifting the balance in the way waste is managed. This reflects the overall objective of reducing the amount of waste that society creates and making the best use of waste that does arise, thereby reducing the amount requiring eventual disposal. These objectives form a hierarchical approach and greater weight should be attributed to those waste management methods that are at the top of the hierarchy:

Figure 1: The Waste Hierarchy:



Proximity Principle

3.4 The Proximity Principle emphasises that waste should be managed as near as possible to its place of production, in order to minimise the environmental impacts which arise from the transportation of waste. In considering the proximity principle it is important that proximity and transport issues are placed within the specific geographical and social context of Merseyside. For example due to the population density of Merseyside there are very practical limitation to the siting of waste management facilities when the sensitivity of receptors are taken into account. These receptors include issues such as proximity to people's homes and schools and the groundwater vulnerability and geology beneath Merseyside.

Regional Self-Sufficiency

3.5 The principle of Regional Self Sufficiency is that regions should aim to be self sufficient in managing the wastes arising within their areas by ensuring the provision of an integrated and adequate network of waste management facilities. Each region should provide for facilities with sufficient capacity to manage the quantity of waste expected to arise in the region for at least ten years.

3.6 The Waste Strategy 2000 identifies national targets for the recovery, recycling and composting of municipal waste. The aim of these targets is to help to ensure that the needs of the Landfill Directive are met. The national recovery and recycling / composting targets are:

- to recover value from at least 40% of municipal waste by 2005; 45% by 2010 and 67% by 2015, and
- in particular to recycle or compost 25% of household waste by 2005; 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015.

3.7 Waste Strategy 2000 has also set the target of reducing the amount of commercial and industrial waste sent to landfill in 2005 to 85% of that landfilled in 1998.

3.8 It remains unclear how planning for regionally important waste management facilities such as landfill and hazardous waste can be undertaken in the absence of any definitions of broad locations at the regional level. This is an important issue because currently none of the emerging minerals and waste development plans across the North West region are making allocations on the explicit basis that they receive and treat waste arising from outside their administrative boundaries. With the deficit in regional policy guidance on this matter the need effect if for any inter-sub regional and inter-county arrangements are reliant on co-operation between planning authorities and the private sector. This will lead to an industry-led approach to major new facilities of regional significant and will inevitably increase uncertainty for planning and investment decisions.

3.9 It is within the uncertain context of sub-regional self sufficiency that the Waste DPD will consider issues and options for sub-regional self sufficiency.

Planning Policy Statement 10: 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management' (PPS10) and the 'Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10'

3.10 PPS10 was published in July 2005. The waste hierarchy continues to be placed at the heart of the policy statement, while there is increased emphasis on waste as a resource. The proximity principle and the concept of communities taking more responsibility for the management of the waste they create are also key themes. Importantly, the need for BPEO (Best Practicable Environmental Option) assessments to support waste management proposals has been dropped in favour of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) at the plan-making stage.

3.11 PPS10 advises that regional planning bodies should set apportionments to

waste planning authorities to reflect the opportunities for waste management available in those authorities, including the disposal of residues of treated wastes. Furthermore, it advises that regional planning bodies should identify in the RSS the broad locations where the pattern of regionally or nationally significant waste management facilities should be accommodated. Following on from this, waste planning authorities are to make sufficient and timely provision of facilities, including identifying suitable sites in development plan documents. A sequential approach is set out for the identification of sites and locations for waste management facilities. This follows the hierarchy:

1. Seeking on-site management of waste where it arises; followed by
2. Industrial sites, particularly where there are opportunities for co-location of facilities and for complementary activities; followed by
3. Re-use of previously developed land and, in rural areas, redundant farm buildings/curtilages; and finally
4. Greenfield sites.

4.0 Regional Guidance

Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West

4.1 The submitted draft Regional Spatial Strategy (sdRSS) for North West England provides a framework for the physical development of the region over the next fifteen to twenty years. It sets priorities for dealing with environmental issues, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and the treatment and disposal of waste.

4.2 The sdRSS will become part of the statutory development plan for every local authority in the North West following amendments made after the Examination in Public (EIP). The EIP is imminent and is to take place in two phases towards the end of 2006 and the beginning of 2007. Each local planning authority must prepare a Local Development Framework (LDF), which needs to be in general conformity with the provisions of RSS. Planning applications will be considered against the provisions of RSS and relevant Local Development Document(s).

4.3 The regional waste management policies are set out in the chapter on 'Enjoying and Managing the North West – Environmental Enhancements and Protection. The Regional Waste Strategy sets overall objectives, mandatory targets and appropriate timescales for taking forward European and national requirements and these are reinforced by RSS.

4.4 The draft RSS has 5 waste management policies covering – a regional approach to waste, waste management principles, proximity principles, provision of nationally, regionally and sub-regionally significant waste management facilities and radioactive waste. The draft RSS also sets out sub-regional apportionment for industrial, commercial, hazardous and municipal wastes. However, the evidence base behind these apportionments is not clear, and has yet to be tested at EIP. The draft RSS fails to guide sub-regions as to the broad locations of regionally or nationally significant waste management facilities.

4.5 Fundamental issues have been consistently raised during the development of RSS waste policies. At this stage, it is therefore thought that it is premature to state that the Waste DPD will be in conformity with RSS. Without wishing to pre-judge the outcome of the Examination-in-Public of RSS and in particular the waste policies, the Waste DPD for Merseyside will take account of significant changes to any regional waste policies at the preferred options and submission stage subject to confirmation and agreement of the evidence base for capacity requirements and sub-regional apportionments made within the draft RSS.

Regional Waste Strategy for the North West

4.6 The Regional Waste Strategy (RWS) was published in September 2004. It intends to guide the NW 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.

4.7 The RWS also underpins the development of land use policies for built development associated with waste management by providing information on the quantities of waste generated and the types of facilities needed regionally.

4.8 It is recognised that to deliver this strategy requires wholesale changes to the way in which we regard the waste we produce and how it is managed, and that these changes will not be popular. An action plan has been developed which identifies key roles for both ownership and implementation of the strategy.

4.9 The main areas to be addressed are;
Education and awareness raising
Improving recycling rates
Market Development
Sustainable Procurement to provide a market for recycled products
Government and legislative changes
Emerging Technologies
Planning for Waste Facilities.

5.0 Local Policy Context

5.1 At a local level, the district Councils all have currently adopted Unitary Development Plans (UDPs), and are now in the process of developing their Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) in line with the Planning and Compulsory Purchasing Act 2004. The UDPs are used currently to assess waste planning applications, along with more recent national guidance. Each of the councils is at a different stage of development of their LDF, and recently their planned timetables have been affected by the requirements to carry out Appropriate Assessment in line with the Habitat Regulations (as amended). The timescales for development of each of the Councils LDFs is shown in table below.

Table 1: Timetable for Production of District Core Strategy Development Plan Documents

Authority Name	UDP Adopted Date	LDF Core Strategy			
		Issues & Options Consultation Date	Preferred Options Consultation Date	Submission Date	Adoption Date
Liverpool	13th November 2002	February/March 2006	**April 2007	**17th October 2007	**15th October 2008
Halton	7th April 2005	July 27th – September 7th 2006	February/ March 2007	October/ November 2007	January 2009
Wirral	February 2000	October 2005	March 2007 **	October 2007 **	October 2008 **
Sefton	29th June 2006	October 2007/ January 2008	May/ June 2008	November 2008	December 2009
Knowsley	14th June 2006	**June/July 2007	**February/April 2008	**November 2008	**December 2009
St Helens	2nd July 1998	August/ September 2005	*Preferred Options April 2007	*April 2008	*October 2009

* Dates Dependant on the results of the Appropriate Assessments
** Provisional Dates

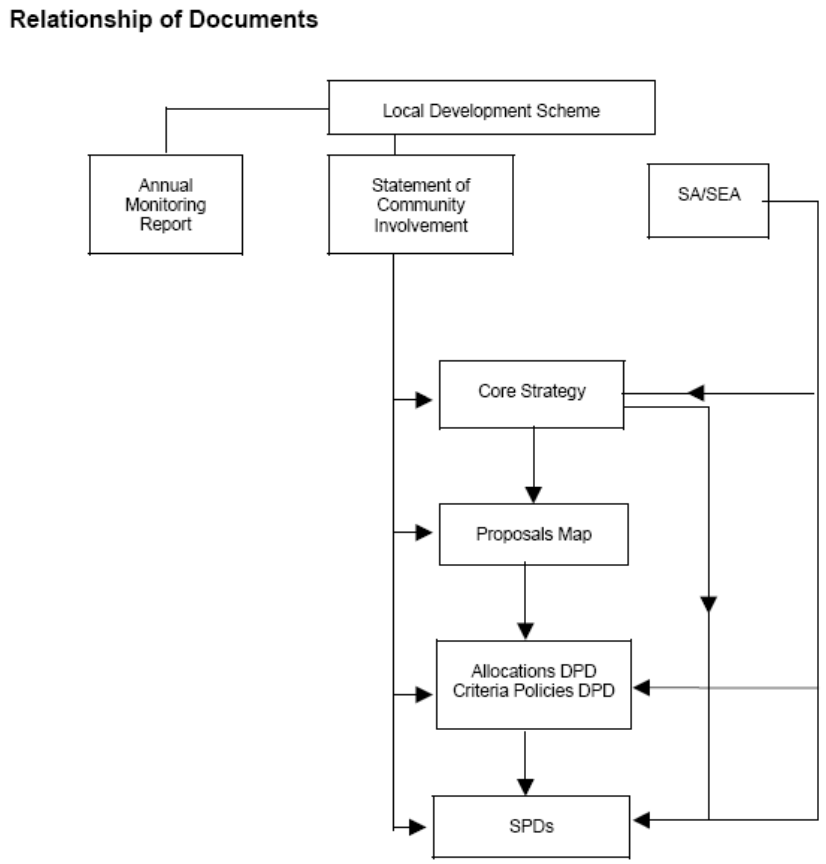
Relationship with LDFs and Core Strategy

5.2 The metropolitan boroughs of Merseyside do not formally constitute a county, and therefore, the boroughs are single tier authorities, and not subject to a two tier planning system. In the two tier planning system, waste planning matters are dealt with at a county level.

5.3 As a result of the recent planning reform, and the pressing need to change the way waste is managed, the Merseyside authorities have agreed to collaborate and produce a joint Waste DPD in recognition that sustainable waste management is a strategic and spatial planning matter. The Waste DPD will not need its own core strategy or Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). These are already provided by individual District SCIs and Core Strategies and the Waste DPD will to conform to these documents.

5.4 In many respects, this complicates the process for producing the Waste DPD, as it is not a case of setting boundaries for producing a waste LDF, SCI and Core Strategy, but ensuring compliance with 5-6 other districts. This increases the task six-fold.

Figure 2: Relationship between District Local Development Frameworks and the Joint Waste DPD.



Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Merseyside

5.5 In June 2005, Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) published the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) for Merseyside. The JMWMS sets out a vision of how waste management arrangements will be developed and implemented over the short, medium and long-term to meet the challenges of dealing with the waste that we produce in Merseyside. It includes both immediate actions and longer term processes for ensuring that we recycle as much as we can and divert waste from landfill, particularly the biodegradable proportion, for which we have been set challenging targets. Current waste arisings for Merseyside are approximately 860,000 tonnes. With typical growth rates estimated at 3% this will result in a large increase in the waste to be dealt with. Therefore, the JMWMS sets challenging targets for minimising the amount of waste to be disposed of. A target of 0% waste growth has been set for 2020, however, even with such a target waste arisings for 2020 are estimated to be 1.1 Million tonnes.

APPENDIX 5

GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

1.0 Governance

1.1 Each of the Merseyside Planning Authority's Full Councils has agreed to work jointly to produce the Waste DPD. The existing governance arrangements are however to be used to gain the necessary approvals for each stage of the Waste DPD. No joint Committee Structure has been set up and each stage in the plan making process is subject to approvals by each of the six Planning Authorities.

1.2 Each stage of the Waste DPD preparation process will need to receive an appropriate level of approval by each of the six Merseyside Districts. The precise route by which these approvals are secured varies between each District according to the vagaries of the decision making process.

1.3 Benefits of Joint Working

In addition to the recognition that planning for waste management is a strategic and spatial issue significant benefits have been identified in adopting a joint approach. Some of the most significant include:

- Reduced and Shared Risks to individual Districts and procurement processes for new waste facilities.
- Direct financial savings in terms of sharing the cost of preparing the Waste DPD.
- Direct financial savings by sharing the cost of Examination in Public (EIP).
- Best Value in financial management and value for money.
- Efficiencies in managing and procuring advice and services.
- Reduced costs by joint commissioning of studies such as Sustainability Appraisal and evidence gathering.
- Single consultation process and reduced consultation burden on stakeholders and community.
- Consistent Policy across the sub-region will provide a timely and equitable policy framework over which the planning decisions can be made. This is crucial because some waste management facilities need to be of a certain size to be economic and by definition need to accept waste from more than one District / authority area. Such a collaborative approach also reduces the risk of policy conflict between the Merseyside Districts.
- A consistent approach to agree reporting and monitoring frameworks.
- A policy framework better suited to consider inter-sub regional movements of waste.
- Identification of opportunities for sub-regional action to reduce waste and improve re-use and recycling opportunities.

APPENDIX 6

INTERIM POSITION STATEMENT FOR WASTE PLANNING

INTERIM POSITION STATEMENT FROM THE WASTE DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT STEERING GROUP– DRAFT (APRIL 2006)

THE NEED FOR AN INTERIM POSITION STATEMENT

1.0 Context

1.1 National and regional guidance seeks the alignment of policies / strategies for the sustainable management of waste and the planning process for the provision of sites. As a result of legislative, commercial and timetabling drivers, the Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) is seeking to identify and progress sites through the planning process ahead of the Waste Development Plan Document (Waste DPD) timetable. This decision has been taken because there is an urgent and extant 'capacity gap' in the MWDA area for Municipal Solid Waste and to reduce the perceived planning risk to the Outline Business Case (OBC) due to be submitted.

1.2 Municipal Solid Waste represents approximately 9% of the waste arisings in England, 14% in the North West Region and 19% of Merseyside's solid waste.

1.3 The current WDPD programme detailed in **Appendix 2** anticipates that the Preferred Options Stage will be reached in September 2007 with public consultation commencing in November 2007. This is the earliest that it is anticipated that the new Waste DPD will have any formal status and be a material consideration for the Merseyside Districts in determining planning applications.

1.4 Furthermore, the statutory planning documents of the Local Planning Authorities (the adopted Unitary Development Plans) are variable in age and generally not aligned with the latest regional and national policies or the strategy of the JMWMS.

1.5 Therefore, the Merseyside Waste Partnership (MWP) require an Interim Position Statement (IPS) to help mitigate the risk to the OBC (due for submission to DEFRA on 17th March 2006), and enable the consistent assessment of sites that are proposed to service the arisings from the Municipal Waste Stream in Merseyside ahead of the emerging WDPD. The IPS will be developed and refined as a precursor to the Issues and Options stage of the Waste DPD and will help guide initial early consultation as required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004 (PCPA).

2.0 Objectives of the Interim Position Statement (IPS)

2.1 The purpose of this Report is to provide a preliminary statement of the current planning position with respect to municipal solid waste only and the issues that will be addressed within the proposed Interim Position Statement (IPS).

2.2 The objective of the IPS:

- To provide the Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority (MWDA) and the Merseyside Waste Partnership with a factual statement of joint working and progress with the Merseyside joint Waste Development Plan Document (Waste DPD).
- To assist MWDA in their Outline Business Case submission to Defra by providing information on waste planning in Merseyside.
- To outline a strategy for dealing with planning applications for MSW management facilities in advance of the Waste DPD.
- To provide early opportunity to discuss sustainable waste management principles that will support the development of the Issues and Options stage of the Waste DPD.
- As an early opportunity for targeted consultation on sustainable waste management issues.

3.0 Status of IPS

3.1 The IPS has no material status because it is not a statement of planning policy. It is an informal statement of fact, progress and joint working principles for the Waste DPD. It also outlines how the Merseyside Local Planning Authorities will deal with any early planning applications for municipal solid waste management facilities should they be submitted prior to adoption of the Waste DPD.

3.2 The Waste DPD Steering Group has delegated authority to lead the preparation of the Waste DPD. Elected member support is provided through Council commitment to prepare the Waste DPD, through the agreed Memorandum of Understanding and via discussion at the Waste Disposal Authority Member meeting of 3rd March 2006. Merseyside EAS working on behalf of the five Districts and, in partnership with the MWDA, is taking the lead in preparing the IPS.

3.3 Therefore, considering that the IPS will have no formal planning policy status the Waste DPD Steering Group and District Planning Officers Group has concluded that Committee approval is not required. However, elected member consultation will be completed with appropriate portfolio holders such as waste and planning.

WASTE DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT (DPD)

4.0 Agreement to Produce a Joint Merseyside Waste DPD

4.1 All five Merseyside Districts have agreed to prepare the Merseyside joint Waste DPD. This agreement at Full Council level includes the provision of resources for an initial period of three years. MWDA is also a partner in the Waste DPD process. Further details relating to the Waste DPD can be found in **Appendix 2**.

5.0 Governance of Joint Working

5.1 The key Governance arrangements for the Waste DPD are set out in **Appendix 1**. The key features of that are as follows:

- Executive Authority for the Waste DPD lies with individual Districts through the existing decision making process.
- Full Council approval of the Waste DPD is required at commencement, submission and adoption stages.
- All other key milestones e.g. Issues and Options Report or Sustainability Appraisal Environment Report, will be delegated to Elected Members as appropriate through each of the LPAs decision making processes.
- Waste DPD Steering Group has delegated authority for the development of the Waste DPD.
- The five Local Planning Authorities and MWDA will work in close partnership to ensure that the JMWMS and Waste DPD are closely aligned and mutually supportive.
- The Waste DPD Steering Group will liaise with other groups within the Merseyside Network as appropriate particularly District Planning Officers Group and Senior Officers Working Group
- Merseyside Leaders and Chief Executives will be consulted as necessary through the Merseyside Network Groups.
- The Merseyside Waste Partnership Memorandum of Understanding will be used to co-ordinate and manage joint working arrangements.

5.2 In recognition of the Government's commitment to joint working between municipal waste management strategy and the role of LPAs for sustainable waste management, co-ordination and integration (where required) between the JMWMS and the Waste DPD will be managed at the operational level between the Waste DPD Steering Group, officers of MWDA and officers of Merseyside EAS as appropriate.

6.0 Waste DPD Timetable

6.1 The agreed Waste DPD timetable is set out in the agreed Local Planning Authority Local Development Scheme submissions to ODPM. The key stages in preparing the Waste DPD must follow the statutory planning procedures of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004).

6.2 Each of the Districts has agreed to a common set of Waste DPD milestones and outputs as follows:

- Public consultation on Issues and Options Report, January 2007 (6 week consultation).
- Public consultation of Preferred Options Report, November 2007 (6 week consultation).
- Submission Waste DPD, September 2008 (6 week consultation).
- Examination in Public Stage, from March to June 2009.
- Receipt of Inspectors' Binding Report, November 2009.
- Adoption and Publication of Waste DPD, April 2010.

PLANNING STRATEGY FOR DEALING WITH MSW SITE APPLICATIONS IN ADVANCE OF THE WASTE DPD

7.0 Sustainable Waste Management Principles

7.1 The principles of the 'plan led' system remain intact following the reforms to the land use planning system introduced by the PCPA, 2004. Planning applications should be determined in line with the policies of the Local Development Plan.

7.2 The Government's policy framework for waste planning and the alignment of Waste DPD's and Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) is set out clearly in Information Sheet 3 (Planning) accompanying 'A Practice Guide for the Development of MWMSs', November 2005.

7.3 PPS10 and the RSS are the key overarching policy considerations with which local policies should be aligned. In addition, the National Waste Strategy and North West Regional Waste Strategy are material considerations.

7.4 The key objective of the Waste DPD is to provide a sustainable land use planning policy framework for sustainable waste management of all waste streams across Merseyside, having specific regard to regional self sufficiency, the proximity principle and the waste hierarchy in the development of policies and site specific allocations.

7.5 Specifically it will cover four themes that bear close resemblance to core strategy issues:

- Sustainable Development and Regeneration.
- Sustainable Use of Land and Other Resources.
- Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Assets and Resources.
- High Quality Development.

7.6 Four Key Principles have been identified so far that are of particular relevance to both the Waste DPD and MWDA (though they will be the subject of early consultation as part of the Waste DPD process):

- Key Principle 1: A Sustainable Approach to Waste Management, taking account of the waste hierarchy, proximity principle and self-sufficiency.
- Key Principle 2: Protecting Merseyside's Environment & Communities.
- Key Principle 3: General Development and Waste Management.
- Key Principle 4: Safeguarding Land for Future Landfill Disposal.

7.7 Each of the key principles will be supported by issues that will be used as a basis for consultation and to guide the policy development process, including consideration of issues, options and potential locations.

8.0 Policy Framework

8.1 The current statutory planning policies for municipal solid waste are contained within the five Merseyside Districts Unitary Development Plans (UDPs) and are summarised as follows:

- Knowsley Unitary Development Plan (Adopted June 1998), policies GEN9, PWM5, PWM5, PWM6, PWM7 and EC6; Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan (scheduled for Adoption by Council in 2006), policies MW 4, MW5, MW6, MW7, ENV1.
- Liverpool Unitary Development Plan (Adopted November 2002), policies EP4, EP5, EP6, EP7, EP8, EP9 and EP15.
- Sefton Unitary Development Plan (Adopted May 1995), policies ENV56, ENV57 and E7; Sefton Replacement Unitary Development Plan (scheduled for Adoption by Council 11th May 2006), policies EMW 1, EMW5, EMW6, EMW7, EMW8.
- St. Helens Unitary Development Plan (Adopted 1998), policies WD1, WD2 and WD3.
- Wirral Unitary Development Plan (Adopted February 2000) policies WMT1, WMT2, WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4, WM5, WM6, WM7, WM8, WM9 and WM10.

8.2 As illustrated, the adopted UDPs vary in age but the policies contained within them are still part of the saved adopted development plan for those boroughs. However it is now necessary to update and review the Merseyside suite of waste policies (primarily via the preparation of the Joint Merseyside Waste DPD) in

order to take into account and reflect emerging Regional and National Policies and Position Statements, such as the Regional Spatial Strategy, PPS1, PPS10 and PPS12, relevant DEFRA guidance or in some cases the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). This has a bearing on the weight that can be attached to policies in determining planning applications.

8.3 In situations where local policies have not kept pace with national guidance PPS10 states:

Waste planning authorities should adhere to the following principles in determining planning applications:

- *in considering planning applications for waste management facilities before development plans can be reviewed to reflect this PPS, have regard to the policies in this PPS as material considerations which may supersede the policies in their development plan. Any refusal of planning permission on grounds of prematurity will not be justified unless it accords with the policy in 'The Planning System: General Principles'- PPS1'*

In the interim period before the development plan is updated to reflect the policies in this PPS, planning authorities should ensure proposals are consistent with the policies in this PPS and avoid placing requirements on applicants that are inconsistent.

8.4 Existing Regional Planning Guidance for the North West (formerly RPG13) contains a number of policies which are statutory regional planning policies relevant to the management of municipal solid waste, specifically policies EQ4, EQ5 and EQ6. RPG13 became the Regional Spatial Strategy on commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in September 2004, and became part of the statutory development plan. The Regional Spatial Strategy is currently being reviewed and undergoing public consultation until June 2006 with an Examination in Public planned for October. As such the reviewed draft has limited weight.

9.0 Planning Applications in Advance of the Waste DPD

9.1 Planning applications for MSW facilities in advance of the adopted Waste DPD will need to take account of the location and environmental criteria of PPS10 (see PPS10 Annex E). In addition, applicants are encouraged to comply with the following:

- All LPA information requirements for non EIA development.
- All LPA information requirements for comprehensive EIA development for full applications. Outline planning applications for non-EIA MSW development will not be acceptable.
- Statement of compliance with PPS10.
- Communications protocol including neighbouring authority consultation issues and procedures.

- Demonstration that the agreed site selection and screening criteria methodology has been applied.
- Demonstration that the proposed approach is aligned with JMWMS.
- Need - Demonstration of need in terms of facility type, capacity requirements and timing for when facilities need to be operational. The technical appraisals being carried out by MWDA (waste needs and site screening assessments) will be a consideration in the development of the Waste DPD. These assessments, when published, will be material considerations in the assessment of interim proposals. However, independent from the progress of the MWDA and Waste DPD reviews, each application should show that the proposal is consistent with the needs and spatial requirements of the sub-region, and in the case of competing opportunities, should evidence how it is the preferred option in sustainability terms. These considerations will be particularly applicable in the case of competing facilities or instances where multiple facilities are proposed for a sub-area.
- Location - To assist in the identification of potential areas and broad locations of sites, the MWDA has prepared a site screening methodology which has been approved by the Waste DPD Steering Group. This screening methodology, primarily used to assist MWDA in their planning strategy to support the OBC and procurement process to deliver the JMWMS, builds upon the methods used in the Broad Site Search Report[1]. The MWDA screening methodology deals with MSW only and refines the site search process further via site specific criteria-based assessments. This approach is therefore consistent with the proposed Waste DPD process and will also inform the Waste DPD process by confirming a strategy for the future provision of Municipal Waste handling facilities across Merseyside.
- Sustainability Appraisal of all proposed site locations.
- Assessment of alternatives and options.

9.2 Pre-Application Discussions - In light of the rapidly evolving policy context and the legislative, commercial and timetabling drivers at play in the waste arena on Merseyside, all applicants are encouraged to seek pre-application discussions with the relevant LPA and MWDA.

10.0 Communications

10.1 Due to the potentially controversial nature of proposed MSW facilities, very careful consideration will need to be given to the communications and consultation procedures associated with the OBC submission. Further detailed consultation is required with the LPAs and Waste DPD Steering Group with respect to the results of the site screening methodology.

[1] Broad Search for Potential Sites for Waste Management Facilities in the Merseyside Area, SLR Consulting and Land Use Consultants for St Helens Council, August 2005

10.2 Furthermore agreements will need to be reached on what level of detail of information, especially relating to sites and planning, is provided to Government, potential bidders and other parties as part of the proposed PFI bidding process. This will need to be clearly set out in the MWDA Communications Protocol (**Appendix 3**) and agreed / ratified with the Waste DPD Steering Group prior to any information going beyond the MWDA and LPAs.

11.0 Conclusion and Recommendation

11.1 The IPS has been prepared at this time to assist the MWDA in their OBC submission to Defra. It simply sets out the current planning framework and how the Waste DPD Steering Group wishes early planning applications for MSW facilities to be addressed. This document has no material weight as it is not a planning policy document. It will be developed as a supporting document to assist the development of the Waste DPD Issues and Options Stage including early consultation. The IPS will then be further refined during the process of preparing the Waste DPD Issues and Options Report during the period April to September 2006.

APPENDIX 7

APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

1.0 Planning for the Protection of European Sites

1.1 The purpose of Appropriate Assessment (AA) of a land use plan is to ensure that protection of the integrity of European sites is part of the planning process at sub-regional and local level. Under the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &C (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (The Habitats Regulations, as amended), Habitats Directives and Habitats Regulations (as amended),it is a requirement of that the Waste DPD complies with the process of Appropriate Assessment.

1.2 Whilst the Department for Communities and Local Government is currently consulting on its Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents "Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment" it is clear that the guidance and requirements of the Habitats Regulations must be applied throughout the process of developing and preparing the Waste DPD. Emerging best practice suggests that this process should be started early in the preparation of the Waste DPD so as to inform the choice of options to be considered. It should also be undertaken in conjunction with the Sustainability Appraisal process so as to avoid any duplication in evidence gathering.

2.0 Baseline Environment - European Sites (Natura 2000) of Interest

2.1 Within the administrative areas of the six Merseyside Waste Planning Authorities, there are currently 6 sites covered by existing or provisional designations and a further 6 within 10-15km of the boundary of the plan area (although more distant sites may be included in the initial screening). These are listed overleaf and identified on Figure A1.

2.2 The AA of the Waste DPD will need to consider its effects on these sites in isolation and in combination with other key plans and projects. Natural England has already been consulted on the list of key plans and projects for the "in combination" test.

2.3 The European Site citations, maps and conservation objectives have been obtained from Natural England (formerly English Nature) and used to inform:

- The baseline review as part of the SA Scoping Report; and subsequently
- The screening process for AA.

2.4 European Sites within the vicinity of the plan area[1]

Name	Area (ha)	Status	Main Habitat	Condition (Summary)
Sites within the plan area				
Dee Estuary	5241	SPA Ramsar	Littoral Sediment / Inland Rock	Favourable / Unfavourable recovering
Mersey Estuary	6714	SPA (cSAC) Ramsar	Littoral Sediment / Standing Open Water and Canals	Favourable / Unfavourable recovering
Mersey Narrows	116	pSPA	Littoral Sediment	Favourable
North Wirral Foreshore	1962	pSPA	Littoral Sediment	Favourable
Ribble & Alt Estuaries	9348	SPA Ramsar	Littoral Sediment / Neutral Grassland – lowland	Favourable
Sefton Coast	4634	SAC	Littoral Sediment / Supralittoral Sediment / Broadleaved, Mixed and Yew Woodland – lowland	Unfavourable recovering / Unfavourable no change / Favourable
Sites within approximately 10km of the plan area)				
Liverpool Bay	197504	pSPA	Coastal Waters / Mud Banks / Marine Sediments	Not currently recorded
Manchester Mosses[2]	92 173	SAC	Bogs / Marshes / Fens / Broadleaved Woodland	Unfavourable recovering / Unfavourable no change / Unfavourable declining Unfavourable recovering
Martin Mere	120	SPA Ramsar	Neutral Grassland / Lowland	Favourable
Midland Meres & Mosses Phase 1[3]	20	SPA Ramsar	Fen / Marsh / Swamp Standing Water / Open Canals	Favourable / Unfavourable recovering Unfavourable no change
Morecambe Bay[4]	856	SPA Ramsar	Littoral Sediment	Favourable
River Dee and Bala Lake	350	SAC	Inland Water Bodies	Favourable / Unfavourable no change

[1] English Nature – nature on the map http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk/map.aspx. SSSI regional site reports http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/reportIndex.cfm (both accessed in November 2006) have been used to summarise current conditions, though sites may not have been surveyed in at least 2-3 years. As Liverpool Bay is a marine area it is not designated as an SSSI and therefore there is no comparable information on its condition.
[2] Comprises two units – Risley Moss and Astley & Bedford Mosses
[3] Comprisies two units – Flaxmere Moss and Hatch Mere
[4] Details apply to the Wyre Estuary

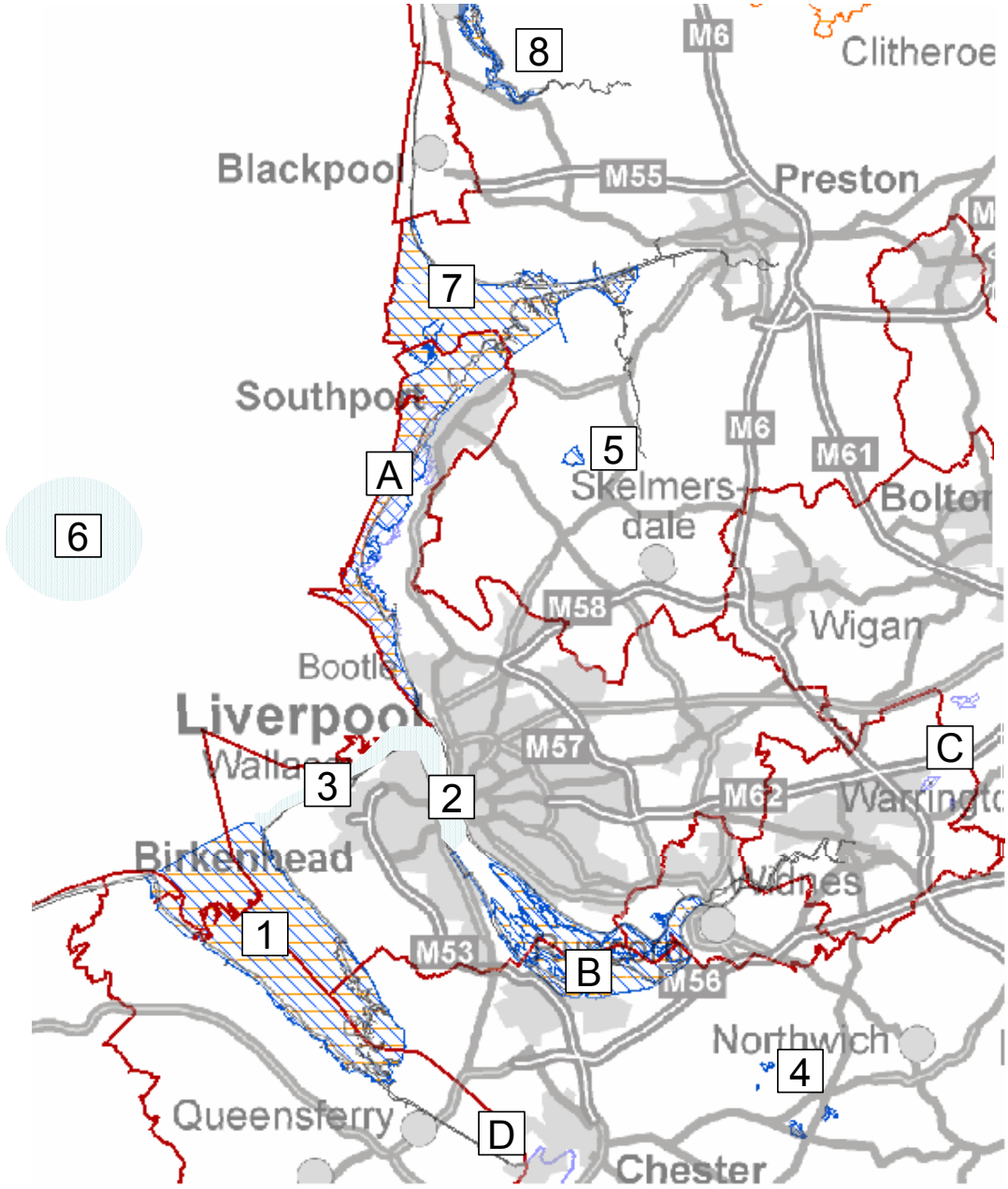


Figure A1: European designations in the plan area and within the vicinity[5]

[5] Assembled from maps available on http://www.magic.gov.uk – accessed in November 2006.

3.0 Approach to AA in the Development of Issues and Options.

3.1 Guidance from DCLG has been prepared at a time when there is considerable uncertainty as to how the AA process will be applied to the Waste DPD. To avoid any risk of procedural non-compliance, a precautionary and risk-based approach to AA has been adopted in the preparation of Issues and Options.

3.2 Therefore, whilst current Guidance suggests that AA should not be undertaken until the identification and refinement of options at the Preferred Options (Regulation 26) stage for a DPD, it is considered prudent to develop the AA framework and methodology at Issues and Options and to consult on the proposed approach. As a result, the initial screening stage of the process is applied at the Issues & Options stage of DPD development. The AA proper will be applied in parallel with, and will inform development of the Preferred Options.

3.3 Natural England has therefore been consulted at the same time as consultation on SA Scoping.

4.0 Proposed Methodology

4.1 It is important to note at the outset that the approach to AA will develop and evolve throughout the development of the Waste DPD in response to best practice, emerging guidance and case law. The method at this stage is therefore proposed and subject to change.

4.2 The Waste DPD Issues and Options report is a high level document with no site specific options or specific policy options that lend themselves to the application of AA. It is therefore only possible to test the AA against:

- Spatial Planning Objectives of the Waste DPD.
- The proposed site identification method (see Issue 3).

4.3 A matrix approach has been adopted which identified whether or not there are likely to be any significant environmental effects on the Waste DPD options on the European Site. Whilst this matrix approach is not AA per se, it is being used as the evidence base to help screen the need for and scope any subsequent AA.

4.4 The AA method adopted can clearly be demonstrated to be a consideration and key test throughout the options generation and appraisal process of the Waste DPD.

5.0 Site Specific Issues

5.1 One of the key sources of baseline evidence that has been used to inform the preparation of the Waste DPD is the Broad Site Search Report (August 2005). A part of that methodology a site specific safeguard for the protection of nature conservation sites has already been incorporated into the site identification process.

5.2 In addition, should a planning application come forward at a future date on any site that is within or adjacent to a European Site, then site specific Appropriate Assessment in accordance with the Habitats Regulations would be triggered.

6.0 Screening – Developing AA Objectives within the SA Framework

6.1 In order to assist in screening the need to undertake AA on any of the options presented at Issues and Options, or subsequent stages, it may be necessary to amend the SA Framework to include specific objectives and associated indicators which reflect issues identified in the initial screening. Both make reference to the importance of European-level conservation designations and corresponding indicators, and it is not considered necessary to broaden the SA Framework at this time. However this position will be reviewed during the AA proper and the implications fed into the SA and development of the Preferred Options as appropriate.

6.2 As required by the Guidance, the results of testing the Spatial Planning Objectives of the Waste DPD, and the options detailed in each of the issues will be assessed against the AA objectives are included as a separate report. This work was peer reviewed by qualified ecologists and sent to Natural England (formerly English Nature) for comment.

7.0 Consultation Issues

7.1 Should any new options be developed through the pre-consultation and formal consultation during stakeholder and community engagement processes then these will also be subject to the same AA methodology identified above. In this way a clear evidence trail is provided which proofs any subsequent options against any adverse effects on European (Natura 2000) sites.

8.0 Main Conclusions

8.1 These will be predicated on the results of the matrix.

9.0 Next Stages in Appropriate Assessment during Preparation of Preferred Options

9.1 The results of the preliminary AA work undertaken to inform the Issues and Options Report demonstrates that there is insufficient policy and site specificity in isolation or in combination to screen. It has therefore not been possible to determine whether the AA process should proceed and this decision is deferred until Preferred Options.

9.2 More detailed work on AA will be completed during the development of Preferred Options. This will be an iterative process and integrated with the on-going SA and community and stakeholder engagement. This process accords with the requirements of the Guidance and precautionary approach.

9.3 The findings of the subsequent AA process and screening will be reported at the same time as the SA Report and Preferred Options Report (Regulation 26

stage) are published for consultation. This is currently expected in December 2007.

REPORT TO: Executive Board

DATE: 25 January 2007

REPORTING OFFICER: Chief Executive and the Strategic Director of Environment.

SUBJECT: Victoria Square: Developing the Night Time Economy.

WARD Borough-wide

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.1 This report outlines the approach to be taken in developing a management plan for "Victoria Square".

2.0 RECOMMENDED: That Executive Board

(1) Approves, subject to resolving any legal, health and safety and risk management issues, the development of management plan including Al fresco drinking and dining on Victoria Square.

3.0 INTRODUCTION

3.1 Much progress has been made in regenerating Widnes town centre over recent years with extensive street and public art works, the opening of Asda and JJB stores, the Simms Cross development, the private sector investment taking place in the Windmill Centre and the full occupancy of the Ashley Way Retail Park.

3.2 Of particular note is the progress made in and around Victoria Square:

- Opening of the Vue Bar
- Creation of the training centre bringing more people into the area during the day
- Refurbishment of the Square and improved street scene along Widnes Road
- Refurbishment to the Kingsway centre
- Improvements to the church environment
- Extensive refurbishment of the Grosvenor is underway.
- Refurbishment of the Cornerhouse.
- Development of a new restaurant in Alforde Street

3.3 This investment in and around the square brings many benefits including an improved environment, job creation and improved facilities for local people. It all helps to improve the 'feel' of Victoria Square and is intended to create the

sense of a 'happening' place (which attracts both visitors and residents). Of real importance is the mix of activities that will take place including: eating/drinking, learning, leisure/exercise and entertainment. To ensure the benefits are maximised and the current momentum is maintained it is considered appropriate to develop a **Victoria Square Management Plan**. Much discussion has already taken place with the police regarding such a plan who take the view that that a properly developed and resourced management plan is the correct way forward.

3.4 The police see that the development of such a plan as a good way forward for the partners and authorities meet their duties to reduce crime and disorder within the areas they serve (section 17 Crime and Disorder Act 1998). As such, partnership and cooperation are seen as integral to the way forward. Key elements that the police have identified are designing out crime, use of CCTV, safe/controlled access/egress to the square including taxi and late night public transport, street cleansing and links with the PCT.

4.0 THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 Much time has already been put into researching best practice and there is a wealth of information available on managing town centres at night time. Particularly of use is information that comes through the Association of Town Centre Managers and the 52 page Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 'Good Practice Guide'. (See summary Appendix 1).

4.2 The plan will address a range of issues including:

Marketing	Events
Residential amenity	Improved lighting/safe paths
Public Art	Arrival and dispersal including walking, cycling, car parking, buses and taxis.
Toilet facilities	
CCTV	Policing style and costs
Community safety	Health Issues
Alcohol controls and bye-laws	Maintenance regimes including early morning cleansing

Appendix 2 explores these issues in more detail.

4.3 A preliminary workshop session has taken place with representatives from all appropriate council departments and partners to look at the issues and opportunities that will need to be considered in the management plan.

4.4 An integral part of the management plan relates to the issues of 'Al fresco' drinking and dining and these constitute a particular matter for consideration with its own distinct set of issues to be considered and assessed. Al fresco is at the heart of the government's vision of creating a European culture and is clearly being encouraged. It refers to drinking/dining outside licensed premises but not within beer gardens (these should be covered by the premises license). It will be regulated primarily through the licensing system and planning system. However, where the area concerned is part of the

highway as is the case of Victoria Square, a highways licence will be required and a number of technical issues will have to be resolved around use of pavements, not obstructing passers by and perhaps pedestrianisation. It is anticipated that requests will be forthcoming from licensees for the Council to allow such drinking in various locations.

4.5 After discussions with the police, it is proposed to permit al fresco drinking/dining on designated parts of Victoria Square (adjacent to certain buildings). For the police, the key issues with this include -

- Clear physical demarcation of where such activity takes place
- All furniture to be stored away at the end of the day
- A clear specification for how premises should manage such areas

5.0 FINANCIAL ISSUES

5.1 There will clearly be a variety of costs associated with managing the night time economy. Wherever possible, this should be met from within existing budgets such as cleansing and town centre management. However, it is thought unlikely all costs will be contained and as such there is a question as to where the additional resources will come from.

5.2 Previous announcements from government have made it clear there will be no general approach by use of a fee or levy system, though some establishments may be required to pay for extra policing should they not be able to keep their house in order. Some areas do operate a voluntary levy schemes though success varies whilst others use sponsorship, for example to fund late night buses. This emphasises the need to work closely with the local businesses in order to create a relationship that encourages such contributions. The planning system may be able to provide some income through 'section 106' planning agreements associated with any new planning applications. However, these do not really provide continuity of income in the medium term.

5.3 The development of formal Business Improvement District (BID) would give certainty of income and involve local traders more closely in the management of the town centres. (A BID enables an additional charge to be collected on top of the business rates but the traders have to vote for it). However, a recent survey of Widnes and Runcorn town centres has shown no real support for a BID at this time.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Development of a management plan for Victoria Square at this time will be a very complex task. The practical impacts of the new licensing regime and the arrival of new venues and activities will be monitored closely to determine if the plan needs revising over time.

6.2 Finalising the plan and its subsequent implementation will depend on the continuing involvement of key partners and particularly the commitment of their resources.

6.3 The development of the management plan will be fed into the multi agency alcohol task group that is chaired by the Strategic Director for Health and Community

6.4 The involvement of local businesses in developing the night time economy and the management plans cannot be underplayed. Businesses will be offering a significant range of leisure activities and collaborative work is needed to make such the night time 'experience' is a positive one that encourages people to return on other nights. Working with the businesses is a central part of the Government Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy.

6.5 There will clearly be a need to engage the public in this issue. A proactive media campaign about the benefits of the plan is considered a key activity in its own right. Local residents will, undoubtedly, need much reassurance.

6.6 During discussions with officers from a range of departments, the police and investors, a clear message came from everyone that the emphasis must be on a vibrant mix of activities with the development of 'quality' establishments in a quality environment. There is a real sense that Halton can attract people from south Liverpool, Warrington and parts of St Helens if the offer and environment is correct.

7.0 POLICY ISSUES

7.1 There are a number of policy documents that provide a context for Halton's town centres, including the Community Strategy, the Unitary Development Plan, the Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy and Statement of Licensing Policy. There is clear support in such strategies for the development of the night time economy. The existing Town Centre Strategies (1997) have the aim to 'make town centres a focus of community life and avoid dead shopping streets' which covers such issues as promotion of sites for leisure and entertainment. Finally, the Economic Development and Tourism Strategy seeks to develop the town centres to their full potential to ensure they reflect well on the Borough and its overall quality of life. The relevant policy is

Halton will invest in the public realm and encourage the gradual regeneration of the two older town centres and their retail, office and leisure offer, and support efforts to develop the retail offer at Halton Lea.

8.0 OTHER IMPLICATIONS

8.1 None

9.0 Risk Analysis

9.1 The development of a full risk analysis will be the starting point for the development of the plan. The final plan will seek to maximise the opportunities to Halton whilst appropriately addressing the risks associated with that. The

high risk is associated with not developing a specific management plan for the square.

10.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

10.1 The management plan will explicitly consider issues of equality and diversity as the benefits of the square must be made readily available to all those that live, work and visit Halton. As such, a full equality assessment in lines with the Council adopted procedures will be produced.

11.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS UNDER SECTION 100D OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

Document	Place of Inspection	Contact Officer

Contact Officers –
Gary Collins (Regeneration)
Sally Mcdonald (Major Projects)
Phil Watts (Planning)
John Tully (Legal and Member Services)
Spencer Webster (Risk Management)
Howard Cockcroft (Leisure Services)

Appendix 1

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Good Practice Guide
Most cited problems re town centres and night time (pages 16-18)

- Lack of transport to aid dispersal 52.8%
- Litter/rubbish on streets 33.7%
- Street fouling 30.3%
- Areas feel threatening or unsafe 29.2%
- Noise disturbing local residents 28.1%
- Rowdiness, fighting in the streets 23.6%
- Vandalism 15.7%
- Drug dealing 13.6%

Key Good Practice and Management Controls

Night time transport

- Increased use of subsidised buses and development of new routes, some of which become commercially viable. Entrance fees including small public transport levy
- Organisation of taxis including pay in advance booking system and managed taxi ranks. Dispersal of taxi ranks to avoid queue fights
- Special parking charges in the evening, driver rescue scheme for people that have drunk too much, designated driver schemes
- Cited more as a possible than good practice is a club in Holland that stays open until public transport starts again in the morning and provides free breakfasts!

Litter/Fouling

- Partnerships with licensees where they help with cleaning costs and have their own staff clean up allocated areas throughout the night. Door staff taking bottles and glasses off people as they try to leave.
- Potential use of EPA powers to enforce businesses to clean up outside and adjacent to their premises
- Local authorities to provide extra sized bins and key locations
- Additional public toilets though the cost is acknowledge. Use of portable toilets on Friday and Saturday nights.

Safety

- Make towns more attractive with street scene improvements, good sign posting, use of public art, good lighting, live events and increased residential accommodation as appropriate. Theme areas.
- Banning drinking in public areas

Noise Prevention

- From venues- Use of planning, building regulations, Environmental Protection Act and the Noise & Statutory Nuisance Act. Noise impact assessments.

- From the street- much more limited such as ASBOs, but Planners urged in planning policy guidance to take noise generating activity into account in development plans to reduce possible conflicts.
- Licensing Act 2003 – can impose staggered closing times, limiting time which tables/chairs outside premises can be used.
- Education campaigns
- Improved residential design and ensuring compatibility of mixed uses in development schemes i.e. would it be sensible to have flats above a nightclub?

Crime and Disorder

- Manage hotspots such as taxi and fast food queues
- Policing needs to be longer term, not 'binge' policing as it is sometimes referred to. Greater use of fixed penalty notices and conditional cautions
- Nite net linking pubs/clubs and police
- Wardens/Community Safety Officers can encourage/guide people along and assist in managing numbers. Effectiveness very much bolstered if police has presence
- Proof of age schemes.
- Pub watch, though acknowledge concerns that some schemes simply displace trouble from inside to outside premises.
- CCTV, varies from area to area with some being effective in improving detection after violent crime whilst others deter crimes against property. Must be actively managed to make a difference on the night. Most seek link to police control, room.
- Safe refuge for people who are not able to get home safely by themselves

General

- Designation of defined areas and encouraging businesses to locate there can make management easier
- Mixed use approach, not just an alcohol economy
- Business Improvement Districts offers scope for raising additional finance (as does section 106) and engaging businesses
- Retaining ownership of premises for greater control

Appendix 2

Developing the Night Time Economy and Managing Night Time Activity

Developing a wide range of events/day and evening including specially themed festivals.	Presently town centre events are limited and aimed at the daytime to support the shopping offer. This will need to be reviewed to support the evening activity.
Marketing and PR.	Present marketing is aimed at agents/investors to encourage the development of facilities. As these increase it will be more viable to advertise areas as destinations in their own right. When people arrive in the town, they may benefit from on the spot guidance from identifiable staff e.g. guides
Improved lighting/safe paths between venues/parking/bus stops/taxi ranks.	Making the area 'feel' safe and relaxed. Works best in mixed-use areas where there are significant numbers out and about.
Enhanced transport arrangements.	Whilst there is much talk about quick dispersal to help people get home, it is
Public Art	The Square has been identified as a location for a piece of public art.
Toilet facilities	Lack of readily accessible facilities are real problem in some other towns. The Square must have an answer to this.
Arrival and dispersal.	Quick dispersal of people once they leave a venue is essential. However, it is just as important to have a system that makes it easy for people to get to venues in the first place. Possible solutions include multi story car parks and patrolled taxi ranks.
Residential amenity.	How can night time activity be encouraged without spoiling the quality of life for town centre residents, many of which may not appreciate what is going to happen to the town centre over the next few years. Issues will include noise, litter and vandalism.
Policing style and costs.	Policing style will influence the 'feel' of an area. The government suggests that costs will be kept similar, just spread out over the evening. This is yet to be proven.
Maintenance regimes.	In a practical sense, the more people are in the town center the more litter is likely to be dropped. This will need clearing up so the town centre is ready for business the next morning.

Community safety.	The fear of crime and actual crime are two sides of the same coin. This needs to be managed so that areas do not get a bad reputation. In general police say that existing premises are not too bad. They have more issues with youths drinking on streets and in parks –an issue to be considered as part of the alcohol reduction strategy.
Health Issues.	Too much drinking is proven to have ill heath effects. It is important to educate drinkers as to the health problems this will cause them including sexual health matters
Alcohol controls and byelaws.	The desire to encourage al fresco drinking/dinning at Victoria Square will encourage similar proposals elsewhere but the bye-law needs to be enforced elsewhere