



Implementation and Monitoring Report 2015-16

Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan

Monitoring period: 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016

Plan Period: 2013 to 2027

November 2016



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Document Control	
Project:	Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan Implementation and Monitoring Report 2015-16
Prepared by:	Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
Prepared for:	Halton Borough Council, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Liverpool City Council, Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council, St.Helens Metropolitan Borough Council, Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council
Work programme code:	FPP01.07—Implementation and Monitoring of Waste Local Plan
File path:	G:\MerseysideEAS\WasteDPD\Monitoring_and_Implementation\AMR - MEAS reporting\2015-16

Document Checking	
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Verified by: Dr Alan Jemmett, Director	Signed: 17.11.2016

Version Control		
Document Version	Date	Status
1	15/11/2016	Internal draft
2	17/11/2016	Final version
3		
4		
5		

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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 third WLP Implementation and Monitoring Report (Monitoring Report) is for 2015-16. It covers the period from 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016 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 third Monitoring Report shows progress and initial 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 the third (2015 to 2016) monitoring period in Merseyside and Halton:

- 9 waste management facilities were consented yielding 434,712 tpa capacity which is up 65% on 2014-15;
- This comprised a mixture of new small scale facilities, landfill restoration and new capacity at existing sites;
- 33% of new capacity was for Anaerobic Digestion and 51% for landfill restoration projects;
- 12 waste planning applications were received and of these 4 were developed out and are now operational;
- The 9 consented waste management facilities have the potential to create up to 47 new jobs;
- In terms of the Waste Hierarchy – 2 recycling facilities were consented, 5 other recovery and 2 disposal (landfill restoration);
- 60% of waste applications received were within Areas of Search identified in the Plan. 40% were on unallocated sites;
- Reported fly-tipping incidents are up in 5 of the 6 Districts;

- Overall tonnages of residual LACW collected are down 3.1% on 2014-15;
- The recycling rate for the Plan Area was 42.0% in 2014-15 up from 39.1% in 2013-14;
- 1 (10%) of 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 **third 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 third Monitoring Report covers the 12 month period from 1st April 2015 to the end of the financial year 31st March 2016. However, in some cases data availability has meant that only 2014-15 data (or earlier) can be shown. This Monitoring Report also 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.

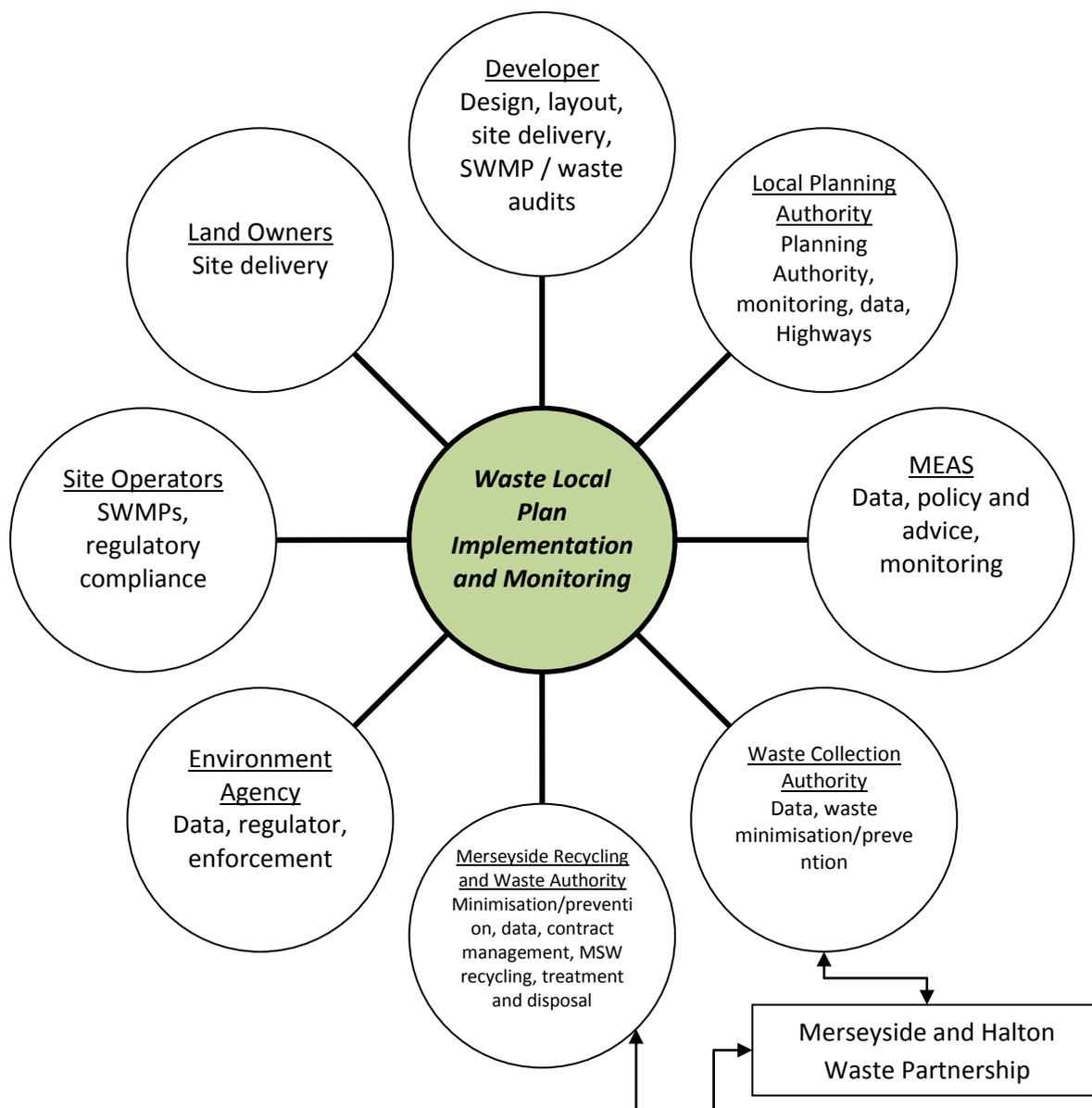
Purpose of this report

13. 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.
14. 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

15. 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.
16. 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



17. 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.
18. The proposed terms of reference for such a group were set out in the first Monitoring Report.

3 Data sources and Limitations

19. 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.
20. 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
	<p>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.</p>
<p><i>(Former NI186) Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><i>WasteDataFlow</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><i>Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI)</i></p>	<p>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</p>

Data Source	Comments
	<p>standard for reporting on waste arisings and movements. However, there are some data limitations which should be considered when interpreting this Monitoring Report.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>'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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><i>Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWDI)</i></p>	<p>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</p>

Data Source	Comments
	<p>using this data.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><i>Eunomia Recycling Carbon Index Tool</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>This tool only reports on performance at Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) level therefore District comparisons cannot be made.</p>
<p><i>Environment Agency Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>This information is sufficiently accurate to give a sub-regional picture of permitted capacity.</p>

4 Implementation Plan

21. 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.
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. 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

25. **Performance:** All of the applications received for new waste management facilities should be assessed for compliance with this policy. During 2015-16, 4 applications were not assessed against this policy because two were very small scale, ancillary, in- house facilities, and the other two were for improvement of land. Of the 8 other new applications, the potential developers have been required to show that the site which they wish to develop is either:
 - an allocated site (0 application was in this category);
 - a site within an Area of Search (7 sites within this category);
 - an unallocated site which can be justified using the Waste Local Plan site assessment method (1 site was in this category).
26. 3 of the 12 waste applications received were for upgrading and provision of additional capacity at an existing waste management site, and was not required to demonstrate compliance with WM1 since it was not new waste development.

27. All of the remaining 7 applications received during the monitoring period, provided adequate justification to demonstrate compliance with policy WM1.
28. **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 2016-17.

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

29. **Performance:** Of the 12 planning applications received, none were located on an allocated site. However, an application for an Anaerobic Digestion facility which was submitted in the last reporting period received consent this year for partial development of site K1 for Anaerobic Digestion. There remains sufficient area on the site to enable further sub-regional sites to be developed should they come forward.
30. Policy WM7 has been applied 5 times, of these 3 were for expansion of existing capacity due to demand for the current services, and the remaining 2 were for upgrading existing facilities, both of these were small scale.
31. 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 2015-16 approximately 118,000 tonnes of soils had been infilled.

*Correction from 2014-15 Monitoring Report (para 31)
32. In addition to this, there have been a number of 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 222,400 tonnes total capacity. In total approximately 274,000 tonnes of inert capacity was consented, and fulfils some of the additional capacity requirements identified in the Needs Assessment.

33. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers should continue to promote policy WM1 Guide to Site Prioritisation and allocated sites policies through the pre-planning process. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17.

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

34. **Performance:** 58% of the applications received were located within Areas of Search for each of the various Districts, and were able to justify why an allocated site was not appropriate.
35. **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 pre-planning process. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17.

Additional Household Waste Recycling Centre Requirements (Policy WM6)

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

36. **Performance:** There have been no applications for additional HWRCs during this monitoring period. The new Liverpool HWRC granted permission in the 2013-14 monitoring period and became fully operational in December 2015.
37. **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 2016-17.

Waste Prevention & Resource Management (Policy WM8)

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

38. **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.
39. Of the 510 applications received by MEAS in 2015-16, 33% 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 9% compared with 2014-15. In most cases this information was secured through a planning condition to be submitted at Discharge of Conditions (DoC) stage. 29% of these applications were for discharge of conditions relating to site waste management.
40. During this monitoring period a guidance document and checklist have remained available to share with applicants and this has assisted in applicants submitting the correct information to comply with policy WM8. This is particularly beneficial for smaller scale proposals where applicants may be less familiar with information requirements and options to prevent waste and improve waste management. 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.
41. Awareness raising of the applicability of policy WM8 to non-waste developments has been made with five of the six Districts through a recent series of training events. Following this, a review of when to apply policy WM8 has been undertaken, this will be shared with the Districts shortly, but is likely to result in the policy being applied to major developments, where significant construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste is likely to arise and/or those proposals involving significant demolition works. This is in line with the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW).
42. **Actions:** Liaison with the districts to discuss application of policy WM8 following recent review, to gain agreement and roll out during 2016-17.

43. The impact of these measures and policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17.

Design & Layout for New Development (Policy WM9)

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

44. **Performance:** Monitoring policy WM9 has continued to be difficult, as the quality and breadth of information supplied with non-waste related planning applications can 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, of these applications policy WM9 has been applied to only 16%. A slight improvement has been noted in the information being submitted with applications to demonstrate compliance with this policy.
45. As previously reported, a pragmatic approach has been taken to the implementation of policy WM9 to ensure any planning conditions applied are reasonable, especially given the ongoing economic situation. For example, if the proposal is small scale for detached or semi-detached dwellings and the dwellings all have reasonable garden spaces, then it is assumed that there is sufficient space to accommodate the necessary number of bins. It is also assumed that the road layout would enable easy access for collection vehicles (based on the access and transport information submitted) so often further evidence of compliance with WM9 is not required. Refuse vehicle access is an issue dealt with by our District Highways colleagues so in the majority of cases we would defer to their comments.
46. In an increasing number of cases, a proposed layout plan has been submitted showing areas for bin storage, which is preferable as it demonstrates that waste management issues have been considered in the design and layout of the proposal. This is particularly important, if the development is for apartments or high density dwellings or large commercial projects.
47. **Actions:** Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17 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

48. **Performance:** Policy WM10 has been applied to 58% of the waste management applications received. Most have demonstrated compliance or a condition has been applied to the permission. The policy was not applied to the remaining 42% either because the application was for improvement to land or because they were for change of use and there was no new built development or simply because it was very small scale. The policy continues to be useful in terms of driving up standards in the waste industry and improving the acceptability of waste proposals.
49. **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 2016-17.

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

50. **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.
51. Of the 12 waste applications received, all provided sufficient transport information for MEAS to advise compliance with policy WM11.

52. **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 2016-17.

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

53. **Performance:** Policy WM12 remains one of the most important policies for ensuring sufficient information is submitted to enable determination of new waste planning applications. **100%** of waste planning applications received during 2015-16 have included sufficient information to comply with the relevant criteria in policy WM12. In some 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. All of the applications received have been consented, 2 were consented in April 2016 (just beyond this monitoring period) and a further application was consented in July. 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.
54. **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 2016-17.

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

55. **Performance:** Policy WM13 has been fully applied to 5 sites. The remaining 7 waste applications have been required to demonstrate why an allocated site was not suitable, were an existing waste facility or were very small scale in-house 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.

56. **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.
57. 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. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17.

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

58. **Performance:** An application for an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility in Knowsley made during the last monitoring period was consented early during the current monitoring period. This facility will be generating gas which will feed a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant and will generate 3MW of electricity. The heat generated will be fed back into the AD process.
59. During 2015-16, policy WM14 has also been applied to 2 very small scale, in-house, ancillary biomass CHPs which are using wood waste from their manufacturing processes to provide heat and power to their own non-waste operations. A further application was received for an AD facility using molasses waste to generate biomethane which will be fed directly into the national grid. Therefore, the policy was not fully applicable in this case.

⁴ <http://www.meas.org.uk/1090>

60. 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.
61. This is particularly relevant as an application for a waste wood biomass CHP facility in St Helens made during 2013, had an appeal refused in September 2014 (Appeal reference APP/H4315/A/14/2215104). The primary reason for refusal was related to highways issues; however, the Inspector also deemed that the appellant had not demonstrated compliance with policy WM14. In particular, the proposal would involve import of waste wood into Merseyside and Halton; the applicant had not demonstrated that existing EfW capacity within the sub-region could not be accessed, and that they had not demonstrated a specific local need for the proposed facility.
62. **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 2016-17.

Landfill on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM15)

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

63. **Performance:** This policy has not been used since no relevant planning applications have been received.
64. **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

65. **Performance:** This policy has not been used since no landfills have moved into restoration/aftercare phases.
66. **Actions:** No action required other than to continue monitoring.

5 Monitoring Plan

67. 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).
68. 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.
69. 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.
70. 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

71. **Target:** No target set.

72. **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.

73. 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.

74. All of the Districts operate a fortnightly green/garden waste collection apart from Sefton who have introduced a three-weekly service. In Knowsley, Sefton, Wirral and now St.Helens there is no collections during winter months. Halton and Wirral operate a chargeable service.
75. There has been increased activity in food/kitchen waste collections over the past 12 months. Halton are running a pilot scheme serving approximately 1,800 homes, Sefton have changed the frequency of their collections to a fortnightly opt-in service whilst St.Helens continue to operate a weekly opt-in collection. 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 approximately 1,800 homes Weekly Opt-out service 7 litre inside and 23 litre outside Grey caddies	By appointment Charged. £22.00 for 3 items then £5.70 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 Co-mingled	Fortnightly (no collection between December – February) Blue 140 /	None	By appointment Charged. £15 for up to 5 items, £30 for 6 – 10 items.

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
			240L wheeled bin Free service		
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 Grey 240L wheeled bin NOTE: 14,000 mainly	Fortnightly Brown 240L wheeled bins for Co-mingled	Three weekly (no collection between November – February) Green 240L	Fortnightly Opt in service Green 25L kerbside caddy	By appointment Charged. £10 for up to 3 items

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
	terraced properties on weekly sack collections	NOTE: 14,000 properties mainly terraced on weekly hessian sack (dry recycling collections)	wheeled bin Free service		
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 Free service	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: https://www.sthelens.gov.uk/recycling-rubbish-waste/					
Wirral	Fortnightly Green 240L	Fortnightly Grey 240L	Fortnightly (no collections from 19.12.16)	None	By appointment Charged.

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
	wheeled bin	wheeled bin Co-mingled	until 13.01.17) Brown 240L wheeled bin Charged. £40 per year from 01.06.16 (£35 online)		£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 03.10.16

76. 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.
77. 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.

Table 3: Tonnage of residual LACW collected

	Apr 12 - Mar 13	Jul 13 - Mar 14 (9 month period)	Apr 14 - Mar 15	Apr 15- Mar 16	Trends
Halton	55255.2	41112.5	36390.4	33795.3	↓
Knowsley	58323.2	40007.2	38415.2	35331.3	↓
Liverpool	181576.2	128514.6	130828.2	126849.6	↓
Sefton	104325.5	75445.8	65895.9	65588.0	↓

	Apr 12 - Mar 13	Jul 13 - Mar 14 (9 month period)	Apr 14 - Mar 15	Apr 15- Mar 16	Trends
St.Helens	71339.9	50262.2	44904.8	43774.8	↓
Wirral	126310.1	89160.9	81190.0	79860.2	↓
Total:	597130.1	424503.5	397624.5	385199.2	

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

78. 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 24% on 2014-15 levels. Of the six Liverpool City Region Councils only Knowsley recorded a decrease (18%) in fly tipping incidents.

Table 4: Reported fly tipping incidents

	Apr 12 - Mar 13	Jul 13 - Mar 14 (9 month period)	Apr 14 - Mar 15	Apr 15 - Mar 16	Trends
Halton	601	429	702	871	↑
Knowsley	3638	1051	1548	1262	↓
Liverpool	17770	13599	16179	20016	↑
Sefton	2934	2327	3201	3254	↑
St.Helens	984	923	1499	1829	↑
Wirral	2293	1779	2052	2546	↑
Total:	28220	20108	25181	29778	

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

79. 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 so figures will be reported in the next monitoring period.

Table 5: Civic amenity sites: recycling performance

HWRC	District	Aug 2013	Aug 2014	Aug 2015	Trends
Johnsons Lane	Halton	75%	75%	70%	↓
Picow Farm	Halton	72	72	67	↓
Huyton	Knowsley	81	76	70	↓
Kirkby	Knowsley	69	64	67	↑
Otterspool	Liverpool	69	68	66	↓
Formby	Sefton	65	70	75	↑
Sefton Meadows	Sefton	63	74	71	↓
South Sefton	Sefton	63	63	64	↑
Southport	Sefton	65	69	72	↑
Newton Le Willows	St.Helens	66	66	62	↓
Rainhill	St.Helens	66	69	66	↓
Ravenhead	St.Helens	65	68	63	↓
Bidston	Wirral	67	67	66	↓
Clatterbridge	Wirral	72	70	71	↑
West Kirby	Wirral	73	73	73	—

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

80. 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.
81. 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.
82. **Actions:** No target set. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16 as there are multiple influences and drivers for this indicator.

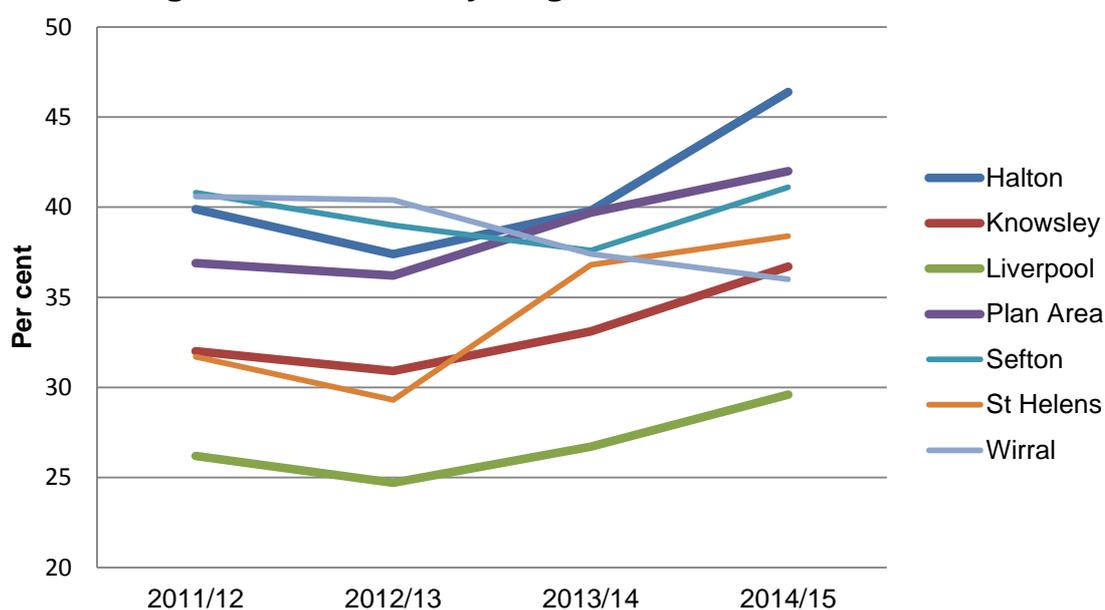
Single data list 082-02: Tonnage of waste sent for recycling, composting, re-use split by material type

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

SA Indicator: SA19

83. **Target:** Progressive increase year-on-year to achieve 50% by 2020.
84. **Performance:** In the first Monitoring Report (2013-14) recycling data showed that after significant progress throughout the 2000s, recent years have indicated that rates have plateaued and in 2012-13 begun to decrease.
85. Encouragingly however, in 2013-14 recycling rates picked up (Figure 2) in Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool and St.Helens, the latter showing a 7.5% increase on 2012-13 rates. In 2014-15 these Districts continue to show improvement, the biggest achiever being Halton which has increased their performance by 6.6%.

Figure 2. LACW Recycling Performance



86. Recycling levels in both Sefton and Wirral have dropped off over recent years with Wirral showing a 3.0% decrease in 2013-14 on the previous year. In Wirral this downward trend continues with recycling rates dropping to a 4-year low. Sefton however has significantly improved its recycling rate by 3.5% on 2013-14 levels.

87. Overall, the recycling rate for the Plan Area was 42.0% in 2014-15 up from 39.1% in 2013-14.

Table 6: Percentage recycling rates: The Figures

Year	Halton	Knowsley	Liverpool	Sefton	St.Helens	Wirral
2011-12	39.9	32.0	26.2	40.8	31.7	40.6
2012-13	37.4	30.9	24.7	39.0	29.3	40.4
2013-14	39.8	33.1	26.7	37.6	36.8	37.4
2014-15	46.4	36.7	29.6	41.1	38.4	36.0

Source: MRWA, JRWMS Strategic Environmental Monitoring Report 2014-15

88. Table 7 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.
89. That said we are able to identify general trends such as food waste tonnages in St.Helens increasing reflecting their wider rollout of food waste collections and Knowsley's opt-in service coming to an end in October 2013. Waste collected for recycling, comprising dry recycle from mainly commingled collections, has increased across all Districts despite overall LACW arisings continuing to decline.
90. Value is also being extracted from the residual waste stream, notably in Halton, where nearly 35,000 tonnes of residuals are being diverted from landfill.

Table 7: Tonnage of waste sent for recycling, composting, re-use split by material type

District	Jul 2013 to Mar 2014				Apr 2014 to Mar 2015				Apr 2015 to Mar 2016				
	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	Garden Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Food Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Rubble Sent for Recycling	Waste Collected For Recycling (commingled and Source sep)	Garden Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Food Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Residual waste sent for Recycling, composting, re-use
Halton	1517.5	9754.5	5081.2	0.0	2269.8	14825.9	8219.5	0.0	2221.3	21646.7	6820.7	0.0	34392.8
Knowsley	0.0	12894.1	4435.2	101.6	Not available			0.0	14794.2	7330.3	0.0	2513.1	
Liverpool	0.0	32368.9	11736.3	0.0	Not available			0.26	41430.7	16482.9	0.0	12188.5	
Sefton	0.0	24973.6	13170.9	1589.6	Not available			0.0	23712.8	17716.5	1978.2	1160.2	
St.Helens	2972.6	16659.8	7053.2	1895.0	Not available			3007.9	15456.5	0.0	12891.6	3014.7	
Wirral	0.0	29951.9	8337.6	0.0	Not available			0.0	30614.5	12.575.4	0.0	6469.1	

Source: WasteDataFlow, APSE Report (UA/WCA) 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (Halton). 2014-15 (Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, St.Helens, Wirral) and 2015-16 data from Q100 PI Summary Report as APSE Report discontinued

91. **Actions:** The target for year-on-year increases in LACW recycling to 2020 has been met in Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton and St.Helens. In Wirral recycling rates have dropped for the fourth year running and now stand at 36%.
92. The recycling rate for the Plan Area has increased by nearly 3% on 2013-14 levels. 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 2016-17.

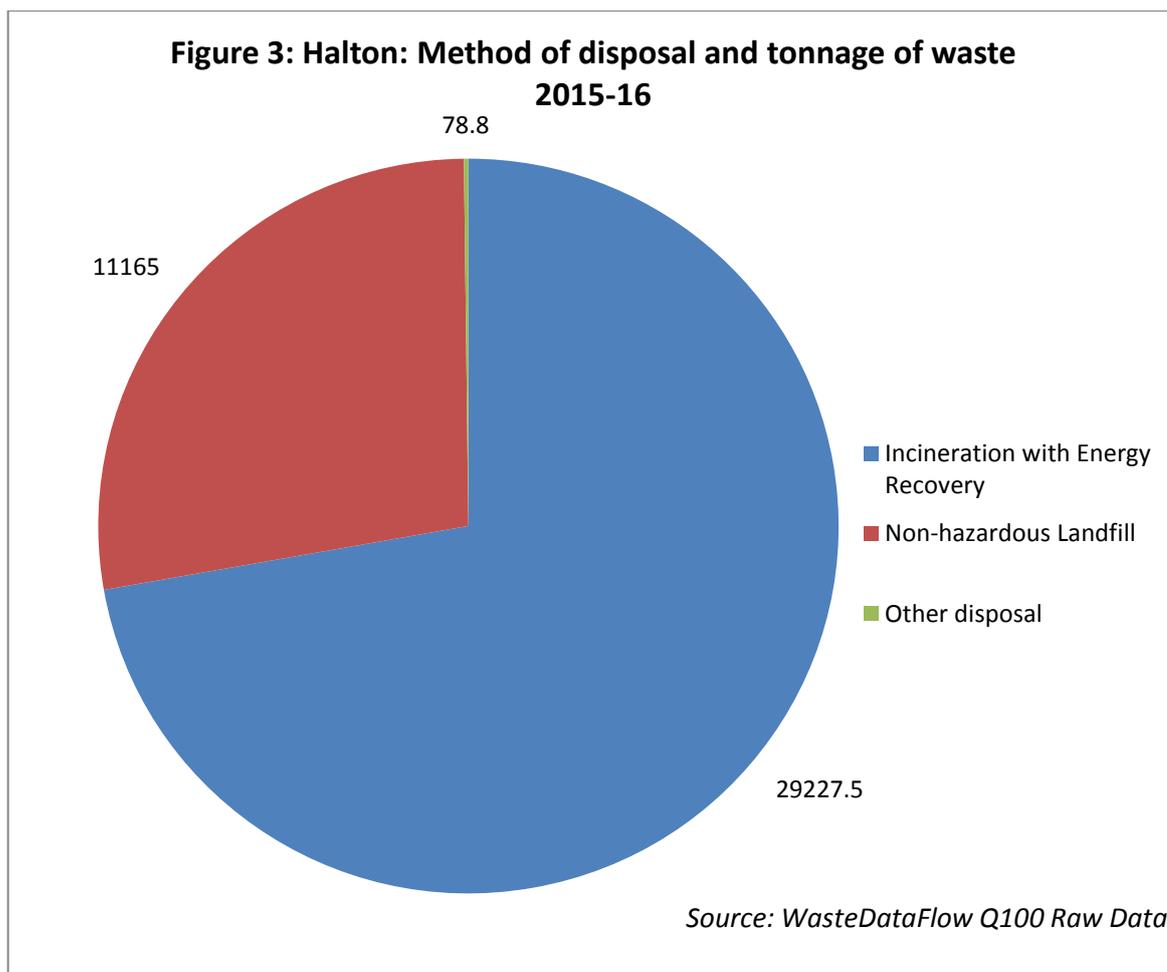
Single data list 082-03: Method of disposal & tonnage of waste (e.g. landfill, incineration)

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

SA indicator: SA21, SA22

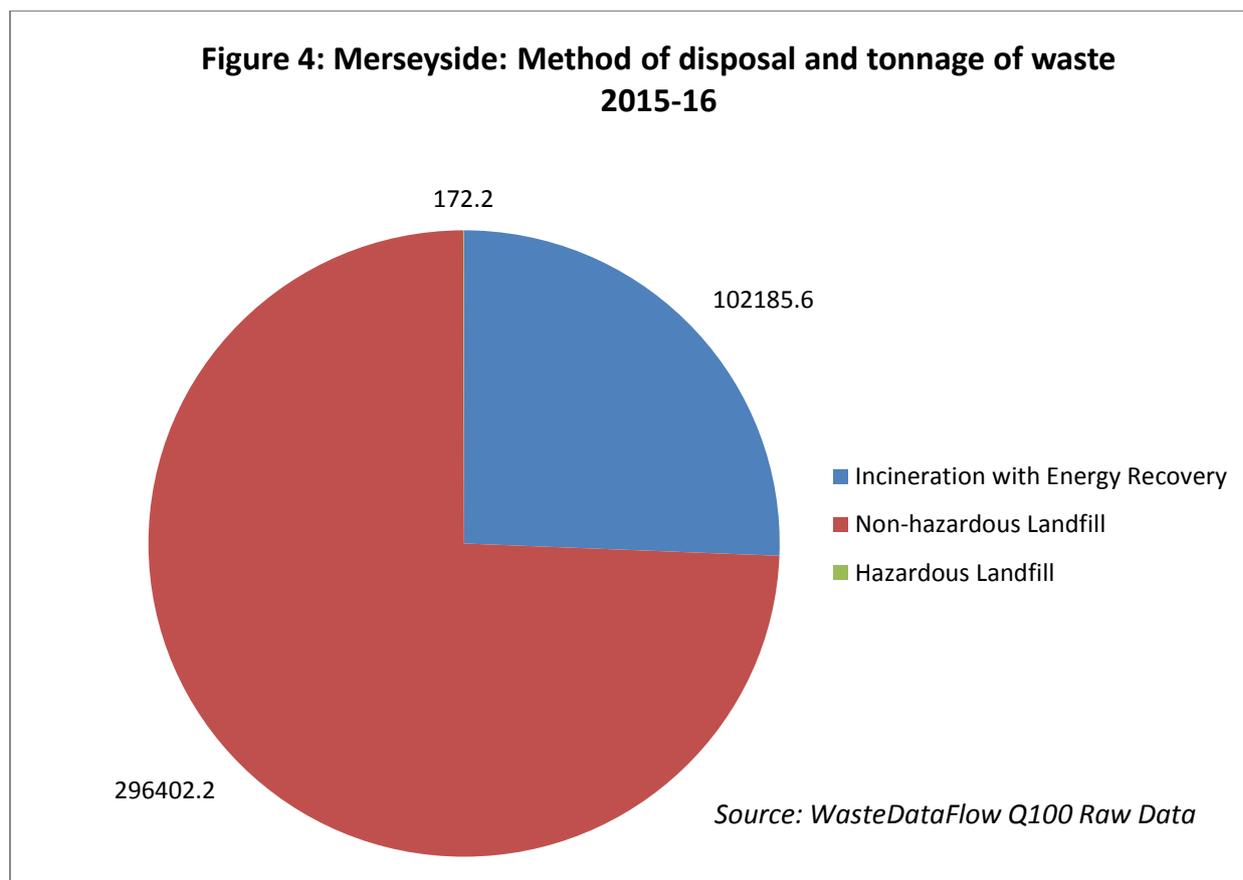
NPPW requirement: the amounts of waste recycled, recovered or going for disposal

93. **Target:** Achieve a maximum of 10% to landfill by 2020 with remaining residual waste (40%) to treatment
94. **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*).
95. In Halton, the data shows that LACW sent for energy recovery continues to increase, up 35.9% on 2014-15 levels. Tonnes of LACW sent to landfill decreased again by 5.6%. This shift in disposal method is explained by Halton Council's interim contractual arrangements with WSR Recycling Limited, Ditton which has resulted in their residual LACW being sent to the Ineos Chlor/Viridor Energy from Waste (EfW) facility since November 2014. This arrangement is expected to continue until MRWA's resource recovery contract becomes operational.
96. In 2015-16 (see Figure 3) waste sent for energy recovery was 72.2% of all waste sent for disposal. 27.6% was sent to non-hazardous landfill.



**Other disposal includes hazardous landfill and incineration without energy recovery*

97. Waste sent for energy recovery was 25.6% of all waste sent for disposal. 74.3% was sent to non-hazardous landfill – see Figure 4.
98. 102185.6 tonnes was sent for energy recovery which is up 78.9% on 2014-15 levels. Of these tonnages 31.8% was sent to the Ineos Chlor/Viridor Energy from Waste (EfW) facility.
99. From 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 is currently undergoing commissioning and is expected to be online in early 2017.



100. **Actions:** The target is for a maximum of 10% to landfill by 2020. In the current monitoring period Merseyside sent 42.2% of its LACW to landfill. Whilst this is an improvement on 2014-15 it is some way off the 2020 target. Halton met this target in 2015-16, sending just 8.8% of its LACW to landfill.
101. Landfill diversion rates across the Plan Area are expected to significantly improve over the next 1-2 years once the LACW resource recovery contract becomes operational, therefore this target is expected to be met in Merseyside ahead of the 2020.
102. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17.

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

SA indicator: SA11

103. **Target:** Initial target for year-on-year reduction, with requirement to review and set formal target if appropriate.
104. **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.
105. In Sefton's 2015-16 GHG Report, 173 tonnes CO₂ equivalent is attributed to external fleet (recycling operations) which is down 4% on 2014-15 levels. Internal fleet (including internal recycling fleet) has reduced by approximately 50% on the previous year. This sharp decrease is attributed to fleet vehicles now using fuel cards used in petrol stations which means that not all mileage is now recorded. Prior to this, in 2014-15 internal fleet emissions were up 15% on the previous year.
106. 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 8. This continues a trend decreasing waste-related CO₂ emissions from Council operations.

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

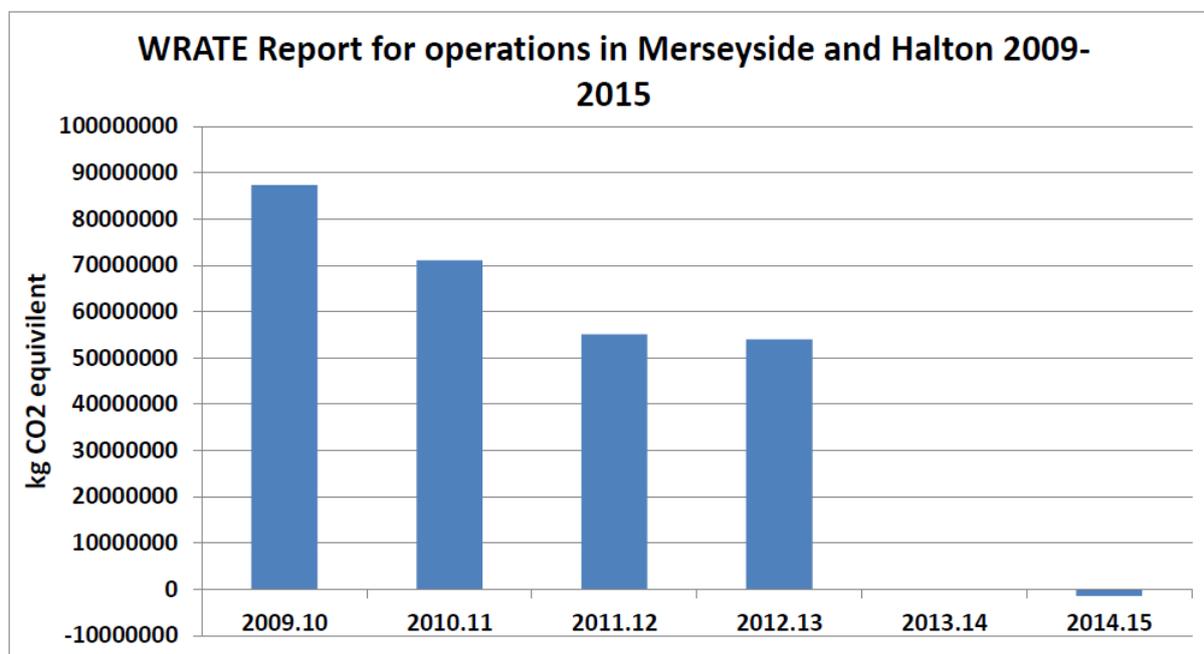
Table 8: CO₂ Emissions from Knowsley’s Waste Services

	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

107. In St.Helens, 811 tonnes CO₂ equivalent was generated from the Councils waste recycling fleet (excluding vehicles under 7.5 tonnes) which is 48.7% of GHG emissions from the diesel used in their fleet vehicles. This is similar to previous years. 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).

108. Veolia ES Ltd, on behalf Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA) also carry out an annual assessment of CO₂ emissions arising from their household waste and recycling contract which covers the Plan Area, see Figure 5.

Figure 5: Kg CO₂ equivalent arising from household waste recycling



109. Figure 5 shows year-on-year reductions through 2011 to 2015. Over the last two years the data indicates that Veolia’s operations have achieved a net benefit of carbon dioxide. In effect, the contract has now gone substantially beyond operating a carbon neutral service through significant carbon savings

being made from recycling and landfill diversion, see Table 9. A breakdown of operations was not available for 2015-16.

Table 9: Merseyside LACW Carbon Emissions (000s kg CO₂ eq.)

Operations	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Transportation	3723	4363	6437
Intermediate facilities	3837	3570	4113
Recycling	-50998	-50377	-90179
Treatment & recovery	628	591	-6435
Landfill	97876	95889	74939
Totals:	55066	54036	-11125

Source: Veolia ES Ltd WRATE modelling

110. MRWA has also achieved further CO₂ reductions (1,650 tonnes) through waste prevention campaigns (Love Food Hate Waste, Junk Mail and Compost bin sales) supporting behavioural change to reduce waste arisings and make carbon savings⁷.

111. **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 is limited. CO₂ emissions from waste related operations are down in Sefton and Knowsley on previous years.

112. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17.

⁷ MRWA Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy Environmental Monitoring and Report 2014-15

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

113. **Target:** Initial target for year-on-year reduction, with requirement to review and set formal target if appropriate.

114. **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 2012 and 2013 data.

115. Whilst this information is not current or specific to the Plan Area, it does demonstrate that compared to other sub-sector industries e.g. mining and quarrying waste related CO₂ emissions from energy use is relatively low.

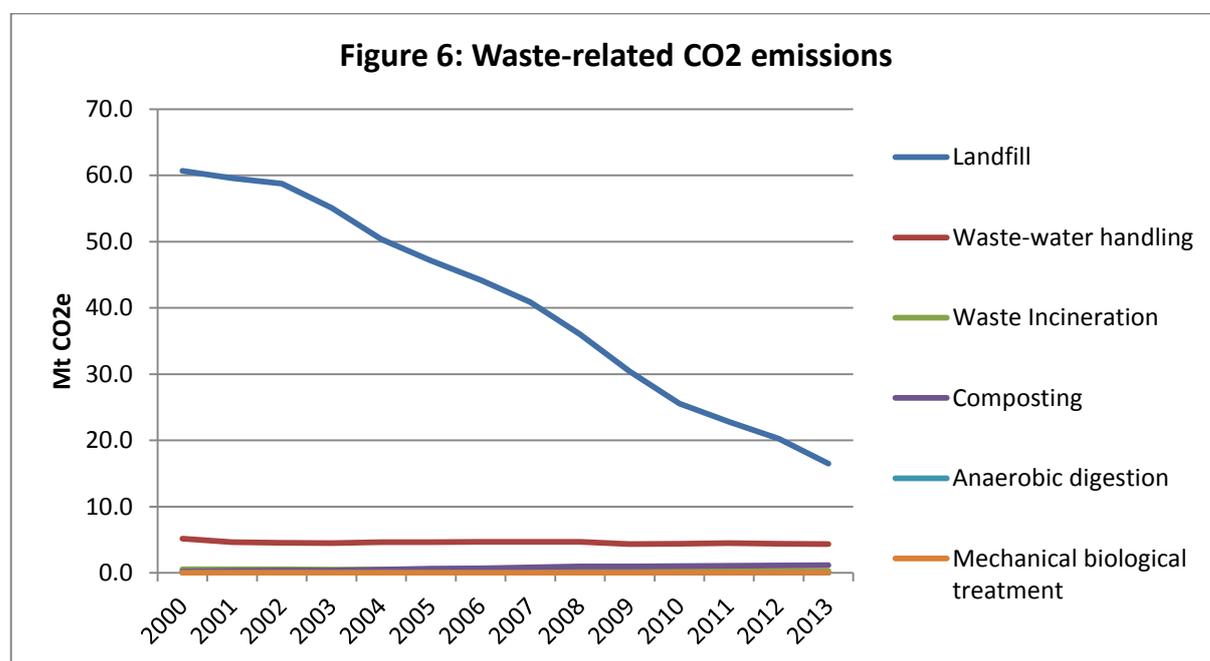
**Table 10: Industrial energy consumption by fuel type in 2012
(thousand tonnes of oil equivalent)**

Description	Coal	Manufactured fuel	LPG	Gas oil	Fuel oil	Natural gas	Electricity
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	-	-	-	17	-	10	51
Other mining and quarrying	-	-	-	123	3	95	128
Civil engineering /construction	5	-	-	152	3	362	128

Source: Ricardo-AEA, Employment based energy consumption mapping in the UK

116. Estimated UK emissions of Greenhouse Gases by National Communication source category, type of fuel and end-user category data also 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.



117. 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.

118. 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 11. However, in 2014-15 this progress has stalled and in Halton decreased slightly on 2013-14 levels.

Table 11: Per capita carbon saving from LACW recycling (kg CO₂ eq. saved per person)

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

Source: Eunomia, Recycling Carbon Index 2014-15

119. 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.

120. 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.
121. **Actions:** National waste management trends suggest that waste-related CO₂ emissions are reducing over the long term⁸. 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 carbon savings equal to or down on the previous year's index. However, without complete data it is not possible to make any conclusions for the whole waste management sector at a sub-regional level.
122. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17. 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

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

124. **Performance:** Table 12 summarises consented waste capacity in Merseyside and Halton.

⁸ DECC (2014) *Updated energy and emissions projects*

Table 12: Consented capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority

District	Jul 2013 - Mar 2014		Apr 2014 - Mar 2015		Apr 2015 - Mar 2016		Capacity Trends
	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	75000	1	250000	3	242400*	3	↑
Knowsley	27000	2	0	0	120000	2	↑
Liverpool	15000	1	0	0	312	1	↑
Sefton	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
St.Helens	25000	1	1872	1	36000	2	↑
Wirral	0	0	12200	1	36000	1	↑
Total:	142000	5	264072	3	434712	9	↑

Source: Development Management planning application lists and Waste Local Plan sites database
*Includes total tonnages at disposal sites

125. Table 12 shows that 434,712tpa of new waste management capacity was consented in 2015-16 which is up 65% on 2014-15 levels. This new capacity is spread over 9 sites which is indicative of a general trend of smaller scale facilities coming forward.

126. To provide context and satisfy WDF monitoring requirements regarding future capacity (Article 28) site and technology specific details of consented capacity are shown in Table 13. 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 13: Consented capacity of new waste management facilities April 2015 - March 2016

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position
15/00256/FUL	Anaerobic Digestion (extension)	Refood UK Ltd, Desoto Road, Multi Modal Gateway, Widnes	20000	Halton	Other Recovery
15/00332/FUL	Inert landraise (followed by installation of solar scheme)	Land bounded by dismantled railway and situated to the south of Johnsons Lane, Widnes	189600	Halton (total tonnage landraise)	Disposal
15/00180/FUL	Landfill restoration	Hedco Closed Landfill Site, Desoto Road, West Bank Estate, Widnes, WA8 0PB	32800	Halton (total tonnage restoration materials)	Disposal
15/00506/FUL	Inert Waste Recycling Facility	3 Webber Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	50000	Knowsley	Recycling
14/00657/FUL	Anaerobic Digestion	Land at Butlers Farm, North Perimeter Road, Knowsley Industrial Park	70000	Knowsley	Other Recovery
15F/2399	Biomass boiler (small scale – exempt)	Panorama Kitchens , 11 Belmont Road, Liverpool, L6 5BG	312	Liverpool	Other Recovery
P/2015/0322	Recycling Centre	Land Adjacent and 8a Reginald Rd Industrial Park, Brindley Rd, St Helens	35000	St.Helens	Recycling

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position
P/2015/0494	Biomass facility	Starbank Site, Junction Lane, Newton le Willows	1000	St.Helens	Other Recovery
APP/15/00553	Anaerobic Digestion	Riverside House, East Street, Seacombe	36000	Wirral	Other Recovery
Total:			434712		

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

127. Of the consented waste applications, 22% were for recycling, 56% for recovery and 22% for disposal facilities. This demonstrates that waste is being pushed up the Waste Hierarchy in the Plan Area and away from landfill.
128. 33% of new consented capacity in 2015-16 was for Anaerobic Digestion. There appears to be gathering momentum behind this technology in the Plan Area as commercial as well as some household food waste is being diverted from landfill. If this capacity is realised then forecast food/kitchen waste recycling needs for the Plan Area will have been met ahead of time.
129. In 2015-16, 2 consents were for betterment of land at closed landfills using inert waste. Waste capacity at these sites accounts for 51% of total consented capacity in the monitoring period.

National monitoring requirements

130. National waste planning practice guidance⁹ 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.”

131. 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

⁹ DCLG (2015) *Guidance Waste* <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/waste/> Accessed: 29/09/2015

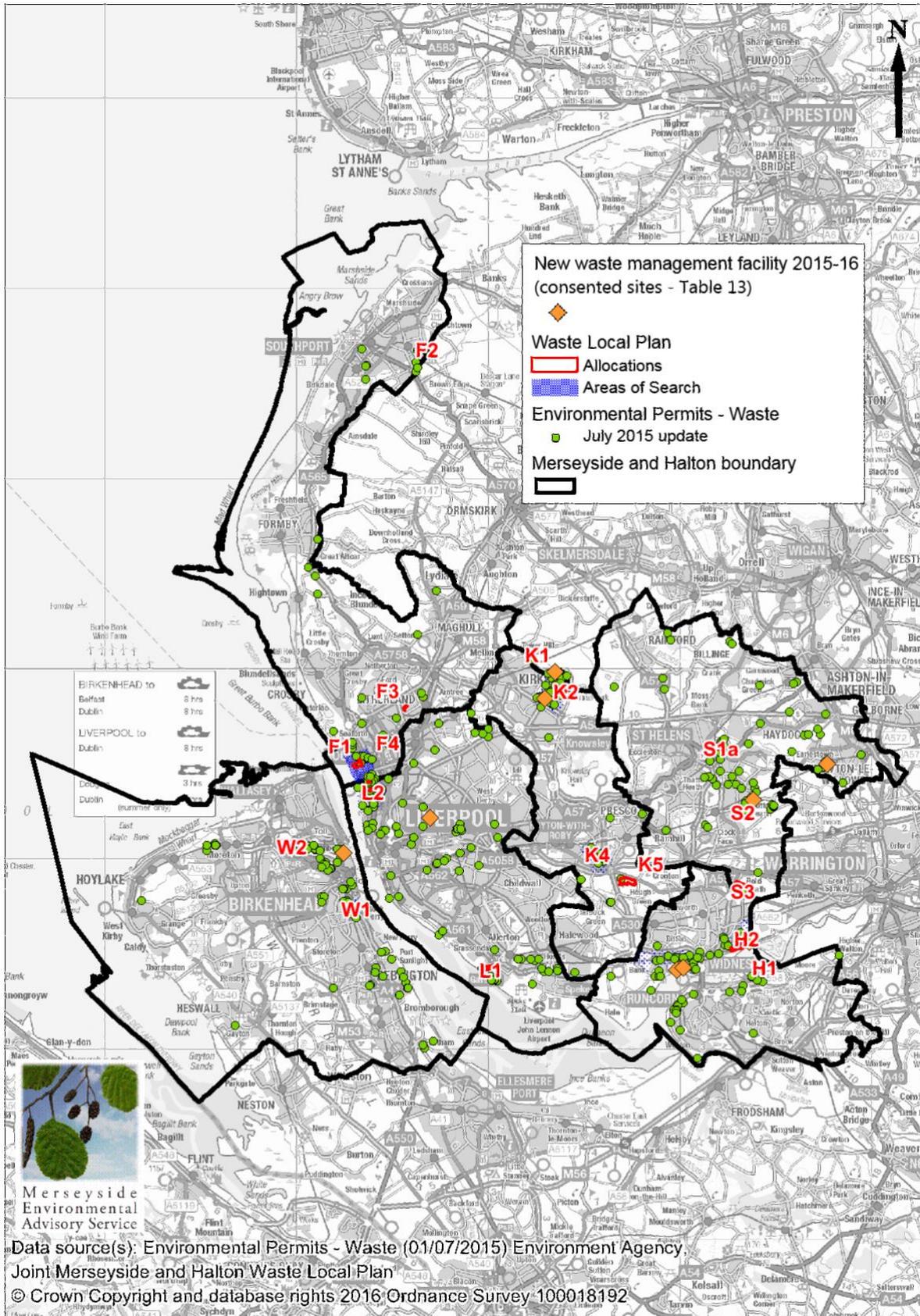
installation as part of the preparation of local authority Local Plans. Waste planning authorities should keep these assessments under review through the production of Annual Monitoring Reports; and

- 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.

132. Figure 7 shows the location of WLP allocated sites, Areas of Search and existing waste sites (green dots). The 9 consented waste management facilities (2015-16) are also shown.

133. 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.

Figure 7: Existing, consented and allocated waste management sites in Merseyside and Halton



Closure of existing waste sites

134. 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). St.Helens Council have stated that a further time extension planning application is required and pre-application discussions are ongoing. In the interim the site continues to operate.
135. At Penlake Industrial Estate in St.Helens a hybrid planning application (P/2015/0130) was granted in December 2015 for the demolition of an existing metal recycling facility and outline permission for a residential development. Pre-commencement conditions are awaiting discharge and as of October 2016 the facility continues to operate.
136. We are not aware of the closure of any other waste sites.

Needs Assessment

137. 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 (Table 13 and Appendix A).
138. In 2015-16, consent of 2 new Anaerobic Digestion (AD) and an extension to another will help divert up to 126,000tpa of food waste away from landfill. These facilities will push biodegradable waste up the Waste Hierarchy.
139. 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. 1 is required immediately, 2 by 2015 and the remainder by 2020. These new AD facilities together with ReFood's 90,000tpa plant at Widnes and a smaller 25,000tpa Autothermophillic Aerobic Digestion (ATAD) facility near Rainford in St.Helens provide sufficient capacity to meet this forecast need. However, as it stands only 110,000tpa of this capacity has been built out at Widnes.
140. The 2 disposal sites have a combined capacity of 222,400 tonnes for capping and betterment of land. Whilst the Waste Local Plan allocates 2 inert landfill sites to meet the majority of the inert waste disposal needs for Merseyside and Halton, the Plan also assumes that 10% of construction/demolition/excavation (CDE) waste disposal will be spread on land for landscaping and other beneficial purposes, usually with an exemption from environmental permitting. This amounts to around 240,000tpa, so this capacity will greatly assist in meeting this need.
141. There is no forecast need for new hazardous waste treatment capacity in the Plan Area. However, additional consented treatment capacity at Future

Industrial Services will help safeguard existing waste management capacity which needs to be retained to meet the identified waste needs of the Plan Area.

142. **Actions:** The amount of consented capacity is up 65% on 2014-15. Four times more waste applications were consented yielding new capacity. Just over half of this capacity is for betterment of land at closed landfill sites and a third is for food waste composting which if built out will surpass the forecast need.
143. 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 260,000tpa in 2015¹⁰) to nearby treatment facilities in the Plan Area and/or landfill within Adjoining Authorities. This will be determined by commercial contracts which may also have a benefit in pushing waste management further up the Waste Hierarchy.
144. 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

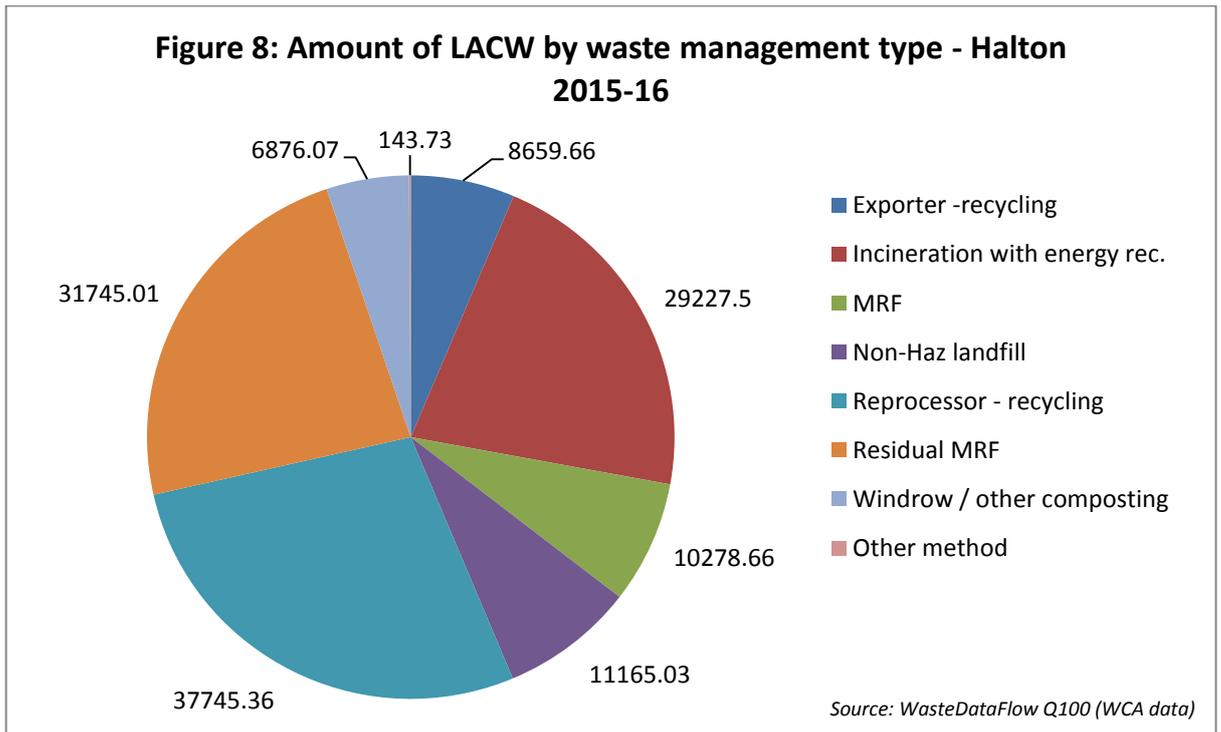
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Waste Collections Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

SA indicators: SA21, SA22

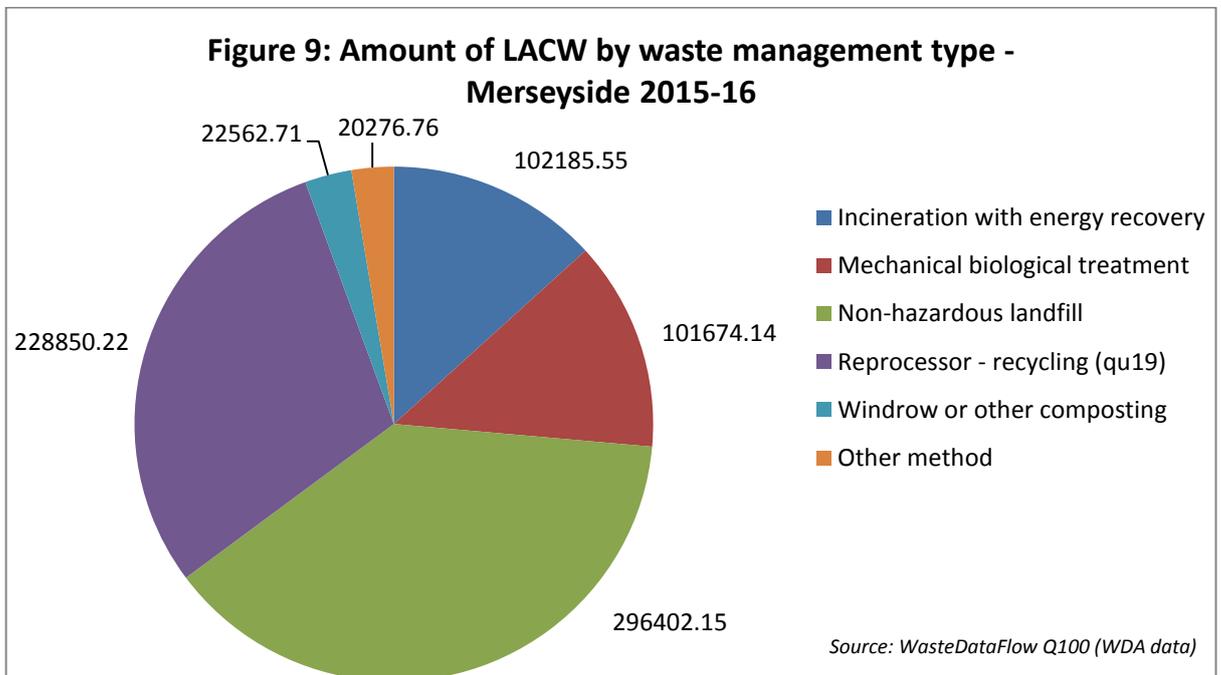
NPPW requirement: existing stock and changes in the stock of waste management facilities, and their capacity (including changes to capacity); waste arisings

145. **Target:** No target set.
146. **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*).
147. Around 40% of Halton's LACW stream is sent for recycling and/or composting – see Figure 8. Halton also continues to send 20% of their LACW for incineration with energy recovery at Viridor's Energy from Waste plant in Runcorn. This forms part of the Council's interim contractual arrangements with WSR Recycling Limited, Ditton handling almost 25% of the District's LACW (residual MRF). The proportion of waste sent to non-hazardous landfill continues to decrease as residual LACW is diverted up the Waste Hierarchy.

¹⁰ Waste Data Interrogator 2015



148. In Merseyside, energy recovery is up nearly 80% on 2014-15 levels. Landfill disposal accounts for 38% of LACW management with 33% of waste sent for recycling and/or composting.



149. **Actions:** No target set. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

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

150. **Target:** No target set as it will vary year-on-year depending on the type of facilities being developed and amount of waste recovered that qualifies for Renewable Obligation Certificates.

151. **Performance:** 3 new waste management facilities with renewable energy generation capabilities have been consented in 2014-16.

Halton

152. PDM Group Ltd (ReFood) gained consent for an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility at Desoto Road, Widnes in 2012 which generates up to 180KWh of biogas for export to the national grid and local industry. In July 2015 an application (15/00256/FUL) to expand processing capacity at the facility was granted. This is likely to result in additional biogas production.

Knowsley

153. In June 2015, Tamar Energy gained approval (subject to legal agreement) for an AD facility at Knowsley Industrial Park which according to the applicant will produce up to 3MW of energy, enough for the annual energy consumption of 6,000 homes. Digestate sludge would also be processed to create a fertiliser product¹¹.

Wirral

154. In September 2015 an AD facility was consented at Riverside House, East Street, Seacombe. The development comprises a 2.8Mwth facility taking a feedstock of 36,000tpa of carbon rich liquids including molasses production waste and waste oils. There is an associated 2.6km pipeline to transfer the biomethane produced under medium pressure to a medium pressure transfer main on Dock Road. The AD facility will be co-located with an existing liquid storage terminal at North Alfred Dock, East Street, Wallasey. By-products from

¹¹ ENDS (2015) *Knowsley Council minded to approve controversial anaerobic digestion facility* Waste Planning Issue 112 August pp22-23

the AD process will be a digestate filter cake which will be BS PAS 110 Compliant and therefore usable as a fertilizer.

155. **Actions:** No target set. Progress with consented waste schemes will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17.

Local Indicator WLP 1: Number of sub-regional sites which are taken up for waste management use
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Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas
--

156. **Target:** Requirements in line with WLP Needs Assessment.

157. **Performance:** Knowsley Council was minded to approve an AD facility on 'K1 – Butlers Farm, Knowsley Industrial Park' in June 2015.

158. **Actions:** This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17.

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
--

159. **Target:** Requirements in line with WLP Needs Assessment.

160. **Performance:** No sites taken up.

161. **Actions:** This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17.

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

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

163. **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.

164. Table 16 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.

165. 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 14: Waste planning applications received on unallocated sites

District	Apr 2014 - Mar 2015		Apr 2015 - Mar 2016	
	Received	Developed (yes/no/unknown)	Received	Developed (yes/no/unknown)
Halton	1	0/1/0	4	2/2/0
Knowsley	3	2/1/0	2	0/2/0
Liverpool	1	0/1/0	1	0/1/0
Sefton	0	0/0/0	0	0/0/0
St.Helens	2	2/0/0	4	2/1/1
Wirral	2	1/1/0	1	0/1/0
Total:	9	5/4/0	12	4/7/1

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

166. Table 14 shows the number of waste planning applications received has increased by almost a third in 2015-16 when compared on 2014-15 levels, and for the second year running no waste applications were received in Sefton.

167. Overall 33% of waste applications have been developed. This is down on the previous year when 55% of applications were built out.

168. 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.

169. Data for 2008 to 2013 shows a longer picture of trends, with over a third (36%) of waste applications received being developed out.

170. Table 15 provides further detail of development status. All waste applications received were on unallocated sites; however 58% of these were in Areas of Search which is up 14% on 2014-15 levels.

Table 15: 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	Recycling Facility	WSR Recycling Ltd Ditton Road Widnes Cheshire WA8 0PA	100000	Halton	Recycling	Consented in July 2016. Facility operational. Completion of permit modification for additional capacity imminent	Unallocated site in Area of Search
15/00256/FUL	Anaerobic Digestion (extension)	Refood UK Ltd, Desoto Road, Multi Modal Gateway, Widnes	20000	Halton	Other Recovery	Facility operational. Permit variation submitted (Sept, 2016)	Unallocated site in Area of Search
15/00332/FUL	Inert landraise (followed by installation of solar scheme)	Land bounded by dismantled railway and situated to the south of Johnsons Lane, Widnes	189600	Halton (total tonnage landraise)	Disposal	Consented. Condition discharge application under consideration (Nov, 2016)	Unallocated site in Area of Search

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position	Development status	Site type
15/00180/FUL	Landfill restoration	Hedco Closed Landfill Site, Desoto Road, West Bank Estate, Widnes, WA8 0PB	32800	Halton(total tonnage restoration materials)	Disposal	Consented. Works are presently being undertaken (Nov, 2016)	Unallocated site in Area of Search
15/00506/FUL	Inert Waste Recycling Facility	3 Webber Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby	50000	Knowsley	Recycling	Consented. Construction not started	Unallocated site in Area of Search
15/00509/FUL	Waste Treatment Facility (provision of additional capacity at oil recovery unit)	Future Industrial Services, Acornfield Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby, L33 7SP	45000 (within existing permitted capacity 235000)	Knowsley	Other Recovery	Decision pending. Expected Dec 2016	Unallocated site in Area of Search
15F/2399	Biomass boiler (small scale – exempt)	Panorama Kitchens , 11 Belmont Road, Liverpool, L6 5BG	312	Liverpool	Other Recovery	Consented. Conditions awaiting discharge	Unallocated site
P/2016/0027/WASTE	Waste Transfer Station	2-3 Withins Road, Haydock, St.Helens, WA11 9UD	24999	St.Helens	Recycling	Consented. Condition awaiting discharge. Not operational	Unallocated site
P/2015/0322	Recycling Centre	Land Adjacent and 8a Reginald Rd Industrial Park, Brindley Rd, St Helens	35000	St.Helens	Recycling	Consented. Facility operational	Unallocated site in Area of Search
P/2015/0601/FUL	Recycling/reprocessing centre	Hunts Brothers Warehouse Ltd, Junction Lane, Newton le Willows, WA12 8DN	Not provided	St.Helens	Recycling	Consented. Progress unknown	Unallocated site

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position	Development status	Site type
P/2015/0494	Biomass facility	Starbank Site, Junction Lane, Newton le Willows	1000	St.Helens	Other Recovery	Consented. Facility operational	Unallocated site
APP/15/00553	Anaerobic Digestion	Riverside House, East Street, Seacombe	36000	Wirral	Other Recovery	Consented but construction not started	Unallocated site

171. **Actions:** Target not met. All of waste applications received in 2015-16 were on unallocated sites. However, 58% of applications were on sites within Areas of Search. A number of these were expansions or upgrading of existing waste facilities and policy WM7 applied.

172. 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 2016-17 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

173. **Target:** 100%

174. **Performance:** Table 16 shows that of 12 planning applications received just 1 (8%) included a proposal to achieve BREEAM excellent/very good rating or equivalent. This falls significantly short of the 100% target and follows a similar trend to 2014-15 when 22% and 2013-14 when 36% achieved BREEAM excellent/very good rating or equivalent.

Table 16: Waste applications achieving BREEAM or equivalent

District	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	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	0	0	1	0	0
Knowsley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liverpool	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sefton	0	0	0	0	0	0
St.Helens	1	2	0	0	0	1
Wirral	0	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Development Management planning application lists, MEAS

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

175. There are several reasons why so few waste applications are meeting BREEAM or equivalent standards. In 2015-16, 4 of the 12 applications received were small scale (up to 25,000tpa) therefore sustainability and environmental performance measures are likely to be unviable due to cost. Some of these applications were also changes of use or expansion proposals at existing waste facilities therefore BREEAM would not apply.
176. 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).
177. **Actions:** Target not met. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17. Consider use of WLP Monitoring Group to discuss reporting on this indicator and possible early review of the target. 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

178. **Target:** 25-30%
179. **Performance:** Table 19 shows that in 2015-16 none of the new consented waste management facilities use an element of sustainable transport. This was also the case in 2014-15.
180. In 2013-14 just one new waste management scheme could utilise sustainable transport (14%).
181. The 2015-16 shortfall on the target is in part explained by 3 of the 9 new waste consents 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.

182. The nature of some waste operations is also a factor. Landfill restoration, for example, will nearly always require waste transportation by HGV.

Table 19: New waste sites using sustainable transport

District	2013-14					2014-15					2015-16				
	Canal	Conveyor	Rail	Sea	HGV	Canal	Conveyor	Rail	Sea	HGV	Canal	Conveyor	Rail	Sea	HGV
Halton	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Knowsley	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Liverpool	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sefton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St.Helens	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Wirral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Source: Development Management planning application lists, MEAS (based on consented sites 2013/14)

183. **Actions:** Target not met. 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 2016-17.

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

184. **Target:** 65% recycled by 2020; recover value from 90% by 2020 (includes recycling).

185. **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.

186. However, Table 18 shows 67% of new consented capacity in 2015-16 will have the potential to recycle and/or recover value from Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste. In 2014-15 this figure was 100% and 2013-14 71% of consented waste management facilities have C&I waste recycling/recovery capacity.

Table 18: Consented waste facilities recycling/recovery of C&I waste

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

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

187. **Actions:** We cannot report against this indicator as was intended because there is no longer any national/regional targets for C&I waste. Consider early review of this indicator through the WLP Monitoring Group to identify how reporting on commercial and industrial waste can be achieved.
188. Consented facilities which provide recycling/recovery capacity for C&I waste will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2016-17.

6 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

189. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 Regulation 17 requires monitoring of plan implementation. The Waste Local Plan (WLP) Environment Report¹² 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 19.
190. 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.
191. 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.
192. 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.

¹² 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 19: Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16
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 7 new consented waste applications, all 7 are within 1km of Natura 2000, NNR, SSSI, LNR, LWS and Ancient Woodland.	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.
SA2	Biodiversity	1	SO6	Area landfill restored to support improved biodiversity	No	78% of Lyme & Wood Pits site restored to country park (86.2ha). Based upon 2010 aerial photography.	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).
SA3	Human	(2), 9	SO6	Number of pollution incidents	No	There were 5 environmental pollution incidents, 1 appears to have resulted from an existing waste management facility at Bankhall Lane, Liverpool with significant impact to land.	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.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16
							infestation related to tins cans containing food residues).	
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	A flue gas treatment plant incident at Ineos Chlor / Viridor's EFW plant, Runcorn led to 1 worker being hospitalised. 22 others were sent to A&E as a precaution. 1 man injured at Spotmix Ltd, Bootle.	None.	Scrapyard fire at Alexandra Dock, Bootle involving 400 tonnes of WEEE in April 2015. No reported casualties.
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 Mathieson Road, Widnes is within 250m of a Main River, Stewards Brook. Ecology status: poor and chemical status: good.	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

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16
								status: moderate and chemical status: good).
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	All 7 new consented waste applications are on previously developed, derelict or under-utilised land. 1 site is on previously developed land in the Green Belt.	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.
SA9	Air Quality	9, 13	SO6, SO8	Number of new waste management facilities located within Air Quality Management Areas	No	1 new site at Cheadle Avenue, Old Swan is within the Liverpool City AQMA. This AQMA covers the whole District area.	None	1 new site at Belmont Road is within the Liverpool City AQMA. This AQMA covers the whole District area.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16
SA10	Climate Change	14	SO6, SO7	Number of new waste management facilities situated in high flood risk areas	No	<0.00ha of 1 site at Mathieson Road, Widnes is in Flood Zone 3 (Stewards Brook)	None	None
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	4 landfill sites releasing methane. In 2013, 1400 tonnes released which is a 51% reduction on 2008 releases.	1 landfill site releasing methane. In 2014, 894000kg (894 tonnes) released.	In 2015, 1 landfill leachate treatment plant released 10000kg of methane (10 tonnes).
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	5 of 7 consented waste facilities submitted a transport statement. 1 site had a HGV	2 of 3 new consented waste facilities submitted transport documents. 1 new consented facility	4 of 9 consented applications submitted Transport Statements. The remaining sites included traffic

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16
						vehicle statement. The remaining site did not submit a plan.	submitted a Transport Assessment and the other site submitted a brief traffic statement	assessments. Smaller scale sites included brief descriptions of transport and access arrangements.
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	WHS: no further sites SAM: 1 site at Burtonhead Road, St.Helens within 1km Registered Parks and Gardens: 1 site at Cheadle Avenue, Old Swan within 1km Listed buildings: 4 sites at Cheadle Avenue, Burtonhead Road, Mathieson Road and Link Road, Huyton within 1km	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.
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	19	SO6	Number of new waste development in areas of	No	1 site on an	No new waste	No new waste

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16
	Townscape			designated landscape value (including Green Belt)		industrial estate within the Green Belt (Moss Bank Industrial Estate, Rainford)	management sites within areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)	management sites within areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)
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	<p>Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013:</p> <p>LACW – 696,432¹³ tonnes (2.4% reduction from 2011/12)</p> <p>Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015):</p> <p>C&I – 999,000 tonnes</p> <p>CD&E – 2.23 million tonnes</p> <p>Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes</p>	<p>Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. Data obtained from Defra ENV18 - Local authority collected waste: annual results tables 2013-14.</p> <p>LACW – 606,133</p> <p>Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015):</p> <p>C&I – 1,105,000 tonnes (corrected)</p> <p>CD&E – 2.23 million tonnes</p>	<p>LACW data obtained from Defra Local Authority Collected and Household Waste Statistics 2014 to 15.</p> <p>LACW – 607,368</p> <p>Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015):</p> <p>C&I – 1,105,000 tonnes</p> <p>CD&E – 2,230,000 tonnes</p> <p>Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes</p>

¹³ Total household waste arisings before recycling or treatment

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SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16
							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 2013: Merseyside – 645kg (1.5% reduction from 2011/12 and 6.9% from 2010/11) Halton – 631kg (0.78% reduction from 2011/12 and 7.5% from 2010/11)	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. Data from Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2013-14 (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 – 996kg/hh/yr	Data from Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2014-15 (Strategic Aim 2). Total amount of waste arisings in Merseyside – 1,095kg/hh/yr
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	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013: LACW – 416,699	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. Joint	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. Joint

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16
						<p>tonnes (59.8%)</p> <p>Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015):</p> <p>C&I – 185,000 tonnes (18.5%).</p> <p>CD&E – 333,000 tonnes (15%).</p> <p>Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).</p>	<p>Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2013-14 (Strategic Aim 3):</p> <p>LACW – 392,624 tonnes (64.8%)</p> <p>Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015):</p> <p>C&I – 185,000 tonnes (18.5%).</p> <p>CD&E – 333,000 tonnes (15%).</p> <p>Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).</p>	<p>Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2013-14 (Strategic Aim 3):</p> <p>LACW – 359,773 tonnes (59.2%)</p> <p>Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015):</p> <p>C&I – 185,000 tonnes (18.5%).</p> <p>CD&E – 333,000 tonnes (15%).</p> <p>Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).</p>
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	<p>Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013:</p> <p>LACW – 252,771 tonnes (36.3%)</p> <p>Needs Assessment</p>	<p>Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published.</p> <p>LACW - see Single data list 082-02 and</p>	<p>LACW - see Single data list 082-02 and 082-03</p> <p>Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015):</p> <p>Commercial –</p>

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16
						<p>2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015):</p> <p>Commercial – 421,000 tonnes (60%) recycled; 52,000 tonnes (7.4%) C&I waste available for composting.</p> <p>Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled.</p> <p>CD&E – 1.48 million tonnes (67%) re-used on site or recycled.</p> <p>Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated</p>	<p>082-03</p> <p>Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015):</p> <p>Commercial – 421,000 tonnes (60%) recycled; 52,000 tonnes (7.4%) C&I waste available for composting.</p> <p>Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled.</p> <p>CD&E – 1.48 million tonnes (67%) re-used on site or recycled.</p> <p>Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated</p>	<p>421,000 tonnes (60%) recycled; 52,000 tonnes (7.4%) C&I waste available for composting.</p> <p>Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled.</p> <p>CD&E – 1.48 million tonnes (67%) re-used on site or recycled.</p> <p>Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated</p>
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	<p>Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013:</p> <p>LACW: 58.1% residual waste sent</p>	<p>Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. Joint Recycling and Waste Management</p>	<p>LACW data obtained from Defra Local Authority Collected and Household Waste Statistics 2014 to 15.</p> <p>LACW – 60.5%</p>

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16
						<p>to landfill outside of Plan Area</p> <p>Based on WDI 2013 waste removed data:</p> <p>C&I – 60-71%¹⁴</p> <p>CD&E – 60-64%¹⁵</p> <p>Based on HWDI 2013 data:</p> <p>Hazardous – 77%</p>	<p>Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2013-14 (Strategic Aim 3):</p> <p>LACW – 64.8% residual waste sent to landfill outside of Plan Area</p> <p>Based on WDI 2014 waste removed data:</p> <p>C&I – 63-67%¹⁶</p> <p>CD&E – 51-51.5%¹⁷</p> <p>Based on HWDI 2014 data:</p> <p>Hazardous – 78%</p>	<p>residual waste sent for recovery or landfill outside of Plan Area</p> <p>Based on WDI 2015 waste removed data:</p> <p>C&I – 55.7-67.4%¹⁸</p> <p>CD&E – 48.9%¹⁹</p> <p>Based on HWDI 2015 data:</p> <p>Hazardous – 71%</p>

¹⁴ Range presented to account for significant not codeable (i.e. where destination is unknown) fraction of C&I waste stream. 50% of this waste is exported outside of the UK for recovery, including significant amounts of ferrous materials from Metal Recycling Facilities

¹⁵ Range derived from inert waste removed category (min) and EWC chapter 17 CD&E waste (max)

¹⁶ 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

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

¹⁸ 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

¹⁹Waste removed EWC chapter 17 CD&E waste (max)

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16
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.
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: 7 Recycling: 72 Other Recovery: 15 Disposal: 0 Total: 95	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)

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15	Position in 2015-16
								jobs) Disposal: 1 (part-time site management) Total: 47
SA29	Landscape and Townscape	9, 18	SO6	Number of waste management facilities located within 250m of conservation areas	No	No new waste facilities within 250m of conservation areas. HWRC at Cheadle Avenue, Liverpool 260m from a conservation area.	No new waste facilities are within 250m of conservation areas.	Belmont Road biomass consent 200m from Newsham Park Conservation Area
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

193. 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 matters²⁰. This section provides important evidence to assist the Districts in meeting their Duty to Cooperate responsibilities as set out in the draft Liverpool City Region Statement of Cooperation on Local Planning document (July 2015).

194. 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.

195. Between April 2015 and March 2016, the partner Districts have been consulted and responded to 6 Duty to Cooperate requests on waste movements from:

- Essex and Southend ;
- Yorkshire and Humber;
- North Yorkshire;
- Northamptonshire;
- Leicestershire; and
- Kirklees;

196. 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 forecast need.

Net self-sufficiency

197. In terms of overall waste movements to and from Merseyside and Halton Table 20 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.

²⁰ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/duty-to-cooperate/what-is-the-duty-to-cooperate-and-what-does-it-require/>

198. Once again the largest movements from Merseyside and Halton are sent outside the UK comprising ferrous materials. This comprised 36% of all waste exports.

Table 20: WLP net self-sufficiency (million tonnes)

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

Data source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2015 (excludes Merseyside and Halton and movements that are classed as "WPA Not Codeable (Not Codeable)" which are waste movements where neither a WPA, sub region or region origin/destination are assigned)

199. 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.

200. 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

201. 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.

202. 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 issues²¹.

²¹ North West Waste Network *Terms of Reference 14052014*

203. 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.
204. During the current monitoring period the NWWN liaised once via email update in May 2016. Lancashire raised an issue relating to regional landfill capacity and suggested preparation of a position paper on this subject. However, due to other work priorities this task has not been taken forward by the Network who did not meet in 2015-16. Aside from this issue, no other strategic matters have been raised.

Consultation responses on neighbouring authorities plans

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

Consultation responses on waste applications in neighbouring authorities

206. During 2015-16, a watching brief was maintained 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 and Whitemoss landfill in West Lancashire.

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 (2015) *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 (2015) *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 (2015) *Waste Data Interrogator*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/waste-data-interrogator-2015>
- Jacobs Ltd for Defra (2015) *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 (2015) *Summary of District Kerbside Collection Systems and Policy Changes*

- Natural England (2015) *GIS Digital Boundary Datasets*
http://www.gis.naturalengland.org.uk/pubs/gis/GIS_register.asp
- Veolia ES Ltd (2015) *Carbon Modelling and HWRC performance figures*
<http://www.veolia.co.uk/merseyside-and-halton/veolia-merseyside/veolia/performance-figures>

9 Appendices

Appendix A: Annual capacity of waste management facilities

207. The table template below is derived from DCLG's Planning Practice Guidance for Waste²² and is populated using the Environment Agency's Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites data (October 2015)²³ and Waste Data Interrogator 2015. The arrows in the table indicate capacity trends compared with the previous monitoring period 2014-15. Note:

- Some of the tonnages shown in the 2014-15 Monitoring Report for 'remaining permitted capacity' are throughput for that period rather than actual remaining capacity. This has been corrected in this Report and tonnages in brackets below are calculated using remaining permitted capacity for 2014-15 giving an indication of capacity trends;
- Landfill site permitted capacity has been amended to take account of maximum annual capacity at Cronton Claypit, Lyme and Wood Pits and Randle Island;
- In addition, the Waste Data Interrogator identifies approximately 730,000 tonnes more waste received in Merseyside and Halton in 2015. This increase is most likely explained by a genuine uplift in throughput within the Plan Area as well as improvements in data accuracy, see paragraph 197; and
- Remaining permitted capacity is in some cases 'unknown'. This is because throughput for that type of waste site is not known due to data gaps.

208. Locations of consented and permitted sites are shown in Figure 7. End dates of facilities are generally unknown and planned (consented) capacity is reported under Single data list indicator 024-15 AMR W-1.

Type of waste site	Current Permitted capacity / throughput (tonnes per annum)	Planned capacity (with approx. start date)	Remaining Permitted capacity (tonnes per annum)	End date (if appropriate)
Recycling				
Composting (exc. AD)	85207 -	See Single data list indicator 024-15 AMR W-1	30773 ↑ (+6242)	Unknown
Household Waste Recycling Sites	454998 -		176011 ↓ (-4583)	
Transfer stations (where recycling takes place)	4956148 ↑ (+63312)		3607134 ↑ (+135189)	
Materials Recycling Facilities	722078 ↑ (+75000)		570316 ↑ (+69118)	

²² <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/waste/annex-2-annual-capacity-of-waste-management-facilities/>

²³ <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/environmental-permitting-regulations-waste-sites/resource/3ad197b5-2c2e-4e75-bc7a-02825cad7211>

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Type of waste site	Current Permitted capacity / throughput (tonnes per annum)	Planned capacity (with approx. start date)	Remaining Permitted capacity (tonnes per annum)	End date (if appropriate)	
Construction and Demolition waste recycling	1555407 ↑ (+74999)		838330 ↑ (+18257)		
Tyre Recycling	38 (throughput)		Unknown		
Total	7773838 ↑ (+213349)		5222564 ↑ (+2630595)		
Recovery					
Metal Recycling and End of Life Vehicle Facilities	5216290 ↑ (+4999)	See Single data list indicator 024-15 AMR W-1	3904298 ↑ (+193867)	Unknown	
Mechanical Biological Treatment (with Anaerobic Digestion)	0 -		0 -		
Anaerobic digestion	110000 ↑ (+20000)		Unknown		
Thermal Treatment (Energy recovery)	946000** -		593157*** ↓ (-32843)		
Clinical Waste Transfer and Treatment	109174 ↑ (+10000)		97873 ↑ (+5141)		
Soil Treatment	74999 ↓ (-75001) (75ktpa facility discounted as in Lancashire)		Unknown		
Total	6501146 ↑ (+4681)		4595328 ↑ (+141165)		
Disposal					
Incineration (without energy recovery)	417 -	See Single data list indicator 024-15 AMR W-1	0 -	Unknown	
Landfill site	627500 ↑ (+73750)		248808 ↓ (-16646)		Lyme and Wood Pit LF planning permission lapsed June 2016
Total	627917 ↑ (+73750)		248808 ↓ (-16646)		

Source: Environment Agency, Environmental Permit Regulations – Waste Sites data (October 2015), Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (HWRC data), WasteDataFlow Question100 (for Thermal Treatment with Energy Recovery), planning application data and Waste Data Interrogator 2015

*2014-15 data corrections where in some cases throughput stated rather than remaining permitted capacity

**Includes 96,000tpa permitted capacity at Energos gasification plant (unbuilt), Knowsley Business Park. Energos went into administration (July 2016)

***Remaining permitted capacity once Greater Manchester WDA, and Halton and Merseyside WDA interim contracts have been deducted