

The New Warehouse and Site at Mulberry Waste Ltd Stockpit Rd

Review of the proposal and in accordance with the Knowsley Borough Council Local plan policy CS26; Waste Management.

The Planning application that this new activity relates will implement the guidance “Chemical waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities”, and the “Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE): appropriate measures for permitted facilities”.

The Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) came into force on 7 January 2014 with the requirement to implement all relevant Best Available Techniques (BAT) Conclusions as described in the Commission Implementing Decision. Article 21(3) of the IED requires the Environment Agency to review conditions in permits that it has issued and to ensure that the permit delivers compliance with relevant standards, within four years of the publication of updated decisions on Best Available Techniques (BAT) Conclusions. The BAT Conclusions for Waste Treatment (the BREF) was published on 17 August 2018 following a European Union wide review of BAT, implementing decision (EU) 2018/1147 of 10 August 2018.

On 18 November 2020, Chemical waste: appropriate measures for permitted facilities guidance was published on gov.uk. The guidance explains the standards that are relevant to regulated facilities with an environmental permit to treat or transfer chemical waste, providing indicative BAT for those sites.

The appropriate measures for WEEE were published on gov.uk on 13 July 2022. The guidance explains the standards that are relevant to regulated facilities with an environmental permit to treat or transfer WEEE, providing indicative BAT for those sites.

A permit will be issued to update some of the conditions following a statutory review of the permits in the chemical and WEEE treatment and transfer sector and to implement the appropriate measures guidance. The site earmarked will be a further storage and then a further segregation and optical sorting line. All the above regulations will be incorporated in all activities on the new site and be regulated by the Environment Agency.

Brief description of the process

The Mulberry Waste Limited, Knowsley Waste Facility is situated on the Knowsley Industrial Park, in Merseyside. The estate is more than 200 hectares in area and is located to the north of Knowsley, Kirkby. The centre of the site is positioned at approximate national grid reference SJ 43540 98760.

The location of this new site is perfect to enable simple transfer of the resultant fractions of recyclates to the adjacent site minimising distance transport and enabling continuity in management.

The Knowsley local plan identifies 19 site allocations for built waste management facilities. These have been reviewed and are not deemed to be suitable. Reasons are that the sites are too large, distance from the existing site is too great and are already in use and therefore occupied.

The current permitted site operations include the crushing and shredding of fluorescent tubes and flat panel display equipment; the physical treatment of non-hazardous wastes, including manual and mechanical sorting, separation and repackaging; the storage and repackaging of both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, including waste oil and oily water, and other workshop and garage services wastes. A Mercury retort is also included in the site operations which heats mercury bearing wastes including the phosphor powder from the processed fluorescent tubes and flat panel displays, causing it to release the mercury in vapour form which is then condensed into a sealed container in the form of 99.99% pure mercury.

The Knowsley Waste Facility No 1 can receive up to 210,000 tonnes of waste per year and has a total storage capacity of approximately 575 tonnes.

Incoming wastes will be received in the yard before being stored in dedicated storage facilities. All treatment and most waste storage will be undertaken within the site buildings, with wastes stored on the yard will be in skips, cages or in self-bunded tanks. All mechanical waste processing will be undertaken within the site buildings, and no wastes will be stored for longer than 6 months.

All operational areas of the site will benefit from impervious concrete hardstanding. Yard run-off flows to a dedicated drainage system which is served by an interceptor prior to discharge and can be sealed in an emergency using a penstock valve, thereby preventing the release of spillages from site to the foul drainage system. All site buildings will be new, purpose built and include concreted impermeable flooring with no drainage. As such, there will be no release to sewer from the process areas within site buildings, and any spillages within these areas will be contained, collected, swept, vacuumed or absorbed, before appropriate disposal.

The site will receive a wide variety of waste types for storage and transfer, with some wastes undergoing processing/treatment and some, repackaging or bulking. Wastes include Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) including batteries; wastes from End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV); waste packaging; waste oils; and other workshop and garage services wastes.

There are no residential properties within 1 km of the site.

The site receives waste primarily from the Northwest of England and mainly from Merseyside and Lancashire. The flat panel display is exclusively handled by Mulberry Waste Ltd in these regions. This affords the region a sustainable, reliable and compliant route for its own waste generation.

Stages

Include



Using less material in design and manufacture. Keeping products for longer; re use. Using less hazardous materials

Checking, cleaning, repairing, refurbishing, whole items or spare parts

Turning waste into a new substance or product. Includes composting if it meets quality protocols

Includes anaerobic digestion, incineration with energy recovery, gasification and pyrolysis which produce energy (fuels, heat and power) and materials from waste; some backfilling

Landfill and incineration without energy recovery

There will be no discharges to surface water. Discharges to sewer are of clean surface water only. This passes through a 3-stage interceptor prior to discharge. Otherwise, waste waters are contained for disposal off-site.

The Waste Hierarchy

The “waste hierarchy” ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment.

It gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, then recycling, then recovery, and last of all disposal (e.g. landfill).

The waste hierarchy is set out at Article 4 of the revised Waste Framework (Directive 2008/98/EC). The definitions of each of the stages can be found in Article 3 of the Directive. Non-exhaustive lists of disposal and recovery operations can be found in Annexes I and II of the Directive, respectively.

A wide variety of materials can be recycled; The waste Electronics that Mulberry process allows all the component parts to be recovered and re-used. Thus enable the circular economy to be brought into fruition. The activities undertaken by Mulberry Waste Ltd facilitates the development of a sustainable and modern waste management framework, which supports mitigates and adapts to climate change.

The **“Duty of Care” Code of Practice** is a statutory document which explains how everyone, producers, carries, imports, who keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste, or as brokers or, dealer controls such waste can meet the legal duty set out in section 34 of Environmental Act 1990 to manage and transfer that waste correctly to enable its safe recovery or disposal without harming the environment. All waste holders are still required to comply with the statutory duty of care, and in doing so, they should have regard to the Code of Practice.

The above gives local businesses a secure reliable solution to their waste management needs via a local company actually handling and dealing with the waste in the United Kingdom.