



Implementation and Monitoring Report 2016-17

Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan

Monitoring period: 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017

Plan Period: 2013 to 2027

February 2018



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Contents

	Contents	4
	Glossary of Terms	6
1	Statistical Summary	11
2	Introduction	13
	Monitoring period and report structure	13
	Purpose of this report.....	14
	Implementation and monitoring through partnership working	14
3	Data sources and Limitations.....	16
4	Implementation Plan	20
	Guide to Site Prioritisation (Policy WM1)	20
	Protecting Existing Waste Management Capacity (Policies WM2, WM3, WM4 & WM7)	21
	Areas of Search for Small-Scale Waste Management Facilities (Policy WM5)	22
	Additional Household Waste Recycling Centre Requirements (Policy WM6) ..	22
	Waste Prevention & Resource Management (Policy WM8)	23
	Design & Layout for New Development (Policy WM9)	23
	High Quality Design & Operation of New Waste Management Facilities (Policy WM10)	24
	Sustainable Waste Transport (Policy WM11)	25
	Criteria for Waste Management Development (Policy WM12).....	25
	Waste Management Facilities on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM13)	26
	Energy from Waste (Policy WM14)	27
	Landfill on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM15)	27
	Restoration & Aftercare (Policy WM16)	28
5	Monitoring Plan	29
	Single data list 082-01: Method of collection & tonnage of waste e.g. kerbside, civic amenity, fly tipped	29
	Single data list 082-02: Tonnage of waste sent for recycling, composting, re-use split by material type	36
	Single data list 082-03: <i>Method of disposal & tonnage of waste</i> (e.g. landfill, incineration)	39
	Single data list 067-01: Contribution made by LACW management to CO ₂ reduction from local authority own estate & operations	41
	Former National Indicator NI186: Contribution made by sustainable waste management to per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions in local authority area .	44
	Single data list 024-15 AMR W-1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority	47
	Single data list 024-16 AMR W-2: Amount of municipal waste arisings managed by waste management type and waste planning authority.....	52
	Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3: Show the contribution of the waste sector will make to the amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity (reported in MW to include both heat and electrical energy recovered)	54
	Local Indicator WLP 1: Number of sub-regional sites which are taken up for waste management use.....	55

	Local Indicator WLP 2: Number of District allocated sites which are taken up for waste management use.....	55
	Local Indicator WLP 3: Number of applications received for waste management facilities on unallocated sites; and number of waste management facilities that are developed on unallocated sites	56
	Local Indicator WLP 4: Number of planning applications for new waste management facility buildings which achieve a 'Very Good' or 'Excellent' BREEAM rating or equivalent standard	60
	Local Indicator WLP 5: Number of new waste management facilities which utilise an element of sustainable transport as part of their operation	61
	Local Indicator WLP 6: Recycle and recover value from commercial and industrial wastes in line with regional/national targets	62
6	Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators.....	64
7	Duty to Cooperate.....	78
	Duty to Cooperate: minerals and waste movement requests.....	78
	Net self-sufficiency	78
	North West Waste Network.....	79
	Consultation responses on neighbouring authorities plans.....	80
	Consultation responses on waste applications in neighbouring authorities	80
8	Data sources and reference list	81

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Anaerobic Digestion (AD)	Anaerobic Digestion (AD) is a process in which microorganisms break down organic matter, in the absence of oxygen. This produces a renewable compost-like material (digestate) and a biogas; which can be used directly in engines (Combined Heat and Power), burned for heat; or cleaned following AD and used in the same way as a natural gas (fed back into the grid). This gas can also be used as a renewable vehicle fuel-source.
Autoclaving	A newly emerging technology in the UK, Autoclaving is regarded as a form of mechanical heat treatment which uses a pressurised steam treatment process to breakdown waste into a 'floc' like material. This process allows recyclables to be partially cleaned and extracted for re-processing. The remaining material may be sorted and the highly calorific fraction used as an RDF for thermal treatment plants.
Autothermophilic Aerobic Digestion (ATAD)	ATAD is a process, which uses bacteria to transform food waste into a clean product. Typically this product has been a sludge, which has been used as a soil improver or could be pelletised to create a highly calorific fuel source.
The Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)	The Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) for Industrial Uses is a national recognised certification scheme which can be used for assessing the environmental performance of industrial buildings from the design through to the completed building stage.
Capacity	In this document "capacity" refers to waste management capacity, which is the amount of waste throughput handled at a built waste management facility (e.g. 50,000tpa) or, in the case of a landfill site, the amount of voidspace expressed in cubic metres.

Term	Definition
CEEQUAL	CEEQUAL standard is a scheme relevant to clients/developers of civil engineering, infrastructure, landscaping or public realm projects and contracts, to civil engineering design companies and to civil engineering construction companies.
Combined Heat & Power (CHP)	Thermal process which produces steam which can be used for heat and power which can be used for electricity generation.
Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I)	Waste from offices/retail & other commercial premises or from a factory or industrial process.
Construction Demolition & Excavation Waste (CD&E)	Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.
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. This could include municipal/merchant SRF/RDF fed EfW facilities.
Environmental Permitting	The Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010 were introduced on 6 April 2010, replacing the 2007 Regulations. In 2007 the Regulations combined Environmental Permitting the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) and Waste Management Licensing (WML) regulations. This legislation was introduced to regulate waste sites.
Gasification	Refers to high temperature combustion of waste (greater than 700°C) in starved air conditions. This process produces a syngas, a solid residue that can be recycled or landfilled; and a liquid oil which can be used as a fuel.
Hazardous Waste	Waste materials that have properties that can pose a threat to human health or the environment and require management at specialised facilities. Defined under the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 and List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005.

Term	Definition
Household Waste	See Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW).
Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)	Civic amenity sites where the general public can take large bulky household items and garden waste and other materials for recycling, treatment and/or disposal. In Merseyside and Halton, these civic amenity sites are provided by Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA).
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	Also referred to as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Household Waste and Municipal Waste. This waste stream comprises household waste and 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.
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	A waste pre-treatment facility, where recyclable waste materials are separated and screened out using mechanical and manual processes. These recyclable waste materials are then bulked up and sent onto re-processors. Typically there are two types of MRFs: clean and dirty MRFs. Clean MRFs process dry waste recyclables which has been source separated or co-mingled, whilst dirty MRFs process non-separated residual waste including putrescible materials.
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	MBT plants treat mixed waste both mechanically and biologically to separate out recyclable materials for re-processing and turn biodegradable materials into other products, such as refuse derived fuel (RDF), solid recovered fuel (SRF) or a compost-like material. RDF and SRF are used as feedstock to fuel thermal treatment facilities.
Municipal Solid Waste	See Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW).

Term	Definition
Open windrow composting	Open windrow composting treats biodegradable LACW (e.g. Garden waste) using more traditional composting methods. This process involves initial shredding then piling of the green waste into elongated rows (windrows), which are periodically turned to force air through the windrows facilitating the maturation process.
Recovery	In this document the term “recovery” refers to value which can be recovered from waste by recovering materials through recycling, composting or recovery of energy (EfW).
Recycling	The reprocessing of waste either into the same product or a different one.
Re-processing	Re-processing of a recycled waste material (recyclate) to produce a new usable product, such as re-processing of mixed plastic waste to produce garden furniture or waste wood to make chipboard.
Residual Waste	The elements of waste streams that remain following recovery, recycling or composting operations.
Solid recovered fuel (SRF) or Refuse-derived fuels (RDF)	SRF or RDF are fuels produced by a combination of mechanical, thermal and biological treatment of waste. RDF and SRF consist of residual combustible components of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste leftover after recyclable materials have been removed from the waste stream. RDF and SRF are often used as a fuel to power Energy from Waste (EfW) 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.
Waste	Waste is any material or object that is no longer wanted and which requires management. If a material or object is reusable, it is still classed as waste if it has first been discarded.

Term	Definition
Waste Arising	The amount of waste generated over a period of time for example by a geographical area or industry sector.
Waste Disposal Authority (WDA)	The authority that is legally responsible for the safe disposal of household waste collected by the Waste Collection Authorities and the provision of HWRCs. In Merseyside and Halton, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA) are the WDA.
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	The WEEE Directive was introduced into UK law in 2007 by the Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment Regulations 2006. WEEE includes: household appliances, IT and telecommunications equipment, lighting and electronic tools, TVs, videos and hi-fis. WEEE is collected at some HWRCs for sorting and recycling.
Waste Transfer Station (WTS)	Facility where waste is received in small quantities and bulked up for onward transport to landfill or another management facility via road, rail or sea. Commercial WTSs sort and recycle a significant amount of this waste. WTSs deal with all waste streams including hazardous waste.

1 Statistical Summary

1. The Joint Waste Local Plan for Merseyside and Halton (WLP) was adopted by Halton Borough Council, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Liverpool City Council, Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council, St. Helens Metropolitan Borough Council and Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council (which comprise the Plan Area), with effect from 18th July 2013. The WLP Plan Period is from 2013 to 2027.
2. This fourth WLP Implementation and Monitoring Report (Monitoring Report) is for 2016-17. It covers the period from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017 and is prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service on behalf of the six Liverpool City Region councils. This Monitoring Report also provides more recent contextual information especially where this relates to cross-boundary matters or progress with implementation of planning consents.
3. Production of a Monitoring Report is a statutory requirement under Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 which requires Local Authorities to publish a Monitoring Report on an at least annual basis.
4. This fourth Monitoring Report shows progress and emerging trends with WLP implementation against several performance indicators and includes information on Duty to Cooperate, as required by the Localism Act 2011, enabling communities and interested parties to be aware of progress across the Plan Area (Merseyside and Halton). Information and data from previous monitoring periods is also shown to allow year on year comparisons.

During this fourth monitoring period in Merseyside and Halton:

- 6 waste management facilities were consented yielding 706,000 tpa capacity which is up 62% on 2015-16;
- This comprised a mixture of new capacity at existing sites, new recovery capacity including Anaerobic Digestion and Energy from Waste; as well as new wood and glass processing capacity;
- 10 waste planning applications were received on unallocated sites and of these 4 were developed;
- The 6 consented waste management facilities have the potential to create up to 313 new jobs;
- In terms of the Waste Hierarchy – 2 recycling facilities were consented, 3 were for other recovery and 1 was a preparing for reuse facility (glass re-processor);
- 2 waste applications have been consented on allocated sites (site S1a and F2). Site F2 will yield 185,000 tpa of integrated waste management capacity once built out;

- 50% of waste applications received on unallocated sites were within Areas of Search identified in the Plan;
- Reported fly-tipping incidents are up in 5 of the 6 Districts and have increased by 9% across the City Region;
- The recycling rate for the Plan Area has dropped again slightly to 41.1% from a high of 42.0% in 2014-15;
- 1 of the waste applications received included a proposal to achieve BREEAM excellent/very good rating or equivalent; and
- All waste applications received propose to use road transportation.

2 Introduction

5. Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires Local Authorities to publish a Monitoring Report on an at least annual basis that shows progress with Local Plan implementation.
6. This is the **fourth Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan (WLP) Implementation and Monitoring Report** (hereafter referred to as the Monitoring Report) since the Plan was formally adopted by the six Merseyside and Halton councils, with effect from 18th July 2013.
7. The WLP forms the waste planning element of the adopted Local Plans of the six councils.
8. The Monitoring Report has been prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS) on behalf of Halton Borough Council, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Liverpool City Council, Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council, St. Helens Metropolitan Borough Council and Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council (which comprise the Plan Area).

Monitoring period and report structure

9. This fourth Monitoring Report covers the 12 month period from 1st April 2016 to the end of the financial year 31st March 2017. However, in some cases data availability has meant that only 2015-16 data (or earlier) can be shown. This Monitoring Report also occasionally provides more recent contextual information especially where this relates to cross-boundary matters or progress with implementation of planning consent.
10. To help show emerging trends, information and data from previous monitoring periods and earlier is included.
11. The content of the Monitoring Report is guided by statutory requirements set out in the Local Planning Regulations 2012; National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (October 2014); the Waste Framework Directive¹ (WFD); the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Regulation 17) and national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).
12. The structure and indicators in this Report follow those set out in the WLP Implementation and Monitoring Delivery Framework² of the Adopted WLP and

¹ DCLG (2012) *Guidance for local planning authorities on implementing planning requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)* http://observgo.uquebec.ca/observgo/fichiers/39418_GLR-1.pdf

² MEAS (2013) *Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan: 6 Implementation and Monitoring* pp82-93
http://www.wasteplanningmerseyside.gov.uk/media/2521/adp-001-wastelocalplan_final_lores_opt.pdf

the revised Sustainability Appraisal (SA) baseline monitoring indicators which were established in the first Monitoring Report.

13. Please note that Appendix A 'Annual capacity of waste management facilities' table has been removed from this report as it duplicates WLP indicators and data used to populate the table is not sufficiently complete and/or accurate.

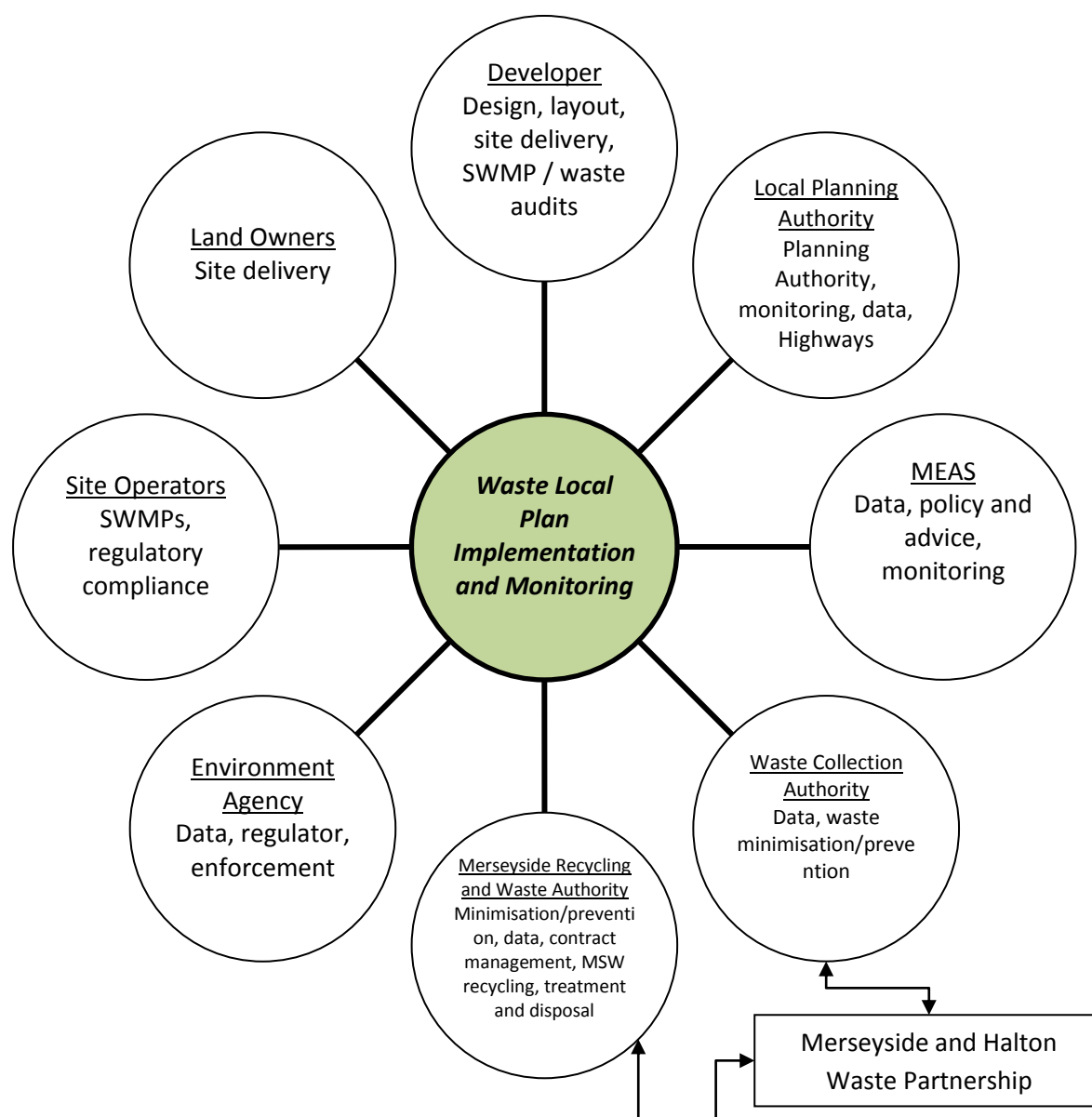
Purpose of this report

14. The purpose of this Monitoring Report is to show how the implementation of policies in the WLP is progressing, and to enable communities and interested parties to be aware of waste planning progress across the Plan Area.
15. The progress of the WLP is shown in terms of policy performance, progress against WLP, SA and other legislative monitoring indicators and requirements, and how Duty to Cooperate obligations have been satisfied.

Implementation and monitoring through partnership working

16. Whilst MEAS is coordinating this Monitoring Report, the monitoring and implementation of the WLP is not delivered by any single organisation. Moreover, implementation is delivered through a number of different partnership organisations working in combination, including both the public and private sectors. Implementation and monitoring of the policies, indicators and sites in the WLP is therefore reliant upon the input of a number of partners, as shown in Figure 1 over the page.
17. The Monitoring Report suggests potential actions for the partners (mainly the Local Planning Authorities together with MEAS) to help address any possible issues which have been flagged up by the monitoring indicators which are set out in Sections 4 to 7 of the Report.

Figure 1: Waste Local Plan implementation through partnership working



18. In the majority of cases implementation of a policy or monitoring of an indicator is dependent upon the roles of a number of partners. Therefore where this is the case and a potential need for action is apparent, the action(s) may be for further dialogue between partners. This dialogue could be facilitated by a WLP Monitoring Group for instance, although to date, there has been no reason to convene such a group.
19. The proposed terms of reference for such a group were set out in the first Monitoring Report.

3 Data sources and Limitations

20. The Monitoring Report makes use of several internal and external data sources from various different partner organisations. These data sources help to track the implementation of the Plan. A full list of data sources is set out in Section 8.
21. Whilst these data sources are considered to be best available, the information presented in this Report should be considered against their known limitations which have been summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Main data sources - limitations

Data Source	Comments
<i>Waste Local Plan sites database</i>	MEAS maintain a database which holds waste site details for allocated sites, potential allocations (considered during the WLP preparation), and waste planning applications and permitted sites across the sub-region.
<i>Development Management planning application lists</i>	MEAS maintain lists of planning applications which we have been consulted on by the Merseyside and Halton Districts and waste information has only been collated consistently since Adoption of the WLP (18 th July 2013). As all Districts have a consultation trigger for waste planning applications these data should capture the vast majority of waste planning application activity across the sub-region. However, there may be some smaller scale waste proposals for which MEAS has not been consulted upon by the Districts and these are not included in this Monitoring Report. MEAS will not be consulted on all non-waste applications where policy WM8 (Waste Prevention) and WM9 (Design and Layout) apply, as implementation of this policy is a joint responsibility as part of the development management process.
<i>Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reports</i>	These reports are published annually in July to meet Government requirements for monitoring Single data list 067-01 "Emissions from local authority own estate and operations (former NI185)". Local Authorities are required to report on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from their own estate and operations. Reporting covers 3 operational scopes: direct; energy indirect and other direct ³ . Scope 1 and 3 include reporting of waste-related emissions, but only scope 1

³ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69282/pb13309-ghg-guidance-0909011.pdf

Data Source	Comments
	which includes a “processing emissions” category (incorporating waste processing) is a mandatory requirement. Submission of reporting information relating to scope 3 (which includes a more detailed waste category on disposal and recycling) is only a discretionary requirement. Due to funding, capacity constraints and data gaps, the majority of Merseyside and Halton Districts are unable to report on waste processing emissions in scope 1, or any of scope 3. Consequently we are not able to provide comprehensive monitoring for single data list 067-01 using this data alone.
<i>(Former NI186) Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates</i>	This data estimates are produced by Ricardo-AEA for DECC and report on CO₂ emissions per capita by Local Authority. However, they do not provide data at specific industry sector level e.g. waste. Therefore it is not possible to identify the exact contribution made by sustainable waste management using this data source. Time required for data collation and processing also mean that this information is published with a 2-year time lag, so does not allow up to date monitoring to meet the time-period of this Monitoring Report.
<i>WasteDataFlow</i>	WasteDataFlow is a Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) data hub managed by Jacobs on behalf of Waste Collection, Disposal and Unitary Authorities. Inconsistencies with how total tonnages are recorded in Q100 are apparent. In some cases no tonnage is recorded or it is shown in a different field. Double counting of waste arisings could also be an issue as waste moves from one facility to another before reaching its final destination. Wirral reported a specific issue in 2014-15 relating to how street cleansing waste is managed. The method of reporting means that the data shows higher quantities of LACW going to landfill when in fact it is being recycled and reused.
<i>Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI)</i>	The Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) covers main waste streams including: LACW, C&I, CD&E and Hazardous. This dataset are best available and the national

Data Source	Comments
	standard for reporting on waste arisings and movements. However, there are some data limitations which should be considered when interpreting this Monitoring Report. Double-counting of waste due to waste moving between transfer stations and treatment facilities is a common issue; although the professional consensus is that it does not significantly skew overall trend analysis. 'Not-Codeable' waste where no destination WPA or Region is stated in the waste transfer notes can make waste movement analysis unclear and lead to large discrepancies in waste arisings. However, despite this issue it is still possible to get a broadly representative picture of strategic waste movements and arisings. The WDI enables waste arisings to be estimated by waste stream but combines LACW and C&I streams together, making it difficult to estimate arisings and movements from this data source alone. Due to double-counting and not-codeable waste, there are discrepancies between the WDI figures for LACW and the more accurate figures produced by Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA) and WasteDataFlow. Within the inert waste stream only off-site recycling, treatment and disposal is recorded therefore the significant quantities of CD&E waste reused on site are not reported and neither is CD&E waste which is spread on exempt sites. However, this has been estimated in the WLP Needs Assessment 2011 which provides a more complete picture of CD&E arisings.
<i>Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWDI)</i>	The Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI) is widely regarded as an accurate data source for monitoring hazardous waste. This is because it is based on more accurate consignment notes where reporting waste origin and destination is mandatory. However, due to commercial confidentiality, the site and operator details are not shown in the HWDI therefore site specific analysis cannot be undertaken

Data Source	Comments
	using this data. Double-counting can also be an issue if waste moves more than once (i.e. between a transfer station and treatment facility) within and in and out of a sub-region.
<i>Eunomia Recycling Carbon Index Tool</i>	The Recycling Carbon Index Tool provides a proxy for carbon emissions related to recycling collections. This tool is a useful alternative measure of District recycling performance to the Former NI186 data which does provide enough detail to report on waste industry carbon performance. This tool only reports on performance at Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) level therefore District comparisons cannot be made.
<i>Environment Agency Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites</i>	The permitted sites data is best available information for permitted waste facilities. However, on occasion sites have been found to be missing and permitted capacity (tonnages) is sometimes missing or incorrect. Where errors have been identified we have corrected the data for reporting purposes. This information is sufficiently accurate to give a sub-regional picture of permitted capacity.

4 Implementation Plan

22. This section shows progress with implementation of the Waste Local Plan (WLP) policies as set out in the Implementation Plan (pp83-86 of the WLP). Evidence included in this section is derived from the monitoring data sources, MEAS officer-based information and feedback from District partners.
23. Figure 1 (in Section 2 of this Report) explains the role that a number of different partners play in the implementation of WLP policy, each contributing in some way to the overall progress and policy success.
24. To aid understanding of who contributes to the implementation of each policy, under each blue policy header below, the partners involved are listed. Actions suggested against each policy may require collaboration and dialogue with these partners through, for instance, a WLP Monitoring Group. This approach is also applied to Section 5: Monitoring Plan.
25. Where applicable, links are made to the WLP and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) indicators which monitor specific aspects of policy implementation. For example, Policy WM10 'High Quality Design and Operation' is linked to WLP Local Indicator 4 and SA25, which monitor the number of new waste facilities achieving BREEAM or equivalent standards in terms of their sustainability and environmental performance. Links to National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) monitoring requirements are also shown, where relevant.

Guide to Site Prioritisation (Policy WM1)

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

26. **Performance:** In total there were 12 applications for waste management facilities during 2016-17 including those yielding new capacity and on unallocated sites. All of the applications received for waste management facilities should be assessed for compliance with this policy. During 2016-17, 2 applications were on allocated sites and a further 2 were existing facilities that were being extended or upgraded. Of the 8 other waste applications, the potential developers have been required to show that the site which they wish to develop is either:
 - an allocated site (2 application were in this category);
 - an unallocated site within an Area of Search (5 sites within this category);
 - an unallocated site which can be justified using the Waste Local Plan site assessment method (3 sites were in this category).

27. 2 of the 12 waste applications received were for upgrading and provision of additional capacity at an existing waste management site, and were not required to demonstrate compliance with WM1 because they were not new waste development.
28. All of the remaining waste applications received during the monitoring period, provided adequate justification to demonstrate compliance with policy WM1.
29. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers in the partner councils will continue to promote policy WM1 as the primary filter through which all new waste management facilities should pass. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Protecting Existing Waste Management Capacity (Policies WM2, WM3, WM4 & WM7)

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Site Owners, Site Operators

WLP Indicators: Local Indicators WLP 1 and WLP 2

NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

30. **Performance:** Of the 12 waste planning applications received, 2 were located on allocated sites, one of which was allocated under policy WM2 (Site ref: S1a), the other under policy WM3 (Site ref: F2). The application on a sub-regional allocation was for ancillary use and did not add further capacity to the site. A further 2 applications were extending or upgrading existing waste management infrastructure and were supported by policy WM7.
31. There has been no requirement to use policy WM7 to protect waste management infrastructure from change of use proposals to non-waste uses during this monitoring period.
32. Cronton Claypit, one of the inert landfills identified in policy WM4, had an environmental permit granted in 2014 and has been operating since August 2015. The facility has a permitted throughput of 200,000 tonnes per annum* and in 2015-16 approximately 118,000 tonnes of soils had been infilled. Since May 2016 no further infill has taken place and works have focussed on lining the void. A survey of the quarry in October 2017 found that 650,000m² remains. In early 2018 a further circa. 50,000m² is expected to be extracted.

*Correction from 2014-15 Monitoring Report (para 31)

33. In addition to this, there have been several applications received for non-waste development, which involve the reclamation or re-profiling of sites using significant volumes of inert waste under exemptions from Environmental Permitting or a Waste Recovery Permit. 2 of these facilities were large scale and involved assessment of the proposals against other Waste Local Plan policies, amounting to 254,129 m³ total capacity, which fulfils some of the additional capacity requirements identified in the Needs Assessment.
34. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers should continue to promote policy WM2, WM3, WM4, WM7 allocated sites policies through the planning process. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Areas of Search for Small-Scale Waste Management Facilities (Policy WM5)

Partners: Land Owners, Site Operators, Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

35. **Performance:** 33% of the total waste applications received (12) were located within Areas of Search for each of the various Districts, and were able to justify why an allocated site was not appropriate.
36. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers should continue to promote policy WM1 Guide to Site Prioritisation, and WM5 Areas of Search to landowners and developers through the planning process. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Additional Household Waste Recycling Centre Requirements (Policy WM6)

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

37. **Performance:** There have been no applications for additional HWRCs during this monitoring period.
38. **Actions:** No further proposals are anticipated in the short term for HWRCs, but should proposals come forward they should be assessed for compliance with this policy. Implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Waste Prevention & Resource Management (Policy WM8)

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Land Owners, Site Operators, Developers, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

39. **Performance:** This policy applies to both waste and non-waste planning applications. MEAS only provides advice on the applications consulted on by the Districts, which include all waste applications and major or complex non waste applications. Some of the Districts are also applying policy WM8 to other non- waste applications however we do not have data for these applications.
40. Of the 640 applications received by MEAS in 2016-17, 46% required waste audits or another mechanism for monitoring waste prevention such as Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs) or Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to monitor waste prevention. This was an increase of 13% compared with 2015-16. In most cases this information was secured through a planning condition to be submitted at Discharge of Conditions (DoC) stage.
41. Following up on the action from last year's report, liaison has taken place with the Districts and the guidance document and checklist has been updated. This been made available to share with applicants aims to assist applicants submitting the correct information to comply with policy WM8. Requesting compliance with policy WM8 is now focussed on major applications only, as the policy was not being applied by several of the districts for minor development, and ensures policy requirements are not too onerous. Nevertheless, the quality and breadth of information submitted remains variable. For example, information is rarely submitted on estimated or actual waste arisings, as this is often not known at the time of planning application submission or at DoC stage.
42. **Actions:** The impact of these measures and policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Design & Layout for New Development (Policy WM9)

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Developers/Architects, Land Owners, Site Operators, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

43. **Performance:** The quality and breadth of information supplied with non-waste related planning applications continues to be limited. MEAS only advises on planning applications received from District partners, and is generally only consulted on major or complex non-waste planning applications. The number of applications where policy WM9 has been considered relevant has increased

slightly to 22%, of these only 10 applications were considered to have insufficient information and the policy was applied by condition.

44. A pragmatic approach continues to be applied to the implementation of policy WM9 to ensure any planning conditions applied are reasonable. For example, if the proposal is small scale for detached or semi-detached dwellings and the dwellings all have reasonable garden spaces, then it assumed that there is sufficient space to accommodate the necessary number of bins. A slight improvement has been noted in the information being submitted with applications to demonstrate compliance with this policy, with more information generally being submitted in terms of access for refuse collection vehicles (e.g. in any Transport Statement) and location of bin storage and collection points.
45. **Actions:** Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18 and used to inform the first Review of the WLP.

High Quality Design & Operation of New Waste Management Facilities (Policy WM10)

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Developers/Architects, Land Owners, Site Operators, Environment Agency, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

WLP indicator: Local Indicator WLP 4

SA Indicator: SA25

46. **Performance:** Policy WM10 has been applied to 83% of the waste management applications received. Most have demonstrated compliance at the very least to amenity and visual issues. In some cases a condition has been applied to the permission with regard to BREEAM. The policy was not applied to the remaining 17% either because the application was for improvement to land or because they were for ancillary development to the waste use.
47. In many cases BREEAM was not applicable, because existing buildings were being retrofitted or the facilities were small scale. However, many of the applications were putting in place measures to improve performance efficiency of the buildings and to reduce amenity impacts. The policy continues to be useful in terms of driving up standards in the waste industry and improving the acceptability of waste proposals.
48. **Actions:** Policy WM10 will continue to be promoted with landowners and developers during pre-application discussions and when assessing waste planning applications, to drive up standards, in line with the original intention of

the policy. Implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Sustainable Waste Transport (Policy WM11)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Highways Authority, Developers, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
WLP indicator: Local Indicator WLP 5
SA Indicators: SA14 and SA15

49. **Performance:** Compliance with policy WM11 falls largely to Highways Departments within the Districts, and therefore the implementation and success of the policy is difficult to monitor. All of the applications received this year have been reliant on road transport due to their location or the nature of the facility. However, most applications have made an attempt to ensure access to sustainable transport for future employees. One application is considering onward movement of processed materials to the end users using conveyors in the future. This is only possible because the waste facility lies adjacent to the end user.
50. Of the 12 waste applications received, all provided sufficient transport information for MEAS to advise compliance with policy WM11.
51. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers will continue to promote policy WM11 with developers in order to raise awareness about policy requirements. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored as effectively as possible working closely with LPA transport and highways colleagues and this will be reported in the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Criteria for Waste Management Development (Policy WM12)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Land Owners, Site Operators, Environment Agency, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
SA Indicators: SA1-SA30

52. **Performance:** Policy WM12 remains one of the most important policies for ensuring sufficient information is submitted to enable determination of new waste planning applications. All waste planning applications received during 2016-17 have included sufficient information to comply with the relevant criteria in policy WM12. In half of the cases, additional information was requested, as the original submission did not contain enough information, but this has

ultimately been received to enable a decision on the application to be reached. 10 applications received have been consented during the monitoring period. One application was refused on Appeal and another was withdrawn. The criteria identified in Box 1 are applied on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature and scale of the proposed development. Therefore, it is unlikely that changes to the criteria are likely to be needed at this stage.

53. **Actions:** Policy WM12 will continue to be promoted by MEAS and District planning officers when assessing waste planning applications, to drive up standards of information submitted, to ensure determinations can be reached, in line with the original intention of the policy. Implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Waste Management Facilities on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM13)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Land Owners, Site Operators, Developers, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
WLP Indicator: Local Indicator WLP3

54. **Performance:** Policy WM13 has been fully applied to 6 sites. The remaining waste applications on unallocated sites have been required to demonstrate why an allocated site was not suitable. Some applications were for existing waste facilities or were very small scale in-house or ancillary facilities, so the policy was not applied. The policy is performing well and guidance for developers, which is available through the MEAS website, has proved useful in assisting developers to undertake a site scoring process which has facilitated assessment and eventually determination of the planning applications. This information is increasingly being shared with developers through the pre-application process.

55. **Actions:** This policy will continue to be important to the implementation of the WLP, although it is anticipated that future developers will be made more aware of the existence of allocated sites by the Districts and MEAS as part of the pre-application process.

56. Guidance for developers is available on the MEAS website to help applicants undertaking the site scoring process⁴ and a template 'scoring sheet' has also been provided following requests from applicants. Ensure that all District websites link to the MEAS website so that guidance documents are accessible.

⁴ <http://www.meas.org.uk/1090>

Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Energy from Waste (Policy WM14)

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Site Operators, Energy Customers, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

WLP Indicator: Single data list -24-12 AMR E-3

SA Indicator: SA13

57. **Performance:** During 2016-17, policy WM14 has also been applied to 4 waste planning applications. 1 application was withdrawn. Another was for a small scale, in-house, ancillary biomass CHP which will use wood waste from their manufacturing processes to provide heat and power in their operations. A further application was received for an AD facility which will generate biogas which will be burnt to generate electricity which will feed directly into the national grid. The final application was for an EfW facility which will be used to generate electricity at Pilkington's Greengate works, this application included plans to consider a heat distribution network to neighbouring uses.
58. Both phases of the Ineos Chlor/Viridor facility in Runcorn are now fully operational, which means there is a greater need for speculative applications to demonstrate that this existing capacity cannot be accessed.
59. Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority's contract for transfer and treatment of residual waste at the Wilton EfW facility on Teesside was due to enter full service in October 2016. A number of challenges experienced at the contract's rail transfer loading facility in Kirkby during commissioning led to a delay, and interim disposal arrangements were put in place during this period.
60. **Actions:** It is likely that there will continue to be speculative applications for EfW facilities within the Plan Area. This will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Landfill on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM15)

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Land Owners, Site Operators, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

61. **Performance:** This policy been applied to one application for restoration of an historic landfill using inert waste materials. Further information was requested to demonstrate compliance with this policy which was provided, although full

compliance was dependent on Green Belt and visual matters being satisfactorily addressed. The application was refused on other grounds.

62. **Actions:** No action required other than to continue monitoring.

Restoration & Aftercare (Policy WM16)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Land Owners, Site Operators, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
SA Indicators: SA2 and SA12

63. **Performance:** This policy been applied to one application for restoration of an historic landfill using inert waste materials. Full compliance was dependent on Green Belt and visual matters being satisfactorily addressed.

64. **Actions:** No action required other than to continue monitoring.

5 Monitoring Plan

65. This section of the Monitoring Report shows progress against the 14 WLP monitoring indicators as set out in the Waste Local Plan Monitoring Plan (pp91-93).
66. In several cases Sustainability Appraisal (SA) indicator requirements have been combined with WLP indicators and this is shown under each green indicator header. Other policy and legislative monitoring requirements such as the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) and Waste Framework Directive (WFD) are also shown, where applicable.
67. As explained at the beginning of the Implementation Plan (Section 4), to aid understanding of who contributes to monitoring of each indicator, under each green indicator header, the partners involved in monitoring are shown. The actions suggested against each indicator may require collaboration and dialogue with these partners through the proposed WLP Monitoring Group.
68. Where targets for indicators have been set in the WLP they are shown, and performance and subsequent need for action measured against them. Progress against targets will continue to be monitored and will also be used to help inform the scope of any review of the WLP.

Single data list 082-01: Method of collection & tonnage of waste e.g. kerbside, civic amenity, fly tipped
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Waste Collection Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
SA Indicator: SA19

69. **Target:** No target set.

70. **Performance:** Table 2 sets out an overview of kerbside Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) collection methods by District. This does not show the more detailed arrangements which exist in many of the Districts for dealing with multiple occupancy/higher density dwellings.

71. A fortnightly residual waste collection is in place in all of the Districts. St.Helens operates a weekly source-separated dry recyclables collection. All the other Districts have a fortnightly co-mingled service in place – Sefton introduced their service from 1st August 2016.

72. All of the Districts operate a fortnightly green/garden waste collection apart from Sefton and recently Knowsley who have introduced a three-weekly service. In Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, Wirral and St.Helens there is no collections during winter months. Halton, Wirral and from 5th June 2017 St.Helens operate a chargeable service.
73. Over the last 12 months there has been further activity in food/kitchen waste collections. Halton's pilot scheme has been expanded to serve 2,890 homes. Sefton's fortnightly and St.Helens' weekly opt-in services remain unchanged. The other Districts do not currently provide a service.

Table 2: Method of LACW kerbside collection by District

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
Halton	Fortnightly Black 240L wheeled bin NOTE: Some properties receive a weekly collection of sacks or a Black 140L wheeled bin	Fortnightly Blue 240L wheeled bin Co-mingled NOTE: Some properties receive a weekly collection of a Blue recycling box or Blue wheeled bin	Fortnightly Green 240L wheeled bin Charged. £25 per year (on-line), £30 otherwise	Pilot food waste collection service to 2,890 homes Weekly Opt-out service 7 litre inside and 23 litre outside Grey caddies	By appointment Charged. £22.50 for 3 items then £5.80 per additional item up to a maximum of 10 items
Link to Halton waste collection webpages http://www3.halton.gov.uk/Pages/Bins/binsandrecycling.aspx					
Knowsley	Fortnightly Maroon 240L wheeled bin	Fortnightly Grey 240L wheeled bin	3 weekly (no collection between December – February) Blue 140 /	None	By appointment Charged. £17.50 for up to 5 items, £35 for 6 –

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
		Co-mingled	240L wheeled bin Free service		10 items.
Link to Knowsley waste collection pages http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/bins,-waste-and-environment/putting-your-bins-out.aspx					
Liverpool	Fortnightly Purple 240L wheeled bin NOTE: 164,000 households fortnightly and 65,000 households on weekly collection, a proportion of which have a bag collection.	Fortnightly Blue 240L wheeled bin Co-mingled NOTE: residents with weekly residual bag collection have a recycling box/bag	Fortnightly Green 240L wheeled bin Free service	None	By appointment Free collection up to 5 items plus unlimited small WEEE
Link to Liverpool waste collection webpages http://liverpool.gov.uk/bins-and-recycling/					
Sefton	Fortnightly	Fortnightly	Three weekly (no collection between	Fortnightly	By appointment

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
	Grey 240L wheeled bin NOTE: 14,000 mainly terraced properties on weekly sack collections	Brown 240L wheeled bins Co-mingled NOTE: 14,000 properties mainly terraced on weekly hessian sack (dry recycling collections)	November – February) Green 240L wheeled bin Free service	Opt in service Green 25L kerbside caddy	Charged. £10 for up to 3 items
Link to Sefton waste collection webpages http://www.sefton.gov.uk/1265					
St Helens	Fortnightly Brown 240L wheeled bin	Weekly Black box for card & glass Blue bag for paper Pink bag for plastic bottles, cans & foil Kerbside sort	Fortnightly (No collections between December and February) Green 240L wheeled bin Charged (from 05.06.17). £35 per year (£30 for online payment)	Weekly 23 litre food caddy Opt in service	By appointment 3 types of collection: Standard = £15.39 for 3 items, Special = £26.65 for 3 items, White Goods = £10.65 per item
Link to St Helens waste collection webpages					

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
https://www.sthelens.gov.uk/recycling-rubbish-waste/					
Wirral	Fortnightly Green 240L wheeled bin	Fortnightly Grey 240L wheeled bin Co-mingled	Fortnightly (no collections for 4 weeks from mid Dec to mid- Jan) Brown 240L wheeled bin Charged. £40 per year from 01.06.17 for first brown bin. £25 for collection of each additional bin.	None	By appointment Charged. £26.50 for up to 6 items
Link to Wirral waste collection webpages http://www.wirral.gov.uk/bins-and-recycling					

Source: MRWA, District collection systems - update for waste analysis 23.05.17

74. Table 3 sets out tonnages of residual LACW collected. The 2014-15 data shows a decline in LACW collected waste – 33.4% from 2012-13. This reflects an overall downward trend in LACW collections and arisings which has decreased 36.9% on 2008-09 levels.
75. In 2015-16, LACW collected continues to decrease across Merseyside and Halton with greatest improvements shown in Halton, Knowsley and Liverpool. Overall tonnages of residual LACW collected are down 3.1% on 2014-15 levels and 35.5% on 2012-13 levels. However, 2016-17 shows an increase in LACW

across the City Region. Overall residual LACW has increased by 4.2% on 2015-16 levels.

Table 3: Tonnage of residual LACW collected

	Jul 13 - Mar 14 (9 month period)	Apr 14 - Mar 15	Apr 15 - Mar 16	Apr 16 – Mar 17	Trends
Halton	41112.5	36390.4	33795.3	35,652.8	↑
Knowsley	40007.2	38415.2	35331.3	37,995.7	↑
Liverpool	128514.6	130828.2	135318.9*	139,664.6	↑
Sefton	75445.8	65895.9	65588.0	68,871.9	↑
St.Helens	50262.2	44904.8	43774.8	45,783.2	↑
Wirral	89160.9	81190.0	79860.2	82,204.5	↑
Total:	424503.5	397624.5	393668.5	410,172.7	↑

**Correction from 2015-16 Implementation and Monitoring Report*

Source: WasteDataFlow. NI191 (report type: BVPI) 2013-14 and Total Collected Residual Waste (report type: Analytical) 2014-15 onwards

Note LCR Districts no longer report against NI191 from April 2014

76. Liverpool with the largest population is the biggest generator of LACW in the Plan Area, followed by Wirral and Sefton. Liverpool by far has the highest levels of fly tipping incidents (Table 4) with reported incidents up 4% on 2015-16 levels.
77. Knowsley again recorded a decrease in fly tipping incidents and this time by 57%. This is the exception however, as since 2012-13 reported incidents have increased across the City Region by 9%.

Table 4: Reported fly tipping incidents

	Jul 13 - Mar 14 (9 month period)	Apr 14 - Mar 15	Apr 15 - Mar 16	Apr 16 – Mar 17	Trends
Halton	429	702	871	932	↑
Knowsley	1051	1548	1262	537	↓
Liverpool	13599	16179	20016	20832	↑
Sefton	2327	3201	3254	3469	↑

	Jul 13 - Mar 14 (9 month period)	Apr 14 - Mar 15	Apr 15 - Mar 16	Apr 16 – Mar 17	Trends
St.Helens	923	1499	1829	2070	↑
Wirral	1779	2052	2546	2986	↑
Total:	20108	25181	29778	30826	↑

Source: WasteDataFlow, Question 24. Liverpool's reporting system differs from the other districts.

78. With regard to civic amenity sites, Veolia Environmental Services (ES) Ltd operates 16 Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) across Merseyside and Halton as part of their recycling contract with Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA). Table 5 shows the percentage of materials recycled at each centre in August. The new Old Swan HWRC began operation in December 2015 and performance is included below for the first time.

Table 5: Civic amenity sites: recycling performance

HWRC	District	Sept 2015	Sept 2016	Trends
Johnsons Lane	Halton	70%	74%	↑
Picow Farm	Halton	66	70	↑
Huyton	Knowsley	68	74	↑
Kirkby	Knowsley	66	68	↑
Otterspool	Liverpool	65	76	↑
Old Swan	Liverpool	Under construction	74	–
Formby	Sefton	71	73	↑
Sefton Meadows	Sefton	75	78	↑
South Sefton	Sefton	63	69	↑
Southport	Sefton	70	74	↑
Newton Le Willows	St.Helens	65	64	↓
Rainhill	St.Helens	64	67	↑
Ravenhead	St.Helens	64	71	↑
Bidston	Wirral	64	68	↑
Clatterbridge	Wirral	70	73	↑
West Kirby	Wirral	73	74	↑

Source: Veolia ES Ltd, HWRC Performance Figures (September)

79. The first Monitoring Report found that from 2012-14 there was a general upward trend in performance with nearly half of the HWRCs recording an increase in recycling of more than 10%. It was also noted that of the better

performing sites, all were in Sefton or Wirral. The data for August 2014 shows 40% of sites maintaining the same recycling rate as August 2013.

80. In 2015, a third of HWRCs recorded a decrease in recycling performance on 2014 levels. 60% recorded a decrease in performance, with Johnson's Lane, Picow Farm and Huyton showing the biggest decrease. However, in September 2016 all but one site (Newton Le Willows) recorded an increase in recycling performance and the new Old Swan facility is operating at 74%. Otterspool has seen the greatest improvement of all HWRCs, increasing performance by 11% compared with September 2015.
81. **Actions:** No target set. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18 as there are multiple influences and drivers for this indicator.

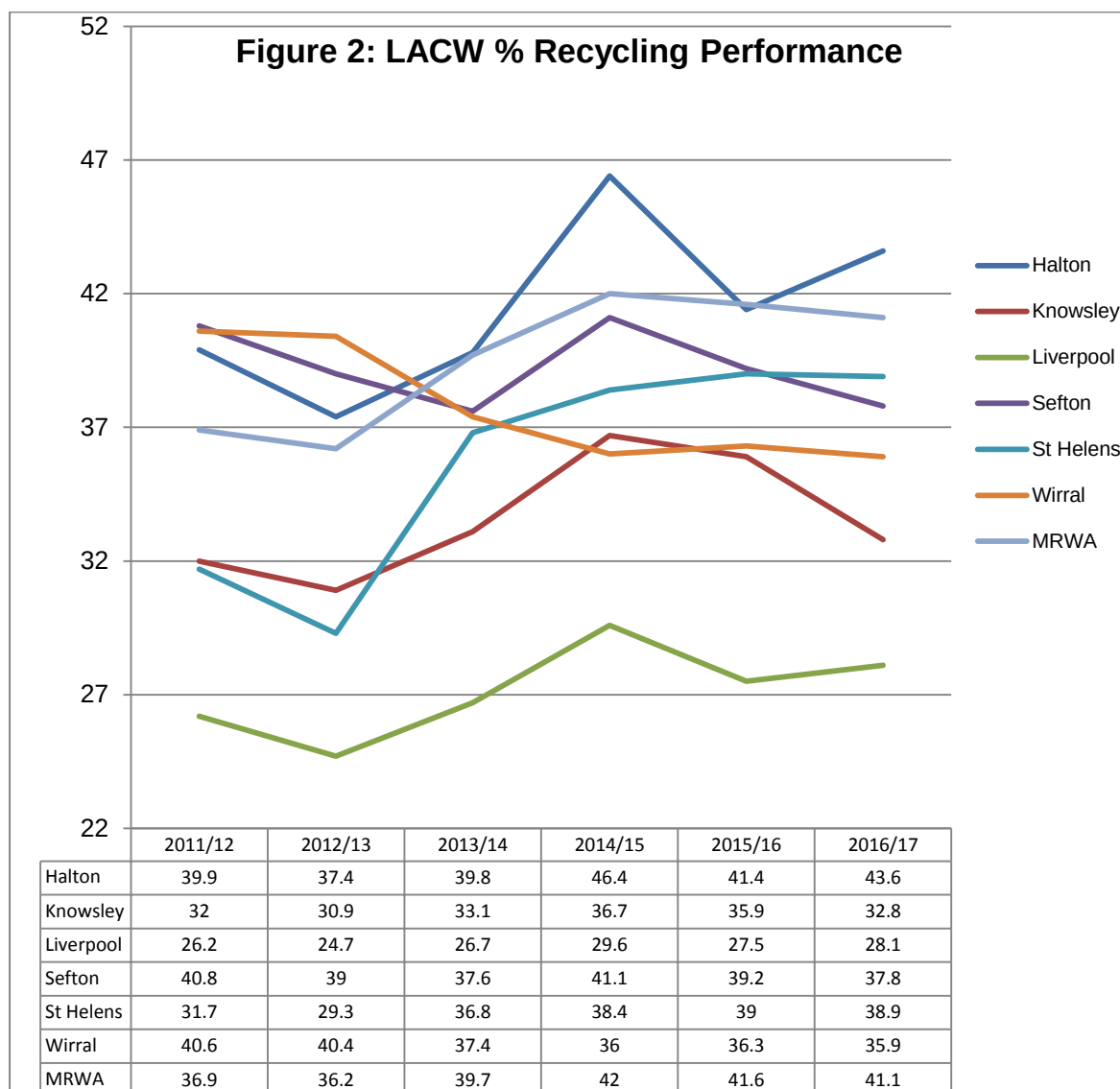
Single data list 082-02: Tonnage of waste sent for recycling, composting, re-use split by material type
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Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Waste Collection Authority

SA Indicator: SA19

82. **Target:** Progressive increase year-on-year to achieve 50% by 2020.
83. **Performance:** In the first Monitoring Report (2013-14) recycling data showed that after significant progress throughout the 2000s, recent years have indicated that recycling rates have plateaued and in 2012-13 begun to decrease.
84. Over recent years (2012-13 to 2014-15) recycling rates have picked up in some districts (Figure 2) however Wirral has experienced a decrease in their recycling rates over the past 6 years which has plateaued since 2014-15 to 35.9% in 2016-17.
85. Recycling levels in Sefton and Knowsley have dropped off from a high in 2014-15 to 37.8% and 32.8% respectively in 2016-17. After significant improvement to 2014-15 increase in St.Helens' recycling rate has slowed and dropped slightly to 38.9% in 2016-17.
86. Halton continues to have the highest recycling rate in the Plan Area. However, this has dropped by three percentage points from a high of 46.4% in 2014-15.

Liverpool's recycling rate remains low but has increased by two percentage points since 2011-12.



Source: MRWA, JRWMS Strategic Environmental Monitoring Report 2016-17

87. Overall, the recycling rate for the Plan Area reached a high of 42% in 2014-15. This has dropped off slightly to 41.1% in 2016-17.
88. Table 6 shows reuse, recycling and composting tonnages by material type. Due to changes to reporting in WasteDataFlow the 2015-16 tonnages are derived from the raw data: Q100 (*Waste sent for treatment or disposal*). We are now able to report on residual waste sent for recycling which helps provide a more complete picture of LACW performance. Comparisons of year-on-year performance should be made with this in mind.

Table 6: Tonnage of waste sent for recycling, composting, re-use split by material type

	Apr 2014 to Mar 2015				Apr 2015 to Mar 2016					Apr 2016 to Mar 2017				
District	Rubble Sent For Recycling	Waste Collected For Recycling	Garden Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Food Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Rubble Sent for Recycling	Waste Collected For Recycling (co-mingled and Source seg.)	Garden Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Food Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Residual waste sent for Recycling, composting, re-use	Rubble Sent for Recycling	Waste Collected For Recycling (co-mingled and Source seg.)	Garden Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Food Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Residual waste sent for Recycling, composting, re-use
Halton	2269.8	14825.9	8219.5	0.0	2221.3	21646.7	6820.7	0.0	34392.8	5072.7	93384.5	13611.7	226.4	99873.7
Knowsley	Not available				0.0	14794.2	7330.3	0.0	2513.1	0.0	64995.0	14817.9	0.0	3807.1
Liverpool	Not available				0.26	41430.7	16482.9	0.0	12188.5	0.0	147403.9	35234.5	0.0	13652.2
Sefton	Not available				0.0	23712.8	17716.5	1978.2	1160.2	0.0	74070.5	36971.4	3099.5	5359.8
St.Helens	Not available				3007.9	15456.5	0.0	12891.6	3014.7	4448.4	120188.6	21351.5	7266.0	5846.0
Wirral	Not available				0.0	30614.5	12.575.4	0.0	6469.1	0.0	102370.6	26964.6	0.0	11556.0

Source: WasteDataFlow, APSE Report (UA/WCA) 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (Halton). 2015-16 data onwards from raw data: Q100 (Waste sent for treatment or disposal) as APSE Report discontinued

89. **Actions:** The target for year-on-year increases in LACW recycling to 2020 has been met in Halton and Liverpool. The other districts have experienced drops in their recycling performance.
90. The recycling rate for the Plan Area increased significantly between 2011-12 and 2014-15. However, over recent years this has decreased by 1%. It is anticipated that with recent investment in LACW recycling services, this rate should continue to increase toward the 50% target, although whether this will be met by 2020 remains to be seen. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

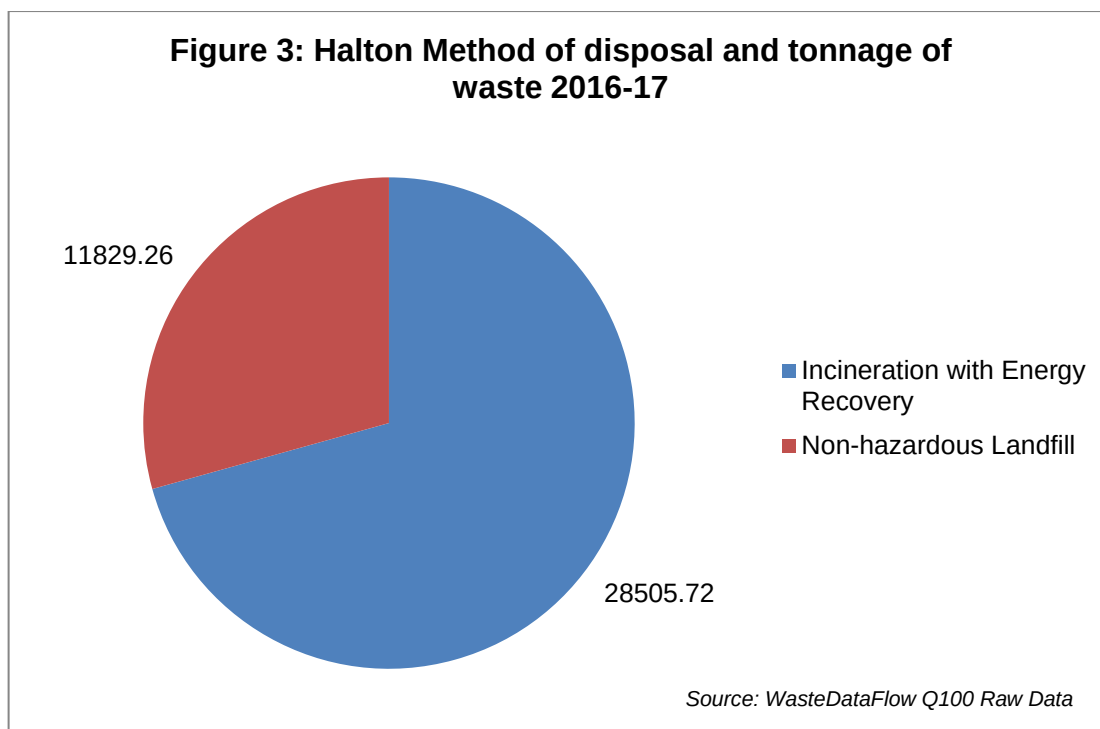
Single data list 082-03: *Method of disposal & tonnage of waste (e.g. landfill, incineration)*

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Waste Collection Authority

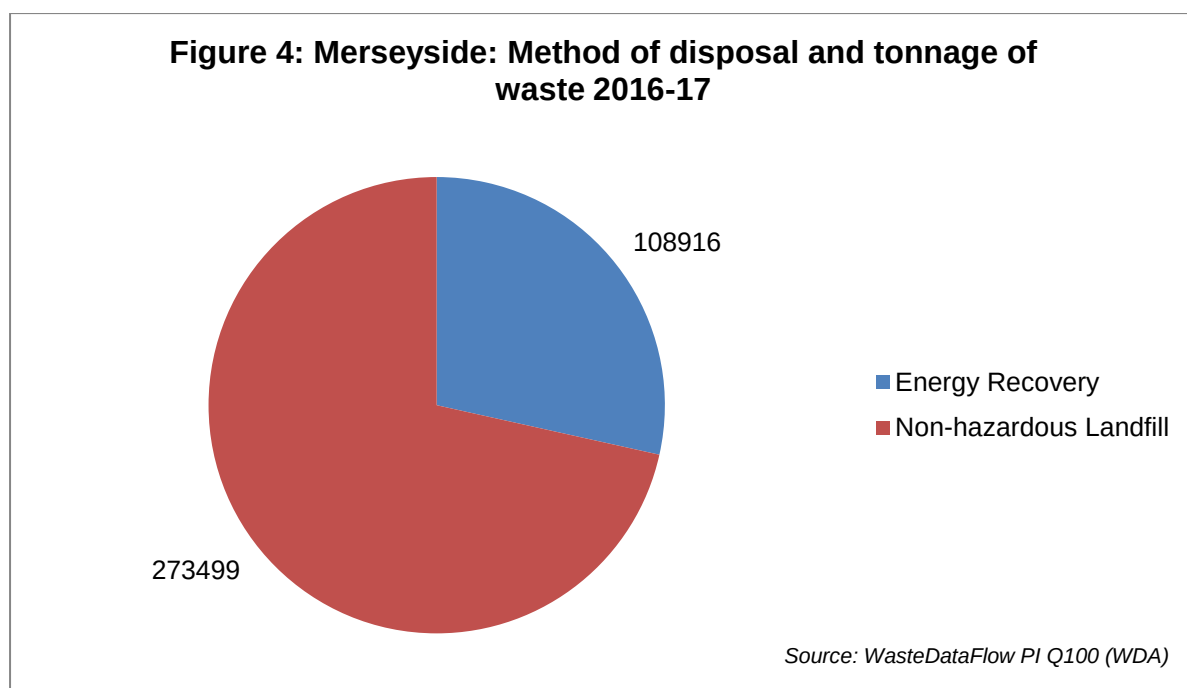
SA indicator: SA21, SA22

NPPW requirement: the amounts of waste recycled, recovered or going for disposal

91. **Target:** Achieve a maximum of 10% to landfill by 2020 with remaining residual waste (40%) to treatment
92. **Performance:** Due to changes to reporting in WasteDataFlow the 2015-16 tonnages are derived from the raw data: Q100 (*Waste sent for treatment or disposal*) reported by Waste Disposal Area (WDA). This comprises method of disposal i.e. incineration and/or landfill and tonnage sent to these disposal routes.
93. In Halton during 2016-17 (see Figure 3) waste sent for energy recovery was 70.7% of all waste sent for disposal. 29.3% was sent to landfill.



94. In Merseyside (see Figure 4) waste sent for energy recovery was 28.5% of all residual waste sent for disposal. 71.5% was sent for landfill which is an improvement of 3% on 2015-16.
95. From mid to late 2017 onwards, it is anticipated that the majority of residual LACW will be diverted from landfill to an energy recovery facility in North East England as part of MRWA's resource recovery contract (RRC). This facility has undergone commissioning and is expected to be operational in 2017.



96. In terms of the landfill and treatment targets (paragraph 91) this is measured against total collected household waste. Therefore tonnages set out in Figures 3 and 4 do not reflect all collected waste, only that sent for disposal in line with the indicator.
97. Analysis of total collected household waste shows that Merseyside sent 41% of waste to landfill and 16% to incineration with energy recovery in 2016-17. This is an improvement on 2015-16 but falls short of the target. In Halton the target was met as just 5.7% was sent to landfill and 14% to incineration with energy recovery, an improvement on 2015-16 levels.
98. **Actions:** The target is for a maximum of 10% to landfill by 2020. Target met in Halton.
99. Landfill diversion rates across the Plan Area are expected to significantly improve over the next year once the LACW resource recovery contract becomes fully operational; therefore this target is expected to be met in Merseyside ahead of the 2020.
100. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18 when significant improvements are anticipated.

Single data list 067-01: Contribution made by LACW management to CO₂ reduction from local authority own estate & operations

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Waste Collections Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Site Operators, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
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SA indicator: SA11

101. **Target:** Initial target for year-on-year reduction, with requirement to review and set formal target if appropriate.
102. **Performance:** Monitoring of this indicator continues to be challenging due to gaps in data sources and a lack of waste-related CO₂ information at a Local Authority level. The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reports, which are produced by the Districts for this single data list indicator (067-01), generally do not cover waste-related contributions to CO₂ reduction. Only Sefton include specific data on waste and recycling fleet emissions in their GHG Emissions Report.
103. In Sefton's 2016-17 GHG Report, 55 tonnes CO₂ equivalent is attributed to external fleet (recycling operations). This is significantly down (-68%) on 2015-16 levels. This reflects a downward trend in emissions since 2013-14.

104. Internal fleet (including internal recycling fleet) has increased significantly on 2015-16 levels by 108%. These significant changes in emissions have been affected by recycling collections that were previously carried out by an external company being brought back in house on 31st July 2016.
105. Knowsley's Environmental Sustainability Service report on CO₂ emissions from waste fleet operations. In 2015-16 emissions from energy use at their Stretton Way depot⁵ and Fleet Travel⁶ were down 21% and 6% respectively on 2014-15 – see Table 7. This continues a trend decreasing waste-related CO₂ emissions from Council operations. Knowsley Council does not have an update of this data available for 2016-17.

Table 7: CO₂ Emissions from Knowsley's Waste Services

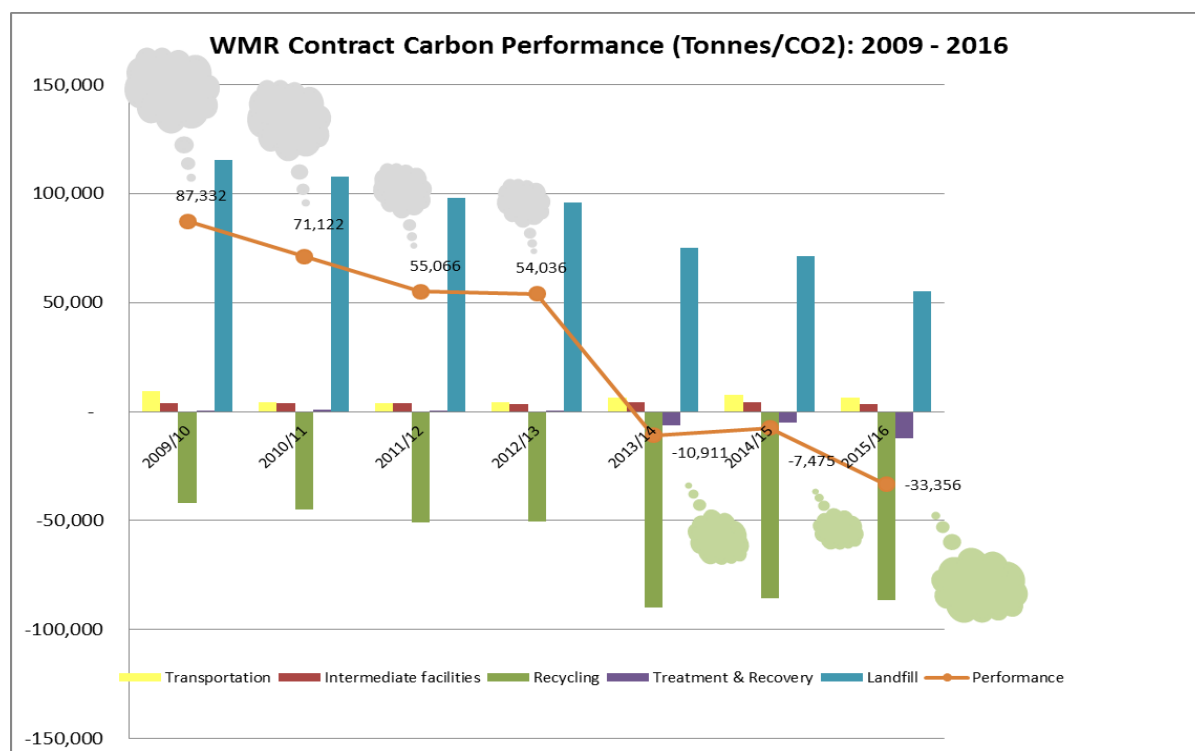
	2013/14 Kg CO ₂	2014/15 Kg CO ₂	2015/16 Kg CO ₂	% Difference on previous year
Stretton Way	313,245	248,460	236,792	-21
Fleet Travel	1,304,952	1,164,424	1,094,701	-6

106. In St.Helens, 889 tonnes CO₂ equivalent was generated from the Councils waste recycling fleet (excluding vehicles under 7.5 tonnes) which is 53% of GHG emissions from the diesel used in their vehicle fleet. This has increased from 49% in 2015-16. In 2014-15 it was estimated that almost 50% of tonnes CO₂ equivalent from diesel fuel usage was from waste vehicles (including street cleansing vehicles).
107. Veolia ES Ltd, on behalf Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA) carry out an annual assessment of CO₂ emissions arising from their household waste and recycling contract which covers the Plan Area, see Figure 5.

⁵ Depot includes Waste Services co-located with Streetscene, Fleet and Logistics, Environmental Services and external tenant organisations

⁶ Fleet travel includes Waste Services, Streetscene and Environmental Services

Figure 5: Kg CO₂ equivalent arising from household waste recycling



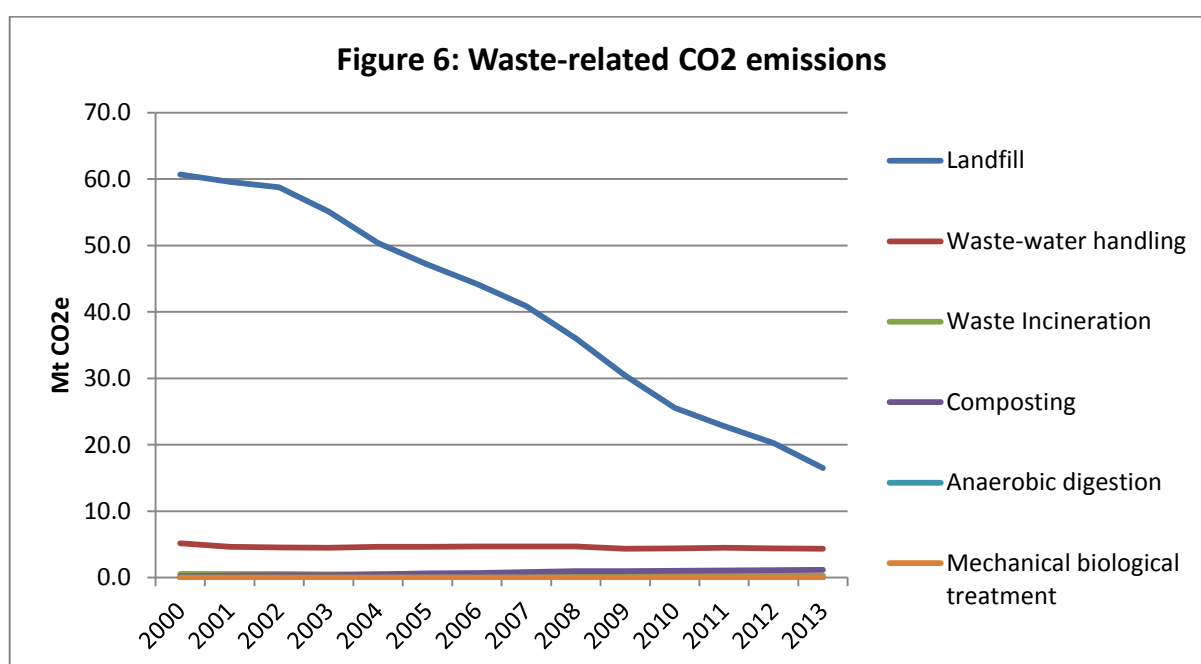
Source: JRWMS Strategic and Environmental Monitoring Report 2016-17

108. Figure 5 shows year-on-year reductions through 2009-10 to 2016-17. Over the last three years the data indicates that Veolia's operations have achieved a net benefit of carbon dioxide. In effect, the contract has now gone beyond operating a carbon neutral service through significant carbon savings being made from recycling and landfill diversion as well as increasingly through treatment and recovery.
109. **Actions:** Target for year-on-year reduction met in terms of MRWA's household waste and recycling contract. Data for contributions made by LACW management to CO₂ reduction from District estate and operations however is limited. Explore new data sources where available. CO₂ emissions from waste related operations (waste fleet data) are down significantly in Sefton on 2015-16 but have increased marginally in St.Helens.
110. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

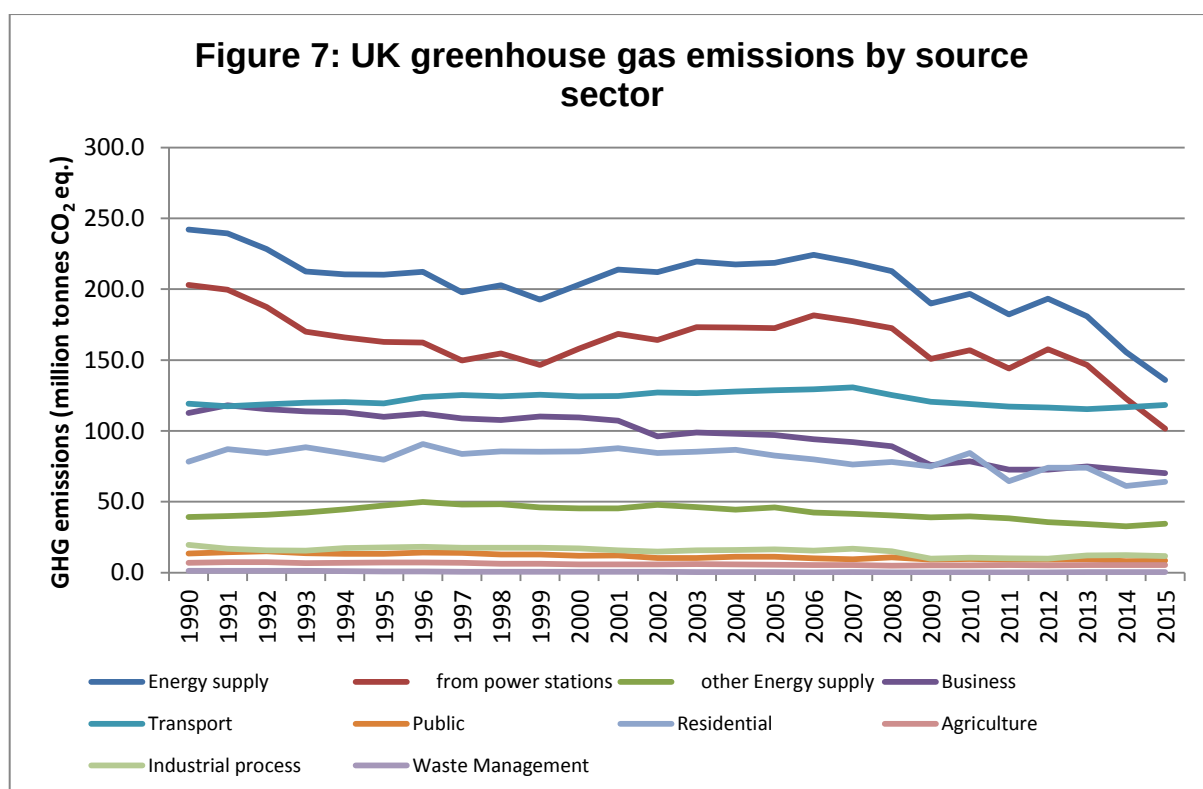
Former National Indicator NI186: Contribution made by sustainable waste management to per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in local authority area

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Waste Collection Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Site Operators, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority

111. **Target:** Initial target for year-on-year reduction, with requirement to review and set formal target if appropriate.
112. **Performance:** Monitoring of this indicator continues to be challenging due to a lack of up to date waste-specific data sources. The official data for reporting against Former National Indicator 186 is the Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates. This data is produced by Ricardo-AEA for Central Government; however, it does not provide waste specific detail to a Local Authority area level. Waste industry data is provided at a national level with the most recent report comprising 2015 data or older.
113. Estimated UK emissions of Greenhouse Gases by National Communication source category, type of fuel and end-user category data demonstrates that CO₂ emissions for waste management contributes a very small proportion of national emissions. In 2013 (the latest available data) emissions from the waste management sector comprised 4% of total national CO₂ emissions (566.5MtCO₂e) and this is down from 8.5% in 1990 and 9.2% in 2000.



114. Landfill emissions has been by far the biggest contributor but as waste has been diverted from landfill and pushed up the Waste Hierarchy tonnes CO₂ emissions have plummeted by nearly 75% since 2000. As Figure 6 shows, emissions from other waste management technologies have remained consistently low.
115. Provisional UK greenhouse gas emissions national statistics 2015 (Figure 7) show waste management performance in comparison with other sectors. As shown below, waste management contributes a relatively low level of GHG emissions in comparison with other larger sectors and has declined from 1.3mt CO₂ equivalent in 1990 to 0.3mt CO₂ equivalent (provisional) in 2015.



Source: BEIS <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/provisional-uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics>

116. An alternative source of waste-specific information reported at Waste Disposal Authority level, is Eunomia's Recycling Carbon Index report, which is based primarily on WasteDataFlow and is indicative of waste carbon performance. The index identifies carbon savings relating to LACW materials and shows an increase in per capita carbon savings in Merseyside and Halton to 2013-14, see Table 8. However, in 2014-15 and 2015-16 this progress has stalled in Merseyside. Halton has however increased slightly on 2014-15 levels.

Table 8: Per capita carbon saving from LACW recycling (kg CO₂ eq. saved per person)

WDA area	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Trends
Merseyside	66	61	67	67	67	-
Halton	59	54	62	61	62	↑

Source: Eunomia, Recycling Carbon Index 2015-16

117. The Eunomia Index measures the environmental performance of recycling services and demonstrates that having a high or increasing recycling rate does not necessarily translate into high carbon savings. WDAs that recycle more materials with a higher embodied carbon (such as food or textiles) will show higher carbon savings and this would be reflected in a higher index score.
118. Eunomia's report ranks Merseyside and Halton as "mid-performers" in terms of per capita carbon saving from recycling, with the highest performers (top 10% WDAs) in England having an index score between 91 and 109 The worst performing WDA had an index rating of 26.
119. **Actions:** National waste management trends show that waste-related CO₂ emissions are reducing over the long term. However, at a sub-regional / Local Authority level it is unclear whether targets for year-on-year CO₂ emissions reductions are being met across the whole waste management sector. Eunomia's report suggests that the LACW recycling sectors contribution to CO₂ emissions reduction is stalling with carbons savings equal to or up slightly on the previous year's index. Whereas, Veolia data (Figure 5) shows that carbon reductions in household waste recycling operations have been very successful and returned positive sustainable outcomes. However, without complete data for all waste streams it is not possible to make any conclusions for the whole waste management sector at a sub-regional level.
120. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18. During which time more comprehensive data sources will be sought.

Single data list 024-15 AMR W-1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Environment Agency, Site Operators

SA Indicator: SA26

WFD requirement: Article 4 and 28

NPPW requirement: existing stock and changes in the stock of waste management facilities, and their capacity (including changes to capacity); waste arisings

121. **Target:** Requirements in line with Needs Assessment.

122. **Performance:** Table 9 summarises consented waste capacity in Merseyside and Halton.

Table 9: Consented capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority

	Apr 2014 - Mar 2015		Apr 2015 - Mar 2016		Apr 2016 – Mar 2017		
District	Consented capacity (tonnes per annum)	No. of sites	Consented capacity (tonnes per annum)	No. of sites	Consented capacity (tonnes per annum)	No. of sites	
Halton	250000	3	242400*	3	250000	2	↑
Knowsley	0	0	120000	2	0	0	↓
Liverpool	0	0	312	1	0	0	↓
Sefton	0	0	0	0	186000	2	↑
St.Helens	1872	1	36000	2	270000	2	↑
Wirral	12200	1	36000	1	0	0	↓
Total:	264072	5	434712	9	706000	6	↑

Source: Development Management planning application lists and Waste Local Plan sites database

*Includes total tonnages at disposal sites

123. Table 9 shows that 706,000tpa of new waste management capacity was consented in 2016-17 which is up 62% on 2015-16 levels. This new capacity is spread over 6 sites. Other waste applications were received and consented in 2016-17 but did not yield any new capacity (see local indicator WLP 3).

124. To provide context and in accordance with WDF monitoring requirements regarding future capacity (Article 28) site and technology specific details of consented capacity are shown in Table 10. The position of each consented facility with regard to the Waste Hierarchy is also shown to satisfy SA monitoring requirements.



Source: European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

Table 10: Consented capacity of new waste management facilities April 2016 - March 2017

Planning ref	Facility type	Site Name	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position
16/00124/FULE IA	Waste Transfer Station	WSR Recycling Ltd Ditton Road Widnes	100000	Halton	Recycling
16/00158/COU	Processing and storage of wood facility	Land To The North West Of Junction Between Ditton Brook And Stewards Brook, Foundry Lane, Widnes	150000	Halton	Other Recovery
DC/2016/00534	Waste transfer station, AD facility and biomass boiler	55 Crowland Street, Southport	185000	Sefton	Recycling and Other Recovery
DC/2016/00639	Salt depot with recycling area	Land Corner Of Heysham Road/Leckwith Road Netherton	1000	Sefton	Recycling
P/2016/0628/FUL	Glass processing facility	Knauf Insulation, Ravenhead Road	120000	St.Helens	Preparing for reuse

Planning ref	Facility type	Site Name	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position
P/2016/0804/F UL	Energy recovery facility with CHP	Greengate Works Sherdley Road	150000	St.Helens	Other Recovery
Total:			706000		

Source: Development Control planning application lists and Waste Local Plan sites database

National monitoring requirements

125. National waste planning practice guidance⁷ states that:

“Waste planning authorities should ensure that there is sufficient information in the Local Plan and/or annual monitoring reports to determine the location and capacity of existing major disposal and recovery installations.”

126. This requirement is applicable to single data list indicator 024-15 AMR W-1. The planning practice guidance (Annex 1) advises under Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) that Local Plans and/or monitoring reports should include sufficient information to:

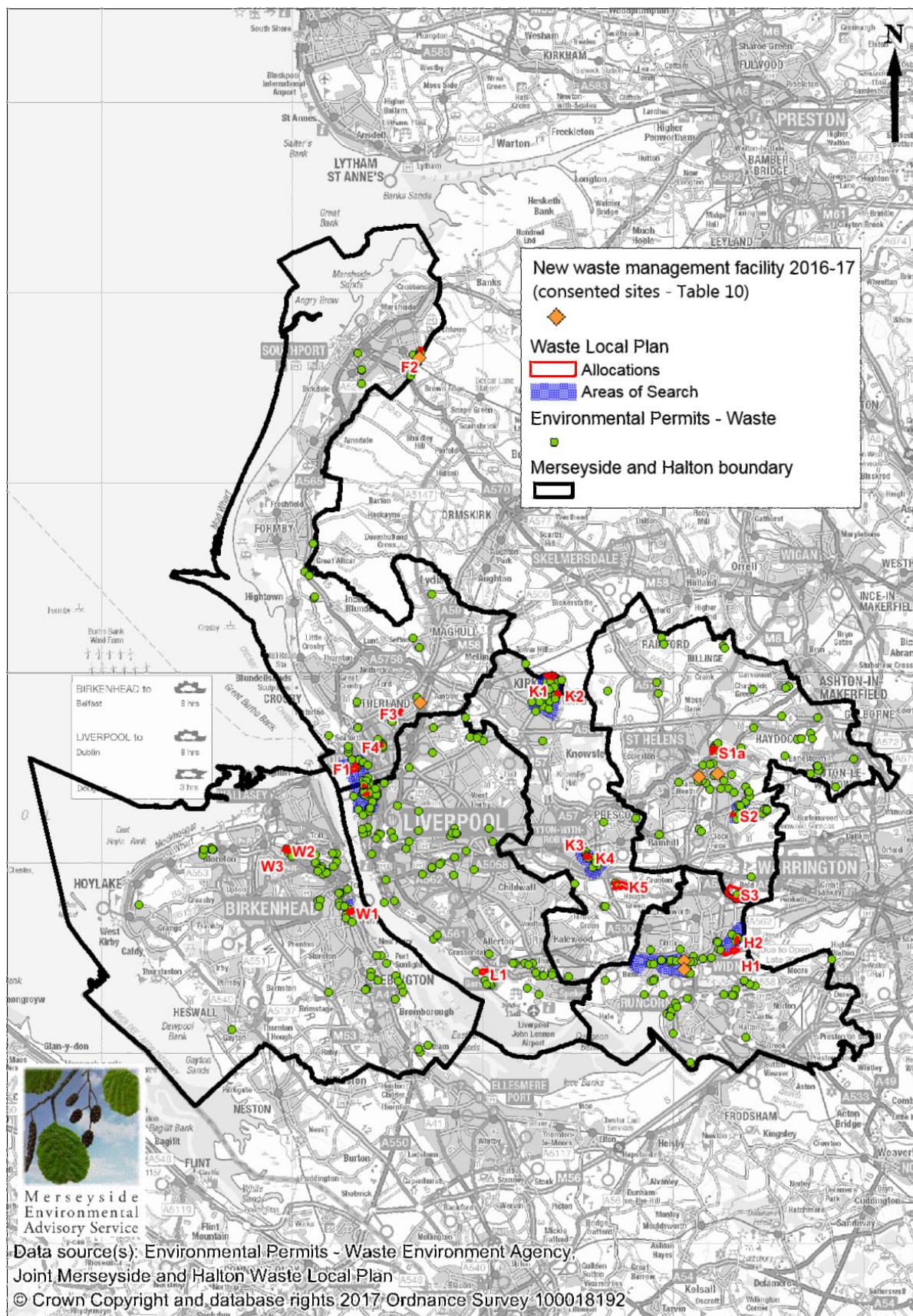
- a. Determine the location and capacity of existing major disposal and recovery installations;
- b. Undertake an assessment of the need for closure of existing waste installations and an assessment of the need for additional waste installation as part of the preparation of local authority Local Plans. Waste planning authorities should keep these assessments under review through the production of Annual Monitoring Reports; and
- c. Ensure that there is sufficient information in the Local Plan and Annual Monitoring Reports for waste planning authorities to determine the location and capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations.

127. Figure 8 shows the location of WLP allocated sites, Areas of Search and existing waste sites (green dots). The 6 consented waste management facilities (2016-17) which have yielded new capacity are also shown.

128. Details of existing waste management capacity is included in Appendix A, which is based on the ‘Annual capacity of waste management facilities’ table provided in Annex 2 of the waste planning practice guidance. This meets the single data list indicator 024-15 AMR W-1 and national monitoring requirements.

⁷ DCLG (2015) *Guidance Waste* <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/waste/> Accessed: 29/09/2015

Figure 8: Existing, consented and allocated waste management sites in Merseyside and Halton



Closure of existing waste sites

129. Lyme and Wood Pit non-hazardous landfill site was scheduled to close on 12th June 2016 after which only restoration soils can be brought to the site (P/2012/0156 – condition 1). In May 2017 the operator applied for a variation of this condition to enable to allow for the importation of soils up to 31st December 2018. Completion of the final phase of landfill (phase 9) is imminent.
130. Phil Major Skip Hire at Wallasey Bridge Road, Wirral was made insolvent in February 2017 and ceased to operate. This site is allocated in the WLP (site ref: W3).
131. Energy-from-waste plant specialist Energos, who implemented a permission (08/00474/FUL) for a gasification with CHP facility at Knowsley Business Park, has gone into administration following contractual disputes with two of its main contractors.⁸

Needs Assessment

132. With regard to need for additional facilities, the WLP Needs Assessment (2011) forecasts a continuing need for various types of waste facilities which is beginning to be met by the consented and recently permitted sites.
133. In 2016-17, consent of 1 new Anaerobic Digestion (AD) will help divert a further 65,000 tonnes of food waste away from landfill helping to push biodegradable waste up the Waste Hierarchy.
134. The WLP Needs Assessment forecasts a need for up to 4 LACW and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) 50,000tpa food waste composting facilities by 2020. A site is required immediately, 2 more by 2015 and the remainder by 2020. This new consent together with operational capacity at Widnes (110,000tpa) and other recent consents in Knowsley, Wirral and St.Helens meet this requirement. However, not all of this capacity has been built out.
135. **Actions:** The amount of consented capacity is up 62% on 2015-16. Fewer waste applications were consented but those that were yielded larger new capacity.
136. The eventual closure of Lyme and Wood Pits, the last non-hazardous landfill site in the Plan Area, is likely to result in diversion of waste (approximately 250,000tpa in 2016⁹) to nearby treatment facilities in the Plan Area and/or landfill within Adjoining Authorities. This will be determined by commercial

⁸ http://resource.co/article/another-setback-gasification-sector-incineration-specialist-enters-administration-11238?utm_source=Weekly+Newsletter+Sign-up+from+Resource+Magazine+Website&utm_campaign=e2311ec916-Weekly_newsletter_15_07_16&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_afcb96e194-e2311ec916-97395285

⁹ Waste Data Interrogator 2016

contracts which may also have a benefit in pushing waste management further up the Waste Hierarchy.

137. This indicator will continue to be monitored to track capacity and capacity gaps through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17.

Single data list 024-16 AMR W-2: Amount of municipal waste arisings managed by waste management type and waste planning authority
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Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Waste Collections Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
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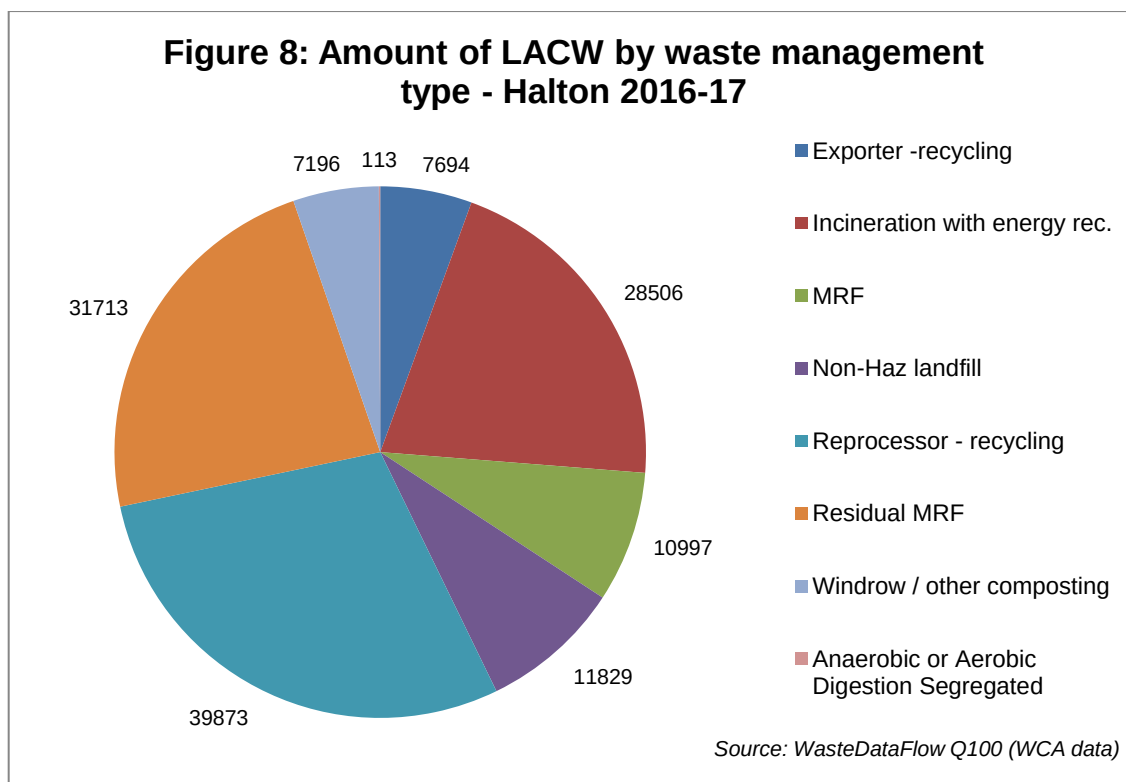
SA indicators: SA21, SA22

NPPW requirement: existing stock and changes in the stock of waste management facilities, and their capacity (including changes to capacity); waste arisings
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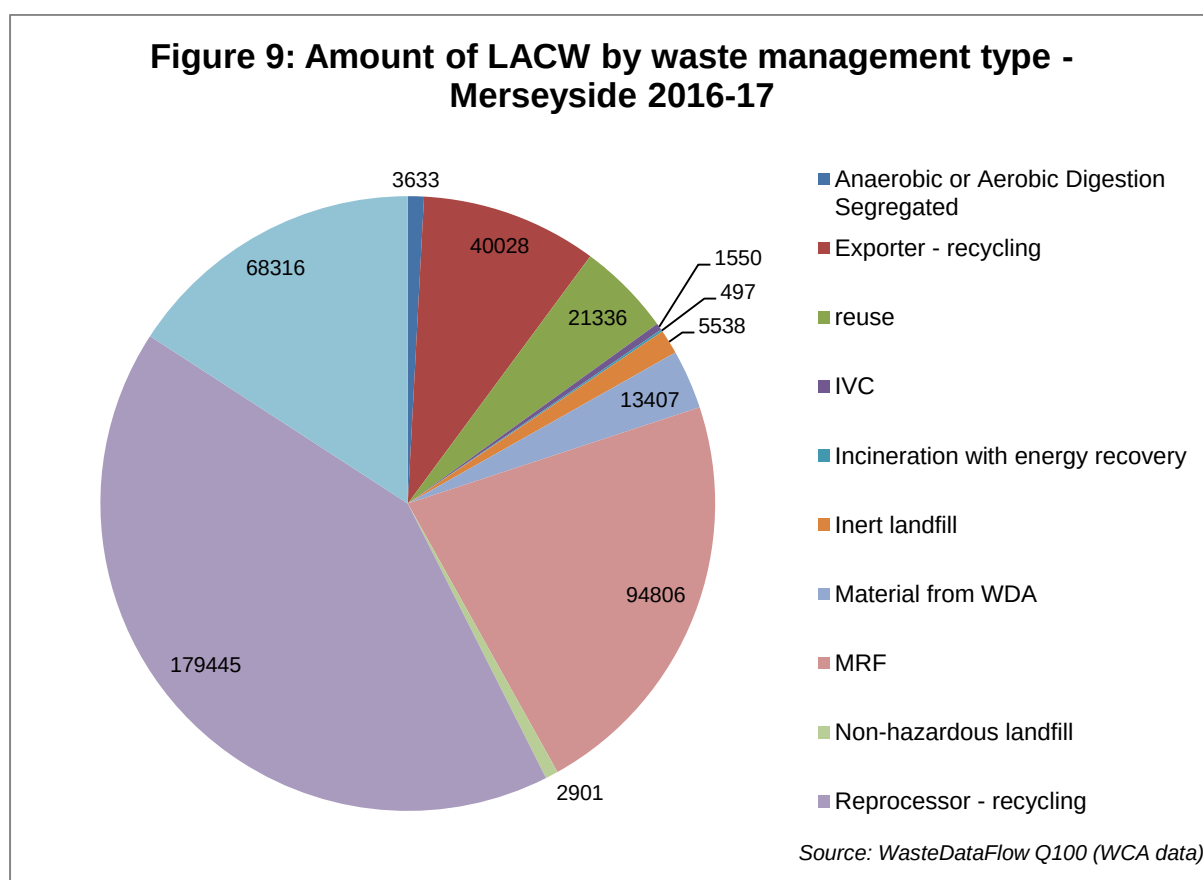
138. **Target:** No target set.

139. **Performance:** Due to changes to reporting in WasteDataFlow the 2015-16 tonnages are derived from the raw data: Q100 (*Waste sent for treatment or disposal*).

140. LACW managed through recycling and composting comprised 48% of the waste stream which is an improvement on 2015-16 levels. A further 23% of LACW is sent to a residual MRF. Halton sent 14% of household waste for incineration with energy recovery at Viridor's Energy from Waste plant in Runcorn. This is down on 2015-16. The proportion of waste sent to non-hazardous landfill continues to be low as residual LACW is diverted up the Waste Hierarchy. In 2016-17 this was 5.7% of total collected household waste (see Figure 8).



141. For Merseyside, details of the amount of waste sent to disposal i.e. landfill and energy recovery is reported in Figure 4 under indicator Single data list 082-03.



142. **Actions:** No target set. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17.

Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3: Show the contribution of the waste sector will make to the amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity (reported in MW to include both heat and electrical energy recovered)

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Site Operators

SA indicator: SA13, SA24 and SA30

143. **Target:** No target set as it will vary year-on-year depending on the type of facilities being developed and amount of waste recovered.

144. **Performance:** 4 new waste management facilities with renewable energy generation capabilities or supporting capacity have been consented in 2016-17.

Halton

145. Watmore's Topsoil Supplies on Percival Lane in Runcorn received consent for a 0.99MW biomass facility. The facility will use pre-compost material that is currently screened out and sent to landfill as fuel. The heat generated will be used to heat treat soils and other products to blend to create a higher specification compost.

146. A wood processing and storage facility (16/00158/COU) received consent in Halton and will provide the feedstock for a nearby wood-fuelled biomass CHP (12/00458/FULEIA).

Sefton

147. At Southport, a waste transfer station, anaerobic digestion and biomass boiler received approval (DC/2016/00534). The biomass boiler is fed by 20,000tpa green and wood waste via the waste transfer station. As such, the total 'energy from waste' element at the site is around 46,000tpa and would constitute a small scale EfW facility. The development will generate 2.5MW_e of renewable electricity and 6.3MW_{th} of thermal energy. There is a strong likelihood of the second phase of the development (industrial warehousing) being able to make use of the thermal heat, and any surplus will be used to generate more renewable electricity. Heat is also re-used internally in the process to dry the AD digestate. There is also the possibility of heat being used by current occupiers on Blowick Industrial Estate.

St. Helens

148. An energy recovery facility which can produce up to 15MW of electricity for distribution to Pilkington Greengate and Watson Street works and the National Grid has received consent (P/2016/0804/FUL). This facility will be fired by importation of 150,000 tonnes per annum of refuse derived fuel and included proposals for a district heat network for use of heat.
149. **Actions:** No target set. Progress with consented waste schemes will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Local Indicator WLP 1: Number of sub-regional sites which are taken up for waste management use

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

150. **Target:** Requirements in line with WLP Needs Assessment.
151. **Performance:** Site S1a Former Transco Site, Pocket Nook received permission (P/2016/0440/FUL) for construction of a new office and workshop building, reconfigure of external hardstanding for storage of HGV's. This proposal was for the land on the west of the site.
152. **Actions:** This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Local Indicator WLP 2: Number of District allocated sites which are taken up for waste management use

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

153. **Target:** Requirements in line with WLP Needs Assessment.
154. **Performance:** Site F2 55 Crowland Street, Southport received planning consent (DC/2016/00534) for waste transfer station, AD facility and biomass boiler with a combined recycling and recovery capacity of 185,000 tonnes per annum.
155. **Actions:** This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Local Indicator WLP 3: Number of applications received for waste management facilities on unallocated sites; and number of waste management facilities that are developed on unallocated sites

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

SA Indicator: SA26

WFD requirement: Article 4

156. **Target:** <10% of requirement stated for targets WLP1 and 2.

157. **Performance:** Data used to report against this indicator is taken from the number of waste applications MEAS have been consulted on by our District partners. Types of planning applications received include: full planning applications, outline applications, discharge or variation of conditions, retrospective and reserved matters applications. Pre-apps are not included in this Report.

158. Table 11 refers to 'developed' status which means planning applications that have been built and capacity is operational. Judgement on whether a waste application is developed has been determined by information provided by the applicants, District planning officers and MEAS.

159. Where sites are said to be 'undeveloped' this means that construction has either yet to begin, is underway but the site is not yet operational, planning permission has expired or that the developer has pulled out.

Table 11: Waste planning applications received on unallocated sites

	Apr 2015 - Mar 2016		Apr 2016 - Mar 2017	
District	Received	Developed (yes/no/unknown)	Received	Developed (yes/no/unknown)
Halton	4	2/2/0	4	3/0/1
Knowsley	2	0/2/0	2	0/2/0
Liverpool	1	0/1/0	0	0/0/0
Sefton	0	0/0/0	2	1/1/0
St.Helens	4	2/1/1	2	0/2/0
Wirral	1	0/1/0	0	0/0/0
Total:	12	4/7/1	10	4/5/1

Source: Development Management planning application lists, MEAS and Local Authority planning data

160. Table 11 shows the number of waste planning applications received on unallocated sites has decreased by 17% (2 sites) on 2015-16 levels.
161. Overall 40% of waste applications have been developed. This is up on the previous year when 33% of applications were built out by down on 2014-15 (55%).
162. The developed out figure for the current monitoring period and previous years has been typically low because some of the applications received are yet to have been determined whilst others are awaiting discharge of conditions and yet to reach construction / completion stage. Planning permissions typically have 3 years to be implemented before they lapse. Therefore, it is likely that some of these sites will be developed in the next 1-2 years as they progress with discharge of conditions and construction phases.
163. Data for 2008 to 2013 shows a longer picture of trends, with over a third (36%) of waste applications received being developed out.
164. Table 12 provides further detail of development status. All waste applications received were on unallocated sites; however 50% of these were in Areas of Search which is marginally down on 2015-16 levels (58%).

Table 12: Site specific details of waste planning applications received and developed out on unallocated sites

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position	Development status	Site type
16/00124/FUL EIA	Waste Transfer Station	WSR Recycling Ltd Ditton Road Widnes	100000	Halton	Recycling	Consented in July 2016. Facility operational.	Unallocated site in Area of Search
16/00158/CO U	Processing and storage of wood facility	Land To The North West Of Junction Between Ditton Brook And Stewards Brook, Foundry Lane, Widnes	150000	Halton	Other Recovery	Testing was underway in September 2016 and the plant was due to be operational by April 2017.	Unallocated site in Area of Search
17/00086/FUL	Proposed 0.99MW biomass boiler facility	Watmore's Topsoil Supplies Percival Lane Runcorn	-	Halton	Other Recovery	Unknown.	Unallocated site
17/00094/FUL	New raw materials reception building within the existing facility	Secanim Desoto Road Widnes Cheshire	-	Halton	Other Recovery	Conditions discharged.	Unallocated site in Area of Search
16/00342/FUL	Reclamation of tipped contaminated and derelict land through the importation of soils and soil forming materials	Land at Coopers Moss, Perimeter Road, Kirkby	-	Knowsley	Disposal	Refused at Appeal.	Unallocated site

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position	Development status	Site type
16/00271/FUL	Change of use of vacant industrial building to a SRF facility	Unit 1 Hammond Road Knowsley Industrial Park Kirkby	-	Knowsley	Other Recovery	Withdrawn.	Unallocated site in Area of Search
DC/2016/0229 2	Construction materials recycling plant	486 Hawthorne Road, Bootle	-	Sefton	Recycling	Facility operational.	Unallocated site in Area of Search
DC/2016/0063 9	Salt depot with recycling area	Land Corner Of Heysham Road/Leckwith Road Netherton	1000	Sefton	Recycling	Not yet commenced.	Unallocated site
P/2016/0628/ FUL	Glass processing facility	Knauf Insulation, Ravenhead Road	120000	St.Helens	Preparing for reuse	Currently under construction but not yet operational.	Unallocated site
P/2016/0804/ FUL	Energy recovery facility with CHP	Greengate Works Sherdley Road	150000	St.Helens	Other Recovery	Has not started.	Unallocated site

165. **Actions:** 2 of 12 waste applications received in 2016-17 were on allocated sites. The remainder were on unallocated sites. Of these unallocated sites 50% were in Areas of Search. Some of these applications were expansions or upgrading of existing waste facilities and policy WM7 applied.
166. Policy WM1 (Site Prioritisation) and WM2 and WM3 (Sub-regional and District allocated sites) will continue to be promoted through the pre-application process to encourage applicants to consider allocated sites. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18 and the data collected used to help inform a review of the WLP in due course.

Local Indicator WLP 4: Number of planning applications for new waste management facility buildings which achieve a 'Very Good' or 'Excellent' BREEAM rating or equivalent standard

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Developers

SA Indicator: SA25

167. **Target:** 100%

168. **Performance:** Table 13 shows that again only 1 of 12 planning applications received achieved BREEAM excellent/very good rating or equivalent. This falls significantly short of the 100% target and follows a downward trend from a high of just 36% achieving this standard of design in 2013-14.

Table 13: Waste applications achieving BREEAM or equivalent

District	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	BREEAM 'Excellent' or equivalent	BREEAM 'Very Good' or equivalent	BREEAM 'Excellent' or equivalent	BREEAM 'Very Good' or equivalent	BREEAM 'Excellent' or equivalent	BREEAM 'Very Good' or equivalent
Halton	0	1	0	0	0	0
Knowsley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liverpool	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sefton	0	0	0	0	0	0
St.Helens	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wirral	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Development Management planning application lists, MEAS

Note: equivalent standard includes construction/engineering standards such as CEEQUAL

169. There appear to be several reasons why so few waste applications are meeting BREEAM or equivalent standards. In 2016-17, 6 of the 12 applications received

were for existing facilities or small scale (up to 25,000tpa) therefore sustainability and environmental performance measures are likely to be unviable due to cost or BREEAM would not apply.

170. The energy recovery facility (P/2016/0804/FUL) in St.Helens (Table 13) is aiming for BREEAM excellent standard and this will be set out further at the detailed design stage.
171. Compliance with policy WM10 (High Quality Design) was requested by condition for the new raw materials reception building (17/00094/FUL) in Widnes. The proposal did not comply with BREEAM but did meet other WM10 criteria.
172. The integrated WTS, AD and biomass application at Southport (DC/2016/00534) provided some information with regards to energy efficiency, water efficiency, lighting, amenity and odours at the site. However, no information is provided with respect to BREEAM or an equivalent standard.
173. BREEAM or equivalent standards tend to be applied to new larger scale facilities where waste management practices are more technically complex (than a Waste Transfer Station, for example).
174. **Actions:** Target not met. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18. Monitoring data shows that not all waste applications are applicable to BREEAM or equivalent sustainable performance schemes.

Local Indicator WLP 5: Number of new waste management facilities which utilise an element of sustainable transport as part of their operation

Partners: Local Planning Authorities, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Developers

SA Indicator: SA14

175. **Target:** 25-30%
176. **Performance:** Table 14 shows that in 2016-17 none of the new consented waste management facilities use an element of sustainable transport however 33% may use conveyors.
177. A WTS in Halton (16/00124/FULEIA) will utilise both HGV transport and on site conveyors and the glass re-processing facility in St Helens will explore the use

of conveyors between the waste facility and manufacturing facility in the long term.

178. The shortfall on the target is in part explained by applications being small scale as well as sites not being located near rail connections, canals or docks. Another reason may be the size and geographic spread of waste contracts which could make rail or water transport unviable. The majority of larger municipal waste contracts are long term and have already been secured therefore many waste operators rely on multiple small scale short term contracts. These smaller contracts, from various commercial and industrial sources, may be not be viable for sustainable waste transport.
179. The nature of some waste operations is also a factor. Landfill restoration, for example, will nearly always require waste transportation by HGV.

Table 14: New waste sites using sustainable transport

District	2014-15					2015-16					2016-17				
	Canal	Conveyor	Rail	Sea	HGV	Canal	Conveyor	Rail	Sea	HGV	Canal	Conveyor	Rail	Sea	HGV
Halton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2
Knowsley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Liverpool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sefton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
St.Helens	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2
Wirral	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Development Management planning application lists, MEAS (based on new consented capacity 2016/17)

180. **Actions:** Previous consented facilities demonstrate the importance of proximity to existing transport infrastructure such as a railhead/sidings or canal and large waste contracts to enable successful deployment of sustainable transport solutions. Therefore opportunities are often restricted to those sites with good proximity to existing transport infrastructure and large LACW contracts because of operational flexibility and financial considerations. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

Local Indicator WLP 6: Recycle and recover value from commercial and industrial wastes in line with regional/national targets

Partners: Local Planning Authorities, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

181. **Target:** 65% recycled by 2020; recover value from 90% by 2020 (includes recycling).
182. **Performance:** Regional/national targets are no longer relevant since the regional tier of reporting has been removed, and the publication of the Waste Management Plan for England 2013 removed national targets. Therefore, it is not possible to report against this indicator.
183. However, Table 15 shows 100% of new consented capacity in 2016-17 will have the potential to recycle and/or recover value from Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. In 2015-16 this figure was 67% and 2013-14 71% of consented waste management facilities have C&I waste recycling/recovery capacity.

Table 15: Consented waste facilities recycling/recovery of C&I waste

District	No. Sites 2013-14	No. Sites 2014-15	No. Sites 2015-16	No. Sites 2016-17	Trends
Halton	1	1	1	2	↑
Knowsley	3	0	1	0	↓
Liverpool	0	0	1	0	↓
Sefton	0	0	0	2	↑
St.Helens	1	1	2	2	↑
Wirral	0	1	1	0	↓
Total	5	3	6	6	-

Source: Development Management planning applications lists, MEAS (consented facilities capable of handling 100% C&I waste or C&I and other waste streams)

184. **Actions:** We cannot report against this indicator as was intended because there is no longer any national/regional targets for C&I waste. Consider review of this indicator through the WLP Monitoring Group to identify how reporting on commercial and industrial waste can be achieved.
185. Consented facilities which provide recycling/recovery capacity for C&I waste will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2017-18.

6 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

186. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 Regulation 17 requires monitoring of plan implementation. The Waste Local Plan (WLP) Environment Report¹⁰ sets out combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) baseline indicators which were reviewed and consolidated in the Monitoring Report 2013-14 to those set out in Table 16.
187. The SA indicators differ from the WLP indicators (Section 5) in that they address potential links between implementation of the WLP and the likely significant economic, social and environmental effects. Changes in performance against SA indicators can be measured by the baseline position (taken as 2009-10) and comparison with the position in previous monitoring reports.
188. All WLP Objectives are addressed by at least one indicator. Furthermore, the SA Objectives are consistent with those used by the five Merseyside Districts and Halton for their Local Plans and they therefore cover a much broader range of parameters which may be more relevant to housing policy, etc.
189. Where SA indicator trends show significant issues emerging, the need for action will be considered in future Monitoring Reports once further data has been collected and analysed. These data sources will also be used to inform the scope of any review of the WLP.

¹⁰ URS Scott Wilson (2012) *Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment*
http://www.wasteplanningmerseyside.gov.uk/media/2527/adp-003-modifications_wlp_sa_report_final_30oct2012.pdf

Table 16: Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17
SA1	Biodiversity	1	SO6	Number of waste management facilities located within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations	No	Of 3 new consented waste facilities, all 3 are within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations.	7 of 9 new consented waste applications are within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations.	6 of 6 new consented waste applications are within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations.
SA2	Biodiversity	1	SO6	Area landfill restored to support improved biodiversity	No	As 2013-14. No new photography available.	Approximately 90% of Lyme & Wood Pits site restored to country park (100.6ha). Based upon 2015 aerial photography (GoogleEarth, Oct 2016).	Completion of the final phase of landfill (phase 9) is imminent (May 2017 update).
SA3	Human	(2), 9	SO6	Number of pollution incidents	No	There were 6 environmental pollution incidents, 1 appears to have resulted from a metal recycling facility at Reginald Road, St.Helens causing significant impact to air (understood to have been a fly	There were 5 environmental pollution incidents, 1 appears to have resulted from a recycling facility in Liverpool causing significant impact to air.	There were 10 pollution incidents recorded, 3 of which appear to correspond to the same site in St.Helens where in August 2016 earthworks were underway. Two incidents in Walton

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17
						infestation related to tins cans containing food residues).		and south Liverpool appear to relate to fly-tipped baled waste materials (GoogleEarth, August 2016). A further incident in Knowsley appears to have resulted from a physio-chemical treatment facility in Knowsley. A fire at Remondis UK Ltd in Prescot also resulted in a significant air pollution incident.
SA4	Human	4, 9	SO1, SO6	Number and type of fly tipping events	Yes – Single data list 082-01	See indicator Single data list 082-01	See indicator Single data list 082-01	See indicator Single data list 082-01
SA5	Human	5	SO6	Number and type of reported accidents involving staff of, or visitors to, waste management facilities	No	None.	Scrapyard fire at Alexandra Dock, Bootle involving 400 tonnes of WEEE in April 2016. No reported casualties.	In Nov 2016 a large fire occurred at a waste facility in Kirby which originated in a car shredding machine. No reported casualties. Dec 2016 large firm at

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17
								Remondis UK Ltd WTS in Prescot. No reported causalities. In October 2016 and March 2017 further fires occurred at a scrapyard at Alexandra Dock, Bootle. No casualties reported.
SA6	Water Resources	10	SO6	Water quality (chemical & biological) classification of rivers, canals, estuaries and coastal waters impacted by waste developments (within 250m)	No	1 site at North Perimeter Road, Knowsley Industrial Park is approximately 60m from a Main River (Simonswood Brook). Ecological status: moderate and chemical status: fail.	2 sites within 250m of a Main River. 1 site within 250m of Stewards Brook (Ecological status: poor and chemical status: good – 2013-14 data). 1 site adjacent Simonswood Brook (Ecological status: moderate and chemical status: good).	2 consented new waste sites within 250m of a Main River. 1 site within 250m of Stewards Brook (Ecological status: poor and chemical status: good – 2013-14 data). 1 site adjacent to Three Pools Waterway (Ecological status: poor/moderate and chemical status: unknown – 2014 data).

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17
SA7	Land and Soil	11	SO6, SO7	Area of grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land taken by new waste development	No	None	None	None
SA8	Land and Soil	11, 12	SO6, SO7	Proportion of new waste development on previously developed, derelict or under-utilised land	No	1 site at Johnson's Lane, Widnes on 2.6ha of previously developed land. Site at Perimeter Road North on Greenfield land allocated for waste and industrial uses.	4 consented waste applications are on previously developed land, including 2 former landfill sites and 1 change of use of existing yard and buildings. 1 consent is at an existing waste facility and 3 are waste consents at existing non-waste businesses. 1 site is on greenfield land allocated for industrial uses.	4 consented waste applications are on previously developed land. 2 consented waste applications are at existing waste facilities.
SA9	Air Quality	9, 13	SO6, SO8	Number of new waste management facilities located within Air Quality Management Areas	No	None	1 new site at Belmont Road is within the Liverpool City AQMA. This AQMA covers the whole District area.	None
SA10	Climate Change	14	SO6, SO7	Number of new waste management facilities situated in high flood risk areas	No	None	None	None

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17
SA11	Climate Change	13, 15	SO6, SO8	Estimated greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector	Yes – Single data list 067-01	See indicator Single data list 067-01	See indicator Single data list 067-01	See indicator Single data list 067-01
SA12	Climate Change	4, 9, 15	SO6, SO8	Emissions of landfill gas from landfill sites	No	1 landfill site releasing methane. In 2014, 894000kg (894 tonnes) released.	In 2015, 1 landfill leachate treatment plant released 10000kg of methane (10 tonnes).	No data available.
SA13	Climate Change	15, 20, 22, 24	SO3, SO4	Quantity of renewable and alternative energy generated from waste management activities	Yes – Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3
SA14	Transport	16, 17	SO6, SO8	Proportion of waste transported other than by road by waste stream	Yes – Local Indicator WLP 5	See Local Indicator WLP 5	See Local Indicator WLP 5	See Local Indicator WLP 5
SA15	Transport	9, 17	SO8	Number of new waste development sites for which a travel plan has been prepared	No	2 of 3 new consented waste facilities submitted transport documents. 1 new consented facility submitted a Transport Assessment and the other site submitted a brief traffic statement	4 of 9 consented applications submitted Transport Statements. The remaining sites included traffic assessments. Smaller scale sites included brief descriptions of transport and access arrangements.	4 of 6 consented applications submitted either Transport Statements or Assessments. 1 application submitted a technical note comprising trip generation.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17
SA16	Historic Environment	9, 18	SO6	Number of new waste facilities located within 1km of scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets	No	None	WHS: no sites within 1km. AD consent at East Street, Seacombe within 1km of WHS buffer zone. SAM: no sites within 1km. Registered Parks and Gardens: Biomass consent at Belmont Road 215m from Newsham Park. Listed Buildings: 4 consented sites within 1km.	WHS: no sites within 1km. SAM: 3 sites within 1km. Registered Parks and Gardens: 1 site within 1km of former Pilkingtons Headquarters complex. Listed Buildings: 4 sites within 1km.
SA17	Landscape and Townscape	9, 19	SO6	Area of publicly accessible open space and green space permanently lost as a result of new waste management facilities	No	None	None	None
SA18	Landscape and Townscape	19	SO6	Number of new waste development in areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)	No	No new waste management sites within areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)	No new waste management sites within areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)	No new waste management sites within areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17
SA19	Sustainable Waste Management	20, 21, 22	SO1, SO2, SO3	Total annual volume of waste generated by waste stream	Yes – Single data list 082-01 and 082-02	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. Data obtained from Defra ENV18 - Local authority collected waste: annual results tables 2013-14. LACW – 606,133 (Merseyside only) Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 1,105,000 tonnes (corrected) CD&E – 2.23 million tonnes Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes	LACW data obtained from Defra Local Authority Collected and Household Waste Statistics 2014 to 15. LACW – 607,368 (Merseyside only) Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 1,105,000 tonnes CD&E – 2,230,000 tonnes Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes	LACW data obtained from WasteDataFlow. Defra update not available at time of publication. LACW – 867,613 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 1,105,000 tonnes CD&E – 2,230,000 tonnes Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes
SA20	Sustainable Waste Management	20	SO6, SO7, SO8	Municipal waste collected per household	No	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. Data from	Data from Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental	Data from Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy:

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17
						Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2016-17 (Strategic Aim 2) reports on all household waste arisings (rather than just residual waste as shown in the Waste Partnership Annual Report). Total amount of waste arisings in Merseyside – 1,130kg/hh/yr	Monitoring and Report 2016-17 (Strategic Aim 2). Total amount of waste arisings in Merseyside – 1,182kg/hh/yr	Environmental Monitoring and Report 2016-17 (Strategic Aim 2). Total amount of waste arisings in Merseyside – 1,187kg/hh/yr *data for 2014-15 to 2016-17 revised in line with latest report
SA21	Sustainable Waste Management	20, 22	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO8	Volume and % of waste disposed to landfill by waste stream	Yes – Single data list 082-03	LACW – see Single data list 082-03. Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 185,000 tonnes (18.5%). CD&E – 333,000 tonnes (15%).	LACW – see Single data list 082-03. Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 185,000 tonnes (18.5%). CD&E – 333,000 tonnes (15%).	LACW – see Single data list 082-03. Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 185,000 tonnes (18.5%). CD&E – 333,000 tonnes (15%).

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17
						Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).	Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).	Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).
SA22	Sustainable Waste Management	20, 21, 22	SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5	Volume and % of waste recycled/composted by waste stream and by method of disposal	Yes – Single data list 082-02 and 082-03	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. LACW - see Single data list 082-02 and 082-03 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): Commercial – 421,000 tonnes (60%) recycled; 52,000 tonnes (7.4%) C&I waste available for composting. Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled. CD&E – 1.48 million tonnes (67%) re-used on site or recycled. Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated CD&E – 1.48 million tonnes (67%) re-used on site or recycled.	LACW - see Single data list 082-02 and 082-03 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): Commercial – 421,000 tonnes (60%) recycled; 52,000 tonnes (7.4%) C&I waste available for composting. Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled. CD&E – 1.48 million tonnes (67%) re-used on site or recycled. Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated	LACW - see Single data list 082-02 and 082-03 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): Commercial – 421,000 tonnes (60%) recycled; 52,000 tonnes (7.4%) C&I waste available for composting. Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled. CD&E – 1.48 million tonnes (67%) re-used on site or recycled. Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%)

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17
						Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated		recycled/treated
SA23	Sustainable Waste Management	16, 17, 20, 22, 27	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO6, SO8	Percentage of the four main waste streams which are managed outside Merseyside and Halton	No	LACW data obtained from Defra Local Authority Collected and Household Waste Statistics 2014 to 15. LACW – 60.5% residual waste sent for recovery or landfill outside of Plan Area Based on WDI 2014 waste removed data: C&I – 63-67%¹¹ CD&E – 51-51.5%¹² Based on HWDI 2014 data: Hazardous – 78%	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2016-17 (Strategic Aim 3): LACW residual waste – 42.3%* sent to landfill outside of Plan Area *updated with latest MRWA data (see above) Based on WDI 2015	LACW data obtained from Defra Local Authority Collected and Household Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2016-17 (Strategic Aim 3): LACW residual waste – 42.8% sent to landfill outside of Plan Area Based on WDI 2016 waste removed data:

¹¹ Range presented to account for significant not codeable (i.e. where destination is unknown) fraction of C&I waste stream. 48% of this waste is exported outside of the UK for recovery, including significant amounts of ferrous materials from Metal Recycling Facilities

¹² Range derived from inert waste removed category (min) and EWC chapter 17 CD&E waste (max)

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17
							waste removed data: C&I – 55.7-67.4% ¹³ CD&E – 48.9% ¹⁴ Based on HWDI 2015 data: Hazardous – 71%	C&I – 67.5-74.5% ¹⁵ CD&E – 42.8-56% ¹⁶ Based on HWDI 2016 data: Hazardous – 77.9%
SA24	Sustainable Use of Resources	22, 24	SO7, SO8	Number of waste facilities using renewable or recovered energy	Yes – Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.
SA25	Sustainable Use of Resources	23	SO7, SO8	Proportion of new development meeting appropriate standards (BREEAM)	Yes – Local Indicator WLP 4	See Local Indicator WLP 4.	See Local Indicator WLP 4.	See Local Indicator WLP 4.
SA26	Sustainable Economic Growth	20, 22	SO1	Waste planning applications submitted by type and position in the waste hierarchy	Yes – Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1.	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1.	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1.

¹³ Range presented to account for significant not codeable (i.e. where destination is unknown) fraction of C&I waste stream. HIC waste removed (exc. Ch20 – MSW, not codeable waste, and not codeable Merseyside and NorthWest) (min) and max % as min but. inc. not codeable and not codeable NorthWest. 32.7% of this waste is exported outside of the UK for recovery, including significant amounts of ferrous materials from Metal Recycling Facilities

¹⁴Waste removed EWC chapter 17 CD&E waste (max)

¹⁵ Range presented to account for significant not codeable (i.e. where destination is unknown) fraction of C&I waste stream. HIC waste removed (exc. Ch20 – MSW, not codeable waste, and not codeable Merseyside and NorthWest) (min) and max % as min but. inc. not codeable and not codeable NorthWest. 39.8-43.9% of this waste is exported outside of the UK for recovery, including significant amounts of ferrous materials from waste facilities located within the port estate

¹⁶Waste removed EWC chapter 17 CD&E waste

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17
SA27	Sustainable Economic Growth	20, 25	SO1	EA Environmental Permits for waste management issued	Yes – Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements)	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements)	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements)
SA28	Employment	26, 29, 30	SO4	Number and type of personnel employed in waste management sector (new facilities) in Merseyside classified according to waste hierarchy	No	Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use/Recycling: 9 full time 1 part time operational jobs Other Recovery: 0 Disposal: 0 Total: 10	Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use: 0 Recycling: 26 full time equivalent jobs (inc. drivers, admin, plant operatives, site management) Other Recovery: 20 (inc. drivers and commercial team jobs) Disposal: 1 (part-time site management) Total: 47	Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use: 250 Recycling: 0 Other Recovery: 63 Disposal: 0 Total: 313
SA29	Landscape and Townscape	9, 18	SO6	Number of waste management facilities located within 250m of conservation areas	No	No new waste facilities are within 250m of conservation areas.	Belmont Road biomass consent 200m from Newsham Park Conservation Area	No new waste facilities are within 250m of conservation areas.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17
SA30	Sustainable Use of Resources	22, 24	SO1, SO3, SO7, SO8	Number of existing renewable energy and energy recovery schemes (by type) in the waste sector and quantity of electricity generated from each	Yes – Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.

7 Duty to Cooperate

Duty to Cooperate: minerals and waste movement requests

190. The Duty to Cooperate was introduced by the Localism Act 2011 (Section 33A), and amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local and Marine Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters¹⁷. This section provides important evidence to assist the Districts in meeting their Duty to Cooperate responsibilities as set out in the Liverpool City Region Statement of Cooperation on Local Planning¹⁸.
191. MEAS on behalf of the 6 WLP partner Districts respond to Duty to Cooperate requests from local authorities across England on all waste planning matters. Typically these requests are associated with Waste Local Plans and evidence base especially waste capacity and waste movements into and out of the Plan Area.
192. Between April 2016 and March 2017, the partner Districts have been consulted and responded to 5 Duty to Cooperate requests on waste movements from:
- Cumbria;
 - Derby and Derbyshire;
 - Northumberland;
 - Suffolk; and
 - Surrey.
193. In some cases waste movements were above strategic thresholds for hazardous and non-hazardous waste. However, they were not sufficiently large to have a strategic impact on Merseyside and Halton in terms of waste capacity, transport, amenity, evidence base and/or forecast need.

Net self-sufficiency

194. In terms of overall waste movements to and from Merseyside and Halton Table 17 shows a steady increase in the amount of waste received into the Plan Area between 2012 and 2014. Tonnages imported and exported in 2015 increased sharply on previous years. This is largely because of big improvements in waste destination data. For example, in 2014 1.3 Million tonnes was not coded to a Waste Planning Authority Sub-region and Region. However, in 2015 only 29,985 tonnes was not coded.

¹⁷ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/duty-to-cooperate/what-is-the-duty-to-cooperate-and-what-does-it-require/>

¹⁸ http://liverpoolcityregion-ca.gov.uk/uploadedfiles/documents/Appendix_One_Statement_of_Co-operation.pdf

195. In 2016, over 2.3 million tonnes of waste was imported for management in the sub-region whereas 2.5 million tonnes was exported for management outside of the Plan Area. This shows a slight net reliance of approximately 200,000 tonnes on waste management capacity outside of the Plan Area.
196. As in previous years, the largest movements from Merseyside and Halton that are sent outside the UK comprise of ferrous materials. This comprised up to 44% of all waste exports.

Table 17: WLP net self-sufficiency (million tonnes)

Waste Stream	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
All waste streams (LACW, C&I, CD&E, Hazardous) exported (removed)	1395	1434	1964	2322	2515
All waste streams (LACW, C&I, CD&E, Hazardous) imported (received)	1373	1578	1584	2097	2300

Data source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2016 (excludes Merseyside and Halton and movements that are classed as "WPA Not Codeable (Not Codeable)")

197. These figures should be considered with regard to their limitations (Section 3 refers) but nevertheless provide a good overview of waste movements at a strategic level and demonstrates how the waste management industry operates across administration boundaries.
198. Trends in the movement of waste across the Plan Area administrative boundary will be used to inform the scope of any review of the WLP including the evidence base.

North West Waste Network

199. The North West Waste Network (NWWN) was formed following the cessation of the North West Regional Technical Advisory Board (RTAB) in 2012. The NWWN is a voluntary group of representative Waste Planning Authority Officers from across North West England, and MEAS represents the WLP partner Districts at this group.
200. The aim of the NWWN is to provide (in the absence of Technical Advisory Boards, previously established under Annex D of Planning Policy Statement 10) Waste Planning Authorities and the Environment Agency with a mechanism to engage with a body of technical expertise in waste planning that can discuss and advise on the implications of waste planning policy and guidance and

assist with awareness raising and sharing best practice on waste planning issues¹⁹.

201. An important role of the Network is to facilitate members working together to assist in meeting the requirement of the Duty to Cooperate provisions in the Localism Act in respect of waste matters.
202. During the current monitoring period the NWWN has not met, however, have liaised to ascertain whether or not there are any strategic waste matters that need discussion. A mechanism is in place to be able to co-ordinate meetings as needed.

Consultation responses on neighbouring authorities plans

203. No responses were made with regard to waste management.

Consultation responses on waste applications in neighbouring authorities

204. During 2016-17, a watching brief was continued on strategic waste applications which are going through planning appeal process and have cross-boundary implications for the Plan Area. This included Arpley landfill in Warrington which closed in December 2016 and Whitemoss landfill in West Lancashire the expansion of which was given approval by the Secretary of State in May 2016 and is set to go ahead following a failed legal challenge in 2017.

¹⁹ North West Waste Network *Terms of Reference 14052014*

8 Data sources and reference list

- BEIS (2016) *UK greenhouse gas emissions statistics*
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics>
- Ricardo-AEA for DECC (2015) *Employment based energy consumption mapping in the UK*
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/533673/Employment_based_energy_consumption_in_the_UK.pdf
- Environment Agency (2016) *Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/environmental-permitting-regulations-waste-sites>
- Environment Agency (2015) *Environmental Pollution Incidents*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/environmental-pollution-incidents>
- Environment Agency (2016) *Flood Map*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/flood-map-for-planning-rivers-and-sea-flood-zone-2> <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/flood-map-for-planning-rivers-and-sea-flood-zone-3>
- Environment Agency (2016) *Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/hazardous-waste-interrogator-2015>
- Environment Agency (2016) *Statutory Main River Map*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/statutory-main-river-map1>
- Environment Agency (2015) *Pollution Inventory*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/pollution-inventory>
- Environment Agency (2016) *Waste Data Interrogator*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/waste-data-interrogator-2015>
- Jacobs Ltd for Defra (2016) *WasteDataFlow*
<http://www.wastedataflow.org/>
- Eunomia (2015) *Recycling Carbon Index Tool*
<http://www.eunomia.co.uk/carbonindex/>
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities *Air Quality Management Areas*
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities (2014-15) *Greenhouse Gas Emissions report*
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities (various) *Unitary Development Plan Proposals Maps*
- MEAS (2016) *Historic Environment Record*
- MEAS (2016) *Development Management planning lists*
- MEAS (2016) *Waste Local Plan sites database*
- Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (2016-17) *Summary of District Kerbside Collection Systems and Policy Changes*