



# Implementation and Monitoring Report 2014-15

## Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan

*Monitoring period: 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015*

*Plan Period: 2013 to 2027*

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## Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Anaerobic Digestion (AD)	AD is a natural 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 (CHP), burned for heat; or cleaned Anaerobic Digestion (AD) and used in the same way as a natural gas (fed back into the grid). This can 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.
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.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
CEEQUAL	CEEQUAL standard is a scheme for 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 Energy from Waste (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.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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 Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) of MRF: 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).



<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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)	Solid recovered fuels (SRF) or Refuse-derived fuels (RDF) are fuels produced by a combination of mechanical, thermal and biological treatment of waste. RDF and SRF consist of residual combustible components of 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 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.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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 18<sup>th</sup> July 2013. The WLP Plan Period is from 2013 to 2027.
2. This second WLP Implementation and Monitoring (Monitoring Report) is for 2014-15. It covers the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 and was 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. The second Monitoring Report shows progress with initial 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 the first monitoring period (2013-14)<sup>1</sup> is also shown to allow year on year comparisons.

### **During the second (2014 to 2015) monitoring period in Merseyside and Halton:**

- 3 waste management facilities were consented yielding 264,072 tpa capacity;
- 9 waste planning applications were received and of these 5 were developed out;
- The 3 consented waste management facilities have the potential to create 10 new jobs;
- Waste hierarchy - 1 new consented facility was for preparation for re-use (86% of new capacity), 2 for recycling and other recovery. No applications for disposal facilities were received; and
- 1 waste planning application received was on a site allocated for waste management use in the WLP. The remaining applications were on unallocated sites although 44% of these were within Areas of Search identified in the Plan.

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<sup>1</sup> 9 month period from Adoption (July 2013) to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014

## 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 preparation and/or implementation.
6. This is the **second 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 18<sup>th</sup> July 2013.
7. The WLP forms part of the adopted Local Plans of the six councils.
8. The Monitoring Report has been prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS) on behalf of Halton Borough Council, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Liverpool City Council, Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council, St. Helens Metropolitan Borough Council and Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council (which comprise the Plan Area).

### Monitoring period and report structure

9. This second Monitoring Report covers the 12 month period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 to the end of the financial year 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015. However, in some cases data availability has meant that only 2013-14 data (or earlier) can be shown. This Monitoring Report also provides more recent contextual information especially where this relates to cross-boundary matters or progress with implementation of planning consent.
10. To help show emerging trends, information and data from previous monitoring period (9 months only) and earlier is included.
11. The content of the Monitoring Report is guided by statutory requirements set out in the Local Planning Regulations 2012; National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (October 2014); the Waste Framework Directive<sup>2</sup> (WFD); the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Regulation 17) and national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).
12. The structure and indicators in this Report follow those set out in the WLP Implementation and Monitoring Delivery Framework<sup>3</sup> of the Adopted WLP and

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<sup>2</sup> DCLG (2012) *Guidance for local planning authorities on implementing planning requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)* [http://observgo.quebec.ca/observgo/fichiers/39418\\_GLR-1.pdf](http://observgo.quebec.ca/observgo/fichiers/39418_GLR-1.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://www.wasteplanningmerseyside.gov.uk/media/2521/adp-001-wastelocalplan_final_lores_opt.pdf)

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

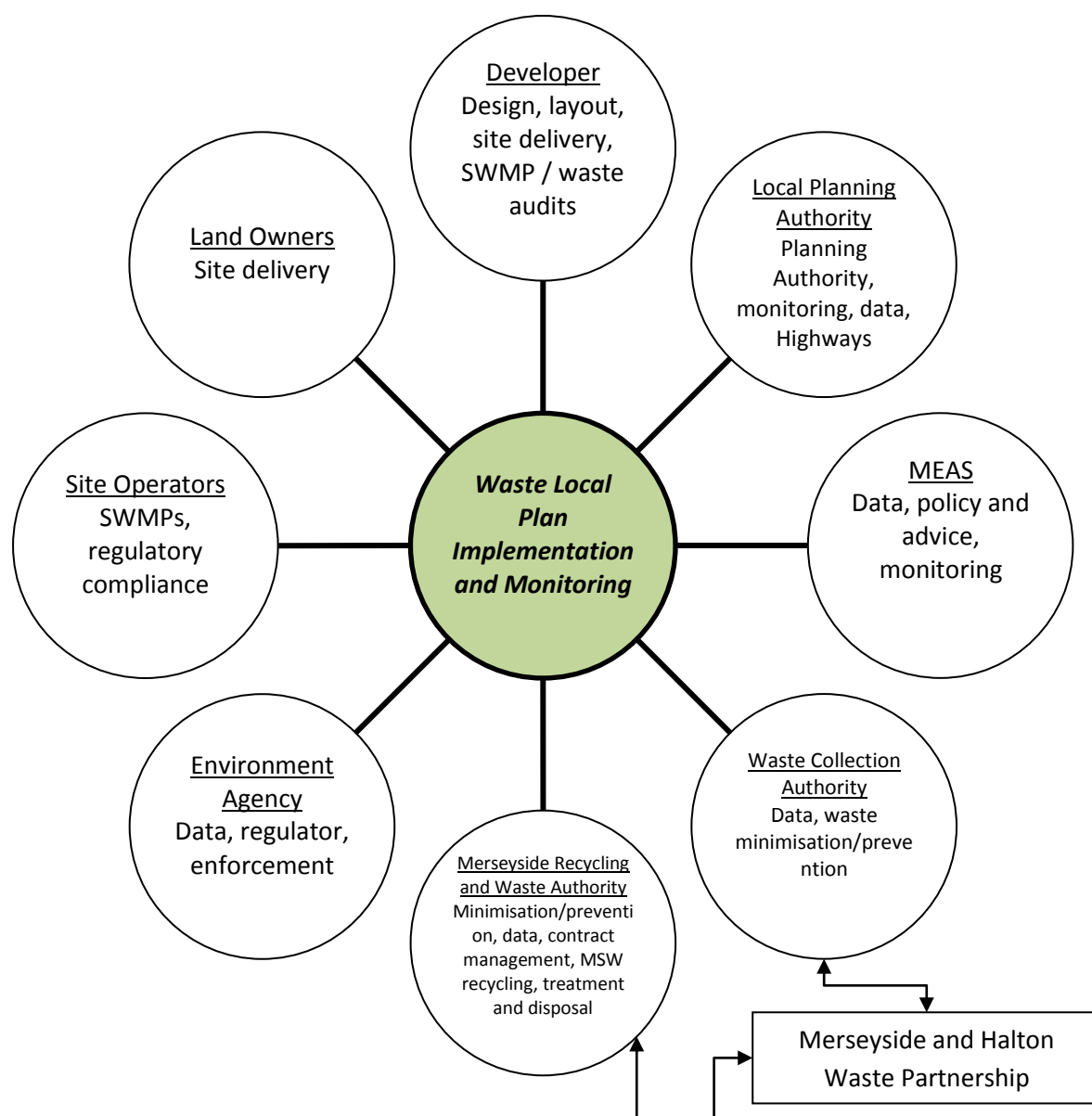
### **Purpose of this report**

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

### **Implementation and monitoring through partnership working**

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

**Figure 1: Waste Local Plan implementation through partnership working**



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

### 3 Data sources and Limitations

19. The Monitoring Report makes use of several internal and external data sources from various different partner organisations. These data help to track the implementation of the Plan. A full list of data sources is set out in Section 8.
20. Whilst these data 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**

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>4</sup> . Scope 1 and 3 include reporting of waste-related emissions, but only scope 1

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/69282/pb13309-ghg-guidance-0909011.pdf](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 a comprehensive monitoring for single data list 067-01 using this data alone.</p>
<p><i>(Former NI186) Local and Regional CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Estimates</i></p>	<p>These data estimates are produced by Ricardo-AEA for DECC and report on CO<sub>2</sub> 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 Enviros Ltd on behalf of Local Authorities. Data held within this system is extensive but is not always available by District therefore some data can only be reported at a Waste Disposal Authority level i.e. Merseyside and Halton. In Wirral, a specific issue relating to how street cleansing waste is managed and reported has been identified. 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>Due to changes in the way that Waste Planning Authorities report their data, 2014-15 LACW data for Knowlsey, Liverpool, Sefton, St.Helens and Wirral was not available at the time of publication of this Monitoring Report. Halton data is available and has been included. We understand that this reporting issue will be rectified in time for the next Monitoring</p>



<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	<p>Report (2015-16).</p> <p>To manage these data gaps and limitations other sources of LACW data (e.g. Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority) have been used.</p>
<p><i>Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI)</i></p>	<p>The Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) covers main waste streams including: LACW, C&amp;I, CD&amp;E and Hazardous.</p> <p>These data are best available and the national 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&amp;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&amp;E waste reused on site are not reported and neither is CD&amp;E waste which is spread on exempt sites. However, this has been estimated in the WLP Needs Assessment 2011 which</p>

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	provides a more complete picture of CD&E arisings.
<i>Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWDI)</i>	<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 using these 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>
<i>Eunomia Recycling Carbon Index Tool</i>	<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>

## 4 Implementation Plan

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

### Guide to Site Prioritisation (Policy WM1)

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

25. **Performance:** All of the applications received for new waste management facilities should be assessed for compliance with this policy. This means that 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);
  - a site within an Area of Search (4 sites within this category);
  - an unallocated site which can be justified using the Waste Local Plan site assessment method (7 sites were in this category).
26. 1 of the 9 waste applications received was for redevelopment and intensification on an existing waste management site, and was not required to demonstrate compliance with WM1 since it was not new waste development. Another was for discharge of conditions of an application consented in the previous monitoring period.

27. Of the remaining 7 applications received during the monitoring period, 5 provided adequate justification to demonstrate compliance with policy WM1. The remaining 2 applications were regularising existing waste management activity and were very small scale, and were in compliance.
28. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers in the partner councils will continue to promote policy WM1 as the primary filter through which all new waste management facilities should pass. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

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

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

WLP Indicators: Local Indicators WLP 1 and WLP 2

NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

29. **Performance:** Of the 9 planning applications received, only 1 was received on an allocated site. This was for partial development of site K1 for anaerobic digestion. There remains sufficient area on the site to enable further sub-regional sites to be developed. All other applications have come forward on unallocated sites. 3 applications have been retrospective, or to regularise a temporary use, and therefore in effect maintaining existing capacity. A further application was for expansion of an existing facility. Another application was a re-submission of an existing consented site, and its capacity has already been counted.
30. Policy WM7 has been applied twice, once for a change of use application that will result in loss of capacity, although, the operator demonstrated that lost capacity will be made up for elsewhere. The other site demonstrated that a temporary permission was already providing capacity that would be lost from that specific site if permission was not granted.
31. Cronton Claypit, one of the inert landfills identified in policy WM4, had an environmental permit granted in April 2014 and began operating in August 2015. The permit allows for 100,000 tonnes per annum to be infilled although further clay extraction is expected to continue.
32. In addition to this, there have been a number of applications received for non-waste development, which involve the reclamation or re-profiling of sites using

significant volumes of inert waste under exemptions from Environmental Permitting or a Waste Recovery Permit. This amounts to approximately 356,000 tonnes of capacity, and fulfils some of the additional capacity requirements identified in the Needs Assessment.

33. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers should continue to promote policy WM1 Guide to Site Prioritisation and allocated sites policies through the pre-planning process. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

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

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

NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

34. **Performance:** 44% of the applications received were located within Areas of Search for each of the various Districts, and were able to justify why an allocated site was not appropriate.

35. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers should continue to promote policy WM1 Guide to Site Prioritisation, and WM5 Areas of Search to landowners and developers through the pre-planning process. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

#### **Additional Household Waste Recycling Centre Requirements (Policy WM6)**

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

36. **Performance:** There have been no applications for additional HWRCs during this monitoring period, although conditions continue to be discharged for the new Liverpool HWRC granted permission in the last monitoring period. This is anticipated to be operational in December 2015.
37. **Actions:** No further proposals are anticipated in the short term for HWRCs, but should proposals come forward they should be assessed for compliance with this policy. Implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

## Waste Prevention & Resource Management (Policy WM8)

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

38. **Performance:** This policy applies to both waste and non-waste planning applications. MEAS only provides advice on the applications received from Districts, which include all waste applications and major or complex non waste applications. Some of the Districts are also applying policy WM8 to other non-waste applications too.
39. Of the 374 applications received by MEAS, 24% required waste audits or another mechanism for monitoring waste prevention such as Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs) or construction environmental management plan to monitor waste prevention. In most cases this information was secured through a planning condition to be submitted at Discharge of Conditions (DoC) stage. 12% of these applications were for discharge of conditions relating to site waste management.
40. This monitoring period a guidance document and checklist have been available to share with applicants and this has assisted in applicants submitting the correct information to comply with policy WM8, this is particularly beneficial for smaller scale proposals where applicants may be less familiar with information requirements and options to prevent waste and improve waste management. Nevertheless, the quality and breadth of information submitted remains variable. For example, information is rarely submitted on estimated or actual waste arisings, as this is often not known at the time of planning application submission or at DoC stage. Awareness raising of the applicability of policy WM8 to non-waste developments has been made with four of the six Districts through a recent series of training events, although application of policy WM8 by individual districts is variable, both in response to MEAS advice and on other non-waste applications that MEAS are not consulted upon.
41. **Actions:** It is acknowledged that for many large-scale demolition and construction projects, management of all waste streams is carefully controlled for economic reasons and is a routine and integral part of any project, therefore application of the policy will not necessarily promote waste minimisation and recycling to a greater extent. It is, however, useful to continue raising waste awareness through the policy for medium to small-scale projects where practice can be more variable. Liaison with the districts to identify how they are applying the policy would be beneficial prior to the next Monitoring Report, perhaps through, for example, a Waste Local Plan Monitoring Group.

42. The impact of these measures and policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

### **Design & Layout for New Development (Policy WM9)**

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

43. **Performance:** Monitoring policy WM9 has continued to be difficult, as the quality and breadth of information supplied with non-waste related planning applications is can be limited. MEAS only advises on planning applications received from District partners, and is generally only consulted on major or complex non-waste planning applications, of these policy WM9 has been applied to only 6%, and an even smaller percentage have included the information required by policy WM9.
44. As reported in the last Monitoring Report, a pragmatic approach has been taken to the implementation of policy WM9 to ensure any planning conditions applied are reasonable, especially given the ongoing economic situation. For example, if the proposal is 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. It is also assumed that the road layout would enable easy access for collection vehicles (based on the access and transport information submitted) so often further evidence of compliance with WM9 is not required. In some cases, a proposed layout plan has been submitted showing areas for bin storage, which is preferable as it demonstrates that waste management issues have been considered in the design and layout of the proposal.
45. However, if the development is for apartments or high density dwellings or large commercial projects and no information is provided to comply with policy WM9, then a condition would be applied. Awareness raising of the applicability of policy WM9 to non-waste developments has been made with four of the six Districts through a series of training events.
46. **Actions:** On the basis of monitoring the quality of information provided with planning applications, further information is now being provided to District planning officers on guidance that will assist in meeting the required standards expected provision in future applications. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16 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

47. **Performance:** Policy WM10 has been applied to 66% of the waste management applications received. Most have demonstrated compliance or a condition has been applied to the permission. The policy was not applied to the remaining 34% either because the application was retrospective or regularising an existing activity in an existing building or because it was very small scale. The policy continues to be useful in terms of driving up standards in the waste industry and improving the acceptability of waste proposals.
48. **Actions:** Policy WM10 will continue to be promoted with landowners and developers during pre-application discussions and when assessing waste planning applications, to drive up standards, in line with the original intention of the policy. Implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

### Sustainable Waste Transport (Policy WM11)

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

WLP indicator: Local Indicator WLP 5

SA Indicators: SA14 and SA15

49. **Performance:** Compliance with policy WM11 fall largely to highways departments within the Districts, and therefore the implementation and success of the policy is difficult to monitor. All of the applications received this year have been reliant on road transport due to their location or the nature of the facility. However, most applications have made an attempt to ensure access to sustainable transport for future employees.
50. Of the 9 waste applications received, all provided sufficient transport information for MEAS to advise compliance with policy WM11.



51. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers will continue to promote policy WM11 with developers in order to raise awareness about policy requirements. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored as effectively as possible working closely with LPA transport and highways colleagues and this will be reported in the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

### Criteria for Waste Management Development (Policy WM12)

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

SA Indicators: SA1-SA30

52. **Performance:** Policy WM12 remains one of the most important policies for ensuring sufficient information is submitted to enable determination of new waste planning applications. **100%** of waste planning applications received during 2014-15 have included sufficient information to comply with the relevant criteria in policy WM12. In some cases, additional information was requested, as the original submission did not contain enough information, but this has ultimately been received to enable a decision on the application to be reached. None of the applications have been 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.
53. **Actions:** Policy WM12 will continue to be promoted by MEAS and District planning officers when assessing waste planning applications, to drive up standards of information submitted, to ensure determinations can be reached, in line with the original intention of the policy. Implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

### Waste Management Facilities on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM13)

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

WLP Indicator: Local Indicator WLP3

54. **Performance:** Policy WM13 has been fully applied to 2 sites, although 4 of the other waste applications have been required to demonstrate why an allocated site was not suitable and/or involved the regularisation of an existing waste use. The policy is performing well and guidance for developers, which is available through the MEAS and some District websites, has proved useful in assisting

developers to undertake a site scoring process which has facilitated assessment and eventually determination of the planning applications.

55. **Actions:** It is likely that this policy will continue to be important to the implementation of the WLP, although it is anticipated that future developers will be made more aware of the existence of allocated sites by the Districts and MEAS as part of the pre-application process.
56. Guidance for developers is available on the MEAS website to help applicants undertaking the site scoring process<sup>5</sup> 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 2015-16.

### Energy from Waste (Policy WM14)

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

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

SA Indicator: SA13

57. **Performance:** An application for an anaerobic digestion facility in Knowsley is the only application to which policy WM14 has been applied. This facility will be generating gas which will feed a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant and will generate 3MW of electricity. The heat generated will be fed back into the AD process.
- 58.
59. Additional information relating to policy WM14 has also been requested by a Planning Inspector in relation to an application that was refused during the last Monitoring Period. This will be reported fully in the next Monitoring Report.
60. Progress continues to be made with existing consented EfW facilities e.g. submission of Environmental Permit application for Biossence in Wirral. Both phases of the Ineos Chlor/Viridor facility in Runcorn are now fully operational, which means there is a greater need for speculative applications to demonstrate that this existing capacity cannot be accessed.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.wasteplanningmerseyside.gov.uk/waste-local-plan-guidance.aspx>

61. **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 2015-16.

### Landfill on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM15)

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

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

63. **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

64. **Performance:** This policy has not been used since no landfills have moved into restoration/aftercare phases.

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

## 5 Monitoring Plan

66. 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).
67. 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.
68. 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.
69. Where targets for indicators have been set in the WLP they are shown, and performance and subsequent need for action measured against them. Progress against targets will continue to be monitored and will also be used to help inform the scope of any review of the WLP.

### Single data list 082-01: Method of collection & tonnage of waste e.g. kerbside, civic amenity, fly tipped

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

SA Indicator: SA19

70. **Target:** No target set.
71. **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.
72. A fortnightly residual waste collection is in place in all of the Districts. Sefton and St.Helens operate a weekly source-separated dry recyclables collection. Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool and Wirral operate a fortnightly commingled service. This is unchanged from 2013-14.

73. All of the Districts operate a fortnightly green/garden waste collection apart from Sefton who have introduced a three-weekly service. St.Helens operates a four-weekly collection in the winter months. In Knowsley, Sefton and Wirral the service is seasonal with no collections during winter months. Halton and Wirral operate a chargeable service.
74. Food/kitchen waste collections remain unchanged since 2013-14. Sefton and St.Helens operate weekly opt-in food waste collection services, and the other Districts do not currently provide a service.

**Table 2: Method of LACW kerbside collection by District**

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
Halton	Fortnightly Black 240L wheeled bin	Fortnightly Blue 240L wheeled bin  Commingled	Fortnightly Green 240L wheeled bin  Charged. £25 per year (on-line), £30 otherwise	None	By appointment  Charged. £21.50 for 3 items then £5.60 per additional item up to a maximum of 10 items
Link to Halton waste collection webpages: <a href="http://www3.halton.gov.uk/Pages/Bins/binsandrecycling.aspx">http://www3.halton.gov.uk/Pages/Bins/binsandrecycling.aspx</a>					
Knowsley	Fortnightly Maroon 240L wheeled bin	Fortnightly Grey 240L wheeled bin  Commingled	Fortnightly (no collection between December – February)  Blue 240L wheeled bin  Free service	None	By appointment  Charged. £15 for up to 5 items, £30 for 6 – 10 items.
Link to Knowsley waste collection pages: <a href="http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/bins,-waste-and-environment/putting-your-bins-out.aspx">http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/residents/bins,-waste-and-environment/putting-your-bins-out.aspx</a>					
Liverpool	Fortnightly Purple 240L wheeled bin  NOTE:	Fortnightly Blue 240L wheeled bin  Commingled	Fortnightly Green 240L wheeled bin  Free service	None	By appointment  Free collection up to 5 items

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
	136,000 households fortnightly. 80,000 households on weekly collection, a proportion of which have a bag collection. During September 2015 some of the 80,000 properties will be shifting to fortnightly collection. Figures to be confirmed.	NOTE: residents with weekly residual bag collection have a recycling box			plus unlimited small WEEE
Link to Liverpool waste collection webpages: <a href="http://liverpool.gov.uk/bins-and-recycling/">http://liverpool.gov.uk/bins-and-recycling/</a>					
Sefton	Fortnightly Grey 240L wheeled bin  NOTE: 14,000 mainly terraced properties on weekly sack collections	Weekly - Green box for paper (blue bag), glass, cans, foil, textiles (pink bag)  Kerbside sort recycling  Fortnightly - Brown 240L wheeled bins for plastic and cardboard  Commingled	Three weekly (no collection between December – February)  Green 240L wheeled bin  Free service	Weekly  Opt in service  Green 25L kerbside caddy	By appointment  Charged. £10 for up to 3 items
Link to Sefton waste collection webpages: <a href="http://www.sefton.gov.uk/1265">http://www.sefton.gov.uk/1265</a>					
St Helens	Fortnightly Brown 240L	Weekly Black box for	Fortnightly (4 weekly during	Weekly Opt in	By appointment

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
	wheeled bin	card & glass  Blue bag for paper  Pink bag for plastic bottles, cans & foil  Kerbside sort	winter)  Green 240L wheeled bin  Free service	service	3 types of collection: Standard, Special, White Goods  Free, except Special which is charged. £26 for up to 3 items (includes beds, mattresses, sofas)
Link to St Helens waste collection webpages: <a href="http://www.sthelens.gov.uk/bins-and-recycling/">http://www.sthelens.gov.uk/bins-and-recycling/</a>					
Wirral	Fortnightly  Green 240L wheeled bin	Fortnightly  Grey 240L wheeled bin  Commingled	Fortnightly (no collections for one month from 21.12.15)  Brown 240L wheeled bin  Charged. £35 per year from 01.06.15 (£30 online)	None	By appointment  Charged. £26.50 for up to 6 items
Link to Wirral waste collection webpages: <a href="http://www.wirral.gov.uk/my-services/environment-and-planning/bins-and-recycling">http://www.wirral.gov.uk/my-services/environment-and-planning/bins-and-recycling</a>					

Source: MRWA, District collection systems - update for waste analysis 03.07.15

75. Table 3 sets out tonnages of residual LACW collected. Direct year-on-year comparisons are not easily made as the 2013-14 monitoring period only covers a 9 month period. However, the 2014-15 data which covers a 12 month period does show a further decline in LACW collections – 33.4% from 2012-13.
76. This reflects an overall downward trend in LACW collections and waste arisings which has decreased 36.9% on 2008-09 levels.

**Table 3: Tonnage of residual LACW collected**

	<b>Apr 12 - Mar 13</b>	<b>Jul 13 - Mar 14</b> (9 month period)	<b>Apr 14 - Mar 15</b>
Halton	55255.2	41112.5	36390.4
Knowsley	58323.2	40007.2	38415.2
Liverpool	181576.2	128514.6	130828.2
Sefton	104325.5	75445.8	65895.9
St.Helens	71339.9	50262.2	44904.8
Wirral	126310.1	89160.9	81190.0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>597130.1</b>	<b>424503.5</b>	<b>397624.5</b>

Source: WasteDataFlow. NI191 (report type: BVPI) 2013-14 and Total Collected Residual Waste (report type: Analytical) 2014-15. Note LCR Districts no longer reporting against NI191 from April 2014

77. Similarly to 2013-14, Liverpool with the largest population is the biggest generator of LACW in the Plan Area and has the highest levels of fly tipping incidents\* (Table 4) although reported incidents are down 9% on 2012-13 (the last 12 month period of data). Knowsley and Wirral also experienced a decline in reported fly tipping incidents but Halton, Sefton and St.Helens show an increase of 36.8% compared to incidents reported in 2012-13. Overall however, incidents were down 10.8%.

**Table 4: Reported fly tipping incidents**

	<b>Apr 12 - Mar 13</b>	<b>Jul 13 - Mar 14</b> (9 month period)	<b>Apr 14 - Mar 15</b>
Halton	601	429	702
Knowsley	3638	1051	1548
Liverpool*	17770	13599	16179
Sefton	2934	2327	3201
St.Helens	984	923	1499
Wirral	2293	1779	2052
<b>Total:</b>	<b>28220</b>	<b>20108</b>	<b>25181</b>

Source: WasteDataFlow, Question 24. \*Care should be taken when comparing Liverpool's incidents with other Districts as they use a different reporting system



78. With regard to civic amenity sites, Veolia Environmental Services (ES) Ltd operates 15 Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) across Merseyside and Halton as part of their recycling contract with Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA). Table 5 shows the percentage of materials recycled at each centre in August.

**Table 5: Civic amenity sites: recycling performance**

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

*Source: Veolia ES Ltd, HWRC Performance Figures (changed to August in 2015)*

79. The first Monitoring Report found that from 2012-14 there was a general upward trend in performance with nearly half of the HWRCs recording an increase in recycling of more than 10%. It was also noted that of the better performing sites, all were in Sefton or Wirral.
80. The data for August 2014 shows a third of of the HWRCs recorded an increase in recycling performance with 40% of sites maintaining the same recycling rate as August 2013. Huyton and Kirkby show the biggest decrease with a 5% decrease in performance, respectively.
81. **Actions:** No target set. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16 as there are multiple influences and drivers for this indicator.

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

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

SA Indicator: SA19

82. **Target:** Progressive increase year-on-year to achieve 50% by 2020.
83. **Performance:** In the first Monitoring Report (2013-14) recycling data showed that after significant progress throughout the 2000s, recent years have shown that rates have plateaued and in 2012-13 begun to decrease.
84. Encouragingly however, table 6 shows that 2013-14 recycling rates have started to recover in Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool and St.Helens, the latter showing a 7.5% increase on 2012-13 rates. This may be partly explained by increased take-up of the food waste collection service.
85. Recycling levels in both Sefton and Wirral have dropped off over recent years with Wirral showing a 3.0% decrease in 2013-14 on the previous year. The introduction of a chargeable green waste scheme in June 2013 and continuing fall in household waste arisings may have had an impact on overall recycling rate. Furthermore, this may have resulted in more people composting at home which would demonstrate increased diversion from landfill. However, it may also explain the increased number of fly-tipping incidents in these districts since the last monitoring period.
86. Overall, the recycling rate for the Plan Area was 39.1% in 2013-14.

**Table 6: Overall percentage recycling rates**

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

*Source: MRWA, Current and projected recycling performance*

87. Table 7 shows recycling performance by material type. Due to changes in reporting systems however only Halton data is available for 2014-15.
88. Halton's overall recycling rate increased 2.4% points in 2013-14 and this is supported by the data in Table 7 which show an increase of 1,350 tonnes of waste collected for recycling on 2012-13 levels.

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

District	Apr 2012 to Mar 2013				Jul 2013 to Mar 2014				Apr 2014 to Mar 2015			
	Rubble Sent For Recycling	Waste Collected For Recycling	Garden Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Food Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Rubble Sent For Recycling	Waste Collected For Recycling	Garden Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Food Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Rubble Sent For Recycling	Waste Collected For Recycling	Garden Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling	Food Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling
Halton	1956.1	13476.1	7443.92	0.0	1517.5	9754.5	5081.2	0.0	2269.8	14825.9	8219.5	0.0
Knowsley	0.04	17590.8	6690.33	669	0.0	12894.1	4435.2	101.6	Not available			
Liverpool	0.0	43719.8	16702.1	0.0	0.0	32368.9	11736.3	0.0	Not available			
Sefton	0.0	37182.1	20557.0	2343.1	0.0	24973.6	13170.9	1589.6	Not available			
St.Helens	4535.9	18047.0	11737.5	0.0	2972.6	16659.8	7053.2	1895.0	Not available			
Wirral	0.0	48832.3	19359.7	0.0	0.0	29951.9	8337.6	0.0	Not available			

*Source: WasteDataFlow, APSE Report (UA/WCA). Due to changes in the way that Waste Planning Authorities report their data, 2014-15 tonnages for Knowlsey, Liverpool, Sefton, St.Helens and Wirral were not available at the time of publication of this Monitoring Report. We understand that this issue will be rectified in time for the next Monitoring Report (2015-16)*

89. **Actions:** The target for year-on-year increases to 2020 was met in 2013-14 by Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool and St.Helens although both Sefton and Wirral recorded a drop in recycling rates of between 1.4% to 3.0%.
90. The recycling rate for the Plan Area is 39.1%. It is anticipated that with recent investment in LACW recycling services, this rate should continue to increase toward the 50% target, although whether this will be met by 2020 remains to be seen. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

**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 Service, Waste Collection Authority

SA indicator: SA21, SA22

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

91. **Target:** Achieve a maximum of 10% to landfill by 2020 with remaining residual waste (40%) to treatment
92. **Performance:** Due to changes in reporting systems only Halton data is available for 2014-15. Year-on-year comparisons between 2013-14 and 2014-15 cannot be made as the monitoring period for 2013-14 covers a 9 month period from WLP Adoption. However, Table 8 (over the page) does show that as a proportion of total waste sent for treatment and disposal in Halton, the amount LACW collected for recycling, composting and reuse has increased from 36.5% to 38.6% in 2014-15.
93. In Halton, the data shows an increase of LACW being sent to energy recovery of almost 21,500 tonnes, and a resultant decrease in LACW to landfill of almost 15,000 tonnes. This shift is explained by Halton Council's interim contractual arrangements with WSR Recycling Limited, Ditton which has resulted in their residual LACW being sent to the Ineos Chlor/Viridor Energy from Waste (EfW) facility since November 2014. This arrangement is expected to continue until MRWA's resource recovery contract becomes operational in 2016.
94. In addition to this, the proportion of waste sent for energy recovery from Merseyside is anticipated to increase further during the next monitoring period. 20,000 tonnes of LACW will be sent as refuse derived fuel (RDF) to the Ineos Chlor/Viridor facility in Runcorn as part of a short-term interim contract between Viridor and Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA).

95. From 2016 onwards, it is anticipated that the majority of residual LACW will be diverted from landfill to an energy recovery facility in North East England as part of MRWA's resource recovery contract (RRC). This is subject to the facility being operational.

**Table 8: LACW method of disposal and tonnage of waste by Waste Disposal Authority and Unitary Authority area (tonnes)**

District	Jul 2013 – Mar 2014							Apr 2014 – Mar 2015						
	LACW Collected for Recycling, Composting or Reuse	Recyclate Rejected to Landfill	Recyclate Rejected for Incineration	Recyclate Diverted from Residual Waste Stream	LACW sent for Energy Recovery, including Treatment Outputs	LACW sent to Landfill, including Treatment Outputs	LACW sent to other Disposal Routes*	LACW Collected for Recycling, Composting or Reuse	Recyclate Rejected to Landfill	Recyclate Rejected for Incineration	Recyclate Diverted from Residual Waste Stream	LACW sent for Energy Recovery, including Treatment Outputs	LACW sent to Landfill, including Treatment Outputs	LACW sent to other Disposal Routes*
Halton	16496	498	17	2756	130	25349	0.0	24504.7	1298.9	20.2	5592.5	21555.9	10561.1	0.0
Merseyside	207619	4080	695	3518	25236	260917	11966	Not available						

*Source: WasteDataFlow, Local Authority Collected Waste by Final Disposal Route (UA/WDA). Due to changes in the way that Waste Planning Authorities report their data, 2014-15 tonnages for Knowlsey, Liverpool, Sefton, St.Helens and Wirral were not available at the time of publication of this Monitoring Report. We understand that this issue will be rectified in time for the next Monitoring Report (2015-16)*

\* Residual waste sent to treatment methods which have recyclate outputs (e.g. Advanced Thermal Treatment, MBT, and AD) are recorded under the 'other disposal' routes

96. **Actions:** Due to changes in reporting systems we are unable to assess performance of Merseyside Districts against this indicator. Recent changes in LACW management in Halton have helped to decrease the amount of waste sent to landfill. In 2014-15 16.6% was sent to for landfill disposal which is not far off the 10% target.
97. Landfill diversion rates across the Plan Area are expected to significantly improve over the next 1-2 years once the LACW resource recovery contract becomes operational, therefore this target is expected to be met ahead of 2020.
98. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

**Single data list 067-01: Contribution made by LACW management to CO<sub>2</sub> 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

99. **Target:** Initial target for year-on-year reduction, with requirement to review and set formal target if appropriate.
100. **Performance:** Monitoring of this indicator has again been difficult due to gaps in data sources and a lack of waste-related CO<sub>2</sub> information. The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reports, which are produced by the Districts for this single data list indicator (067-01), do not cover waste-related contributions to CO<sub>2</sub> reduction. Only Sefton include specific data on waste and recycling fleet emissions in their GHG Emissions Report.
101. In Sefton's 2014-15 GHG Report, 180 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent is attributed to external fleet (recycling operations) which is down 5% on 2013-14 levels. Owned fleet (including internal recycling fleet) is up 12% on the previous year.
102. St.Helens GHG Emissions Report includes diesel usage from all fleet vehicles. In 2014-15, 1576 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent was generated from diesel usage and it is estimated that almost 50% of this could be attributed to waste vehicles (including street cleansing vehicles). This is up approximately 15% on 2013-14 levels.

103. Knowsley’s Environmental Sustainability Service report on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from waste fleet operations. In 2014-15 emissions from energy use at their Stretton Way depot<sup>6</sup> and Fleet Travel<sup>7</sup> were down 21% and 11% respectively – see Table 9.

**Table 9: CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions from Knowsley’s Waste Services**

	2013/14 Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	2014/15 Kg CO <sub>2</sub>	% Difference
Stretton Way	313,245	248,460	-21
Fleet Travel	1,304,952	1,164,424	-11

104. To address limitations and gaps in the GHG Emissions Reports we have also included data collated for MRWA’s household waste and recycling contract which covers the Plan Area.

105. Veolia ES Ltd, who are the contractor for the household waste and recycling contract, report on the carbon footprint of their LACW operations using the Environment Agency’s WRATE modelling software. Table 10 indicates year-on-year reductions through 2011-2014. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions related to ‘transportation’ and ‘intermediate facilities’ have increased. However, significant gains in CO<sub>2</sub> reduction in recycling operations c.40,000 kg CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent and other operations has contributed to a marked overall decline in carbon emissions associated with the household waste and recycling contract in 2013-14.

**Table 10: Merseyside LACW Carbon Emissions (000s kg CO<sub>2</sub> eq.)**

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

Source: Veolia ES Ltd WRATE modelling

<sup>6</sup> Depot includes Waste Services co-located with Streetscene, Fleet and Logistics, Environmental Services and external tenant organisations

<sup>7</sup> Fleet travel includes Waste Services, Streetscene and Environmental Services



106. Additional CO<sub>2</sub> reductions have been achieved through waste prevention campaigns such as Love Food Hate Waste, Junk Mail and Compost bin sales<sup>8</sup>.
107. **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 CO<sub>2</sub> reduction from District estate and operations is limited. St.Helens diesel vehicle fleet data suggests that tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent from waste and recycling operation is increasing. However, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from waste related operations are down in Sefton and Knowsley on previous years.
108. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

**Former National Indicator NI186: Contribution made by sustainable waste management to per capita reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in local authority area**

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

109. **Target:** Initial target for year-on-year reduction, with requirement to review and set formal target if appropriate.
110. **Performance:** Monitoring of this indicator has also been challenging due to a lack of waste-specific data sources. The official data for reporting against Former National Indicator 186 is the Local and Regional CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Estimates for 2005-2012. This data is produced by Ricardo-AEA for the Department for Energy Climate Change (DECC) however, it does not separate waste emissions and is not up to date.
111. An alternative source of waste-specific (per capita) information is Eunomia's new Recycling Carbon Index Tool and report, which is based primarily on WasteDataFlow and is indicative of waste carbon performance by Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) area. The index identifies carbon savings relating to LACW materials and shows an increase in per capita carbon savings in Merseyside and Halton on 2012-13 levels, see Table 11.

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<sup>8</sup> MRWA *Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy Environmental Monitoring and Report 2013-14*

**Table 11: Per capita carbon saving from LACW recycling (index score)**

WDA area	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Merseyside	66	61	67
Halton	59	54	62

Source: *Eunomia, Recycling Carbon Index Tool*

112. 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.
113. 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 116. The worst performing WDA had an index rating of 27.
114. Now in its third year, the *Eunomia Recycling and Carbon Index Tool* is able to start looking at trends over time. The report states that local government’s waste and recycling services have seen a markedly improved performance on 2012-13 levels. Overall there has been a 4% increase for England.
115. The index scores in Merseyside and Halton have increased by 10% and 15% respectively. This increase is most likely explained by the overall increase in recycling rates (up on 2012-13) and higher levels of embodied carbon from the materials recycled (such as metals, plastics, textiles and food).
116. **Actions:** National waste management trends suggest that waste-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are reducing over the long term<sup>9</sup>. However, at a sub-regional level it is unclear whether targets for year-on-year CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions are being met across the whole waste management sector. Eunomia’s report suggests that the LACW recycling sectors contribution to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction is improving with carbons savings up on 2011-12 and 2012-13 levels. However, without complete data it is not possible to make any conclusions for the whole waste management sector at a sub-regional level.
117. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

<sup>9</sup> DECC (2014) *Updated energy and emissions projects*  
Version 2

**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

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

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

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

District	Jul 2013 - Mar 2014		Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	
	Consented capacity (tonnes per annum)	No. of sites	Consented capacity (tonnes per annum)	No. of sites
Halton	75000	1	250000	1
Knowsley	27000	2	0	0
Liverpool	15000	1	0	0
Sefton	0	0	0	0
St.Helens	25000	1	1872	1
Wirral	0	0	12200	1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>142000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>264072</b>	<b>3</b>

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

120. Table 12 shows that 264,072tpa of new waste management capacity was consented in 2014-15 which is up by over 100,000tpa on 2013-14 levels.

121. To provide context and satisfy WFD monitoring requirements regarding future capacity (Article 28) site and



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

technology specific details of consented capacity are shown in Tables 13. The position of each consented facility with regard to the Waste Hierarchy is also shown to satisfy SA monitoring requirements (SA26) and Article 4 of the WFD.

**Table 13: Consented capacity of new waste management facilities April 2014 - March 2015**

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position
14/00613/FUL	Incinerator Bottom Ash Recycling Facility	Land Bounded By Dismantled Railway And South Of Johnsons Lane Widnes	250000	Halton	Preparing for re-use/ Recycling
P/2014/0399	Change of use to an end of life vehicle salvage business, the storage of scrap cars and part worn tyre sales	18 Jackson Street, St.Helens, WA9 1AN	1872	St.Helens	Preparing for re-use/ Recycling
APP/14/00805	Erection of vehicle repair unit, forming an office from re-cycled container units, construction of concrete crushing plant	Wheatland Lane, Seacombe, CH44 7EJ	12200	Wirral	Recycling
Total:			264072		

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

122. Table 13 shows that significant new capacity for thermal treatment residues (Incinerator Bottom Ash) has been consented in 2014-15 and will serve an existing need for fuel at Ineos Chlor/Viridor's EfW facility at Weston Point, Runcorn. Two small waste facilities were also consented in St.Helens and Wirral.

123. In addition, Knowsley Council was minded to approve an application (14/00657/FUL) for 70,000tpa of AD capacity at Butlers Farm, North Perimeter Road, Knowsley Industrial Park subject to legal agreement<sup>10</sup> in June 2015. Whilst this falls outside of the 2014-15 monitoring period it may help to address an important capacity gap for biodegradable waste which was identified in the WLP Needs Assessment and will be more fully reported in the next Monitoring Report.

**National monitoring requirements**

<sup>10</sup> ENDS (2015) Knowsley Council minded to approve controversial anaerobic digestion facility Waste Planning Issue 112 August pp22-23

124. New waste planning practice guidance<sup>11</sup> 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.”*

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

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

126. Figure 2 shows the location of WLP allocated sites, Areas of Search and existing waste sites (green dots). The 3 consented waste management facilities (2014-15) are also shown.

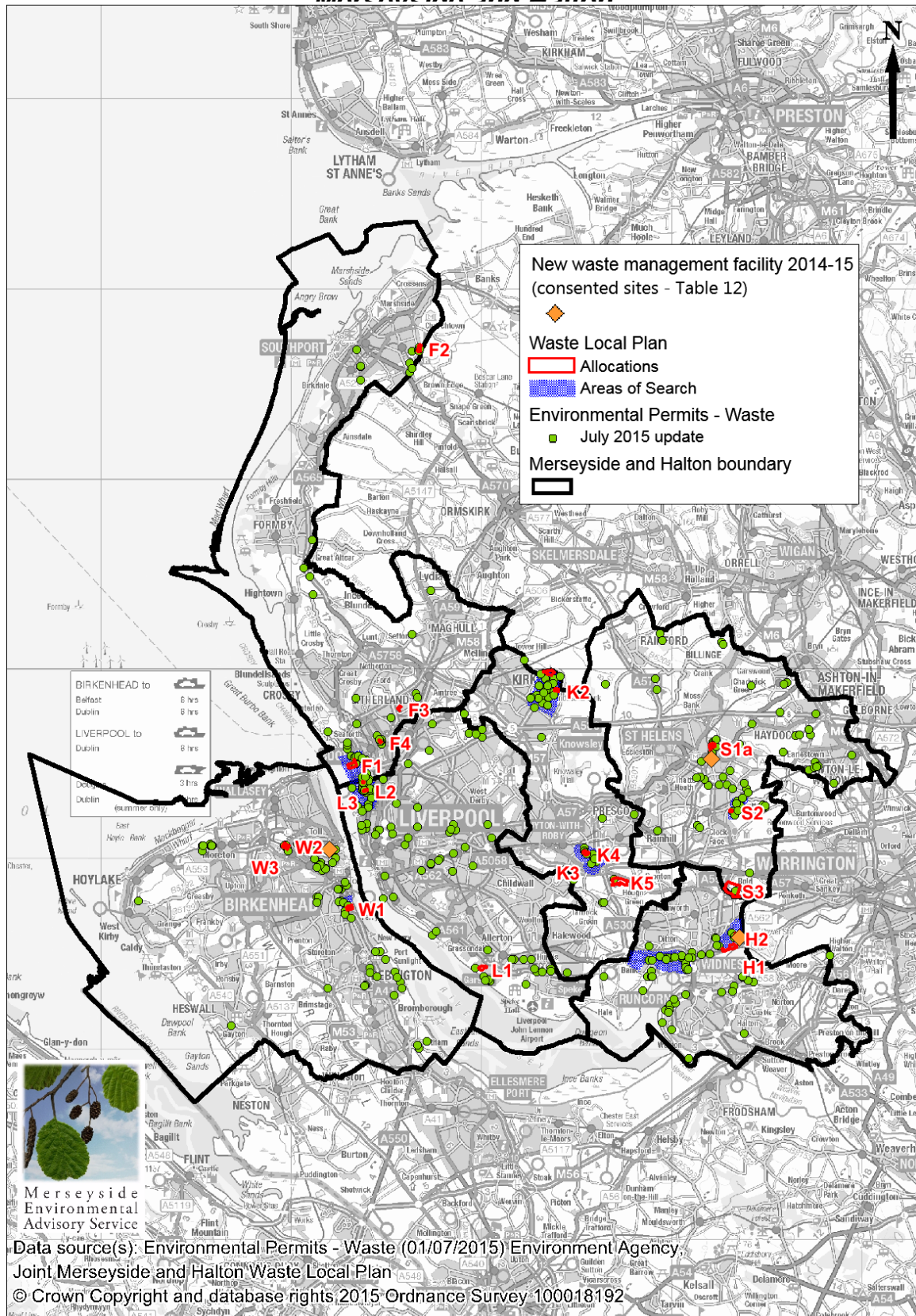
127. Details of existing waste management capacity is included in Appendix A, which is based on the ‘Annual capacity of waste management facilities’ table provided in Annex 2 of the waste planning practice guidance. These data meet single data list indicator 024-15 AMR W-1 and national monitoring requirements.

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<sup>11</sup> DCLG (2015) *Guidance Waste* <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/waste/> Accessed: 29/09/2015



**Figure 2: Existing, consented and allocated waste management sites in Merseyside and Halton**



### ***Closure of existing waste sites***

128. Lyme and Wood Pit non-hazardous landfill site is scheduled to close on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2016 after which only restoration soils can be brought to the site (P/2012/0156 (condition 1)).
129. At Penlake Industrial Estate in St.Helens a planning application has been submitted (February 2015) for the demolition of an existing metal recycling facility and outline permission for a residential development. This has been reported in the Implementation Plan section. A decision is pending and will be included in the next Monitoring Report.
130. A glass recycling and reprocessing facility in Sutton, St.Helens closed on 31 March 2014 citing a lack of demand for their plate glass products<sup>12</sup>.
131. In Widnes Halton, following a fly infestation in 2013, Centrol Recycling Ltd lost its appeal against having its permit revoked in April 2015, and went into administration in May 2015<sup>13</sup>.
132. We are not aware of the closure of any other waste sites.

### ***Needs Assessment***

133. With regard to need for additional facilities, the WLP Needs Assessment (2011) forecasts a continuing need for various types of waste facilities which is beginning to be met by the consented and recently permitted sites (Table 12 and Appendix A).
134. In 2014-15, consent of an IBA Recycling Facility in Halton will help divert up to 250,000tpa of thermal treatment residues away from non-inert landfill. This facility will serve EfW facilities within the Plan Area and push that waste stream up the waste hierarchy.
135. The WLP Needs Assessment forecasts a need for up to 4 LACW and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) 50,000tpa food waste composting facilities by 2020. One is required immediately, two by 2015 and the remainder by 2020.
136. The previous 2013-14 Monitoring Report stated that this need had been partly met with the consent of ReFood's 90,000tpa Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility at Widnes and a smaller 25,000tpa Autothermophilic Aerobic Digestion (ATAD) facility near Rainford in St.Helens.
137. A 70,000tpa AD facility at Knowsley Industrial Park was minded for approval subject to legal agreement<sup>14</sup> in June 2015. Once built this additional

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<sup>12</sup> [http://www.sthelensstar.co.uk/news/11042123.Factory\\_closure\\_puts\\_jobs\\_at\\_risk/?ref=rss](http://www.sthelensstar.co.uk/news/11042123.Factory_closure_puts_jobs_at_risk/?ref=rss)

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.liverpoolecho.co.uk/news/local-news/widnes-recycling-firm-revoked-environmental-9435492>

biodegradable waste capacity will mean that the Plan Area is almost self-sufficient in treatment of its C&I food waste; although commercial contracts will dictate waste origins. Further progress with this application will be reported in the next Monitoring Report (2015-16).

138. Hooton Park Sustainable Energy Facility (HOPSEF), which will use a Materials Recycling Facility and gasification with CHP technology to process up to 400,000tpa of LACW and C&I waste, gained planning consent (APP/14/00314) in September 2014. This facility is a revised scheme from the original application (APP/2008/6316) which was consented in 2009. Therefore this capacity is not new since it has already been taken account of in the WLP Needs Assessment.
139. **Actions:** The number of new waste management facilities is down on the previous monitoring period (5 in 2013-14). However, the amount of consented capacity is up by 122,072 tonnes per annum and addresses key areas of waste need that is broadly in line with the assumptions and forecasts in the WLP evidence base.
140. Loss of permitted capacity in Widnes and St.Helens is not considered to be too problematic at a sub-regional level as the Plan Area has significant permitted metal recycling and waste transfer station capacity (see Appendix A) to meet identified need.
141. Closure of Lyme and Wood Pit in 2016, the last non-hazardous landfill site in the Plan Area, is likely to result in diversion of waste (approximately 200,000tpa in 2013<sup>15</sup>) to nearby treatment facilities in the Plan Area and/or landfill within Adjoining Authorities. This will be determined by commercial contracts which may also have a benefit in pushing waste management further up the waste hierarchy.
142. This indicator will continue to be monitored to track capacity and capacity gaps through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

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<sup>14</sup> ENDS (2015) *Knowsley Council minded to approve controversial anaerobic digestion facility* Waste Planning Issue 112 August pp22-23

<sup>15</sup> Waste Data Interrogator 2013



**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

143. **Target:** No target set.

144. **Performance:** Single Data List 024-16 indicator reports Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) reports on waste management type by Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) area. The data shown in Table 14 below is for 2013-14 (9 month period) and 2014-15 (12 month period) therefore year-on-year comparisons cannot be made. However, it is possible to observe trends in LACW management in Halton.

145. The largest shift in waste management type is between Halton LACW sent directly to landfill and LACW sent to other disposal routes<sup>16</sup>.

146. This shift is explained by Halton Council's own interim contractual arrangements (separate from the MRWA) with WSR Recycling Limited, Ditton which has resulted in their residual LACW being sent to Ineos Chlor/Viridor's EfW facility since November 2014. This arrangement is expected to continue until MRWA's resource recovery contract becomes operational in 2016.

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

<sup>16</sup> Residual waste sent to treatment methods which have recycle outputs (e.g. Advanced Thermal Treatment, MBT, and AD) are recorded under the 'other disposal' routes

**Table 14: LACW by waste management type and Waste Disposal Authority area**

District	Jul 2013- Mar 14					Apr 2014 - Mar 15				
	LACW Collected for Recycling, Composting and Reuse	LACW sent directly for Energy Recovery	LACW sent directly to landfill	LACW sent to other disposal routes*	LACW Arisings (based on residual waste sent for disposal)	LACW Collected for Recycling, Composting and Reuse	LACW sent directly for Energy Recovery	LACW sent directly to landfill	LACW sent to other disposal routes*	LACW Arisings (based on residual waste sent for disposal)
Halton	16,495.9	0.2	24,612.8	3,106.5	44,215.5	24,504.7	0.5	6,646.4	29,734.4	60,895.0
Merseyside	207,619.3	16,921.6	215,193.6	66,035.7	505,770.2	Not available				

*Source: WasteDataFlow, Local Authority Collected Waste by Management Method. Due to changes in the way that Waste Planning Authorities report their data, 2014-15 tonnages for Knowlsey, Liverpool, Sefton, St.Helens and Wirral were not available at the time of publication of this Monitoring Report. We understand that this issue will be rectified in time for the next Monitoring Report (2015-16)*

\*Residual waste sent to treatment methods which have recycle outputs (e.g. Advanced Thermal Treatment, MBT, and AD) are recorded under the 'other disposal' routes

**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

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

149. **Performance:** No new waste management facilities with renewable energy generation capabilities have been consented in 2014-15.

*Halton*

150. PDM Group Ltd (ReFood) gained consent for an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility at Desoto Road, Widnes in 2012 which generates up to 180KWh of biogas for export to the national grid and local industry. In May 2015 an application (15/00256/FUL) to expand processing capacity at the facility was received by Halton Council. If granted, this will result in additional biogas production. Progress with this application will be reported in the next Monitoring Report (2015-16).

151. Phase 1 and 2 of Ineos Chlor Vinyl/Viridor's EfW with CHP facility at Weston Point, Runcorn are now operational with a combined processing capacity of 850,000tpa. The CHP element of the facility will produce 360MW heat and 100MW electricity, of which the majority of the heat energy will be fed back into the facility used as part of the EfW process.

152. In August 2015, it was announced that 20,000tpa of the Plan Area's LACW will be sent to the Ineos Chlor/Viridor Runcorn facility as part of an interim contract with Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA).

*Knowsley*

153. In June 2015, Tamar Energy gained approval (subject to legal agreement) for an AD facility at Knowsley Industrial Park which according to the applicant will produce up to 3MW of energy, enough for the annual energy consumption of

6,000 homes (Figure 3). Digestate sludge would also be processed to create a fertiliser product<sup>17</sup>.

**Figure 3: Tamar Energy Anaerobic Digestion facility, Knowsley Industrial Park**



Photo credit: <http://www.tamar-energy.com/knowsley/knowsley-ad>

154. Energos gained planning consent for an EfW facility (gasification) with CHP capabilities in 2008, and a further application for time extension was granted in 2012. Once operational, 9MW of renewable electricity will be available to local industry and/or export to the National Grid. In 2013 the developer was granted an Environmental Permit to operate the facility and a further permission (13/00594/FUL) for necessarily ancillary infrastructure (water tank and pumping house) gained consent. The planning consent has been implemented, and funding for the facility has been sought. It is anticipated operations will commence in 2017.

#### *Wirral*

155. Hooton Park Sustainable Energy Facility (HOPSEF), which uses gasification with CHP technology to generate renewable electricity from a synthetic gas, gained planning consent (APP/14/00314) in September 2014. According to the applicant, some 49.9 MW of gross electrical output would be produced from the thermal treatment plant, a proportion of which would be used to serve the process plant itself while approximately 43.6 MW would be exported to the national grid providing enough electricity to power over 103,400 homes a year<sup>18</sup>.
156. An environmental permit application was submitted for this facility in September 2015.

<sup>17</sup> ENDS (2015) *Knowsley Council minded to approve controversial anaerobic digestion facility* Waste Planning Issue 112 August pp22-23

<sup>18</sup> Studio E (2014) *Hooton Park Sustainable Energy Facility: Design and Access Statement* pp5

157. **Actions:** No target set. With Phase 2 of Ineos Chlor Vinyl/Viridor's EfW coming online, the HOPSEF progressing and anaerobic digestion schemes in the pipeline; the waste sector continues to contribute to renewable energy generation. Progress with consented waste schemes will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

**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

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

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

160. **Actions:** This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

**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

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

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

163. **Actions:** This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

**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

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

165. **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.

166. Table 15 refers to 'developed' which means planning applications that have been built and capacity is operational. Judgement on whether a waste application is developed has been determined by information provided by the applicants, District planning officers and MEAS.

167. 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 15: Waste planning applications received on unallocated sites**

District	Jul 2013 - Mar 2014		Apr 2014 - Mar 2015	
	Received	Developed (yes/no/unknown)	Received	Developed (yes/no/unknown)
Halton	1	0/0/1	1	0/1/0
Knowsley	3	1/2/0	3	2/1/0
Liverpool	1	0/1/0	1	0/1/0
Sefton	3	0/3/0	0	0/0/0
St.Helens	5	1/4/0	2	2/0/0
Wirral	1	0/1/0	2	1/1/0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2/11/1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5/4/0</b>

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

168. Table 15 shows the number of waste planning applications received has decreased by almost a third in 2014-15 when compared with 2013-14 levels and no waste applications were received in Sefton. However, MEAS has been consulted on several applications comprising remediation and landscaping works using large quantities of inert waste (soils etc). These applications are discussed under policy WM4 (Allocations for Inert Landfill) in the Implementation Plan section of the Report.
169. Overall 55% of waste applications have been developed. Several of these 'developed' applications were retrospective or variations to existing schemes therefore the facility/capacity is already operational.
170. The developed out figure for the current monitoring period and previous years has been low because some of the applications received are yet to have been determined whilst others are discharging conditions and yet to reach construction stage.
171. 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.
172. Data for 2008 to 2013 show a clearer picture of trends, with over a third (36%) of waste applications received being developed out.
173. Table 16 shows that 89% (8 of 9) waste applications received were on unallocated sites but 44% of applications were in Areas of Search which is up 15% on 2013-14 levels.

174. The only waste application received on an allocated site was for an AD facility (14/00657/FUL) at WLP allocation 'K1 Butlers Farm, Knowsley Industrial Park'.



**Table 16: 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
14/00613/FUL	Incinerator Bottom Ash Recycling	Land Bounded By Dismantled Railway And South Of Johnsons Lane Widnes	250000	Halton	Preparing for re-use/ Recycling	Consented. Not built but likely that it will be as it will serve needs of Ineos Chlor / Viridor EfW facility.	Unallocated site in Area of Search
14/00657/FUL	Anaerobic Digestion	Land At Butlers Farm, North Perimeter Road, Knowsley Industrial Park	70000	Knowsley	Recovery	Approved subject to legal agreement June 2015. Not built but likely as there is a capacity gap for this type of facility	Allocated site in Area of Search
14/00586/FUL	Scrap metal storage yard	90 Arbour Lane, Liverpool, L33 7XB	35	Knowsley	Recycling	Operational facility. Very small scale, does not contribute to the needs of the Plan Area at a sub-regional level.	Unallocated site in Area of Search

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position	Development status	Site type
14/00481/FUL	Physio-Chemical Treatment	Image Business Park, Acornfield Road, Knowsley Industrial Park	235000*	Knowsley	Recycling	Operational facility. Application for installation of new plant. Progress unknown.	Unallocated site in Area of Search
14F/0203	Household Waste Recycling Centre	Cheadle Avenue, Old Swan, Liverpool	15000*	Liverpool	Recycling	Discharge of conditions. Under construction and expected to be complete 21 <sup>st</sup> December 2015.	Unallocated site
P/2014/0399	Change of use to an end of life vehicle salvage business, the storage of scrap cars and part worn tyre sales	18 Jackson Street, St.Helens, WA9 1AN	1872	St.Helens	Preparing for re-use/ Recycling	Regularising temporary permission, already operating.	Unallocated site
P/2014/0778	Waste plant for treatment of portable toilet waste	Universal Tanker Services, Bold Industrial Park, 12 Neills Road, Bold, WA9 4TU	25000*	St.Helens	Other Recovery	Retention of facility. Permission granted. Operational.	Unallocated site

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position	Development status	Site type
APP/14/00314	Gasification and Materials Recycling Facility with CHP	Eastham Refinery, North Road, Eastham, CH65 1AJ	400000*	Wirral	Other Recovery	Revised scheme. Environmental permit application submitted September 2015. Original scheme (08/06316) implemented but not constructed.	Unallocated site
APP/14/00805	Erection of vehicle repair unit, forming an office from recycled container units, construction of concrete crushing plant	Wheatland Lane, Seacombe, CH44 7EJ	12200	Wirral	Recycling	Consented. Began operation in 2014-15 although some elements of the scheme are not yet constructed.	Unallocated site

\*Not new capacity

175. **Actions:** Target not met. 89% of waste applications received in 2014-15 were on unallocated sites. However, 44% of applications were on sites within Areas of Search. Those waste applications outside of Areas of Search are typically located in smaller industrial/port areas which are not identified as Areas of Search.
176. Policy WM1 (Site Prioritisation) and WM2 and WM3 (Sub-regional and District allocated sites) will continue to be promoted through the pre-application process to encourage applicants to consider allocated sites. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16 and the data collected used to help inform a review of the WLP in due course.

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

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

SA Indicator: SA25

177. **Target:** 100%

178. **Performance:** Table 17 shows that of 9 planning applications received 2 (22%) achieved BREEAM excellent/very good rating or equivalent for environmental and sustainability performance. This falls significantly short of the 100% target and follows a similar trend to 2013-14 when 36% achieved BREEAM excellent/very good rating or equivalent.

**Table 17: Waste applications achieving BREEAM or equivalent**

District	2013-14		2014-15	
	BREEAM 'Excellent' or equivalent	BREEAM 'Very Good' or equivalent	BREEAM 'Excellent' or equivalent	BREEAM 'Very Good' or equivalent
Halton	0	0	0	1
Knowsley	0	0	0	0
Liverpool	1	0	1	0
Sefton	0	0	0	0
St.Helens	1	2	0	0
Wirral	0	1	0	0

Source: Development Management planning application lists, MEAS

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

179. One explanation for these low figures is that 5 of 9 of the waste applications received in 2014-15 were small scale (up to 25,000tpa) and less technical applications, therefore BREEAM (or equivalent) is considered to be unviable (e.g. cost). Some of these applications were also for modifications or retrospective applications for existing facilities therefore policy WM10 could not be applied.

#### *Halton*

180. An IBA facility at Widnes is expected to achieve BREEAM very good or equivalent in terms of environmental performance.

#### *Knowsley*

181. Whilst a waste application for an AD facility at Knowsley Industrial Park did not plan to achieve BREEAM or equivalent standard, it did however, incorporate significant sustainable building techniques. Evidence submitted with the application was used to inform compliance with policy WM10.

#### *Liverpool*

182. The facility in Liverpool is a Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA) HWRC at Old Swan (permission 14F/0203) which used CEEQUAL. This is a sustainability assessment rating and awards scheme for civil engineering, which is more appropriate to this type of development. The facility is expected to achieve the highest CEEQUAL rating.
183. **Actions:** Target not met. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16. Consider use of WLP Monitoring Group to discuss reporting on this indicator and possible early review of the target to reflect that not all waste applications are applicable to BREEAM or equivalent sustainable performance schemes.

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

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

SA Indicator: SA14

184. **Target:** 25-30%

185. **Performance:** Table 18 shows that in 2014-15 none of the new consented waste management facilities use an element of sustainable transport. This falls well short of the 25-30% target.

186. In 2013-14 just one new waste management scheme could utilise sustainable transport (14%).

187. The 2014-15 shortfall on the target is in part explained by 5 of the 9 new waste facilities being small scale and/or not 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.

**Table 18: New waste sites using sustainable transport**

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

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

188. Ineos Chlor Vinyls/Viridor's EfW facility utilises rail transport. Phase 1 of the facility has been operational from spring 2014 and imports 275,000tpa of Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) by rail from Greater Manchester as part of their LACW contract. Phase 2 has been operational since early 2015, and imports waste by HGV.

**Figure 4: Waste Transfer Station at Knowsley Industrial Park with Rail Freight Terminal integrated into design (expected to be operational 2016)**



Photo credit: [www.thebusinessdesk.com](http://www.thebusinessdesk.com)

189. A 500,000tpa rail Waste Transfer Station at Knowsley Rail Freight Terminal (consented in 2011) is currently under construction (Figure 4) and is expected to be operational in 2016. According to SITA UK (the operator) the facility, which will transport LACW residual waste to an EfW facility Teeside, will prevent the need for the equivalent of 21,000 heavy goods vehicles road movements each year<sup>19</sup>.
190. **Actions:** Target not met. Previous consented facilities demonstrate the importance of proximity to existing transport infrastructure such as a railhead/sidings or canal and large waste contracts to enable successful deployment of sustainable transport solutions. Therefore opportunities are often restricted to those sites with good proximity to existing transport infrastructure and large LACW contracts because of operational flexibility and financial considerations. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.sita.co.uk/news-and-views/our-plans/knowsley>

**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

191. **Target:** 65% recycled by 2020; recover value from 90% by 2020 (includes recycling).
192. **Performance:** Regional/national targets are no longer relevant since the regional tier of reporting has been removed, and the publication of the Waste Management Plan for England 2013 removed national targets. Therefore, it is not possible to report against this indicator.
193. However, Table 19 shows 100% of new consented capacity in 2014-15 will have the potential to recycle and/or recover value from C&I waste.
194. In 2013-14 well over two thirds (71%) of consented waste management facilities have the potential to recycle and/or recover value from C&I waste.

**Table 19: Consented waste facilities recycling/recovering C&I waste**

District	No. Sites 2013-14	No. Sites 2014-15
Halton	1	1
Knowsley	3	0
Liverpool	0	0
Sefton	0	0
St.Helens	1	1
Wirral	0	1
Total	5	3

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

195. **Actions:** We cannot report against this indicator because there is no longer any national/regional for C&I waste. Consider early review of this indicator through the WLP Monitoring Group to identify how reporting on commercial and industrial waste can be achieved.
196. Consented facilities which provide recycling/recovery capacity for C&I waste will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2015-16.



## 6 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

197. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 Regulation 17 requires monitoring of plan implementation. The Waste Local Plan (WLP) Environment Report<sup>20</sup> 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 20.
198. The SA indicators differ from the WLP indicators (Section 5) in that they address potential links between implementation of the WLP and the likely significant economic, social and environmental effects. Changes in performance against SA indicators can be measured by the baseline position (taken as 2009-10) and comparison with the position in previous monitoring reports.
199. 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.
200. Where SA indicator trends show significant issues emerging, the need for action will be considered in future Monitoring Reports once further data has been collected and analysed. These data will also be used to inform the scope of any review of the WLP.

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<sup>20</sup> 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](http://www.wasteplanningmerseyside.gov.uk/media/2527/adp-003-modifications_wlp_sa_report_final_30oct2012.pdf)

**Table 20: Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators**

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009-10	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15
SA1	Biodiversity	1	SO6	Number of waste management facilities located within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations	No	Of the 11 new permissions that were granted subsequently, 3 are within 2km of EU sites and a further 6 are within 2km of local designations.	Of 7 new consented waste applications, all 7 are within 1km of Natura 2000, NNR, SSSI, LNR, LWS and Ancient Woodland.	Of 3 new consented waste facilities, all 3 are within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations.
SA2	Biodiversity	1	SO6	Area landfill restored to support improved biodiversity	No	20009/10 data not correct.	78% of Lyme & Wood Pits site restored to country park (86.2ha). Based upon 2010 aerial photography.	As 2013-14. No new photography available.
SA3	Human	(2), 9	SO6	Number of pollution incidents	No	Not possible to update at present due to a change in the way information has been provided.	There were 5 environmental pollution incidents, 1 appears to have resulted from an existing waste management facility at Bankhall Lane, Liverpool with significant impact to land.	There were 6 environmental pollution incidents, 1 appears to have resulted from a metal recycling facility at Reginald Road, St.Helens causing significant impact to air (understood to have been a fly infestation related to tins cans containing food residues).

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009-10	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15
SA4	Human	4, 9	SO1, SO6	Number and type of fly tipping events	Yes – Single data list 082-01	Currently being updated, though the figures will not be directly comparable as Liverpool has now adopted the reporting process used by the rest of the country.	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	No formal data source currently. There were 2 fatal accidents involving 3 deaths of contractors working at the Sonae wood reprocessing facility in Kirkby in early 2011.	A flue gas treatment plant incident at Ineos Chlor / Viridor's EfW plant, Runcorn led to 1 worker being hospitalised. 22 others were sent to A&E as a precaution. 1 man injured at Spotmix Ltd, Bootle.	None.
SA6	Water Resources	10	SO6	Water quality (chemical & biological) classification of rivers, canals, estuaries and coastal waters impacted by waste developments (within 250m)	No	As before although comparison is complicated by changes to the way the EA displays the data.	1 site at Mathieson Road, Widnes is within 250m of a Main River, Stewards Brook. Ecology status: poor and chemical status: good.	1 site at North Perimeter Road, Knowsley Industrial Park is approximately 60m from a Main River (Simonswood Brook). Ecological status: moderate and chemical status: fail.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009-10	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15
SA7	Land and Soil	11	SO6, SO7	Area of grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land taken by new waste development	No	None	None	None
SA8	Land and Soil	11, 12	SO6, SO7	Proportion of new waste development on previously developed, derelict or under-utilised land	No	10 recent facilities have been built on brownfield sites or result from intensification of existing waste uses. The other is a landfill site which will backfill a sandstone quarry.	All 7 new consented waste applications are on previously developed, derelict or under-utilised land. 1 site is on previously developed land in the Green Belt.	1 site at Johnson's Lane, Widnes on 2.6ha of previously developed land. Site at Perimeter Road North on Greenfield land allocated for waste and industrial uses.
SA9	Air Quality	9, 13	SO6, SO8	Number of new waste management facilities located within Air Quality Management Areas	No	None	1 new site at Cheadle Avenue, Old Swan is within the Liverpool City AQMA. This AQMA covers the whole District area.	None
SA10	Climate Change	14	SO6, SO7	Number of new waste management facilities situated in high flood risk areas	No	1 new facility at Widnes has <1% of its area in Flood Risk Zone 3 but the site has been subject to a site-level risk assessment as part of the permitting process.	<0.00ha of 1 site at Mathieson Road, Widnes is in Flood Zone 3 (Stewards Brook)	None
SA11	Climate Change	13, 15	SO6, SO8	Estimated greenhouse gas emissions from the waste	Yes – Single data	No new information collected.	See indicator Single data list 067-01	See indicator Single data list 067-01

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009-10	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15
				sector	list 067-01			
SA12	Climate Change	4, 9, 15	SO6, SO8	Emissions of landfill gas from landfill sites	No	No information source currently.	4 landfill sites releasing methane. In 2013, 1400 tonnes released which is a 51% reduction on 2008 releases.	1 landfill site releasing methane. In 2014, 894000kg (894 tonnes) released.
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	31MW – 3MW has been provided by additional landfill gas engines at Lyme & Wood Pits landfill.	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	Still not measured but again the quantity is believed to be extremely small.	See Local Indicator WLP 5	See Local Indicator WLP 5
SA15	Transport	9, 17	SO8	Number of new waste development sites for which a travel plan has been prepared	No	Required for 5 of the 8 new sites that have been Permitted.	5 of 7 consented waste facilities submitted a transport statement. 1 site had a HGV vehicle statement. The remaining site did not submit a plan.	2 of 3 new consented waste facilities submitted transport documents. 1 new consented facility submitted a Transport Assessment and the other site submitted a brief traffic statement
SA16	Historic Environment	9, 18	SO6	Number of new waste facilities located within 1km of scheduled monuments, registered parks and	No	World Heritage Site (WHS): no further sites Scheduled Ancient	WHS: no further sites SAM: 1 site at Burtonhead Road,	None

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009-10	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15
				gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets		Monument (SAM): no further sites Registered Parks and Gardens: 3 more within 1km; 4 more within 2km  Position in 2007/08:  30 within 1km of the WHS (42 within 2kms); 20 within 1 km of a SAM (63 within 2km); 34 within 1km of park/garden (105 within 2km)	St.Helens within 1km Registered Parks and Gardens: 1 site at Cheadle Avenue, Old Swan within 1km Listed buildings: 4 sites at Cheadle Avenue, Burtonhead Road, Mathieson Road and Link Road, Huyton within 1km	
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 of the new permissions has taken designated open or greenspace. Several will result in improvement of under-utilised (and in some cases, contaminated) land	None	None
SA18	Landscape and Townscape	19	SO6	Number of new waste development in areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)	No	1 Green Belt site – this is an open windrow composting facility which is appropriate development in such	1 site on an industrial estate within the Green Belt (Moss Bank Industrial Estate, Rainford)	No new waste management sites within areas of designated landscape value (including Green

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009-10	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15
						a location  20 existing sites – no new facilities (Position in 2007/08)		Belt)
SA19	Sustainable Waste Management	20, 21, 22	SO1, SO2, SO3	Total annual volume of waste generated by waste stream	Yes – Single data list 082-01 and 082-02	MSW – 836,000te  C&I – 1,110,000te (estimate)  CD&E – 2,300,000te (estimate)  Hazardous – 160,000te	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013:  LACW – 696,432 <sup>21</sup> tonnes (2.4% reduction from 2011/12)  Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015):  C&I – 999,000 tonnes  CD&E – 2.23 million tonnes  Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. Data obtained from Defra ENV18 - Local authority collected waste: annual results tables 2013-14.  LACW – 606,133  Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015):  C&I – 999,000 tonnes  CD&E – 2.23 million tonnes  Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes

<sup>21</sup> Total household waste arisings before recycling or treatment

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SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009-10	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15
SA20	Sustainable Waste Management	20	SO6, SO7, SO8	Municipal waste collected per household	No	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2011/12:  2010/11 data: Merseyside – 693kg Halton – 682kg	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013:  Merseyside – 645kg (1.5% reduction from 2011/12 and 6.9% from 2010/11)  Halton – 631kg (0.78% reduction from 2011/12 and 7.5% from 2010/11)	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. Data from Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2013-14 (Strategic Aim 2) reports on all household waste arisings (rather than just residual waste as shown in the Waste Partnership Annual Report).  Total amount of waste arisings in Merseyside – 996kg/hh/yr
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	MSW – 65% C&I – 38% CD&E – 34% Hazardous - 23%	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013:  LACW – 416,699 tonnes (59.8%)  Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic)	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2013-14 (Strategic Aim



SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009-10	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15
							estimates 2015): C&I – 185,000 tonnes (18.5%). CD&E – 333,000 tonnes (15%). Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).	3): LACW – 392,624 tonnes (64.8%) 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%).
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	MSW – 35% C&I – 59% CD&E – 66% Hazardous – 44%	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013: LACW – 252,771 tonnes (36.3%) Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): Commercial – 421,000 tonnes (60%) recycled; 52,000 tonnes	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. LACW - see Single data list 082-02 and 082-03 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): Commercial – 421,000 tonnes (60%) recycled;

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009-10	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15
							<p>(7.4%) C&amp;I waste available for composting.</p> <p>Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled.</p> <p>CD&amp;E – 1.48 million tonnes (67%) re-used on site or recycled.</p> <p>Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated</p>	<p>52,000 tonnes (7.4%) C&amp;I waste available for composting.</p> <p>Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled.</p> <p>CD&amp;E – 1.48 million tonnes (67%) re-used on site or recycled.</p> <p>Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated</p>
SA23	Sustainable Waste Management	16, 17, 20, 22, 27	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO6, SO8	Percentage of the four main waste streams which are managed outside Merseyside and Halton	No	<p>MSW – 65%</p> <p>Position in 2007/2008</p> <p>C&amp;I: approx. 65% (estimate)</p> <p>CD&amp;E: not known but likely to be small</p> <p>Hazardous: 75% (2007 data)</p>	<p>Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013:</p> <p>LACW: 58.1% residual waste sent to landfill outside of Plan Area</p> <p>Based on WDI 2013</p>	<p>Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2013-14 (Strategic Aim 3):</p> <p>LACW – 64.8%</p>

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009-10	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15
							waste removed data: C&I – 60-71% <sup>22</sup> CD&E – 60-64% <sup>23</sup> Based on HWDI 2013 data: Hazardous – 77%	residual waste sent to landfill outside of Plan Area Based on WDI 2014 waste removed data: C&I – 63-67% <sup>24</sup> CD&E – 51-51.5% <sup>25</sup> Based on HWDI 2014 data: Hazardous – 78%
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	One, which also provides heat to an adjoining logistics facility.	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	BREEAM – 4 out of 7.	See Local Indicator WLP 4.	See Local Indicator WLP 4.
SA26	Sustainable Economic	20,	SO1	Waste planning applications	Yes – Single data	Recycling / composting: 6	See Single data list	See Single data list

<sup>22</sup> Range presented to account for significant not codeable (i.e. where destination is unknown) fraction of C&I waste stream. 50% of this waste is exported outside of the UK for recovery, including significant amounts of ferrous materials from Metal Recycling Facilities

<sup>23</sup> Range derived from inert waste removed category (min) and EWC chapter 17 CD&E waste (max)

<sup>24</sup> Range presented to account for significant not codeable (i.e. where destination is unknown) fraction of C&I waste stream. 48% of this waste is exported outside of the UK for recovery, including significant amounts of ferrous materials from Metal Recycling Facilities

<sup>25</sup> Range derived from inert waste removed category (min) and EWC chapter 17 CD&E waste (max)

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009-10	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15
	Growth	22		submitted by type and position in the waste hierarchy	list 024-015 AMR W-1	Recovery: 4 (but note comment in the cell above) Disposal: 1	024-015 AMR W-1.	024-015 AMR W-1.
SA27	Sustainable Economic Growth	20, 25	SO1	EA Environmental Permits for waste management issued	Yes – Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1	Not possible to measure at present but assumed be same as above.	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements)	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements)
SA28	Employment	26, 29, 30	SO4	Number and type of personnel employed in waste management sector (new facilities) in Merseyside classified according to waste hierarchy	No	No data source identified at present.	Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use: 7 Recycling: 72 Other Recovery: 15 Disposal: 0	Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use/Recycling: 9 full time 1 part time operational jobs Other Recovery: 0 Disposal: 0
SA29	Landscape and Townscape	9, 18	SO6	Number of waste management facilities located within 250m of conservation areas	No	None of the new permissions is within this distance of a conservation area	No new waste facilities within 250m of conservation areas. HWRC at Cheadle Avenue, Liverpool 260m from a conservation area.	No new waste facilities are within 250m of conservation areas.

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SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009-10	Position in 2013-14	Position in 2014-15
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	2007/08: None operational yet but consented generating capacity is 163MW of which 150MW will be eligible for Renewables Obligation Credits	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

201. 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 matters<sup>26</sup>. This section provides important evidence to assist the Districts in meeting their Duty to Cooperate responsibilities as set out in the draft Liverpool City Region Statement of Cooperation on Local Planning document (July 2015).

202. 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.

203. Between April 2014 and March 2015, the partner Districts have been consulted and responded to 6 Duty to Cooperate requests on waste movements from:

- Bradford Council;
- Leicestershire County Council;
- North Yorkshire County Council (including City of York Council and North York Moors National Park Authority);
- North Tyneside Council;
- Thurrock Council; and
- Oxfordshire County Council.

204. In some cases waste movements were above strategic thresholds for hazardous and non-hazardous waste. However, they were not sufficiently large to have a strategic impact on Merseyside and Halton in terms of waste capacity, transport, amenity, evidence base and forecast need.

### Net self-sufficiency

205. In terms of overall waste movements to and from Merseyside and Halton Table 21 shows a steady increase in the amount of waste received into the Plan Area between 2012 and 2014.

206. Tonnages of waste exported from the Plan Area are also up by approx. 0.5 million tonnes in 2014. Analysis shows that this sharp increase includes

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<sup>26</sup> <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/duty-to-cooperate/what-is-the-duty-to-cooperate-and-what-does-it-require/>

271,000 tonnes of ferrous materials which were exported outside of the UK, and an increase of 84,000 tonnes of ‘WPA Not Codeable’ waste recorded as being sent to the Cheshire sub-region. An additional 40,500 tonnes of waste was also sent for treatment and recovery in Warrington in 2014.

**Table 21: WLP net self-sufficiency (million tonnes)**

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

*Data source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2013 (excludes Merseyside and Halton and movements that are classed as “WPA Not Codeable (Not Codeable)” which are waste movements where neither a WPA, sub region or region origin/destination are assigned)*

207. 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 provides clear evidence that the waste management industry operates across administration boundaries.

208. Trends in the movement of waste across the Plan Area administrative boundary will be used to inform the scope of any review of the WLP including the evidence base.

### North West Waste Network

209. 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.

210. The aim of the NWWN is to provide (in the absence of Technical Advisory Boards, previously established under Annex D of Planning Policy Statement 10) Waste Planning Authorities and the Environment Agency with a mechanism to engage with a body of technical expertise in waste planning that can discuss and advise on the implications of waste planning policy and guidance and assist with awareness raising and sharing best practice on waste planning issues<sup>27</sup>.

<sup>27</sup> North West Waste Network *Terms of Reference 14052014*  
Version 2

211. 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.
212. During the current monitoring period the NWWN met twice and liaised via email update once. No significant cross boundary waste issues regarding Merseyside and Halton were raised. The Network typically meets three times per year and any Duty to Cooperate issues will therefore continue to be monitored through this process.

### **Consultation responses on neighbouring authorities plans**

213. In December 2014 MEAS on behalf of the partner Districts submitted a consultation response to Lancashire County Council's Minerals and Waste Local Plan Review. Our response addressed the Local Waste Assessment and Revised Statement of Community Involvement.
214. For example, we agreed with assumptions on permitted capacity made by the County Council. We also made suggestions to facilitate growth scenarios used to assess Lancashire's waste needs.
215. Our response also highlighted the impending closure of Lyme and Wood Pits landfill in June 2016. This facility is the last non-hazardous landfill in Merseyside and Halton and following its closure there will be a shortfall in available residual waste capacity. It is likely that waste sent to this landfill site will be diverted to treatment facilities in Merseyside and Halton, or potentially landfill and/or treatment facilities within Adjoining Authorities such as Lancashire. This will be dictated by commercial waste contracts.
216. The National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) states that in preparing Waste Local Plans Authorities should work collaboratively and take account of waste arisings across neighbouring waste planning authority areas and consider the need for additional waste management capacity of more than local significance. This approach was taken by the Joint Merseyside and Halton WLP which adopted a net self-sufficiency strategy that acknowledges waste as a cross boundary issue, and the fact that facilities in the Plan Area manage waste from outside of our sub-region.

### **Consultation responses on waste applications in neighbouring authorities**

217. During 2014-15, a watching brief was maintained on strategic waste applications which are going through planning appeal process and have cross-boundary implications for the Plan Area. This included Arpley landfill in Warrington and Whitemoss landfill in West Lancashire.



## 8 Data sources and reference list

- Ricardo-AEA for DECC (2012) *Local and Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates for 2005-2012*  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-emissions-estimates>
- Environment Agency (2015) *Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites* <http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency/WebStore>
- Environment Agency (2015) *Environmental Pollution Incidents*  
<http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency/WebStore>
- Environment Agency (2015) *Flood Map*  
<http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency/WebStore>
- Environment Agency (2014) *Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator*  
<http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency/WebStore>
- Environment Agency (2015) *Main Rivers*  
<http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency/WebStore>
- Environment Agency (2014) *Pollution Inventory* available on request
- Environment Agency (2014) *Waste Data Interrogator*  
<http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency/WebStore>
- ENVIROS for Defra (2015) *WasteDataFlow* <http://www.wastedataflow.org/>
- Eunomia (2014) *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 (2013-14) *Greenhouse Gas Emissions report*
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities (various) *Unitary Development Plan Proposals Maps*
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities (2011/13) *National Land Use Database*
- MEAS (2015) *Historic Environment Record*
- MEAS (2015) *Development Management planning lists*
- MEAS (2015) *Waste Local Plan sites database*
- Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership (2013) *Annual Report*
- Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (2015) *Summary of District Kerbside Collection Systems and Policy Changes*
- Natural England (2015) *GIS Digital Boundary Datasets*  
[http://www.gis.naturalengland.org.uk/pubs/gis/GIS\\_register.asp](http://www.gis.naturalengland.org.uk/pubs/gis/GIS_register.asp)
- Veolia ES Ltd (2015) *Carbon Modelling and HWRC performance figures*  
<http://www.veolia.co.uk/merseyside-and-halton/veolia-merseyside/veolia/performance-figures>

## 9 Appendices

### Appendix A: Annual capacity of waste management facilities

218. The table template below is derived from DCLG's Planning Practice Guidance for Waste<sup>28</sup> and is populated using the Environment Agency's Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites data (July 2015)<sup>29</sup> and Waste Data Interrogator 2014.

219. Locations of consented and permitted sites are shown on Figure 2. End dates of facilities are generally unknown and planned (consented) capacity is reported under Single data list indicator 024-15 AMR W-1.

Type of waste site	Current Permitted capacity / throughput (tonnes per annum)	Planned capacity (with approx. start date)	Remaining Permitted capacity (if appropriate)	End date (if appropriate)
<b>Recycling</b>				
Composting	85207	See Single data list indicator 024-15 AMR W-1	60676	Unknown
Household Waste Recycling Sites	454998		274404	
Transfer stations (where recycling takes place)	4892836		3471945	
Materials Recycling Facilities	647078		501198	
Construction and Demolition waste recycling	1480408		1099267	
Tyre Recycling	Unknown		Unknown	
Total	7560527		5407490	
<b>Recovery</b>				
Metal Recycling and End of Life Vehicle Facilities	5211291	See Single data list indicator 024-15 AMR W-1	3710431	Unknown
Mechanical Biological Treatment (with Anaerobic Digestion)	0		0	
Anaerobic digestion	90000		Unknown	
Thermal Treatment (Energy recovery)	946000		626000*	
Clinical Waste Transfer and	99174		92732	

<sup>28</sup> <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/waste/annex-2-annual-capacity-of-waste-management-facilities/>

<sup>29</sup> [http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency/WebStore?xml=staticweb/xml/dataLayers\\_EPRWS.xml](http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency/WebStore?xml=staticweb/xml/dataLayers_EPRWS.xml)

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Type of waste site	Current Permitted capacity / throughput (tonnes per annum)	Planned capacity (with approx. start date)	Remaining Permitted capacity (if appropriate)	End date (if appropriate)
Treatment				
Soil Treatment	150000		Unknown	
Total	6496465		4454163	
<b>Disposal</b>				
Incineration (without energy recovery)	417	See Single data list indicator 024-15 AMR W-1	0	Unknown
Landfill site	553750		265454	Lyme and Wood Pit LF closes June 2016 with loss of 202500tpa
Total	554167		265454	

Source: Environment Agency, Environmental Permit Regulations – Waste Sites data (July 2015), Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority and Waste Data Interrogator 2014

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