



Implementation and Monitoring Report 2017-18

Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan

Monitoring period: 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018

Plan Period: 2013 to 2027

April 2019



This page is intentionally left blank.

Document Control	
Project:	Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan Implementation and Monitoring Report 2017-18
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\2017-18

Document Checking	
Prepared by: Andrew Clark PIEMA Lucy Atkinson, Waste Appraisal Team Leader	Signed: Signed:
Checked by: Lucy Atkinson, Waste Appraisal Team Leader	Signed: Signed:
Verified by: Dr Alan Jemmett, Director	Signed:

Version Control		
Document Version	Date	Status
1	26.03.19	Internal draft
2	09.04.19	External draft
3	26.04.19	Final version
4		
5		

Contents

Contents	4
Glossary of Terms.....	6
1 Statistical Summary	11
2 Introduction.....	12
Purpose of this report.....	13
Implementation and monitoring through partnership working	13
3 Data sources and Limitations	15
4 Implementation Plan	19
Guide to Site Prioritisation (Policy WM1).....	19
Protecting Existing Waste Management Capacity (Policies WM2, WM3, WM4 & WM7)	20
Areas of Search for Small-Scale Waste Management Facilities (Policy WM5)	21
Additional Household Waste Recycling Centre Requirements (Policy WM6)	21
Waste Prevention & Resource Management (Policy WM8).....	22
Design & Layout for New Development (Policy WM9).....	22
High Quality Design & Operation of New Waste Management Facilities (Policy WM10)	23
Sustainable Waste Transport (Policy WM11)	24
Criteria for Waste Management Development (Policy WM12).....	24
Waste Management Facilities on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM13)	25
Energy from Waste (Policy WM14)	25
Landfill on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM15)	26
Restoration & Aftercare (Policy WM16)	26
5 Monitoring Plan.....	28
Single data list 082-01: Method of collection & tonnage of waste e.g. kerbside, civic amenity, fly tipped.....	28
Single data list 082-02: Tonnage of waste sent for recycling, composting, re-use split by material type	34
Single data list 082-03: <i>Method of disposal & tonnage of waste</i> (e.g. landfill, incineration)	38
Single data list 067-01: Contribution made by LACW management to CO ₂ reduction from local authority own estate & operations.....	40
Former National Indicator NI186: Contribution made by sustainable waste management to per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions in local authority area.....	42
Single data list 024-15 AMR W-1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority	44
Single data list 024-16 AMR W-2: Amount of municipal waste arisings managed by waste management type and waste planning authority	48
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)	50
Local Indicator WLP 1: Number of sub-regional sites which are taken up for waste management use	51
Local Indicator WLP 2: Number of District allocated sites which are taken up for waste management use	51
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	51

	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.....	56
	Local Indicator WLP 5: Number of new waste management facilities which utilise an element of sustainable transport as part of their operation	57
	Local Indicator WLP 6: Recycle and recover value from commercial and industrial wastes in line with regional/national targets	58
6	Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators	60
7	Duty to Cooperate.....	75
	Duty to Cooperate: minerals and waste movement requests	75
	Net self-sufficiency.....	75
	North West Waste Network.....	76
	Consultation responses on neighbouring authorities plans.....	77
	Consultation responses on waste applications in neighbouring authorities	77
8	Data sources and reference list.....	78

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 fifth WLP Implementation and Monitoring Report (Monitoring Report) is for 2017-18. It covers the period from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018 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 fifth Monitoring Report shows progress and emerging trends with WLP implementation against several performance indicators and includes information on Duty to Cooperate, as required by the Localism Act 2011, enabling communities and interested parties to be aware of progress across the Plan Area (Merseyside and Halton). Information and data from previous monitoring periods is also shown to allow year on year comparisons.

During this fifth monitoring period in Merseyside and Halton:

- 4 waste management facilities were consented yielding 80,000tpa capacity;
- This comprised mainly of new capacity at existing sites for composting and small-scale biomass facilities;
- The 4 consented waste management facilities have the potential to create up to 19 new jobs;
- In terms of the Waste Hierarchy – 3 recycling facilities were consented and 1 was for ‘other recovery’ (i.e. biomass CHP);
- 75% of waste applications received were on existing waste management sites;
- The recycling rate for the Plan Area has dropped again slightly from 41.1% to 38.9% in 2017-18; 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 **fifth 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. It is proposed that following completion of the 5th AMR, a high-level 5-year review of the WLP is undertaken. The review should identify areas which are sufficiently ineffective or out of date to trigger full review.
7. The WLP forms the waste planning element of the adopted Local Plans of the six Councils.
8. This fifth Monitoring Report covers the 12-month period from 1st April 2017 to the end of the financial year 31st March 2018. However, in some cases data availability has meant that only 2015-16 data (or earlier) can be shown. This Monitoring Report also occasionally provides more recent contextual information especially where this relates to cross-boundary matters or progress with implementation of planning consent.
9. To help show emerging trends, information and data from previous monitoring periods and earlier is included.
10. 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).
11. The structure and indicators in this Report follow those set out in the Implementation and Monitoring Delivery Framework² of the Adopted WLP and the revised Sustainability Appraisal (SA) baseline monitoring indicators which were established in the first Monitoring Report.

¹ DCLG (2012) *Guidance for local planning authorities on implementing planning requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC* http://observgo.uguebec.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

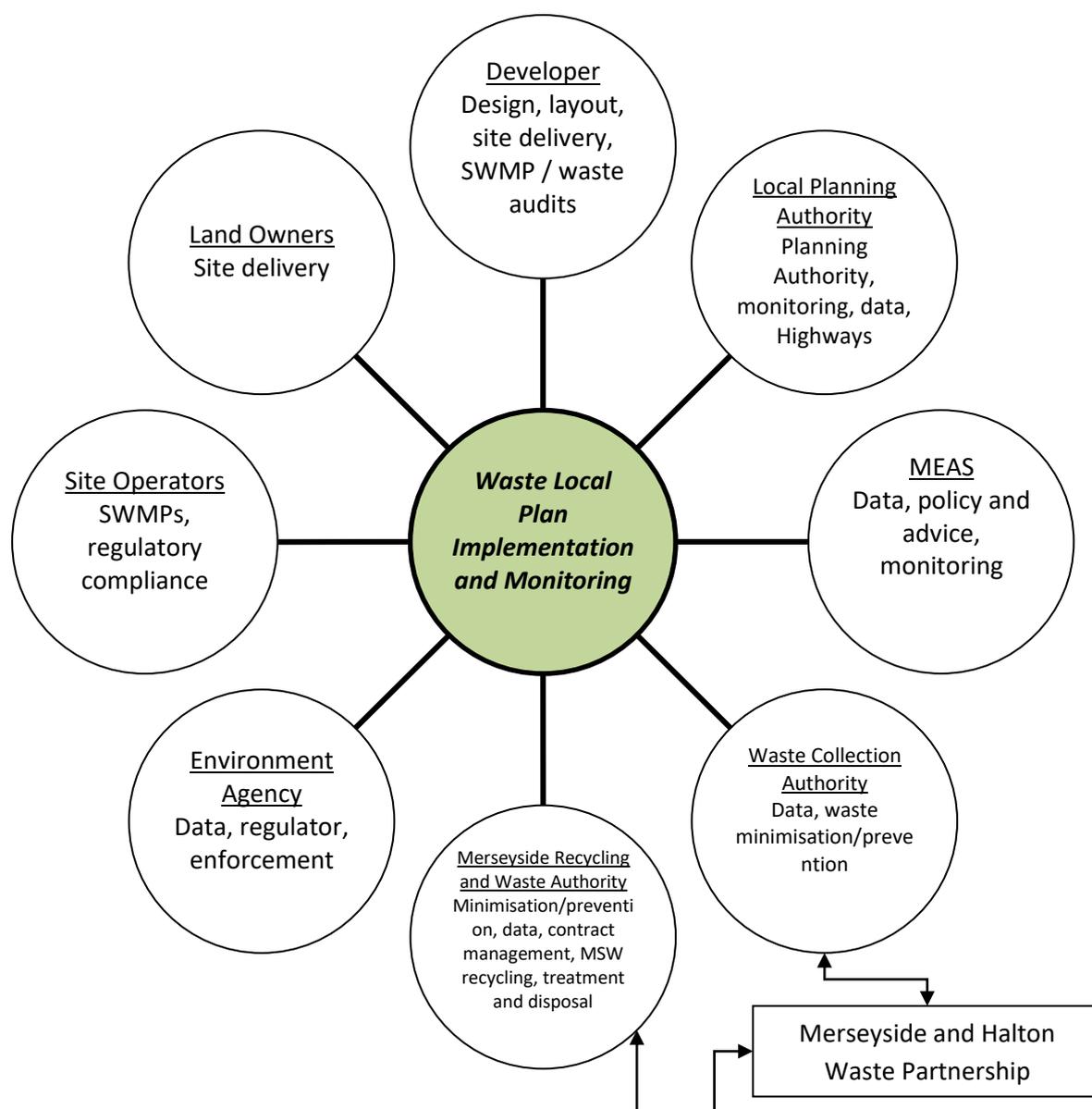
Purpose of this report

12. 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.
13. 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

14. 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.
15. 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



16. 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.
17. The proposed terms of reference for such a group were set out in the first Monitoring Report.

3 Data sources and Limitations

18. 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.
19. 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

20. 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.
21. 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.
22. 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.
23. 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

24. **Performance:** In total there were 8 applications received for waste management facilities during 2017-18 including those yielding new capacity at existing facilities and on unallocated sites. All of the applications received for waste management facilities should be assessed for compliance with this policy. During 2017-18, 1 application was on an allocated site and a further 5 were existing facilities that were being extended or upgraded. Two applications were on unallocated sites but one of these was to provide an in-house biomass facility for an existing manufacturing process. Of the 8 waste applications, the potential developers have been required to show that the site which they wish to develop is either:
 - an allocated site (1 application was in this category);
 - an unallocated site within an Area of Search (1 site was within this category);

- an unallocated site which can be justified using the Waste Local Plan site assessment method (1 site was in this category).
25. 5 of the 8 waste applications received were for upgrading and provision of additional capacity at an existing waste management site and were not required to demonstrate compliance with WM1 because they were not new waste development.
 26. All of the remaining waste applications received during the monitoring period, provided adequate justification to demonstrate compliance with policy WM1.
 27. **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 2018-19.

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

28. **Performance:** Of the 8 waste planning applications received, 1 was located on an allocated site under policy WM3 (Site ref: F2). The application was for variation of conditions relating to layout for an application granted in the previous monitoring period and did not add further capacity to the site. A further 5 applications were extending or upgrading existing waste management infrastructure and were supported by policy WM7.
29. Policy WM7 has also been applied to protect waste management infrastructure from change of use proposals to non-waste uses during this monitoring period. The outcome of this application has yet to be determined.
30. 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*, however no infilling took place during the monitoring period 2017/18. A survey of the quarry in October 2017 found that 650,000m³ remains. The site capacity will have increased slightly as approximately 20,000m³ of clay has been extracted and removed from site. A further 20,000m³ has been extracted but

remains on site as it is not required for the current brick colours being manufactured.

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

31. One application was received for extension of time for the restoration of an existing landfill, this was granted but did not lead to any additional capacity.
32. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers should continue to promote policy WM2, WM3, WM4, WM7 allocated sites policies through the planning process. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2018-19.

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

33. **Performance:** Only 1 of the 8 waste applications received was located within an Area of Search, they were able to justify why an allocated site was not appropriate.
34. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers should continue to promote policy WM1 Guide to Site Prioritisation, and WM5 Areas of Search to landowners and developers through the planning process. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2018-19.

Additional Household Waste Recycling Centre Requirements (Policy WM6)

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

35. **Performance:** There have been no applications for additional HWRCs during this monitoring period.
36. **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 2018-19.

Waste Prevention & Resource Management (Policy WM8)

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

37. **Performance:** This policy applies to both waste and non-waste planning applications. MEAS only provides advice on the applications which it is consulted on by the Districts. This includes 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.
38. Of the 705 applications received by MEAS in 2017-18, 42% 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 a decrease of 4% compared with 2016-17. In most cases this information was secured through a planning condition to be submitted at Discharge of Conditions (DoC) stage.
39. Requesting compliance with policy WM8 is now focussed on major applications only because the policy was not being applied by several of the districts for minor development. This ensures policy requirements are not too onerous. Whilst this is working better, using a condition to request a waste audit is still not consistently applied across the six districts. 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.
40. **Actions:** The impact of these measures and policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2018-19.

Design & Layout for New Development (Policy WM9)

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

41. **Performance:** The quality and breadth of information supplied with non-waste related planning applications continues to be limited. MEAS only advises on planning applications received from District partners and is generally only consulted on major or complex non-waste planning applications. The number of applications where policy WM9 has been considered relevant has increased slightly to 25%.

42. A pragmatic approach continues to be applied to the implementation of policy WM9 to ensure any planning conditions applied are reasonable. For example, if the proposal is small scale for detached or semi-detached dwellings and the dwellings all have reasonable garden spaces, then it assumed that there is sufficient space to accommodate the necessary number of bins. Generally, an improvement has been noted in the information being submitted with applications to demonstrate compliance with this policy, with more information being submitted in terms of access for refuse collection vehicles (e.g. in any Transport Statement) and location of bin storage and collection points.
43. **Actions:** Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2018-19 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

44. **Performance:** Policy WM10 has been applied to only 12% of the waste management applications received, but this is largely because the applications have related to open air facilities or have been for time extensions or variation of conditions. However, all applications have demonstrated compliance at the very least to amenity and visual issues.
45. BREEAM was not applicable in most cases because existing buildings were being extended or were unheated. The policy continues to be useful in terms of driving up standards in the waste industry and improving the acceptability of waste proposals.
46. **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 2018-19.

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

47. **Performance:** Compliance with policy WM11 falls largely to Highways Departments within the Districts, and therefore the implementation and success of the policy remains 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. Two of the applications included small scale biomass facilities which will reduce material leaving the sites and therefore a small reduction in traffic movements.
48. **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. Closer working with LPA transport and highways colleagues will be important. This will be reported in the next Monitoring Report 2018-19.

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

49. **Performance:** Policy WM12 remains one of the most important policies for ensuring sufficient information is submitted to enable determination of new waste planning applications. All waste planning applications received during 2017-18 have included sufficient information to comply with the relevant criteria in policy WM12. In half of the cases, additional information was requested, as the original submission did not contain sufficient information, but this has ultimately been received to enable a decision on the application to be reached. Four of the applications received were consented during the monitoring period and 3 applications were consented in the next monitoring period. One application was refused. 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.

50. **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 2018-19.

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

51. **Performance:** Policy WM13 has been fully applied to 1 of the waste applications. The remaining waste applications on unallocated sites have been required to demonstrate why an allocated site was not suitable. The other applications were for existing waste facilities or were very small scale in-house or ancillary facilities, so the policy was not applied. The policy continues to perform 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 determination of the planning applications. This information is increasingly being shared with developers through the pre-application process.
52. **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.
53. 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 2018-19.

Energy from Waste (Policy WM14)

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

⁴ <http://www.meas.org.uk/1090>

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

SA Indicator: SA13

54. **Performance:** During 2017-18, policy WM14 has been applied to 2 waste planning applications. One was for a small scale, in-house, ancillary biomass CHP which will use wood waste from their manufacturing processes to provide heat and power in their operations. A further application was for a small biomass facility at an existing waste management site using Grade A wood to generate heat and electricity for use on site.
55. The Energy from Waste facility, Inovyn Chlor/Viridor, in Runcorn continues to be fully operational. A Section 73 application in late 2018 was successful, and they are now operating at an increased capacity of 1.1 million tonnes per annum, which means there is a greater need for speculative applications to demonstrate that this existing capacity cannot be accessed.
56. Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority's contract for transfer and treatment of residual waste at the Wilton EfW facility on Teesside was formally commenced in September 2017.
57. **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 2018-19.

Landfill on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM15)

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

58. **Performance:** This policy has not been applied during the monitoring period.
59. **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

60. **Performance:** This policy has not been applied during this monitoring period.

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

5 Monitoring Plan

62. 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).
63. 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.
64. 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.
65. 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 WLP 5 Year Review.

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

66. **Target:** No target set.
67. **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.
68. A fortnightly residual waste collection is in place in all of the Districts. St.Helens continues to operate 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.

69. All of the Districts operate a fortnightly green/garden waste collection apart from Sefton and recently Knowsley who have introduced a three-weekly service. In Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, Wirral and St.Helens there is no collections during winter months. Halton, Wirral and from 5th June 2017 St.Helens operate a chargeable service.

70. Halton’s, Sefton’s and St.Helens’ opt-in / out food waste services remain. The other Districts do not currently provide a service.

71. There have been no significant changes on the situation reported in 2016-17.

Table 2: Method of LACW kerbside collection by District

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

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
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 Commingled 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
Sefton	Fortnightly Grey 240L wheeled bin NOTE: 14,000 mainly terraced properties on weekly sack collections	Fortnightly Brown 240L wheeled bins Co-mingled NOTE: 14,000 properties mainly terraced on weekly hessian sack (dry recycling collections)	Three weekly (no collection between November – February) Green 240L wheeled bin Free service	Fortnightly Opt in service Green 25L kerbside caddy	By appointment Charged. £10 for up to 3 items
St Helens	Fortnightly Brown 240L wheeled bin	Weekly Black box for card & glass Blue bag for paper Pink bag for plastic bottles, cans & foil Kerbside sort	Fortnightly (No collections between December and February) Green 240L wheeled bin Charged (from	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

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
			05.06.17). £35 per year (£30 for online payment)		item
Wirral	Fortnightly Green 240L wheeled bin	Fortnightly Grey 240L wheeled bin (free to purchase 2018-19) Co-mingled	Fortnightly (no collections for 4 weeks from mid Dec to mid- Jan) Brown 240L wheeled bin (free to purchase 2018-19) Charged. £40 per year from 01.06.17 for first brown bin. £25 for collection of each additional bin.	None	By appointment Charged. £27.30 for up to 6 items

Source: MRWA, District collection systems - 13.09.18

72. Table 3 sets out tonnages of residual LACW collected. The 2014-15 data shows a 6.3% decline in LACW collected waste from 2012-13. This reflects an overall downward trend in arisings and tonnages of LACW collections on 2008-09 levels.
73. In 2015-16, LACW collected waste continues to decrease across Merseyside and Halton with greatest improvements shown in Halton and Knowsley. Overall tonnages of residual LACW collected is down 1% on 2014-15 levels. However, 2016-17 shows an increase in LACW across the City Region, residual LACW collected increased by 4.2% on 2015-16 levels.

74. The trend of decreasing residual LACW has returned in 2017-18 with tonnages of waste down 3.7% suggesting that 2016-17 was an anomaly, and residual LACW is in an overall long-term decline.

Table 3: Tonnage of residual LACW collected

	Jul 13 - Mar 14 (9 month period)	Apr 14 - Mar 15	Apr 15 - Mar 16	Apr 16 – Mar 17	Apr 17 – Mar 18	Trends
Halton	41112.5	36390.4	33795.3	35,652.8	32,368.7	↓
Knowsley	40007.2	38415.2	35331.3	37,995.7	39,390.7	↑
Liverpool	128514.6	130828.2	135318.9*	139,664.6	128,654.9	↓
Sefton	75445.8	65895.9	65588.0	68,871.9	68,499.4	↓
St.Helens	50262.2	44904.8	43774.8	45,783.2	44,878.1	↓
Wirral	89160.9	81190.0	79860.2	82,204.5	81,337.4	↓
Total:	424503.5	397624.5	393668.5	410,172.7	395,129.2	↓

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

75. Liverpool with the largest population is the biggest generator of LACW in the Plan Area, however, in 2017-18 tonnages collected decreased significantly by 7.8%. Knowsley was the only district to experience an increase in residual LACW by 3.6%.
76. Liverpool by far has the highest levels of fly tipping incidents (Table 4). In 2017-18 reported incidents were down marginally 1.1% on 2016-17 levels.
77. Following a significant drop in reported fly tipping incidents in 2016-17 Knowsley recorded an increase of 1,117 incidents in 2017-18. Number of incidents have been above 1200 incidents for 3 of the previous 4 years suggesting that Knowsley 2016-17 data is an anomaly.
78. This increase in Knowsley is in isolation as the remaining districts reported fewer incidents of fly tipping in 2017-18. Most significantly, Sefton reported a 11.5% decrease in fly tipping incidents. Overall, fly tipping incidents were up 0.5% on 2016-17 continuing a trend of increased fly tipping over the previous 5 years.

Table 4: Reported fly tipping incidents

	Jul 13 - Mar 14 (9 month period)	Apr 14 - Mar 15	Apr 15 - Mar 16	Apr 16 - Mar 17	Apr 17 - Mar 18	Trends
Halton	429	702	871	932	795	↓
Knowsley	1051	1548	1262	537	1654	↑
Liverpool	13599	16179	20016	20832	20576	↓
Sefton	2327	3201	3254	3469	3070	↓
St.Helens	923	1499	1829	2070	2005	↓
Wirral	1779	2052	2546	2986	2914	↓
Total:	20108	25181	29778	30826	31014	↑

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 October as provided by the operator. This a snapshot in time but gives an indication of recycling performance.

Table 5: Civic amenity sites: recycling performance

HWRC	District	Sept 2015	Sept 2016	Oct 2017	Trends
Johnsons Lane	Halton	70%	74%	73%	↓
Picow Farm	Halton	66	70	72	↑
Huyton	Knowsley	68	74	74	–
Kirkby	Knowsley	66	68	63	↓
Otterspool	Liverpool	65	76	76	–
Old Swan	Liverpool	Under construction	74	76	↑
Formby	Sefton	71	73	74	↑
Sefton Meadows	Sefton	75	78	74	↓
South Sefton	Sefton	63	69	64	↓
Southport	Sefton	70	74	73	↓
Newton Le Willows	St.Helens	65	64	67	↑
Rainhill	St.Helens	64	67	65	↓
Ravenhead	St.Helens	64	71	69	↓

Bidston	Wirral	64	68	67	↓
Clatterbridge	Wirral	70	73	75	↑
West Kirby	Wirral	73	74	74	–

Source: Veolia ES Ltd, HWRC Performance Figures

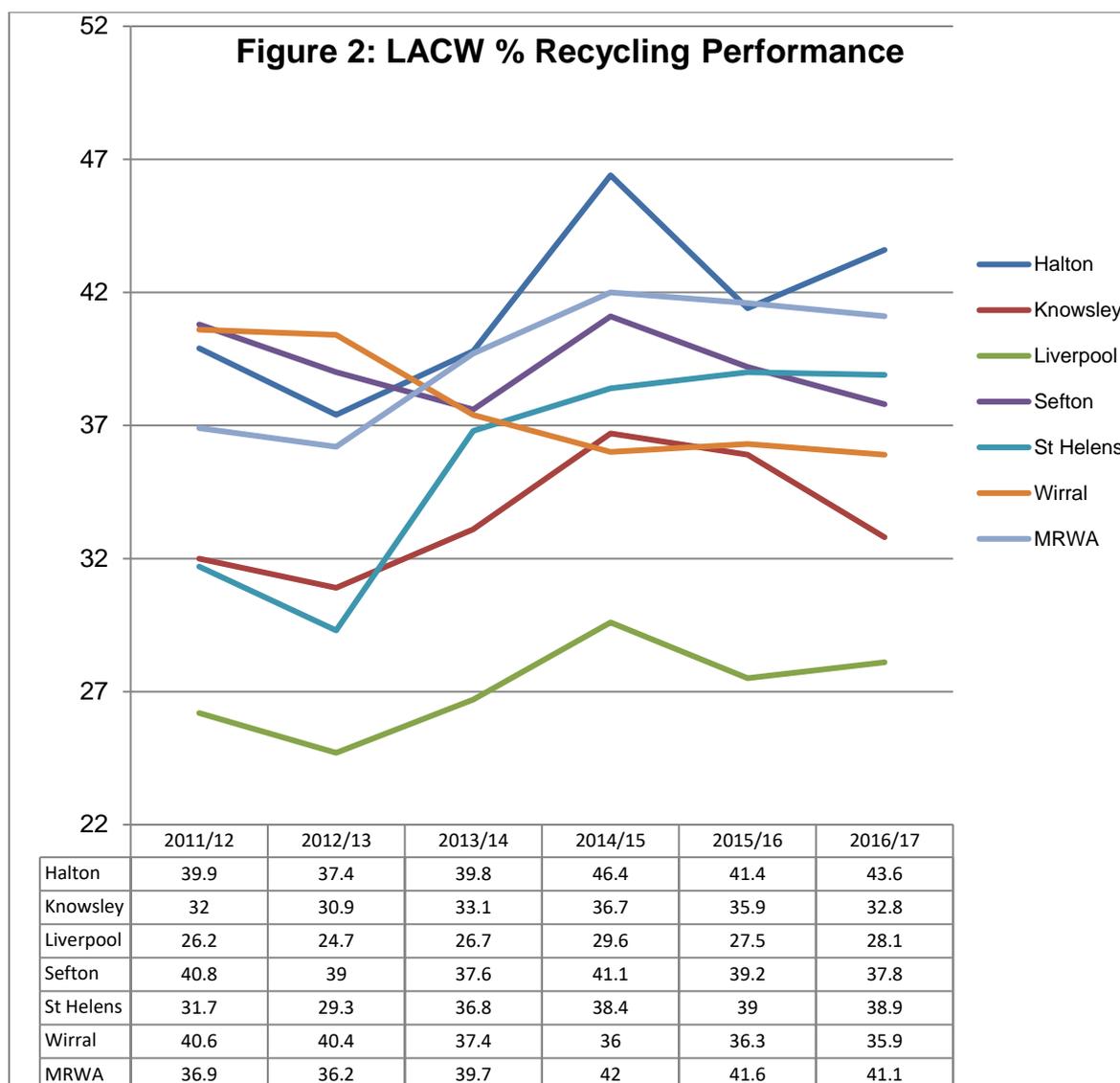
80. In October 2017-18, 31% of HWRCs recorded a slight increase in performance on the previous years data. Half of the HWRCs recorded a slight decrease in recycling performance.
81. **Actions:** No target set. It should be noted that recycling rates at the HWRCs are monitored by the operator on a monthly basis and fluctuate throughout the year. HWRC performance set out in Table 5 is a snapshot in time. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

82. **Target:** Progressive increase year-on-year to achieve 50% by 2020.
83. **Performance:** In the first Monitoring Report (2013-14) recycling data showed that after significant progress throughout the 2000s, recent years data have indicated a plateau in recycling rates and in 2012-13 a decrease.
84. Over recent years (2012-13 to 2014-15) recycling rates have picked up in some districts (Figure 2) however Wirral has experienced a decrease in their recycling rates over the past 6 years.
85. Recycling levels in Sefton and Knowsley have dropped off from a high in 2014-15 to 37.8% and 32.8% respectively in 2016-17. After significant improvement to 2014-15 increase in St.Helens' recycling rate has slowed and dropped slightly to 38.9% in 2016-17.
86. Halton continues to have the highest recycling rate in the Plan Area. However, this has dropped by three percentage points from a high of 46.4% in 2014-15. Liverpool's recycling rate remains low but has increased by two percentage points since 2011-12.



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

87. Overall, the recycling rate for the Plan Area reached a high of 42% in 2014-15. This has dropped off slightly to 41.1% in 2016-17 and **39.3% in 2017-18**.
88. Table 6 shows reuse, recycling and composting tonnages by material type. Due to changes to reporting in WasteDataFlow (best available LACW data) 2017-18 tonnages are derived from the raw data: Q100 (*Waste sent for treatment or disposal*). We are now able to report in a simpler way based on 5 broad material types or waste streams.
89. Differences in waste streams (e.g. residual, food and garden waste) reflect the residual and recycling waste management contracts of Merseyside WDA and Halton WDA and consistency of reporting by data custodians on WasteDataFlow.

90. Garden waste collections remain relatively static. Introduction of chargeable services may have an impact on the volumes of green waste collected.
91. Food waste tonnages continue to be limited. Sefton through their opt-in scheme send small quantities of food waste for recycling at an in-vessel composting (IVC) facility. Impetus behind food waste collections is likely to increase over the next 1-2 years with the publication of the national Waste Strategy (December 2018).
92. Halton and St. Helens send small quantities of food waste to anaerobic digestion (AD) facilities. This is not included in Table 6 as AD is a form of waste treatment therefore not recycling, composting or reuse.

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

District	Apr 2016 to Mar 2017					Apr 2017 to Mar 2018				
	Split by broad material type (Tonnes)					Split by broad material type (Tonnes)				
	Commingled (dry recycle)	Food waste	Green waste	Residual waste	Source-segregated	Commingled (dry recycle)	Food waste	Green waste	Residual waste	Source-segregated
Halton	31428	0	6806	35224	24014	21504	0	6805	30655	23354
Knowsley	44279	0	7409	1269	319	27506	0	6571	1122	157
Liverpool	84249	0	17617	4551	17591	207603	0	16897	880	8233
Sefton	43468	1550	18486	1787	4514	47188	1287	17740	2425	173
St.Helens	0	0	10676	1949	61090	1318	0	7831	1714	55479
Wirral	66698	0	13482	3852	646	57603	0	12816	3680	620

Source: WasteDataFlow raw data: Q100 (queried out LACW sent for recycling, composting and reuse)

93. Variations in commingled recyclate and source-segregated tonnages reflect each districts waste collections approach. In Halton, residual waste tonnages are significantly higher than other districts and this is partly because the Council's LACW residual waste along with other districts residual waste is sent to a recycling / WTS facility before being bulked up and sent on for disposal.
94. **Actions:** The target for year-on-year increases in LACW recycling to 2020 has been missed in recent years, and it is very unlikely a target of 50% will be achieved by 2020. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

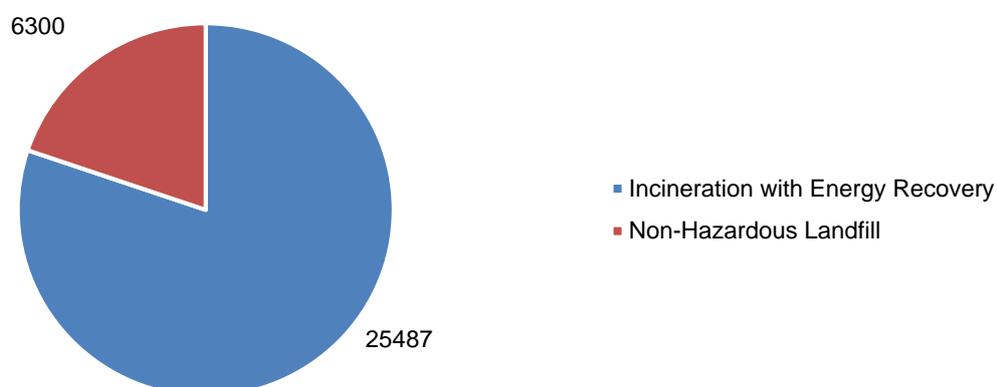
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Waste Collection Authority

SA indicator: SA21, SA22

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

95. **Target:** Achieve a maximum of 10% to landfill by 2020 with remaining residual waste (40%) to treatment
96. **Performance:** Due to changes to reporting in WasteDataFlow the 2015-16 tonnages are derived from the raw data: Q100 (*Waste sent for treatment or disposal*) reported by Waste Disposal Area (WDA). This comprises method of disposal i.e. incineration and/or landfill and tonnage sent to these disposal routes.
97. In Halton during 2016-17 (see Figure 3) waste sent for energy recovery was 70.7% of all waste sent for disposal. 29.3% was sent to landfill. In 2017-18 a similar pattern of waste disposal was maintained with increased tonnages sent to landfill. 80% was sent for energy recovery and 20% was sent to landfill.

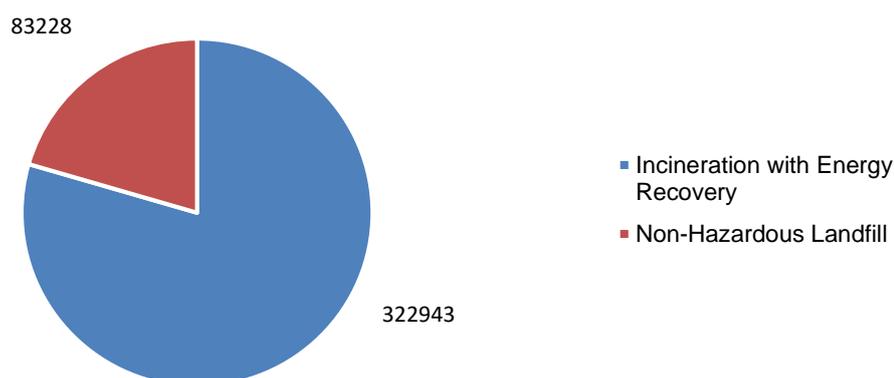
Figure 3: Halton Method of disposal and tonnage of waste 2017-18



Source: WasteDataFlow Q100 Raw Data (UA)

98. From mid to late 2017 onwards, a large proportion of residual LACW will be diverted from landfill to an energy recovery facility in North East England as part of MRWA’s resource recovery contract (RRC). This facility has undergone commissioning and was officially opened in June 2018.
99. Figures 3 and 4 reflect this. 79.5% of residual waste sent for disposal went to energy recovery. This is up significantly from 28.5% in 2016-17.

Figure 4: Merseyside Method of disposal and tonnage of waste 2017-18



Source: WasteDataFlow Q100 Raw Data (WDA)

100. In terms of the landfill and treatment targets (paragraph 95) this is measured against total collected household waste. Therefore, tonnages set out in Figures 3 and 4 do not reflect all collected waste, only that sent for disposal in line with the indicator.

101. Analysis of total collected household waste shows that Merseyside sent 49% of waste to energy recovery and 13% to landfill in 2017-18. This is an improvement on 2016-17 but falls slightly short of the target of the landfill target of 10%. Nevertheless, significant progress has been made. In Halton the target was also nearly met as just 11% was sent to landfill and 46% to incineration with energy recovery.
102. **Actions:** The target is for a maximum of 10% to landfill by 2020 with 40% residual waste sent for treatment. In 2017-18 both Halton and Merseyside WDA's sent greater than 40% to energy recovery which meets the 'treatment' element of the target.
103. Landfill diversion rates across the Plan Area are expected to continue to improve over the next year once the LACW resource recovery solution becomes fully operational; therefore, this target could be met in Merseyside and Halton by 2020.
104. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

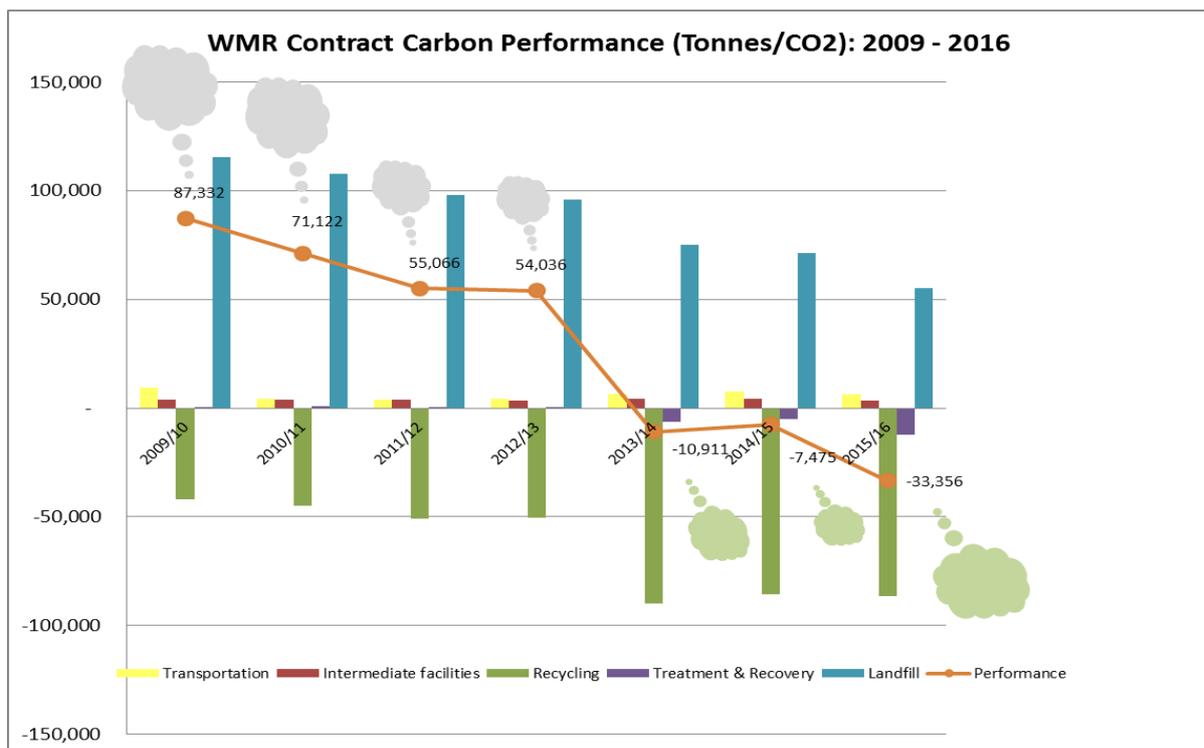
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Waste Collections Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Site Operators, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

SA indicator: SA11

105. **Target:** Initial target for year-on-year reduction, with requirement to review and set formal target if appropriate.
106. **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 as they are outside of the mandatory scope for emissions (i.e. scope 1 and 2).
107. St.Helens and Wirral have completed GHG Emissions Reports for the current monitoring period but neither include waste related emissions.

- 108. Sefton’s external waste recycling fleet has been brought in house and is now reported as part of the internal fleet. Therefore, the waste-related fraction is not separated out.
- 109. In St.Helens, 837 tonnes CO₂ equivalent was generated from the Councils waste recycling fleet (excluding vehicles under 7.5 tonnes) which is 50% of GHG emissions from the diesel used in their vehicle fleet. This is down slightly on the previous monitoring period (2016-17) when 889 tonnes CO₂ equivalent was produced (53% of diesel fleet). This demonstrates that a significant proportion of the Councils direct emissions from their owned diesel fleet is generated by waste and recycling vehicles.
- 110. Veolia ES Ltd, on behalf Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA) carry out an annual assessment of CO₂ emissions arising from their household waste and recycling contract which covers the Plan Area, see Figure 5.

Figure 5: Kg CO₂ equivalent arising from household waste recycling



Source: JRWMS Strategic and Environmental Monitoring Report 2016-17

- 111. Figure 5 shows year-on-year reductions through 2009-10 to 2016-17. Over the last three years the data indicates that Veolia’s operations have achieved a net benefit of carbon. In effect, the contract has now gone beyond operating a carbon neutral service through significant carbon savings being made from recycling and landfill diversion as well as increasingly through treatment and recovery. This has been reported again in 2017-18 when a net benefit of 4,901

tonnes of Carbon was achieved (*MRWA, Environmental Monitoring Indicators, 2017-18*).

112. **Actions:** Target for year-on-year reduction met in terms of MRWA's household waste and recycling contract. Data for contributions made by LACW management to CO₂ reduction from District estate and operations however continues to be limited despite best efforts to explore alternative data sources.
113. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

114. **Target:** Initial target for year-on-year reduction, with requirement to review and set formal target if appropriate.
115. **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. However, this does not provide waste specific detail to a Local Authority area level and the latest data is 2016⁵. Waste industry data is provided at a national level with the most recent report comprising 2017 provisional data⁶.
116. The 2017 provisional data shows that nationally the waste management sector contributes a very small quantity of CO₂ in comparison with other sectors. In 2017 just 0.3mtCO₂e of a total of 455.6mtCO₂e was attributed to the waste management sector. This is down from 1.4mtCO₂e in 1990 and has been at current levels since 2010. In comparison the residential sector and agricultural sector contributed 64.1mtCO₂e and 5.5mtCO₂e in 2017 respectively.
117. An alternative source of waste-specific information reported at Waste Disposal Authority level, is Eunomia's Recycling Carbon Index report, which is based

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2016>

⁶ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/695930/2017_Provisional_Emissions_statistics_2.pdf

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 Halton on 2015-16 levels (Table 7).

Table 7: Per capita carbon saving from LACW recycling (kg CO2 eq. saved per person)

WDA area	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Trends
Merseyside	61	67	67	67	67	-
Halton	54	62	61	62	68	↑

Source: Eunomia, Recycling Carbon Index 2016-17

118. 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.
119. 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.
120. **Actions:** National waste management trends show that waste-related CO₂ emissions are reducing over the long term. However, at a sub-regional / Local Authority level data is very limited and it remains 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 improving in Halton with carbons savings up on the previous year’s index. Whereas, Veolia data (Figure 5) shows that carbon reductions in household waste recycling operations have been very successful and returned positive sustainable outcomes. However, without complete data for all waste streams it is not possible to make any conclusions for the whole waste management sector at a sub-regional level.
121. More comprehensive data sources will continue to be sought. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

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

123. **Performance:** Table 8 summarises consented waste capacity in Merseyside and Halton.

Table 8: Consented capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority

District	Apr 2015 - Mar 2016		Apr 2016 – Mar 2017		Apr 2017 – Mar 2018		Trend
	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	242400*	3	250000	2	0	0	↓
Knowsley	120000	2	0	0	Unspecified	1	?
Liverpool	312	1	0	0	0	0	-
Sefton	0	0	186000	2	60000	2	↓
St.Helens	36000	2	270000	2	20000	1	↓
Wirral	36000	1	0	0	0	0	-
Total:	434712	9	706000	6	80000	4	↓

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

*Includes total tonnages at disposal sites

124. Table 8 shows that 80,000tpa of new waste management capacity was consented in 2017-18 which is down 89% on 2016-17 levels. This new capacity is spread over 3 sites in 3 districts. Other waste applications were received and consented in 2017-18 but new capacity was unspecified or was not part of proposals (see local indicator WLP 3).

125. To provide context and in accordance with WDF monitoring requirements regarding future capacity (Article 28) site and technology specific details of consented capacity are shown in Table 9. 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 9: Consented capacity of new waste management facilities April 2017 - March 2018

Planning ref	Facility type	Site Name	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position
17/00278/FUL	Biomass waste wood boiler	Dams Furniture Ltd	Unspecified	Knowsley	Other Recovery
DC/2017/01328	Bio-sludge liming treatment	Land Adjacent Orrell Hill Wood	20000	Sefton	Recycling
DC/2017/01327	Open windrow composting	Land Adjacent Orrell Hill Wood	40000	Sefton	Recycling
P/2017/0779/S73	Open windrow composting	Mossborough Hall Farm	20000	St.Helens	Recycling
Total:			80000		

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

National monitoring requirements

126. National waste planning practice guidance⁷ states that:

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

127. 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

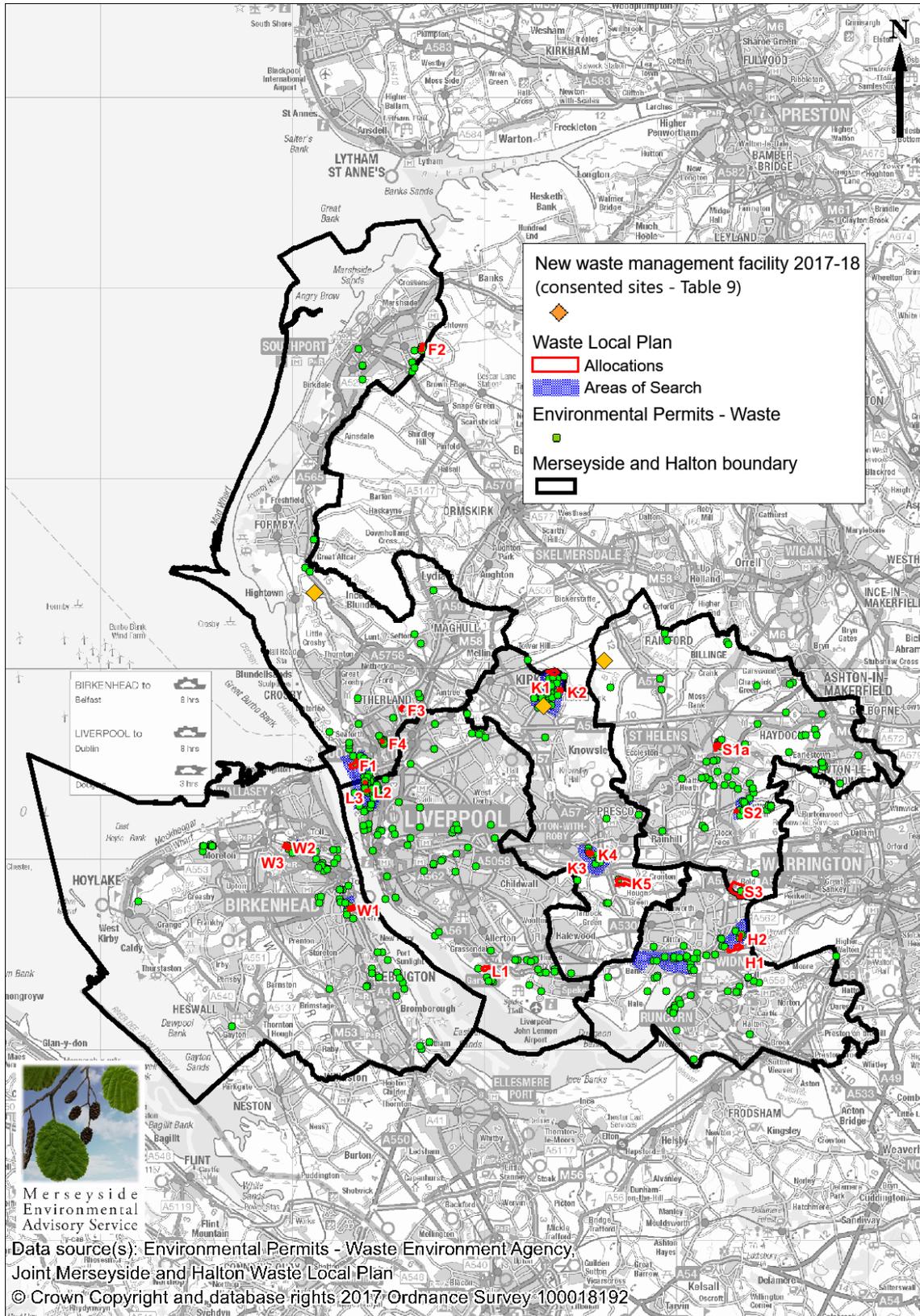
⁷ DCLG (2015) *Guidance Waste* <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/waste/> Accessed: 29/09/2015

Waste Framework Directive (WFD) that Local Plans and/or monitoring reports should include sufficient information to:

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

128. Figure 6 shows the location of WLP allocated sites, Areas of Search and existing waste sites (green dots). The 3 consented waste management facilities (2017-18) which have yielded new capacity are also shown.

Figure 6: Existing, consented and allocated waste management sites in Merseyside and Halton



Closure of existing waste sites

129. Lyme and Wood Pit non-hazardous landfill site was scheduled to close on 12th June 2016 after which only restoration soils can be brought to the site (P/2012/0156 – condition 1). A planning application for a variation of this condition was submitted for an extension of time to allow for importation of restoration soils was granted until 31st December 2018. This has subsequently been superseded by another similar variation for an extension to allow for the importation of soils for the restoration of the site up to 28th February 2019. This was granted in January 2019.

Needs Assessment

130. With regard to need for additional facilities, the WLP Needs Assessment (2011) forecasts a need for various types of waste facilities which is beginning to be met by the consented and recently permitted sites.

131. In 2017-18, consent of additional 60,000tpa composting capacity will help divert green waste away from landfill and other disposal routes. This will help to push biodegradable waste up the Waste Hierarchy.

132. **Actions:** The amount of new consented capacity is down 89% on 2016-17. This is due to fewer waste applications consented in 2017-18. Further, those waste applications that were consented in 2016-17 comprised larger facilities yielding more reprocessing and recovery capacity, whereas during this monitoring period the majority of applications were small increases to capacity or variations of conditions of existing sites.

133. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

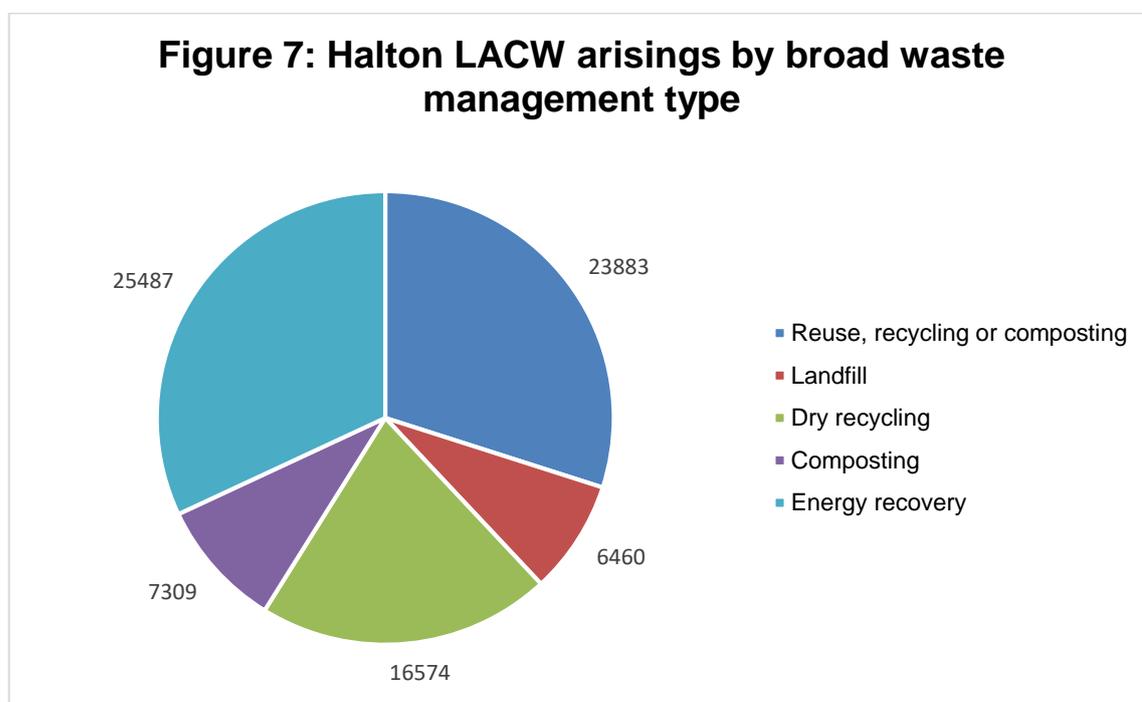
SA indicators: SA21, SA22

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

134. **Target:** No target set.

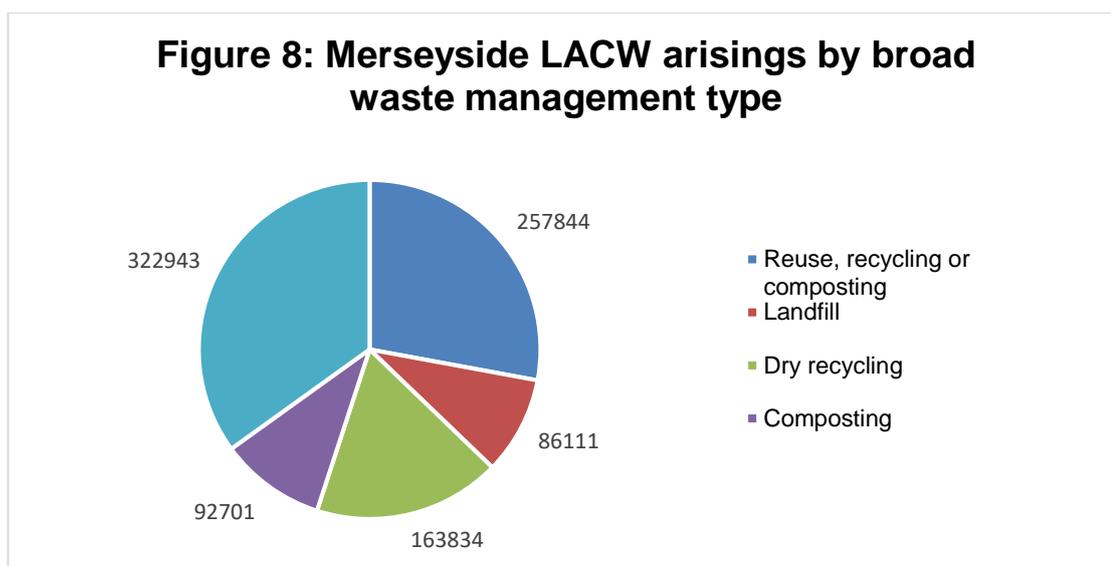
135. **Performance:** Due to changes to reporting in WasteDataFlow the 2015-16 tonnages are now derived from the raw data: Q100 WDA and UA data.

136. Figure 7 presents LACW waste management type data for Halton. This shows that 32% of the total LACW is sent to energy recovery. A similar percentage (30%) is sent to reuse or recycling and composting facilities. Composting (inc. AD) comprises 9% of LACW. Landfill comprises the smallest percentage just 8%.



Source: WasteDataFlow Q100 PI Summary (WDA)

137. Figure 8 shows LACW waste management type data for Merseyside. The split of broad waste management types closely mirrors that of Halton. This reflects the resource recovery contract arrangements for residual waste treatment in the Plan Area.



Source: WasteDataFlow Q100 PI Summary (UA)

138. **Actions:** No target set. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

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

140. **Performance:** 1 new waste management facility with renewable energy generation capabilities or supporting capacity has been consented in 2017-18 (below).

Knowsley

141. A 600kw waste wood fed biomass boiler (17/00278/FUL) has been consented on Gores Road, Knowsley Industrial Park. The facility will use waste wood generated as a by-product of the manufacturing process. The existing factory also has an associated biomass which utilises waste wood. The waste wood generated by the new assembly unit will be sufficient to fuel the biomass boiler.

142. **Actions:** No target set. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

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

144. **Performance:** no waste applications have come forward on sub-regional sites during the monitoring period.

145. **Actions:** The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

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

147. **Performance:** no waste applications have come forward on district sites during the monitoring period.

148. **Actions:** The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

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

150. **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.

151. Table 9 refers to ‘developed’ status which means planning applications that have been implemented, built and/or 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.

152. 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 9: Waste planning applications received on unallocated sites

	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017		Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	
District	Received	Developed (yes/no/unknown)	Received	Developed (yes/no/unknown)
Halton	4	3/0/1	1	0/0/1
Knowsley	2	0/2/0	1	1/0/0
Liverpool	0	0/0/0	0	0/0/0
Sefton	2	1/1/0	4	2/1/1
St.Helens	2	0/2/0	2	2/0/0
Wirral	0	0/0/0	0	0/0/0
Total:	10	4/5/1	8	5/1/2

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

153. Table 9 shows the number of waste planning applications received on unallocated sites has decreased by 20% (2 sites) on 2016-17 levels.

154. Overall 63% of waste applications have been developed. This is up on the previous year when 40% of applications were developed.

155. 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.

156. Table 10 provides further detail of development status. All but 1 waste application received were on unallocated sites. A single application was in an Area of Search.

Table 10: 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
17/00435/WS T	Biomass boiler at Waste Transfer Station	GSH Waste Recycling LTD Pickerings Road Widnes Cheshire WA8 8XW	No increase on current capacity	Halton	Other Recovery	Unknown	Unallocated site
17/00278/FUL	Wood waste biomass boiler	Dams Furniture Ltd Gores Road Knowsley Industrial Park Kirkby L33 7SG	Unspecified	Knowsley	Other Recovery	Conditions discharged and development implemented	Unallocated site in Area of Search
DC/2017/0072 7	Integrated Waste Management Facility	Southport Skip Hire 55 Crowland Street Southport PR9 7RX	Variation of condition application for DC/2016/0053 4. Already counted as consented capacity	Sefton	Recycling and Other Recovery	Conditions discharged	Allocated site
DC/2017/0132 8	Bio Sludge Liming Treatment	Land Adjacent Orrell Hill Wood Orrell Hill Lane Ince Blundell L38 5DA	20000	Sefton	Other Recovery and Disposal	Operational site	Unallocated site
DC/2017/0132 7	Open windrow composting	Land Adjacent Orrell Hill Wood Orrell Hill Lane Ince Blundell L38 5DA	40000	Sefton	Recycling	Operational site	Unallocated site
DC/2017/0219 8	Road planning storage facility	Express Hand Car Wash 491 Hawthorne Road Bootle L20 6QA	10000	Sefton	Recycling	Refused	Unallocated site

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position	Development status	Site type
P/2017/0419/S73	Non-hazardous landfill	Lyme And Wood Pits Reclamation Site Vista Road Newton Le Willows St Helens WA11 0RN	Variation of condition 1 attached to planning permission P/2014/0511	St.Helens	Disposal	Restoration phase	Unallocated site
P/2017/0779/S73	Open windrow composting	Mossborough Hall Farm Mossborough Hall Lane Rainford St Helens WA11 7JE	Variation of condition 6 attached to P/2004/1442 to increase capacity by 20,000tpa	St.Helens	Recycling	Operational site	Unallocated site

157. **Actions:** 1 of 8 waste applications received in 2017-18 were on allocated sites. The remainder were on unallocated sites. Of these unallocated sites 1 is in an Area of Search. Some of these applications were expansions, variation of conditions or upgrading of existing waste facilities and policy WM7 applied.

158. 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. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

159. **Target:** 100%

160. **Performance:** Table 11 shows that none of the waste planning applications received achieved BREEAM excellent/very good rating or equivalent. This clearly falls significantly short of the 100% target and follows a typically low trend of compliance with this indicator. The highest rate of compliance was in 2013-14 which 36% achieved this standard of environmental design.

Table 11: Waste applications achieving BREEAM or equivalent

District	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	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	0	0	0
Knowsley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liverpool	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sefton	0	0	0	0	0	0
St.Helens	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wirral	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Development Management planning application lists, MEAS

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

161. The integrated WTS, AD and biomass application at Southport includes some commitments with regards to energy efficiency, water efficiency, lighting, amenity and odours at the site. However, no information is provided with respect to BREEAM or an equivalent standard.
162. There appear to be several reasons why so few waste applications are meeting BREEAM or equivalent standards. In 2017-18, 4 of the 8 applications received were at existing open facilities (i.e. open windrow composting and landfill) and others where small scale e.g. integrated waste wood biomass boilers. Therefore sustainability and environmental performance measures are likely to be unviable due to cost or BREEAM would not apply.
163. 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).
164. **Actions:** Target not met. Monitoring data shows that not all waste applications are applicable to BREEAM or equivalent sustainable performance schemes. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

165. **Target:** 25-30%
166. **Performance:** Table 12 shows that in 2017-18 none of the new consented waste management facilities use an element of sustainable transport. In 2016-17 33% had the potential to use conveyors although it is not clear whether this has been implemented.
167. The shortfall on the target is partly explained by applications being small scale as well as sites not being located near rail connections, canals or docks. Another reason may be the size and geographic spread of waste contracts which could make rail or water transport unviable. The majority of larger municipal waste contracts are long term and have already been secured therefore many waste operators rely on multiple small scale short term

contracts. Smaller contracts, from various commercial and industrial sources, may be not be viable for sustainable waste transport.

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

Table 12: New waste sites using sustainable transport

District	2015-16					2016-17					2017-18				
	Canal	Conveyor	Rail	Sea	HGV	Canal	Conveyor	Rail	Sea	HGV	Canal	Conveyor	Rail	Sea	HGV
Halton	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Knowsley	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liverpool	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sefton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
St.Helens	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Wirral	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Development Management planning application lists, MEAS (based on new consented capacity 2017-18)

169. **Actions:** Larger scale 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. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

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

171. **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 target.

172. However, Table 13 shows 100% of new consented capacity in 2017-18 will have the potential to recycle and/or recover value from Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste yielding an additional 60,000tpa processing capacity. This was the same in 2016-17 but over fewer sites yielding less capacity. In 2015-16 this figure was 67%.

Table 13: Consented waste facilities recycling/recovery of C&I waste

District	No. Sites 2014-15	No. Sites 2015-16	No. Sites 2016-17	No. Sites 2017-18	Trends
Halton	1	1	2	0	↓
Knowsley	0	1	0	1	↑
Liverpool	0	1	0	0	-
Sefton	0	0	2	1	↓
St.Helens	1	2	2	1	↓
Wirral	1	1	0	0	-
Total	3	6	6	3	↓

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

173. **Actions:** We cannot report against this indicator as was intended because there is no longer any national/regional targets for C&I waste.

174. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

6 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

175. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 Regulation 17 requires monitoring of plan implementation. The Waste Local Plan (WLP) Environment Report⁸ 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 14.
176. The SA indicators differ from the WLP indicators (Section 5) in that they address wider 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.
177. 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.
178. 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 trends will also be used to inform the scope of the 5 Year Review of the WLP which will also consider the effectiveness of SA indicators.

⁸ 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 14: Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
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	7 of 9 new consented waste applications are within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations.	6 of 6 new consented waste applications are within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations.	3 of 4 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	Approximately 90% of Lyme & Wood Pits site restored to country park (100.6ha). Based upon 2015 aerial photography (GoogleEarth, Oct 2016).	Completion of the final phase of landfill (phase 9) is imminent (May 2017 update).	Variation of planning condition to allow for the importation of soils for the restoration of the Lyme & Wood Pits up to 28 th February 2019.
SA3	Human	(2), 9	SO6	Number of pollution incidents	No	There were 5 environmental pollution incidents, 1 appears to have resulted from a recycling facility in Liverpool causing significant impact to air.	There were 10 pollution incidents recorded, 3 of which appear to correspond to the same site in St.Helens where in August 2016 earthworks were underway. Two incidents in	Dataset not available.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
							Walton and south Liverpool appear to relate to fly-tipped baled waste materials (GoogleEarth, August 2016). A further incident in Knowsley appears to have resulted from a physio-chemical treatment facility in Knowsley. A fire at Remondis UK Ltd in Prescot also resulted in a significant air pollution incident.	
SA4	Human	4, 9	SO1, SO6	Number and type of fly tipping events	Yes – Single data list 082-01	See indicator Single data list 082-01	See indicator Single data list 082-01	See indicator Single data list 082-01
SA5	Human	5	SO6	Number and type of reported accidents involving staff of, or visitors to, waste management facilities	No	Scrapyard fire at Alexandra Dock, Bootle involving 400 tonnes of WEEE in April 2016. No reported	In Nov 2016 a large fire occurred at a waste facility in Kirby which originated in a car shredding machine. No	Large scale blaze at waste treatment facility at Redfern Street, Liverpool in late April 2018. No injuries were

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
						casualties.	reported casualties. Dec 2016 large fire at Remondis UK Ltd WTS in Prescot. No reported casualties. In October 2016 and March 2017 further fires occurred at a scrapyard at Alexandra Dock, Bootle. No casualties reported.	reported. In November 2017 fire at a vehicle dismantling facility on Merton Road, Bootle. Local train station evacuated. No injuries were reported.
SA6	Water Resources	10	SO6	Water quality (chemical & biological) classification of rivers, canals, estuaries and coastal waters impacted by waste developments (within 250m)	No	2 sites within 250m of a Main River. 1 site within 250m of Stewards Brook (Ecological status: poor and chemical status: good – 2013-14 data). 1 site adjacent Simonswood Brook (Ecological status: moderate and chemical	2 consented new waste sites within 250m of a Main River. 1 site within 250m of Stewards Brook (Ecological status: poor and chemical status: good – 2013-14 data). 1 site adjacent to Three Pools Waterway (Ecological status: poor/moderate	1 consented new waste sites within 250m of a Main River. Open windrow composting facility adjacent Orrell Wood, Hightown, Sefton adjacent tributary of the River Alt (Ecological status: moderate and chemical

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
						status: good).	and chemical status: unknown – 2014 data).	status: not surveyed, 2016 data)
SA7	Land and Soil	11	SO6, SO7	Area of grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land taken by new waste development	No	None	None	1 existing open windrow composting site in an area of grade 1 BMV land.
SA8	Land and Soil	11, 12	SO6, SO7	Proportion of new waste development on previously developed, derelict or under-utilised land	No	4 consented waste applications are on previously developed land, including 2 former landfill sites and 1 change of use of existing yard and buildings. 1 consent is at an existing waste facility and 3 are waste consents at existing non-waste businesses. 1 site is on greenfield land allocated for industrial uses.	4 consented waste applications are on previously developed land. 2 consented waste applications are at existing waste facilities.	1 consented waste application is on previously developed land. 2 consented waste applications are at existing waste facilities.
SA9	Air Quality	9, 13	SO6, SO8	Number of new waste management facilities located within Air Quality Management Areas	No	1 new site at Belmont Road is within the Liverpool City	None	None

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
						AQMA. This AQMA covers the whole District area.		
SA10	Climate Change	14	SO6, SO7	Number of new waste management facilities situated in high flood risk areas	No	None	None	1 site within Flood Zone 3 associated with the River Alt floodplain.
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	In 2015, 1 landfill leachate treatment plant released 10000kg of methane (10 tonnes).	No data available.	No data available.
SA13	Climate Change	15, 20, 22, 24	SO3, SO4	Quantity of renewable and alternative energy generated from waste management activities	Yes – Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3
SA14	Transport	16, 17	SO6, SO8	Proportion of waste transported other than by road by waste stream	Yes – Local Indicator WLP 5	See Local Indicator WLP 5	See Local Indicator WLP 5	See Local Indicator WLP 5

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
SA15	Transport	9, 17	SO8	Number of new waste development sites for which a travel plan has been prepared	No	4 of 9 consented applications submitted Transport Statements. The remaining sites included traffic assessments. Smaller scale sites included brief descriptions of transport and access arrangements.	4 of 6 consented applications submitted either Transport Statements or Assessments. 1 application submitted a technical note comprising trip generation.	2 of 4 consented applications submitted either a Transport Statement or Assessment.
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 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	WHS: no sites within 1km. SAM: 3 sites within 1km. Registered Parks and Gardens: 1 site within 1km of former Pilkingtons Headquarters complex. Listed Buildings: 4 sites within 1km.	WHS: no sites within 1km. SAM: 0 sites within 1km. Registered Parks and Gardens: 0 sites within 1km. Listed Buildings: 1 site within 1km of grade II listed farmhouse.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
						within 1km.		
SA17	Landscape and Townscape	9, 19	SO6	Area of publicly accessible open space and green space permanently lost as a result of new waste management facilities	No	None	None	None
SA18	Landscape and Townscape	19	SO6	Number of new waste development in areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)	No	No new waste management sites within areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)	No new waste management sites within areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)	2 new consented waste management applications within Green Belt. Both are at existing open windrow composting facilities.
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	LACW data obtained from Defra Local Authority Collected and Household Waste Statistics 2014 to 15. LACW – 607,368 (Merseyside only) Needs	LACW data obtained from WasteDataFlow. Defra update not available at time of publication. LACW – 867,613 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic	LACW (collected) – 717,189 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2020): C&I – 1,135,000 tonnes CD&E –

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
						Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 1,105,000 tonnes CD&E – 2,230,000 tonnes Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes	estimates 2015): C&I – 1,105,000 tonnes CD&E – 2,230,000 tonnes Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes	2,280,000 tonnes Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes
SA20	Sustainable Waste Management	20	SO6, SO7, SO8	Municipal waste collected per household	No	Data from Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2016-17 (Strategic Aim 2). Total amount of waste arisings in Merseyside – 1,182kg/hh/yr*	Data from Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2016-17 (Strategic Aim 2). Total amount of waste arisings in Merseyside – 1,187kg/hh/yr* *data for 2014-15 to	Data from Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2017-18 (Strategic Aim 2). Total amount of waste arisings in Merseyside per household – 1,022kg/hh/yr

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
							2016-17 revised in line with latest report	and 973kg/hh/yr for Halton.
SA21	Sustainable Waste Management	20, 22	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO8	Volume and % of waste disposed to landfill by waste stream	Yes – Single data list 082-03	LACW – see Single data list 082-03. Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 185,000 tonnes (18.5%). CD&E – 333,000 tonnes (15%). Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).	LACW – see Single data list 082-03. Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 185,000 tonnes (18.5%). CD&E – 333,000 tonnes (15%). Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).	LACW – see Single data list 082-03. Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2020): C&I – 141,000 tonnes (13.5%). CD&E – 227,000 tonnes (10%). Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).
SA22	Sustainable Waste Management	20, 21, 22	SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5	Volume and % of waste recycled/composted by waste stream and by method of disposal	Yes – Single data list 082-02 and 082-03	LACW - see Single data list 082-02 and 082-03 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): Commercial –	LACW - see Single data list 082-02 and 082-03 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015):	LACW - see Single data list 082-02 and 082-03 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2020):

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
						<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>	<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>Commercial – 448,000 tonnes (65%) recycled; 54,000 tonnes (11.6%) C&I waste available for composting.</p> <p>Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled.</p> <p>CD&E – 1.6 million tonnes (71%) re-used on site or recycled off site.</p> <p>Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated</p>
SA23	Sustainable Waste	16, 17, 20,	SO1, SO2, SO3,	Percentage of the four main waste streams which are managed outside Merseyside	No	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual	LACW data obtained from Defra Local	Based on WDI 2017 waste

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
	Management	22, 27	SO6, SO8	and Halton		<p>Report no longer published. Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2016-17 (Strategic Aim 3):</p> <p>LACW residual waste – 42.3%* sent to landfill outside of Plan Area</p> <p>*updated with latest MRWA data (see above)</p> <p>Based on WDI 2015 waste removed data:</p> <p>C&I – 55.7-67.4%⁹</p> <p>CD&E – 48.9%¹⁰</p>	<p>Authority Collected and Household Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2016-17 (Strategic Aim 3):</p> <p>LACW residual waste – 42.8% sent to landfill outside of Plan Area</p> <p>Based on WDI 2016 waste removed data:</p> <p>C&I – 67.5-74.5%</p> <p>CD&E – 42.8-56%</p> <p>Based on HWDI</p>	<p>removed data:</p> <p>LACW – 51 - 82%¹¹</p> <p>C&I – 72 – 77%¹²</p> <p>CD&E – 10-16%¹³</p> <p>Based on HWDI 2017:</p> <p>Hazardous – 63%</p>

⁹ 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 comprising significant amounts of ferrous materials from Metal Recycling Facilities

¹⁰Waste removed EWC chapter 17 CD&E waste (Footnotes 11 to 13 on the following page)

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
						Based on HWDI 2015 data: Hazardous – 71%	2016 data: Hazardous – 77.9%	
SA24	Sustainable Use of Resources	22, 24	SO7, SO8	Number of waste facilities using renewable or recovered energy	Yes – Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.
SA25	Sustainable Use of Resources	23	SO7, SO8	Proportion of new development meeting appropriate standards (BREEAM)	Yes – Local Indicator WLP 4	See Local Indicator WLP 4.	See Local Indicator WLP 4.	See Local Indicator WLP 4.
SA26	Sustainable Economic Growth	20, 22	SO1	Waste planning applications submitted by type and position in the waste hierarchy	Yes – Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1.	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1.	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1.
SA27	Sustainable Economic Growth	20, 25	SO1	EA Environmental Permits for waste management issued	Yes – Single data list 024-015 AMR	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)

¹¹ Range presented to account for significant not codeable (i.e. where destination is unknown) fraction of HH waste stream. HIC waste removed queried to inc, Ch20 – MSW, and exc. not codeable waste, and not codeable Merseyside and NorthWest (min). Max % inc. not codeable and not codeable NorthWest waste tonnages. 25% to 40% of this waste is exported outside of the UK for recover including significant amounts of ferrous materials from Metal Recycling Facilities

¹² 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. 50-53% of this waste is exported outside of the UK for recovery including significant amounts of ferrous materials from waste Metal Recycling Facilities

¹³Waste removed EWC chapter 17 CD&E waste

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
					W-1			
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: 0 Recycling: 26 full time equivalent jobs (inc. drivers, admin, plant operatives, site management) Other Recovery: 20 (inc. drivers and commercial team jobs) Disposal: 1 (part-time site management) Total: 47	Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use: 250 Recycling: 0 Other Recovery: 63 Disposal: 0 Total: 313	Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use: 0 Recycling: 9 Other Recovery: 10 Disposal: 0 Total: 19
SA29	Landscape and Townscape	9, 18	SO6	Number of waste management facilities located within 250m of conservation areas	No	Belmont Road biomass consent 200m from Newsham Park Conservation Area	No new waste facilities are within 250m of conservation areas.	No new waste facilities are within 250m of conservation areas.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18
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

179. 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 matters¹⁴. This section provides important evidence to assist the Districts in meeting their Duty to Cooperate responsibilities as set out in the Liverpool City Region Statement of Cooperation on Local Planning¹⁵.
180. 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.
181. Between April 2017 and March 2018, the partner Districts have been consulted and responded to 2 Duty to Cooperate requests on waste movements from:
- Cambridge and Peterborough; and
 - Riverside Waste Authority.
182. Waste movements were not above strategic thresholds for hazardous and non-hazardous waste and no further action was required.

Net self-sufficiency

183. In terms of overall waste movements to and from Merseyside and Halton Table 15 shows a steady increase in the amount of waste received into the Plan Area up to 2014. Tonnages imported and exported in 2015 increased sharply on previous years. This is largely because of 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.
184. In 2016, over 2.3 million tonnes of waste was imported for management in the sub-region whereas 2.5 million tonnes was exported for management outside of the Plan Area. This shows a slight net reliance of approximately 200,000

¹⁴ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/duty-to-cooperate/what-is-the-duty-to-cooperate-and-what-does-it-require/>

¹⁵ http://liverpoolcityregion-ca.gov.uk/uploadedfiles/documents/Appendix_One_Statement_of_Co-operation.pdf

tonnes on waste management capacity outside of the Plan Area. In 2017, a similar net reliance on facilities outside the sub region is apparent (326,000). This year (2017) again shows a marked increase in waste imports and exports. This is likely to be through a combination of new waste management capacity being commissioned and potentially further improvements in data reporting¹⁶.

185. As in previous years, the largest movements from Merseyside and Halton are sent outside the UK and comprise of ferrous materials. This comprised up to 45% of all waste exports.

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

Waste Stream	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
All waste streams (LACW, C&I, CD&E, Hazardous) exported (removed)	1434	1964	2322	2515	3571
All waste streams (LACW, C&I, CD&E, Hazardous) imported (received)	1578	1584	2097	2300	3245

Data source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2017 (excludes Merseyside and Halton and movements that are classed as "WPA Not Codeable (Not Codeable)")

186. 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.
187. 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 and needs assessment.

North West Waste Network

188. 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.
189. 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

¹⁶ See section 3 regarding data limitations

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 issues¹⁷.

190. 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.

191. During the current monitoring period the NWWN has not met, however, have liaised to ascertain whether or not there are any strategic waste matters that need discussion. A mechanism is in place to be able to co-ordinate meetings as needed.

Consultation responses on neighbouring authorities plans

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

Consultation responses on waste applications in neighbouring authorities

193. During 2017-18, a watching brief was continued on strategic waste applications which are going through planning appeal process and have cross-boundary implications for the Plan Area.

¹⁷ North West Waste Network *Terms of Reference 14052014*

8 Data sources and reference list

- BEIS (2016) *UK greenhouse gas emissions statistics*
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics>
- Ricardo-AEA for DECC (2015) *Employment based energy consumption mapping in the UK*
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/533673/Employment_based_energy_consumption_in_the_UK.pdf
- Environment Agency (2017) *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 (2017) *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 (2017) *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 (2017) *Waste Data Interrogator*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/waste-data-interrogator-2015>
- Jacobs Ltd for Defra (2018) *WasteDataFlow*
<http://www.wastedataflow.org/>
- Eunomia (2016) *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 (2017-18) *Greenhouse Gas Emissions report*
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities (various) *Unitary Development Plan Proposals Maps*
- MEAS (2018) *Historic Environment Record*
- MEAS (2018) *Development Management planning lists*
- MEAS (2018) *Waste Local Plan sites database*
- Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (2017-18) *Summary of District Kerbside Collection Systems and Policy Changes*