Implementation and Monitoring Report

Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan

2024 5 Year Review

HALTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Knowsley Council

Liverpool City Council

St.Helens Council

Sefton Council

WIRRAL

Contents

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Anaerobic Digestion (AD)	Anaerobic Digestion (AD) is a process in which microorganisms break down organic matter, in the absence of oxygen. This produces a renewable compost-like material (digestate) and a biogas; which can be used directly in engines (Combined Heat and Power), burned for heat; or cleaned following AD and used in the same way as a natural gas (fed back into the grid). This gas can also be used as a renewable vehicle fuel-source.
Autoclaving	A newly emerging technology in the UK, Autoclaving is regarded as a form of mechanical heat treatment which uses a pressurised steam treatment process to breakdown waste into a 'floc' like material. This process allows recyclables to be partially cleaned and extracted for re-processing. The remaining material may be sorted and the highly calorific fraction used as an RDF for thermal treatment plants.
Autothermophilic Aerobic Digestion (ATAD)	ATAD is a process, which uses bacteria to transform food waste into a clean product. Typically, this product has been a sludge, which has been used as a soil improver or could be pelletised to create a highly calorific fuel source.
The Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)	The Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) for Industrial Uses is a national recognised certification scheme which can be used for assessing the environmental performance of industrial buildings from the design through to the completed building stage.
Capacity	In this document "capacity" refers to waste management capacity, which is |the amount of waste throughput handled at a built waste management facility (e.g. 50,000tpa) or, in the case of a landfill site, the amount of void space expressed in cubic metres.
CEEQUAL	CEEQUAL standard is a scheme relevant to clients/developers of civil engineering, infrastructure, landscaping or public realm projects and contracts, to civil engineering design companies and to civil engineering construction companies.
Combined Heat & Power (CHP)	Thermal process which produces steam which can be used for heat and power which can be used for electricity generation.
Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I)	Waste from offices/retail & other commercial premises or from a factory or industrial process.
Construction Demolition & Excavation Waste (CD&E)	Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.
Energy from Waste (EfW)	The burning of waste under controlled conditions where the heat released is used to generate electricity and/or thermal energy for use in the locality e.g. as a community heating scheme or for commercial uses. This could include municipal/merchant SRF/RDF fed EfW facilities.
Environmental Permitting	The Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010 were introduced on 6 April 2010, replacing the 2007 Regulations. In 2007 the Regulations combined Environmental Permitting the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) and Waste Management Licensing (WML) regulations. This legislation was introduced to regulate waste sites.

Term	Definition
Gasification	Refers to high temperature combustion of waste (greater than 700^{o}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.
Household Waste	See Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW).
Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)	Civic amenity sites where the general public can take large bulky household items and garden waste and other materials for recycling, treatment and/or disposal. In Merseyside and Halton, these civic amenity sites are provided by Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA).
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	Also referred to as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Household Waste and Municipal Waste. This waste stream comprises household waste and any other waste collected by a Waste Collection Authority such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials.
Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	A waste pre-treatment facility, where recyclable waste materials are separated and screened out using mechanical and manual processes. These recyclable waste materials are then bulked up and sent onto re-processors. Typically, there are two types of MRFs: clean and dirty MRFs. Clean MRFs process dry waste recyclables which has been source separated or co-mingled, whilst dirty MRFs process non-separated residual waste including putrescible materials.
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	MBT plants treat mixed waste both mechanically and biologically to separate out recyclable materials for re-processing and turn biodegradable materials into other products, such as refuse derived fuel (RDF), solid recovered fuel (SRF) or a compost-like material. RDF and SRF are used as feedstock to fuel thermal treatment facilities.
Municipal Solid Waste	See Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW).
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.

Term	Definition
Solid recovered fuel (SRF) or Refuse-derived fuels (RDF)	SRF or RDF are fuels produced by a combination of mechanical, thermal and biological treatment of waste. RDF and SRF consist of residual combustible components of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste leftover after recyclable materials have been removed from the waste stream. RDF and SRF are often used as a fuel to power Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities.
Treatment	Physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes (including sorting) that change the characteristics of waste in order to reduce its volume or hazardous nature; facilitate its handling or enhance recovery.
Waste	Waste is any material or object that is no longer wanted and which requires management. If a material or object is reusable, it is still classed as waste if it has first been discarded.
Waste Arising	The amount of waste generated over a period of time for example by a geographical area or industry sector.
Waste Disposal Authority (WDA)	The authority that is legally responsible for the safe disposal of household waste collected by the Waste Collection Authorities and the provision of HWRCs. In Merseyside and Halton, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA) are the WDA.
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	The WEEE Directive was introduced into UK law in 2007 by the Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment Regulations 2006. WEEE includes: household appliances, IT and telecommunications equipment, lighting and electronic tools, TVs, videos and hi-fis. WEEE is collected at some HWRCs for sorting and recycling.
Waste Transfer Station (WTS)	Facility where waste is received in small quantities and bulked up for onward transport to landfill or another management facility via road, rail or sea. Commercial WTSs sort and recycle a significant amount of this waste. WTSs deal with all waste streams including hazardous waste.

1. Statistical Summary

1. The Joint Waste Local Plan for Merseyside and Halton (WLP) was adopted by Halton Borough Council, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Liverpool City Council, Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council, St. Helens Metropolitan Borough Council and Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council (which comprise the Plan Area), with effect from 18th July 2013. The WLP Plan Period is from 2013 to 2027.

2. This report shows progress with WLP implementation since the last monitoring period. It covers the period from the last monitoring period covering 2019 to 2023 to cover planning application data from 1st April 2019 to 31st March 2023. The most recent data and information as of February 2024 and is prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service on behalf of the six Liverpool City Region councils. This Review also provides more recent contextual information especially where this relates to cross-boundary matters or progress with implementation of planning consents. Under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) local plans should be reviewed every 5 years. This is to ensure plans are still effective, relevant, and legally complaint.

However, due to limited resources, the JWLP review is overdue. This report forms part of that review.

3. Production of a Monitoring Report is a statutory requirement under Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 which requires Local Authorities to publish a Monitoring Report on an at least annual basis.

4. This report shows progress and emerging trends with WLP implementation against several performance indicators and includes information on Duty to Cooperate, as required by the Localism Act 2011, enabling communities and interested parties to be aware of progress across the Plan Area (Merseyside and Halton). Information and data from previous monitoring periods is also shown to allow year on year comparisons.

During this 4 year period (March 2019-April 2023) in Merseyside and Halton:

- 3 New waste management facilities were consented yielding 155,000 tpa capacity;
- Additional waste processing capacity of 242,000 tpa at 8 consented and/or operational waste facilities;
- In terms of the Waste Hierarchy – 1 facility is preparing for re-use, 8 recycling facilities; and 2 'other recovery' facilities were consented;
- 8 of waste applications received were on existing waste management sites;
- 3 of waste applications received were in Areas of Search;
- The recycling rate for the Plan Area continues to fall from 37.9% in 2018-19 to 30.36% in 2022-23.

2. Introduction

5. This document will inform the 5-year review of the WLP and should be read alongside the corresponding documents. This review brings the previous monitoring report of the 2018-2019 monitoring period up to date and provides an overall review of the plans performance up to and including March 2023.
6. The WLP forms the waste planning element of the adopted Development Plan of the six Councils.
7. This report covers the time period since the last monitoring report, which covered up to 31st March 2019. The data aim is to bring the plan monitoring as up to date as possible as of the time of writing (January 2024). However, in some cases data availability has meant that older data has been shown, as not all data used is kept up to date. This report also occasionally provides more recent contextual information especially where this relates to cross-boundary matters or progress with implementation of planning consent.
8. To help show emerging trends, information and data from previous monitoring periods and earlier is included.
9. 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[1] (WFD); the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Regulation 17) and national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

10. The structure and indicators in this Report follow those set out in the Implementation and Monitoring Delivery Framework[2] of the Adopted WLP and the revised Sustainability Appraisal (SA) baseline monitoring indicators which were established in the first Monitoring Report.

Purpose of this report

11. The purpose of this 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.
12. 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.

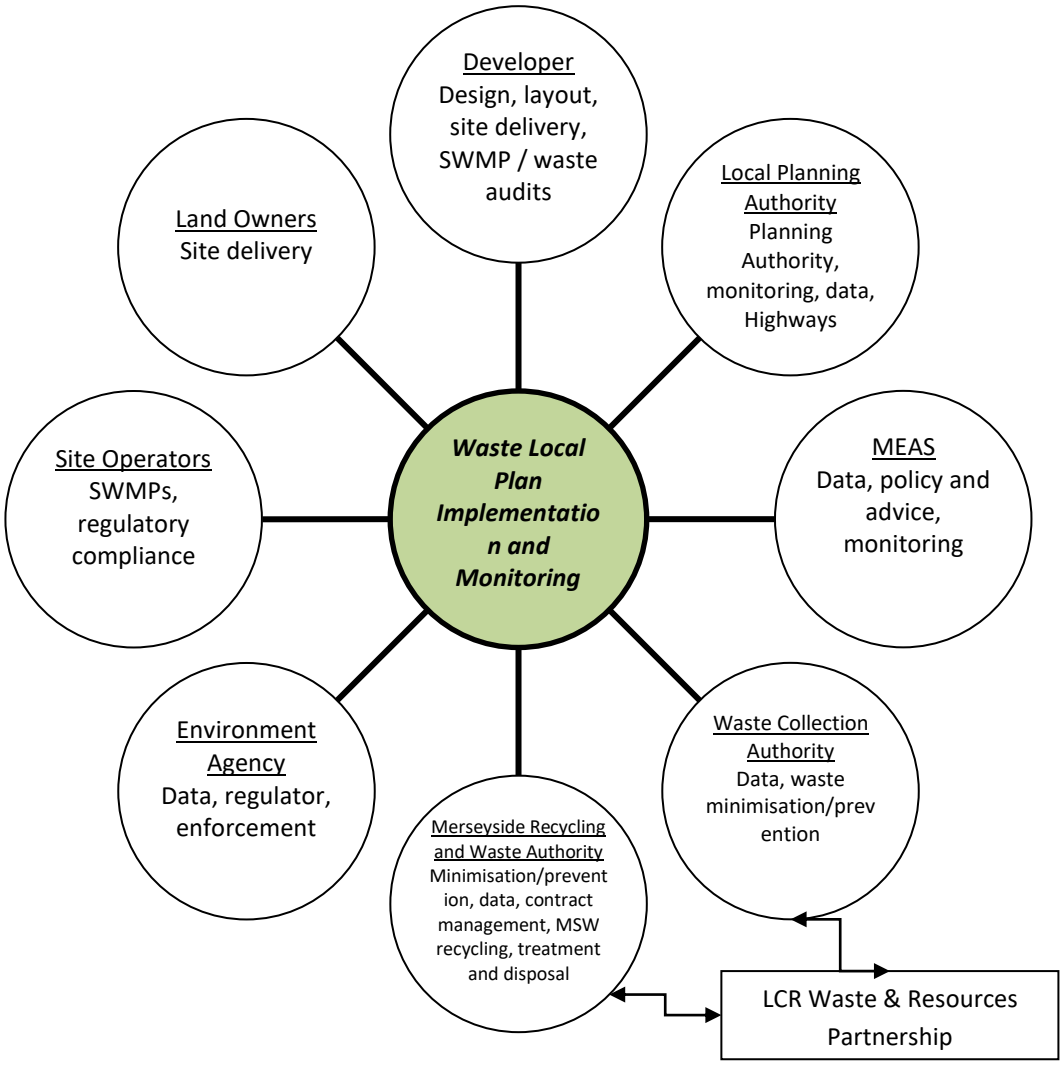
Implementation and monitoring through partnership working

13. 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.
14. 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.

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

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

Figure 1: Waste Local Plan implementation through partnership working



15. 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.

3. Data sources and Limitations

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

Table 1: Main data sources - limitations

Data Source	Comments
Waste Local Plan sites database	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.
Development Management planning application lists	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 (18th 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.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reports	These reports are published annually in July to meet Government requirements for monitoring Single data list 067-01 "Emissions from local authority own estate and operations (former NI185)". Local Authorities are required to report on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from their own estate and operations. Reporting covers 3 operational scopes: direct; energy indirect and other direct[3]. Scope 1 and 3 include reporting of waste-related emissions, but only scope 1 which includes a "processing emissions" category (incorporating waste processing) is a mandatory requirement. Submission of reporting information relating to scope 3 (which includes a more detailed waste category on disposal and recycling) is only a discretionary requirement. Due to funding, capacity constraints and data gaps, the majority of Merseyside and Halton Districts are unable to report on waste processing emissions in scope 1, or any of scope 3. Consequently, we are not able to provide comprehensive monitoring for single data list 067-01 using this data alone. Since the last monitoring period National statistics on Greenhouse Gas Emissions have become available on the Gov.uk website, these are broken down to the local authority level and are currently available for the year including 2005 to 2021. UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, 2005 to 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
(Former NI186) Local and Regional CO_2 Emissions Estimates	This data estimates are produced by Ricardo-AEA for DECC and report on CO_2 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

Data Source	Comments
	this Monitoring Report. As above, data is available through the GOV.uk website down to the regional and local authority level between 2005 and 2021.
WasteDataFlow	WasteDataFlow is a Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) data hub managed by Jacobs on behalf of Waste Collection, Disposal and Unitary Authorities. Inconsistencies with how total tonnages are recorded in Q100 are apparent. In some cases no tonnage is recorded or it is shown in a different field. Double counting of waste arisings could also be an issue as waste moves from one facility to another before reaching its final destination. Wirral Council reported a specific issue in 2014-15 relating to how street cleansing waste is managed. The method of reporting means that the data shows higher quantities of LACW going to landfill when in fact it is being recycled and reused. Tonnages reported in this Monitoring Report are presented verbatim as reported in WasteDataFlow.
Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI)	The Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) covers main waste streams including: LACW, C&I, CD&E and Hazardous. This dataset is 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. Double-counting of waste due to waste moving between transfer stations and treatment facilities is a common issue; although the professional consensus is that it does not significantly skew overall trend analysis. 'Not-Codeable' waste where no destination WPA or Region is stated in the waste transfer notes can make waste movement analysis unclear and lead to large discrepancies in waste arisings. However, despite this issue it is still possible to get a broadly representative picture of strategic waste movements and arisings. The WDI enables waste arisings to be estimated by waste stream but combines LACW and C&I streams together, making it difficult to estimate arisings and movements from this data source alone. Due to double-counting and not-codeable waste, there are discrepancies between the WDI figures for LACW and the more accurate figures produced by Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA) and WasteDataFlow. Within the inert waste stream only off-site recycling, treatment and disposal is recorded therefore the significant quantities of CD&E waste reused on site are not reported and neither is CD&E waste which is spread on exempt sites. However, this has been estimated in the WLP Needs Assessment 2011 which provides a more complete picture of CD&E arisings, and then further updated in the 2023 review.
Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWDI)	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 this data.

Data Source	Comments
	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.
Eunomia Recycling Carbon Index Tool	The Recycling Carbon Index Tool provides a proxy for carbon emissions related to recycling collections. This tool is a useful alternative measure of District recycling performance to the Former NI186 data which does provide enough detail to report on waste industry carbon performance. This tool only reports on performance at Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) level therefore District comparisons cannot be made. This data can also be taken from the GOV.uk available data as discussed in above comments (GhG section).
Environment Agency Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites	The permitted sites data is best available information for permitted waste facilities. However, on occasion sites have been found to be missing and permitted capacity (tonnages) is sometimes missing or incorrect. Where errors have been identified we have corrected the data for reporting purposes. This information is sufficiently accurate to give a sub-regional picture of permitted capacity.

4. Implementation of the Waste Local Plan

18. This section shows progress with implementation of the 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.
19. 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.
20. 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. This group has since been formed and meets on a regular basis in order to discuss any issues and keep partners informed and updated.
21. 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 Authority, Merseyside environmental Advisory Service (MEAS)

22. **Performance:** In total there were 15 applications received for waste management facilities during the years 2019/20 to -2022/23 including those yielding new capacity at existing facilities and on unallocated sites. All of the applications received for waste management facilities should be assessed for compliance with this policy. During 2019-23, 2 applications were on an allocated site and a further 10 were existing facilities that were being extended or upgraded. Three applications were on unallocated sites, all three were within Areas of Search and one already planning permission for a waste use. Of the 15 waste applications, the potential developers have been required to show that the site which they wish to develop is either:

- an allocated site (2 applications were in this category);
- an unallocated site within an Area of Search (5 sites were within this category);
- an unallocated site which can be justified using the Waste Local Plan site assessment method (3 sites were in this category).

23. 10 of the 15 waste applications received were for upgrading and/or provision of additional capacity at an existing waste management site and were not required to demonstrate compliance with WM1 because they were not new waste development.
24. 2 of the 15 applications were on allocated sites, both being in Sefton, one application was submitted on F4 and the other F2.
25. All of the remaining waste applications received during the monitoring period, provided adequate justification to demonstrate compliance with policy WM1.
26. **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.

Protecting Existing Waste Management Capacity (Policies WM2, WM3, WM4 & WM7)
Partners: Local Authority, MEAS, Site Owners, Site Operators
WLP Indicators: Local Indicators WLP1 and WLP2
NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

27. **Performance:** Of the 15 waste planning applications received, 10 applications were for extension or upgrading of existing waste management infrastructure and were supported by policy WM7. Of these 6 provided combined additional capacity of 242,000 tonnes per annum, and 3 were to improve operational efficiencies or the health and wellbeing of site operators.
28. Cronton Claypit, one of the inert landfills identified in policy WM4, had an environmental permit granted in 2014 and has been operating since August 2015. The facility has a permitted throughput of 200,000 tonnes per annum*, Extraction of brick clay is complete although currently stockpiled on site. The EA provides void space data, this shows an estimated void space of 426,411 tonnes in 2020, 625,148 tonnes in 2021 and 400,000 tonnes in 2022. Infill is ongoing, and it is understood that there is approximately 6 years capacity remaining. Updated survey figures are awaited from the operator.

29. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers should continue to promote policy WM2, WM3, WM4, WM7 allocated sites policies through the planning process. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored

Areas of Search for Small-Scale Waste Management Facilities (Policy WM5)
Partners: Local Authority, MEAS, Land owners, Site Operators
NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

30. **Performance:** 5 of the 15 waste applications received were located within an Area of Search. Some of these were for expansion of existing facilities.
31. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers should continue to promote policy WM1 Guide to Site Prioritisation, and WM5 Areas of Search to landowners and developers through the planning process.

Additional Household Waste Recycling Centre Requirements (Policy WM6)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

32. **Performance:** There have been no applications for additional HWRCs during this monitoring period.
33. **Actions:** Liaison with MRWA continues with respect to requirements for new HWRCs. Should proposals come forward they should be assessed for compliance with this policy.

Waste Prevention & Resource Management (Policy WM8)
Partners: Local Authority, Land Owners, Site operators, Developers, MEAS

34. **Performance:** This policy applies to both waste and non-waste planning applications. MEAS only provides advice on the applications which it is consulted on by the Districts. This includes all waste applications and major or complex non-waste applications. Some of the Districts are also applying policy WM8 to other non-waste applications however we do not have data for these applications.
35. Of the 3,964 applications received by MEAS during the period 2019-20 and 2022-23 on average 62% required waste audits or another mechanism for monitoring waste prevention such as Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs) or Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to monitor waste prevention. This was an increase of 35% compared with 2018-19. In most cases this information was secured through a planning condition to be submitted at Discharge of Conditions (DoC) stage.
36. The reason for this increase in conditions for SWMPs is likely because the policy is becoming more integrated with wider Local Plan policy, and therefore, it should be routinely applied by planning officers where it is relevant. However, using a condition to request a waste audit is still not consistently applied across the six districts. The quality and breadth of information submitted to discharge conditions 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.
37. **Actions**: The impact of these measures and policy implementation will continue to be monitored.

Design & Layout for New Development (Policy WM9)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Land Owners, Site operators, Developers/Architects, MEAS

38. **Performance:** The quality and breadth of information on waste storage and collection supplied with non-waste related planning applications appears to be improving with more information consistently provided in site layout drawings or within Design and Access Statements. MEAS only advises on planning applications received from District partners and is generally only consulted on major or complex non-waste planning applications. The number of applications where policy WM9 has been considered relevant and additional information requested has increased to 22% during the period 2019-20 and 2022-23. This is seen as a positive that relevant information is being submitted more frequently.
39. A pragmatic approach continues to be applied to the implementation of policy WM9 to ensure any planning conditions applied are reasonable. For example, if the proposal is small scale for detached or semi-detached dwellings and the dwellings all have reasonable garden spaces, then it assumed that there is sufficient space to accommodate the necessary number of bins.
40. **Actions:** Policy implementation will continue to be monitored.

High Quality Design & Operation of New Waste Management Facilities (Policy WM10)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Land Owners, Site operators, Developers/Architects, MEAS, Environ Agency
WLP Indicator: Local Indicator WLP 4
SA Indicator: SA25

41. **Performance:** Policy WM10 has been applied to 9 of the 15 (60%) waste management applications received. Where it hasn't been applied it is because the application was for a variation to an unrelated condition or changes for operational efficiency only. However, most applications have demonstrated compliance at the very least to amenity and visual issues.
42. BREEAM was not applicable in most cases because existing buildings were being extended or were unheated therefore, it was difficult to measure energy performance for the building. Nevertheless, where BREEAM has not been applicable many of the applications have included sustainability measures such as rainwater harvesting, re-use of materials, use of skylights to reduce energy requirements etc. The policy continues to be useful in terms of driving up standards in the waste industry and improving the acceptability of waste proposals.
43. **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.

Sustainable Waste Transport (Policy WM11)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Highways Authority, Developers, MEAS
WLP Indicator: Local Indicator WLP 5
SA Indicator: SA214 and SA15

44. **Performance:** Compliance with policy WM11 falls largely to Highways Departments within the Districts, and therefore the implementation and success of the policy remains difficult to monitor. This policy has been applied to 11 of the applications received this year. It has not been

applicable to the other applications as the changes are not resulting in increased vehicle movements.

45. The majority of waste applications remain reliant on road transport due to their location or the nature of the facility. However, most applications have tried to ensure access to sustainable transport for future employees.
46. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers will continue to promote policy WM11 with developers in order to raise awareness about policy requirements. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored as effectively as possible. Closer working with LPA transport and highways colleagues will be important.

Criteria for Waste Management Development (Policy WM12)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Land Owners, Site Operators, MEAS
SA Indicators: SA1-SA30

47. **Performance:** Policy WM12 remains one of the most important policies for ensuring sufficient information is submitted to enable determination of new waste planning applications. Within this period, the policy was applied to 13 of the 15 applications in this monitoring period (87% of waste related applications received). All waste planning applications received during the period 2019-20 and 2022-23 have included sufficient information to comply with the relevant criteria in policy WM12. In many of the cases, additional information was requested, as the original submission did not contain sufficient information, but this has ultimately been received to enable a decision on the application to be reached. 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.
48. **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.

Planning Applications for New Waste Management Facilities on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM13)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Land Owners, Site Operators, Developers, MEAS
WLP Indicators: Local Plan Indicator WLP3

49. **Performance:** Policy WM13 has been fully applied to 5 of the waste applications. The remaining waste applications were extension or upgrading of existing waste management facilities and therefore, this policy was not applicable. The policy continues to perform well and guidance for developers, which is available through the MEAS website, has proved useful in assisting developers to undertake a site scoring process which has facilitated assessment and determination of the planning applications. This information is increasingly being shared with developers through the pre-application process.
50. **Actions**: This policy will continue to be important to the implementation of the WLP, although it is anticipated that future developers will be made more aware of the existence of allocated sites by the Districts and MEAS as part of the pre-application process.

51. Guidance for developers is available on the MEAS website to help applicants undertaking the site scoring process[4] 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.

Energy from Waste (Policy WM14)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, MRWA, Site Operators, Energy Customers, MEAS
WLP Indicators: Single data list -24-12 ARM E-3
SA Indicator: SA13

52. **Performance:** During the monitoring period 2019-20 and 2022/34, policy WM14 has been applied to 3 waste planning applications. Two were for use of cooking oil as biofuel (both relating to the same process at one site). The other related to an anaerobic digestion facility using the organic fraction of waste in an AD and CHP. The CHP would be used to dry the waste before processing on site.
53. **Actions:** There may be continued speculative applications, which will be monitored.

Landfill on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM15)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Land Owners, Site Operators, MEAS

54. **Performance:** This policy has not been applied during the monitoring period.
55. **Actions**: No action required other than to continue monitoring.

Restoration & Aftercare (Policy WM16)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Land Owners, Site Operators, MEAS
SA Indicator: SA2 and SA12

56. **Performance:** This policy has not been applied during this monitoring period.
57. **Actions**: No action required other than to continue monitoring.

5. Monitoring of the Waste Local Plan

58. 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).
59. 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.
60. 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.

[4] http://www.meas.org.uk/1090

61. 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 inform the WLP 5 Year Review.

Single data list 082-01: Method of collection & tonnage of waste e.g. kerbside, civic amenity, fly tipped
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Waste Collection Authority, MEAS, (MRWA)
SA Indicator: SA19

62. **Target:** No target set.
63. **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.
64. A fortnightly residual waste collection continues to be in place in all of the districts. St. Helens operate a weekly source-separated dry recyclables collection. All the other Districts have a fortnightly co-mingled service in place.
65. All of the Districts operate a fortnightly green/garden waste collection apart from Sefton and recently Knowsley who have introduced a three-weekly service. In Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, Wirral and St. Helens there are no collections during winter months. Halton, Liverpool, Wirral and St. Helens operate a chargeable service.
66. St.Helens' opt-in food waste services remain, Haltons is no longer available. Sefton's service was suspended in June 2019. The other Districts do not currently provide a service.

Table 2: Method of LACW kerbside collection by District as of Oct 2023

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
Halton	Fortnightly (Friday) Black/Grey 240L wheeled bin or Black bag (sack) NOTE: Some properties receive a weekly collection of sacks or a Black 140L wheeled bin	Fortnightly (Friday) Blue 240L wheeled bin or box Commingled NOTE: Some properties receive a weekly collection of a Blue recycling box or Blue wheeled bin	Fortnightly (Monday). From the 1st of June 2023 until the service ceases in 2023 for the winter period, and from Spring 2024 until 31st May 2024 Green 240L wheeled bin Charged. £40 per year per bin	Website requires food waste to be in with Residual waste.	By appointment Charged. £28 for 3 items then £7.30 per additional item up to a maximum of 3 additional items.
Knowsley	Fortnightly (Monday) Maroon 240L wheeled bin	Fortnightly (Monday) Grey 240L wheeled bin Commingled	3 weekly (no collection between December – February) Monday. Blue 140 / 240L wheeled bin Free service	None Food to go in residual waste bin.	By appointment Charged. £24 for up to 5 items, £48 for 6 – 10 items.
Liverpool	Fortnightly Purple 240L wheeled bin	Fortnightly Blue 240L wheeled bin or bag	Fortnightly Green wheeled bin	None Food to go in	By appointment Free collection,

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen	Bulky
	NOTE: 164,000 households fortnightly and 65,000 households on weekly collection, a proportion of which have a bag collection.	Commingled NOTE: residents with weekly residual bag collection have a recycling box/bag	£40 a year for collection between the last week of February and the last week of November. Fortnightly.	residual waste bin.	
Sefton	Fortnightly (Wednesday) Grey 240L wheeled bin or refuse sack NOTE: 14,000 mainly terraced properties on weekly sack collections	Fortnightly (Wednesday) Brown 240L wheeled bins or hessian sack Comingled NOTE: 14,000 properties mainly terraced on weekly hessian sack (dry recycling collections)	Three weekly (no collection between November – February) Monday Green 240L wheeled bin Free service	Food to go in residual waste bin or sack.	By appointment Charged. £10.50 for up to 3 items
St Helens	Fortnightly Brown 240L wheeled bin	Weekly – Bags, kerbside sort Green bag for cardboard Blue bag for paper, magazines etc. Black box for glass bottles and jars White bag for plastic bottles, pots, tubs and trays, cans, aerosols and foil.	Fortnightly (No collections between December and February) Green 240L wheeled bin Charged. £40 per year per bin	Weekly 23 litre food caddies Opt in free service	By appointment Standard = £20.50 for 3 items (£6.75 per additional item) Special = £34.50 for 3 items, White Goods = £15 per item
Wirral	Fortnightly Green 240L wheeled bin	Fortnightly Grey 240L wheeled bin Commingled	Fortnightly (no collections for 4 weeks from mid Dec to mid-Jan) Brown wheeled bin. Charged annually £52.50, £30 for additional bin, from 12 June 2023 to 31 May 2024.	None Food to go in residual bin.	By appointment Charged. £32 for up to 6 items Different day depending on area.

67. Table 3 sets out tonnages of residual LACW collected. There has been an overall upward trend in arisings and tonnages of LACW collections over the last decade.

68. Total LACW has been increasing since 2014, with a small decrease seen in 2017/18 but overall, between 2014/15 and 2021/22 there has been a 103,061.61 tonnes increase.
69. Residual waste has seen a similar pattern with overall increases and a decrease in 202017/18 but there was also a decrease in residual LACW in 2021/22. Overall, between 2015/16 and 2021/22 residual LACW has increased by 64,571.36 tonnes.

Table 3: Tonnages of residual LACW collected (tonnes)

Local Authority	Apr 15 - Mar 16	Apr 16 – Mar 17	Apr 17 – Mar 18	Apr 18 – Mar 19	Apr 19 – Mar 20	Apr 20 – Mar 21	Apr 21– Mar 22	Trend
Halton	32,479.14	32,384.21	31,031.85	34,712.24	35,595.57	36,321.84	37,821.11	↑
Knowsley	35,406.33	36,991.25	38,642.87	38,064.61	38,185.72	46,573.85	45,571.47	↑
Liverpool	123,369.65	127,396.76	121,162.44	129,996.61	133,894.36	157,846.85	148,205.70	↑
Sefton	65,085.92	67,711.92	68,695.23	70,592.68	73,305.84	80,931.37	79,261.50	↑
St. Helens	41,924.17	42,725.32	41,557.47	41,629.13	40,149.03	49,512.35	43,032.68	↑
Wirral	77,486.42	78,408.96	80,672.06	79,818.77	80,352.66	90,956.55	86,430.53	↑
Total:	**375,751.63**	**385,618.42**	**381,761.92**	**394,814.04**	**401,483.18**	**462,142.81**	**440,322.99**	↑

Waste Data Flow: **NI191 (comparator) HH waste not sent for recycling, reuse or composting – numerator.**

70. Liverpool by far still has the highest levels of reported fly tipping incidents (64%) in the Plan Area – see Table 4. Figures have increased since 2018-19 by 4,327 in 2022-23.
71. Halton and St Helens have seen decreases since the last monitoring period which all other authorities seeing more significant increases.

Table 4: Reported fly tipping incidents

Local Authority	Apr 18-Mar 19	Apr 19-Mar 20	Apr 20–Mar 21	April 21-Mar 22	Apr 22-Mar 23	Trend Apr 19- Marc 23
Halton	580	458	559	429	478	↓
Knowsley	2177	1939	2617	2044	2556	↑
Liverpool	20,210	20,780	24.326	18,976	23,404	↑
Sefton	3472	3837	4046	3960	3903	↑
St Helens	1959	1817	2060	1643	1901	↓
Wirral	3152	2989	4835	3820	3635	↑
Total:	31,550	31,820	38,442	30,872	35,877	↑

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

72. With regard to civic amenity sites, Veolia Environmental Services (ES) Ltd operates 16 Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) across Merseyside and Halton as part of their recycling contract with Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA). Table 5 shows the percentage of materials recycled at each centre in November as provided by the operator. This a snapshot in time and is highly variable month to month but does give an indication of recycling performance.

Table 5: HWRC sites: recycling performance percentages (%)

HWRC	District	Nov 2017	Nov 2018	Nov 2019	Dec 2022	Dec 2023	Trends
Johnsons Lane	Halton	69	69	68 %	50.6	47.7	↓
Picow Farm	Halton	68	69	67	49.5	51.8	↓
Huyton	Knowsley	69	72	70	54.8	60	↓
Kirkby	Knowsley	61	61	64	50.8	54.5	↓
Otterspool	Liverpool	68	72	73	65.2	66.1	↓
Old Swan	Liverpool	72	69	69	56.2	60.8	↓
Formby	Sefton	72	72	73	63	59.4	↓
Sefton Meadows	Sefton	71	74	72	55.7	57.2	↓
South Sefton	Sefton	61	64	60	50.8	52.6	↓
Southport	Sefton	71	73	71	58.7	58.2	↓
Newton Le Willows	St.Helens	66	69	65	44.3	47.4	↓
Rainhill	St.Helens	62	64	64	46.2	48.6	↓
Ravenhead	St.Helens	67	65	65	49.5	49.3	↓
Bidston	Wirral	61	65	62	41.2	46.9	↓
Clatterbridge	Wirral	72	74	73	53.9	64.3	↓
West Kirby	Wirral	70	72	74	54	63	↓

Source: https://www.veolia.co.uk/merseyside-and-halton/performance. No data available for 2020/21.

73. **Actions:** No target set. It should be noted that recycling rates at the HWRCs are monitored by the operator on a monthly basis and fluctuate throughout the year. HWRC performance set out in Table 5 is therefore a snapshot in time. Fly tipping incidents should also be considered in the context of reporting systems within each district. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

Single data list 082-002: Tonnage of waste sent for recycling, composting, re-use split by material type
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Waste Collection Authority, MEAS, MRWA
SA Indicator: SA19

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

79. Overall, the recycling rate for the Plan Area reached a high of 42% in 2014-15. This has subsequently dropped off to 30.36% in 2022/23 – see Table 6.
80. As the JRWMS Environmental Monitoring report has not been produced since 2018/19, from 2019/20 onwards data has been taken from Waste Data Flow NI192.

Table 6: Merseyside and Halton household overall recycling rates

Year	***Household Recycling Rate[5]***
2016/17	41.1%
2017/18	39.3%
2018/19	37.9%
2019/20	33.34%
2020/21	32.06%
2021/22	32.17%
2022/23	30.36%

Sources: JRWMS Environmental Monitoring 2018-19/ WDF NI192 (2019/2020 onwards)

81. Table 7 shows reuse, recycling and composting tonnages by material type collecting from the Kerbside. Due to changes to reporting in WasteDataFlow (best available LACW data) 2017-18 tonnages onwards are derived from the raw data: Q10. We are now able to report in a simpler way based on 4 broad material types or waste streams.
82. Differences in waste streams (e.g. food and garden waste) reflect the residual and recycling waste management contracts of Merseyside WDA and Halton WDA and consistency of reporting by data custodians on WasteDataFlow.
83. Garden waste collections show a general decrease between 2019/20 and 2022/23 but there was a peak in 2020/21. This could be due to the Covid-19 Pandemic with more people at home tending to gardens more regularly.
84. Food waste tonnages continue to be limited as St Helens are the only with a food waste collection service, which will change with the introduction of Simpler Recycling going forward.
85. Comingled dry recyclates saw an increase between 2019/20 and 2021/22 but an increase most recently show figures decrease back to figures seen in 2019/20. Again, this could have been down to the Covid-19 Pandemic with people spending the majority of their time at home more recyclables will have been collected from the kerbside.

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

2019/2020	**Halton**	**Knowsley**	**Liverpool**	**Sefton**	**St. Helens**	**Wirral**	**Total**
Garden Waste	4,350.62	6,259.26	17,284.29	18,596.76	6,580.43	13,531.32	**66,602.68**
Food Waste	-	-	-	-	3,750.28	-	**3,750.28**
Dry Recyclables	-	-	-	-	11,025.61	-	**11,025.61**
Co-Mingled	10,219.88	12,643.12	30,812.65	24,178.78	-	27,478.72	**105,333.15**
2020/21							
Garden Waste	5,156.30	7,163.56	19,691.07	21,861.72	6,024.13	12,754.33	**72,651.11**
Food Waste	-	-	-	-	3,159.20	-	**3,159.20**
Dry Recyclables	-	-	-	-	10,096.13	-	**10,096.13**

Co-Mingled	12,199.46	15,303.61	37,689.99	28,228.98	-	31,537.98	**124,960.02**
2021/22							
Garden Waste	4,457.68	5,932.61	17,406.20	18,916.83	7,025.32	13,508.78	**67,247.42**
Food Waste	-	-	-	-	3,424.78	-	**3,424.78**
Dry Recyclables	-	-	-	-	10,244.27	-	**10,244.27**
Co-Mingled	11,352.86	13,951.02	35,105.61	26,786.19	-	29,189.46	**116,385.14**
2022/23							
Garden Waste	3,956.54	5,793.15	9,602.80	16,013.08	6,194.15	11,608.67	**53,168.39**
Food Waste	-	-	-	-	3,154.66	-	**3,154.66**
Dry Recyclables	-	-	-	-	9,985.54	-	**9,985.54**
Co-Mingled	10,423.78	13,208.61	32,425.16	24,691.19	-	25,959.58	**106,708.32**

Source: WasteDataFlow raw data: Q10 (waste sent for recycling/reuse)

Table 8: Total tonnage of household sent for recycling, composting or reuse.

District	April 16 - March 17	April 17 - March 18	April 18 - March 19	April 19 - March 20	April 20 - March 21	April 21 - March 22	April 22 - March 23	Trend
Halton	25,062.61	23,882.93	22,107.55	21,338.98	23,561.31	22,137.02	19,253.92	↓
Knowsley	18,096.03	16,693.85	16,447.75	16,910.31	18,745.96	16,390.68	15,556.65	↓
Liverpool	49,671.17	43,888.89	40,238.00	41,439.33	48,580.30	44,041.54	32,914.20	↓
Sefton	41,211.07	40,216.33	37,971.17	37,272.49	43,119.38	39,340.44	35,669.19	↓
St Helens	27,232.42	23,280.58	22,796.47	24,029.44	22,640.17	25,070.99	21,379.85	↓
Wirral	43,916.9	40,091.38	38,393.24	40,073.79	42,691.06	41,252.36	36,611.17	↓
Total	**205,190.22**	**188,053.96**	**177,954.18**	**181,064.34**	**199,338.18**	**188,233.03**	**161,384.98**	↓

Source: WDF NI192 (comparator) Percentage HH waste sent for Reuse, Recycling or Composting

86. Variations in commingled recyclate and source-segregated tonnages reflect each district's waste collections and reporting approach. Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton and Wirral employ a co-mingled dry recyclables service whereas St.Helens operates a source-segregated collection.

87. In Halton, residual waste tonnages are significantly higher than other districts and this is partly because the Council's LACW residual waste is sent to a recycling / WTS facility for before being bulked up and sent on for disposal. Some recyclate may be extracted before it is transferred.

88. Table 8 shows the total tonnages of House Hold waste sent for recycling, composting or reuse. Overall, figures have generally decreased between 2016 and 2023 by 57,805.24 tonnes. All districts have seen over the time period shown, most figures peaked in 2016/17, Knowsley and Sefton did see their peak in 2020/21 but have decreased since.

89. **Actions:** The target for year-on-year increases in LACW recycling to 2020 has not been met in recent years, and the target of 50% is set to be missed in 2030. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

Single data list 082-03: Method of disposal % tonnage of waste (e.g. landfill, incineration)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Waste Collection Authority, MEAS), MRWA
SA Indicator: SA21, SA22
NPPW requirement: the amounts of waste recycled, recovered or going for disposal.

90. **Target:** Achieve a maximum of 10% to landfill by 2020 with remaining residual waste (40%) to treatment
91. **Performance:** Due to changes to reporting in WasteDataFlow the 2015-16 tonnages onwards are derived from the raw data: Q100 (*Waste sent for treatment or disposal*) reported by Waste Disposal Area (WDA). This comprises method of disposal i.e. incineration and/or landfill and tonnage sent to these disposal routes. The Waste Data Interrogator also shows the total waste amounts sent to landfill arising from the plan area.
92. From 2017-18 onwards, a large proportion of residual LACW (92%) is being diverted from landfill to an energy recovery facility in Teesside as part of MRWA's resource recovery contract (RRC) [5]. The residual waste is sent via a rail waste transfer station at Knowsley Industrial Park.
93. This is demonstrated in Figure 3 as 95% of residual waste sent for disposal went to energy recovery in Merseyside and Halton, which is up significantly on 2016-17 levels i.e. before the RRC was fully operational. Only 54% of the Plan areas residual waste was sent to Teeside in 2020/21.
94. Analysis of total collected household waste shows that approximately 4% of Merseyside's collected LACW was sent to landfill in 2018-19[6]. This is a continued trend of improvement on previous years and meets targets set (paragraph 92). The 2023 Waste Data Interrogator shows a total of 8,549,034.11 tonnes of waste arising from the Plan Area with 389,628.75 tonnes going to landfill, giving a percentage of 4.6%.
95. **Actions:** The target is for a maximum of 10% to landfill by 2020 with 40% residual waste sent for treatment. Targets are being met in Merseyside and Halton.
96. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

Single data list 067-01: contribution made by LACW management to CO_2 reduction from local authority own estate & operations
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Waste Collection Authority, MEAS, MRWA, Site Operators
SA Indicator: SA11

97. **Target:** Initial target for year-on-year reduction, with requirement to review and set formal target if appropriate.
98. **Performance:** Monitoring of this indicator continues to be challenging due to gaps in data sources and a lack of waste-related CO_2 information at a Local Authority level. The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reports, which are produced by the Districts for this single data list

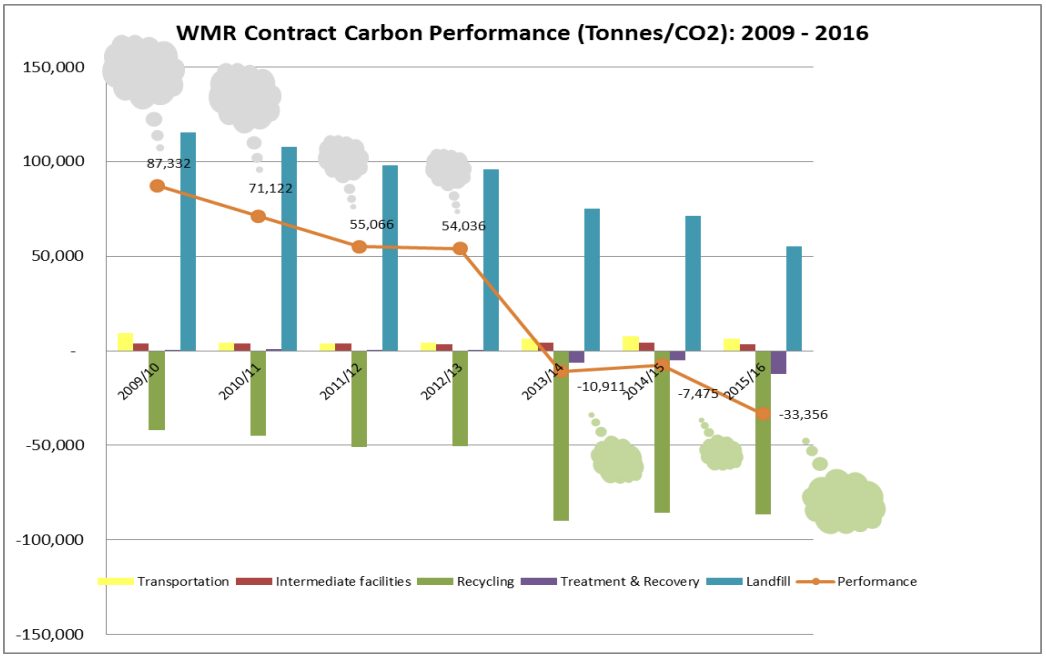
[5] https://www.merseysidewda.gov.uk/about-us/managing-waste/

[6] *MRWA, JRWMS ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING INDICATORS 2018/19*

indicator (067-01), generally do not cover waste-related contributions to CO_2 reduction as they are outside of the mandatory scope for emissions (i.e. scope 1 and 2).

99. At the time of writing this Monitoring Report, St.Helens are the only district to have published their GHG Emissions Report for 2018-19. However, this does not include waste related emissions. Veolia ES Ltd, on behalf Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA) carry out an annual assessment of CO_2 emissions arising from their household waste and recycling contract which covers the Plan Area, see Figure 2. This data is not available to update.

Figure 2: Kg CO_2 equivalent arising from household waste recycling



Source: JRWMS Strategic and Environmental Monitoring Report 2016-17

100. Figure 2 shows year-on-year reductions through 2009-10 to 2016-17. The data source has now changed and over the last three years the data indicates that Veolia's operations have achieved a net benefit of carbon. In effect, the contract has now gone beyond operating a carbon neutral service through significant carbon savings being made from recycling and landfill diversion as well as increasingly through treatment and recovery. In 2017-18 a net benefit of 4,901 tonnes of carbon was achieved from Veolia's household waste contract (*MRWA, Environmental Monitoring Indicators, 2017-18*) and in 2018-19 this increased significantly to a net benefit of 120,377 tonnes of carbon. This data is not available for further updates.
101. MRWA have started releasing a carbon report in recent years, they reported that their waste management operations emitted approximately 25,706 tonnes of CO_2e in 2021-22 and 27,127 tonnes in 2020-21. Showing that emissions are decreasing. This will continue to be monitored if the data is made available again, thus far it has not.
102. **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_2 reduction from District estate and operations however is very limited. Therefore, we are unable to report on this contribution.

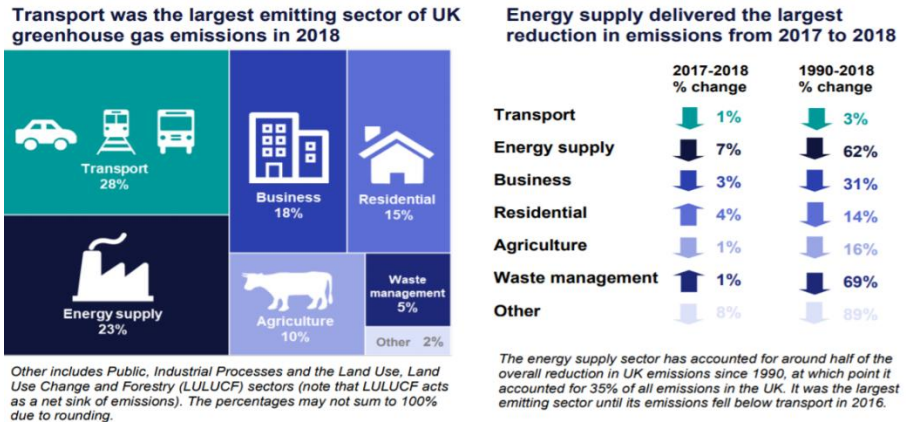
Former National Indicator NI186: Contribution made by sustainable waste management per capita reduction in CO_2 emissions in local authority area
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Waste Collection Authority, MEAS, MRWA, Site Operators

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

104. **Performance:** Monitoring of this indicator continues to be challenging due to a lack of up to date waste-specific data sources. The official data for reporting against Former National Indicator 186 is the Local and Regional CO_2 Emissions Estimates. However, this does not provide waste specific data at a Local Authority area level and the latest data is 2017[7].

105. Waste industry data is provided at a national level with the most recent report comprising 2018 data showing that waste management contributes 5% of national GHG emissions – see Figure 3.

Figure 3: Contribution of waste sector at a national level (2018)



Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/final-uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics-1990-to-2018

106. Nationally the GHG emissions contribution of the waste sector has increased marginally on 2017 levels however overall, the contribution is down 69% on the 1990 baseline.

107. **Actions:** National waste management trends show that waste-related CO_2 emissions are reducing over the long term. However, at a sub-regional / Local Authority level data is very limited and it remains unclear whether targets for year-on-year CO_2 emissions reductions are being met across the whole waste management sector. Without complete data for all waste streams, it is not possible to make any conclusions for the whole waste management sector at a sub-regional level.

108. More comprehensive data sources will continue to be sought. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

Single data list 024-15 AMR W-1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority.
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Waste Collection Authority, MEAS, Environment Agency, Site Operators
SA Indicator: SA26

[7] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017

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

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

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

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

	Apr 2018 – Mar 2019		Apr 2019 – Mar 2020		Apr 2020 – Mar 2021		Apr 2021 – Mar 2022		Apr 2022 - Mar 2023	
District	**Consented capacity (tonnes per annum)**	**No. of sites**	**Consented capacity (tonnes per annum)**	**No. of sites**	**Consented capacity (tonnes per annum)**	**No. of sites**	**Consented capacity (tonnes per annum)**	**No. of sites**	**Consented capacity (tonnes per Annum)**	**No. of sites**
Halton	250000	2	90,000	3	30,000	3	0	1	0	0
Knowsley	0	1	50,000	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
Liverpool	unknown	1	10,000	2	0	0	28,000	1	0	0
Sefton	0	1	0	0	50,000	1	80,000	1	0	0
St.Helens	150000[8]	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wirral	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	400,000	8	150,000	6	80,000	4	108,000	4	0	0

111. Table 9 shows that 387,000tpa of <u>new</u> waste management capacity was consented between April 2019 and March 2023 this is down on the previous reported year. This **new capacity is spread over 11 sites in 4 districts** (see Table 9). Other waste applications were received and consented in 2019-23 but new capacity was unspecified or was not part of proposals (see local indicator WLP 3).

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

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

[8] There has already been consent for 150ktpa on the same site, which has been previously reported

Table 10: Consented capacity of new waste management facilities April 2019 - March 2023

Planning ref	Facility type	Site Name	New Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position	Site Type
April 2019 – March 2020						
19/00323/FUL	Use of cooking oil as biofuel	Green Power Generators, Tesco Distribution Centre Desoto Road Widnes	850,000 litres	Halton	Other Recovery	* Permission granted.
19/00391/WST	Waste Transfer Station	ASH Waste Ltd MacDermott Road, Widnes	75,000	Halton	Recycling	*Granted. Implementation status unknown.
19/00389/COU	uPVC Plastic Reprocessing	PVCR Ltd Bridgewater Plastic, Hardwick Road, Astmoor Industrial Estate, Runcorn	~15,000	Halton	Recycling	Permission granted and now operational
19/00624/FUL	Inert Waste & AggregateTransfer Station	3 Webber Road, Knowsley Industrial Park	50,000	Knowsley	Recycling	Granted. However, will not be implemented.
19F/0823	Ancillary development to serve metal recycling facility	S. Norton & Co. Ltd 159 Regent Road, Liverpool	0	Liverpool	Recycling	Implemented and operational
20F/0597	Infill of graving dock to provide more space at metal recycling facility	S. Norton & Co. Ltd Canada Graving Dock, Liverpool	10,000	Liverpool	Recycling	Permission granted. Dock infilled.
April 2020 – March 2021						
Planning ref	**Facility type**	**Site Name**	**New Capacity (tonnes per annum)**	**District**	**Waste Hierarchy position**	**Site Type**
20/00150/FUL	Use of cooking oil as biofuel (alternative location to that already approved)	Green Power Generators Tesco Bio-fuel Desoto Road Widnes	850,000 litres (no increase as figure already approved)	Halton	Other Recovery	* Permission granted. Implementation status Unknown
20/00164/WST	Inert waste transfer station	Phil Bannon Plant Hire Site B Johnsons Lane Widnes	30,000	Halton	Recycling	* Permission granted. Implementation status Unknown

Planning ref	Facility type	Site Name	New Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position	Site Type
20/00396/WST	Ancillary Development to existing materials recycling facility	GSH Waste Recycling Ltd, Pickerings Road, Widnes	0	Halton	Recycling	Permission granted.
DC/2020/02330	Asphalt Recycling Facility	Agrimas Ltd, Acorn way Bootle	50,000	Sefton	Recycling	Permisson Granted. Operational
20/00396/WST	Ancillary Development to existing materials recycling facility	GSH Waste Recycling Ltd, Pickerings Road, Widnes	0	Halton	Recycling	Permission granted.
April 2021- March 2022						
Planning ref	**Facility type**	**Site Name**	**New Capacity (tonnes per annum)**	**District**	**Waste Hierarchy position**	**Site Type**
21/00700/WST	Ancillary Infrastructure	GSH Waste Recycling Ltd, Pickerings Road, Widnes	0	Halton	Recycling	Permission granted
22/00004/FUL	Hazardous waste treatment	Mulberry Waste Ltd	3 (pending decision)	Knowsley	Recycling	Approved
21F/1737	Hazardous Waste Treatment	Veolia (Garston) Blackburne Street, Garston	28,000	Liverpool	Preparing for Reuse and Other Recovery	Permission granted. Being implemented.
DC/2021/02723	Anaerobic Digestion Facility and Waste Transfer Station (reconfiguration & extension of existing facility)	Ricky Watts Southport Skip Hire, 55 Crowland Street, Southport	80,000	Sefton	Recycling and other recovery	Permission granted. No implemented yet, expires July 2025
April 2022 – March 2023						
Planning ref	**Facility type**	**Site Name**	**New Capacity (tonnes per annum)**	**District**	**Waste Hierarchy position**	**Site Type**
22/00500/FUL	Hazardous waste treatment (extension to existing facility)	Stericycle Ltd, Bradman Road, Knowsley Industrial Park	28,000	Knowsley	Other recovery	Permission granted.

Planning ref	Facility type	Site Name	New Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position	Site Type
23F/0408	Hazardous Waste Treatment	Veolia (Garston) Blackburne Street, Garston	28,000	Liverpool	Preparing for Reuse and Other Recovery	Permission Granted

National monitoring requirements

113. National waste planning practice guidance[9] 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."*

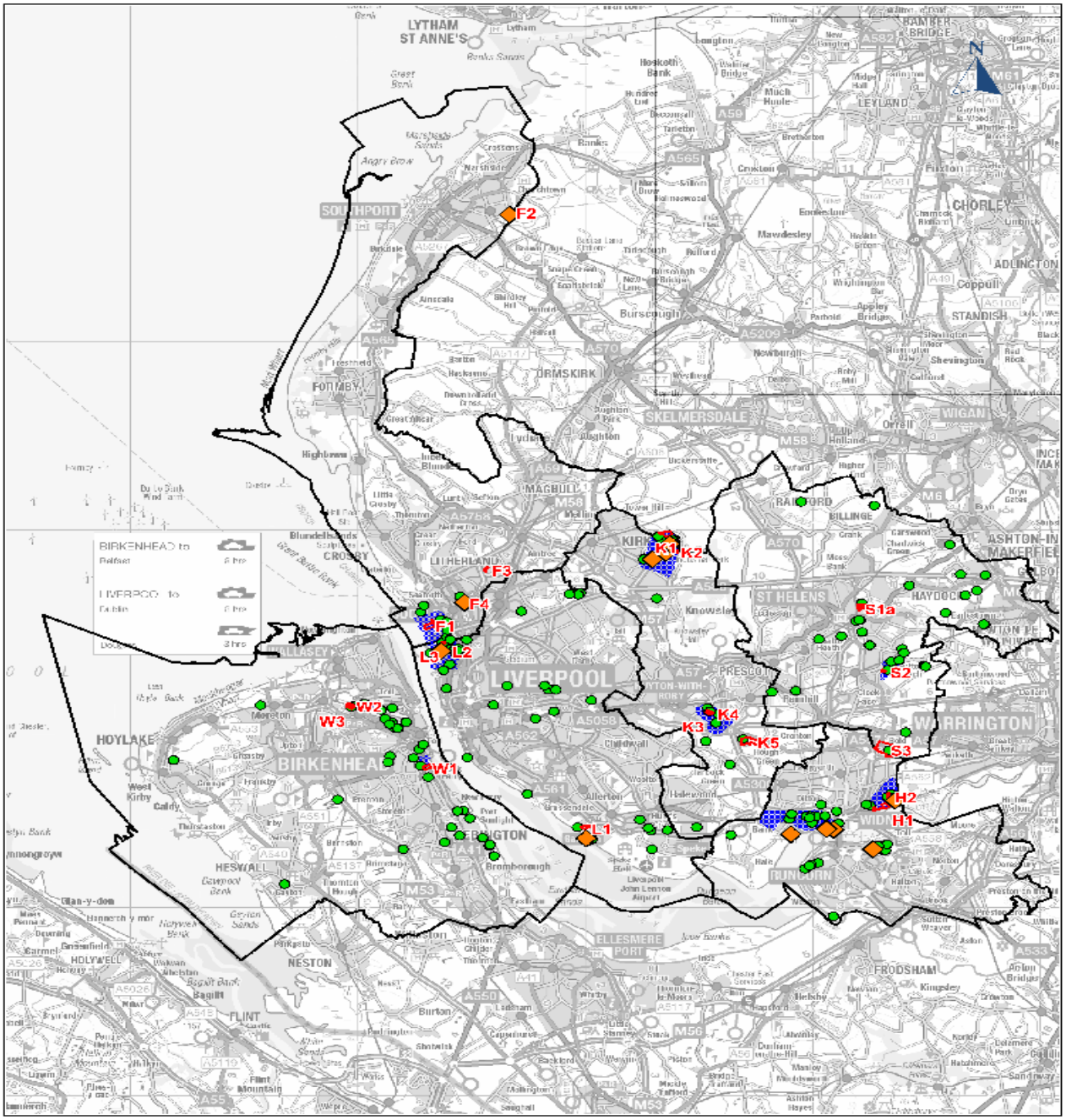
114. This requirement is applicable to single data list indicator 024-15 AMR W-1. The planning practice guidance (Annex 1) advises under Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) that Local Plans and/or monitoring reports should include sufficient information to:

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 a 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.

115. Figure 4 shows the location of WLP allocated sites, Areas of Search and existing waste sites (green dots). The 8 consented waste management facilities (2018-19) which have yielded new capacity are also shown.

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

Figure 4: Existing, consented and allocated waste management sites in Merseyside and Halton



Closure of existing waste sites

116. Lyme and Wood Pit non-hazardous landfill site was scheduled to close on 12th June 2016 after which only restoration soils can be brought to the site (P/2012/0156 – condition 1). A planning application for a variation of this condition was submitted for an extension of time to allow for

importation of restoration soils was granted until 31st December 2018. This has subsequently been superseded by another similar variation for an extension to allow for the importation of soils for the restoration of the site up to 28th February 2019 which was granted in January 2019. It is understood that the facility has now closed.

Needs Assessment

117. With regard to the need for additional facilities, the WLP Needs Assessment (2011) forecasts a need for various types of waste facilities which is being met by consented and recently permitted sites. A review of the waste needs assessment has been carried out as part of the high level review of the WLP and will be published separately.
118. **Actions:** The amount of new consented capacity between April 2019 and March 2023 is down compared to 2018-19. Year-on-year new capacity does fluctuate as proposals are brought forward to meet market needs.
119. The 5 year review will consider all the additional consented capacity since adoption of the plan, which permissions are still extant and how that affects overall capacity. Consideration will also be given to how overall new capacity meets the predicted needs at the time of adoption.
120. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward and evaluate progress on meeting waste needs for Merseyside and Halton.

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, MRWA, (MEAS)
SA Indicator: SA21, SA22
NPPW requirement: existing stock and changes in the stock of waste management facilities, and their capacity (including changes to capacity); waste arisings

121. **Target:** No target set.
122. **Performance:** Due to changes to reporting in WasteDataFlow the 2015-16 tonnages are now derived from the raw data: Q100 WDA and UA data.
123. Table 11 shows municipal waste arisings by authority by waste sent for dry recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill.
124. Overall between 2019 and 2023 dry recycling has decreased by 14,000 tonnes, composting decreased by 37,000 tonnes, landfill has almost doubled and waste sent for energy recovery has decreased by 25,000 tonnes.

Table 11: **Amount of municipal waste arisings managed by waste management type and waste planning authority**

2019/20	Knowsley	Liverpool	Halton	Sefton	St. Helens	Wirral	Merseyside (WDA)	Total
'Household Waste Sent For Dry Recycling'	9,468.08	23,890.43	13,937.50	17,005.84	13,705.26	24,094.96	151,769.17	**253,871.24**
'Household Waste Sent For Composting'	7,442.24	17,284.29	7,401.49	20,258.94	10,324.18	15,978.84	101,592.67	**180,282.65**
Municipal Waste Sent To Landfill			0				28,836.63	**28,836.63**
'Household Waste Sent For Energy Recovery'			35,154.37				380,066.62	**415,220.99**
2020/21								
'Household Waste Sent For Dry Recycling'	11,192.27	28,595.78	15,641.95	20,220.71	13,456.84	28,256.95	151,578.02	**268,942.52**
'Household Waste Sent For Composting'	7,553.69	19,691.07	7,919.36	22,877.25	9,183.33	14,434.11	99,207.89	**180,866.70**
Municipal Waste Sent To Landfill			56.3				30,486.18	**30,542.48**
'Household Waste Sent For Energy Recovery'			36,169.25				431,550.05	**467,719.30**
2021/22								
'Household Waste Sent For Dry Recycling'	10,265.97	26,228.63	15,075.26	19,068.87	14,620.89	26,191.31	157,483.24	**268,934.17**
'Household Waste Sent For Composting'	6,124.71	17,406.24	7,061.76	20,257.86	10,450.10	15,061.06	98,549.06	**174,910.79**
Municipal Waste Sent To Landfill			0				40,922.00	**40,922.00**
'Household Waste Sent For Energy Recovery'			37,605.38				405,123.26	**442,728.64**
2022/23								
'Household Waste Sent For Dry Recycling'	9,526.64	23,073.25	13,219.43	17,694.28	12,031.04	22,713.25	141,945.85	**240,203.74**
'Household Waste Sent For Composting'	6,030.01	9,602.80	6,034.49	17,963.58	9,348.81	13,897.91	80,387.84	**143,265.44**
Municipal Waste Sent To Landfill			331.59				54,117.52	**54,449.11**
'Household Waste Sent For Energy Recovery'			32,737.30				358,233.76	**390,971.06**

Data Source: WasteDataFlow Q100 PI Summary (UA) and (WDA).

125. **Actions:** No target set. This data is not available for updates. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3: Show the contribution of 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, MEAS, Site Operators
SA indicator: SA13, SA24 and SA30

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

127. **Performance:** 2 new waste management facilities with renewable energy generation capabilities or supporting capacity have been consented between 2019-23 (below).

Halton

128. One biofuel facility has been consented at Tesco Distribution Centre, Widnes (20/00150/FUL). This comprises combustion of 850,000litres of used cooking oil to generate electricity for the distribution centre.
129. An Anaerobic Digestion and CHP plant has been consented (DC/2021/02723) at Southport Skip Hire utilising 80,000tpa of organic matter to create bio-methane for injection into the grid, with the small scale CHP plant generating electricity and heat for use at the site.
130. **Actions:** No target set. The 5 Year Review will undertake a review of the contribution of waste management facilities to renewable energy generation and consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP.

Local Indicator WLP 1: Number of sub-regional sites which are taken up for waste management use
Partners: Local Planning Authority, MEAS
NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

131. **Target:** Requirements in line with WLP Needs Assessment.
132. **Performance:** No waste applications have come forward on sub-regional sites during the monitoring period.
133. **Actions:** The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

Local Indicator WLP 2: Number of district sites which are taken up for waste management use
Partners: Local Planning Authority, MEAS
NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

134. **Target:** Requirements in line with WLP Needs Assessment.
135. **Performance:** 2 waste applications has come forward on district sites during the monitoring period.
136. **Actions:** The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

Local Indicator WLP 3: Number of applications received for waste management facilities on unallocated sites; and number of waste management facilities that are developed on unallocated sites
Partners: Local Planning Authority, MEAS
SA Indicator: SA26
WFD requirement: Article 4

137. **Target:** <10% of requirement stated for targets WLP1 and 2.
138. **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, EIA screening and scoping are not included in this Report to avoid duplication.
139. Table 12 refers to 'developed' status which means planning applications that have been implemented, built and/or capacity is operational. Judgement on whether a waste application is developed has been determined by information provided by the applicants, District planning officers and MEAS.

140. 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 12: Waste planning applications received on unallocated sites

	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019		Apr 2019 - Mar 2023	
District	**Received**	**Developed (yes/no/unknown)**	**Received**	**Developed (yes/no/unknown)**
Halton	4	2/1/1	4	0/2/2
Knowsley	1	1/0/0	1	0/1/0
Liverpool	2	1/1/0	0	0/0/0
Sefton	1	1/0/0	0	0/0/0
St.Helens	2	1/0/1	0	0/0/0
Wirral	1	1/0/0	0	0/0/0
Total:	11	7/2/2	5	0/0/5

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

141. The status of all the applications on unallocated sites, within this monitoring period, is currently unknown.
142. Table 13 provides further detail of development status between March 2019 and April 2023.

Table 13: Status of developments between March 2019 and April 2023

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position	Development status	Site type
19/00323/FUL	Use of cooking oil as biofuel	Green Power Generators, Tesco Distribution Centre Desoto Road Widnes	850,000 litres	Halton	Other Recovery	* Permission granted. Implementation status Unknown	Unallocated
19/00391/FUL	Waste Transfer Station	ASH Waste Ltd MacDermott Road, Widnes	75,000	Halton	Recycling	*Granted. Implementation status unknown.	Unallocated
19/00389/FUL	uPVC Plastic Reprocessing	PVCR Ltd Bridgewater Plastic, Hardwick Road, Astmoor Industrial Estate, Runcorn	~15,000	Halton	Recycling	Permission granted and now operational	Was existing facility but changed ownership
19/00624/FUL	Inert Waste & AggregateTransfer Station	3 Webber Road, Knowsley Industrial Park	50,000	Knowsley	Recycling	*Granted. Indication is that this will now not be developed.	Unallocated site
19F/0823	Ancillary development to serve metal recycling facility	S. Norton & Co. Ltd 159 Regent Road, Liverpool	0	Liverpool	Recycling	Permission granted	Ancillary to operational facility
20F/0597	Infill of graving dock to provide more space at metal recycling facility	S. Norton & Co. Ltd Canada Graving Dock, Liverpool	10,000	Liverpool	Recycling	*Permission granted. Dock infilled.	unallocated
20/00150/FUL	Use of cooking oil as biofuel (alternative location to that already approved)	Green Power Generators Tesco Bio-fuel Desoto Road Widnes	850,000 litres (no increase as figure already approved)	Halton	Other Recovery	* Permission granted. Implementation status Unknown	Unallocated but previously consented
20/00164/WST	Inert waste transfer station	Phil Bannon Plant Hire Site B Johnsons Lane Widnes	30,000	Halton	Recycling	* Permission granted. Discharge of conditions ongoing, however, site may be sold to another developer.	Unallocated site

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position	Development status	Site type
20/00396/WST	Ancillary Development to existing materials recycling facility	GSH Waste Recycling Ltd, Pickerings Road, Widnes	0	Halton	Recycling	Permission granted.	Ancillary Development to operational facility
DC/2020/02330	Asphalt Recycling Facility	Agrimas Ltd, Acorn way Bootle	50,000	Sefton	Recycling	Permission Granted. Operational	Allocated Site
21/00700/WST	Ancillary Infrastructure	GSH Waste Recycling Ltd, Pickerings Road, Widnes	0	Halton	Recycling	Permission granted	Ancillary development on operational facility
22/00004/FUL	Hazardous waste treatment	Mulberry Waste Ltd	3 (pending decision)	Knowsley	Recycling	Permission granted	Existing facility
21F/1737	Hazardous Waste Treatment	Veolia (Garston) Blackburne Street, Garston	28,000	Liverpool	Preparing for Reuse and Other Recovery	Permission granted. Being implemented.	Extension of capacity at operational facility
DC/2021/02723	Anaerobic Digestion Facility and Waste Transfer Station (reconfiguration & extension of existing facility)	Ricky Watts Southport Skip Hire, 55 Crowland Street, Southport	80,000	Sefton	Recycling and other recovery	* Permission granted. Implementation status Unknown	Allocated Site
22/00381/FUL	Hazardous waste treatment (extension to existing facility)	Stericycle Ltd, Bradman Road, Knowsley Industrial Park	28,000	Knowsley	Other recovery	Permission granted.	Extension to operational facility
23F/0408	Hazardous Waste Treatment	Veolia (Garston) Blackburne Street, Garston	28,000	Liverpool	Preparing for Reuse and Other Recovery	Permission Granted	Extension to operational facility

143. **Actions:** 1 of 15 waste applications received between 2019-23 were on allocated sites. Three applications were on unallocated sites, the remainder were existing facilities which were expanding or enhancing facilities. Of the three unallocated sites all were in an Area of Search. Some of these applications were expansions, variation of conditions or upgrading of existing waste facilities and policy WM7 applied.
144. Policy WM1 (Site Prioritisation) and WM2 and WM3 (Sub-regional and District allocated sites) will continue to be promoted through the pre-application process to encourage applicants to consider allocated sites. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

Local Indicator WLP 4: Number of planning applications for new waste management facility buildings which achieve a 'Very Good' or 'Excellent' BREEAM rating or equivalent standard
Partners: Local Planning Authority, MEAS, Developers
SA Indicator: SA25

145. **Target:** 100%
146. **Performance:** Table 14 shows that none of the waste planning applications received achieved BREEAM excellent/very good rating or equivalent. This clearly falls significantly short of the 100% target and follows a typically low trend of compliance with this indicator. The highest rate of compliance was in 2013-14 when 36% achieved this standard of environmental design.
147. However, BREEAM was not applicable in most cases because existing buildings were being extended or were unheated therefore, it was difficult to measure energy performance for the building. Nevertheless, whilst BREEAM has not been applicable, many of the applications have included sustainability measures such as rainwater harvesting, re-use of materials, use of skylights to reduce energy requirements etc. The policy continues to be useful in terms of driving up standards in the waste industry and improving the acceptability of waste proposals.
148. There is no update for this current monitoring period as no sites achieved BREEAM or an equivalent between March 2019 and April 2023.

Table 14: Waste applications achieving BREEAM or equivalent

	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
District	**BREEAM 'Excellent' or equivalent**	**BREEAM 'Very Good' or equivalent**	**BREEAM 'Excellent' or equivalent**	**BREEAM 'Very Good' or equivalent**	**BREEAM 'Excellent' or equivalent**	**BREEAM 'Very Good' or equivalent**
Halton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knowsley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liverpool	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sefton	0	0	0	0	0	0
St.Helens	1	0	0	0	1	0
Wirral	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Development Management planning application lists, MEAS

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

149. **Actions:** Target not met. Monitoring data shows that no waste applications met BREEAM or equivalent sustainable performance schemes. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

Local Indicator WLP 5: Number of new waste management facilities which utilise an element of sustainable transport as part of their operation
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Developers
SA Indicator: SA14

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

151. **Performance:** Table 15 shows that in 2018-19 only one facility had capacity to deliver waste by rail, and in the previous year none of the new consented waste management facilities use sustainable transport. In 2016-17 33% had the potential to use conveyors although it is not clear whether this has been implemented.

152. The shortfall on the target is partly explained by applications being small scale as well as sites not being located near rail connections, canals or docks. Another reason may be the size and geographic spread of waste contracts which could make rail or water transport unviable. The majority of larger municipal waste contracts are long term and have already been secured therefore many waste operators rely on multiple small-scale short term contracts. Smaller contracts, from various commercial and industrial sources, may be not be viable for sustainable waste transport.

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

Table 15: New consented waste sites using sustainable transport

	2018-19					2019-23				
District	**Canal**	**Conveyor**	**Rail**	**Sea**	**HGV**	**Canal**	**Conveyor**	**Rail**	**Sea**	**HGV**
Halton	0	0	0	0	2*	0	0	0	0	2
Knowsley	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Liverpool	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sefton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
St.Helens	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wirral	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Development Management planning application lists, MEAS (based on new consented capacity 2019-23)

**One of these facilities is rail enabled and receives waste by rail, however, the planning application was for variation of condition to allow more waste to be received by road.*

154. **Actions:** Larger scale consented facilities demonstrate the importance of proximity to existing transport infrastructure such as a railhead/sidings or canal and large waste contracts to enable successful deployment of sustainable transport solutions. Therefore, opportunities are often restricted to those sites with good proximity to existing transport infrastructure and large LACW contracts because of operational flexibility and financial considerations. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

155. **Target:** 65% recycled by 2020; recover value from 90% by 2020 (includes recycling).
156. **Performance:** Regional/national targets are no longer relevant since the regional tier of reporting has been removed, and the publication of the Waste Management Plan for England 2013 removed national targets. Therefore, it is not possible to report against this target.
157. However, Table 16 shows 88% of new consented capacity in 2018-19 will have the potential to recycle and/or recover value from Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste yielding an additional 400,000tpa processing capacity.

Table 16: Consented waste facilities recycling/recovery of C&I waste

District	No. Sites 2014-15	No. Sites 2015-16	No. Sites 2016-17	No. Sites 2017-18	No. Sites 2018-19	No. Sites 2019-23
Halton	1	1	2	0	2	**5**
Knowsley	0	1	0	1	1	**3**
Liverpool	0	1	0	0	1	**2**
Sefton	0	0	2	1	1	**2**
St.Helens	1	2	2	1	2	**1**
Wirral	1	1	0	0	0	**0**
Total	3	6	6	3	7	**13**

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

158. **Actions:** We cannot report against this indicator as was intended because there are no longer any national/regional targets for C&I waste.
159. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

6. Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

160. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 Regulation 17 requires monitoring of plan implementation. The Waste Local Plan (WLP) Environment Report[10] 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 17.

161. The SA indicators differ from the WLP indicators (Section 5) in that they address wider links between implementation of the WLP and the likely significant economic, social and environmental effects. Changes in performance against SA indicators can be measured by the baseline position (taken as 2009-10) and comparison with the position in previous monitoring reports.

162. 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.

163. 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.

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

Table 17: Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
SA1	Biodiversity	1	SO6	Number of waste management facilities located within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations	No	7 of 9 new consented waste applications are within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations.	6 of 6 new consented waste applications are within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations.	3 of 4 new consented waste applications are within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations.	8 of 8 new consented waste applications are within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations.	None of the applications received within this time frame have been within the area of a special area of conservation.
SA2	Biodiversity	1	SO6	Area landfill restored to support improved biodiversity	No	Approximately 90% of Lyme & Wood Pits site restored to country park (100.6ha). Based upon 2015 aerial photography (GoogleEarth, Oct 2016).	Completion of the final phase of landfill (phase 9) is imminent (May 2017 update).	Variation of planning condition to allow for the importation of soils for the restoration of the Lyme & Wood Pits up to 28th February 2019.	See 2017-18 position.	No update
SA3	Human	(2), 9	SO6	Number of pollution incidents	No	There were 5 environmental pollution incidents, 1 appears to have resulted from a recycling facility in Liverpool causing	There were 10 pollution incidents recorded, 3 of which appear to correspond to the same site in St.Helens where in August 2016 earthworks were	Dataset not available.	Dataset not available.	Dataset not available.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
						significant impact to air.	underway. Two incidents in Walton and south Liverpool appear to relate to fly-tipped baled waste materials (GoogleEarth, August 2016). A further incident in Knowsley appears to have resulted from a physio-chemical treatment facility in Knowsley. A fire at Remondis UK Ltd in Prescot also resulted in a significant air pollution incident.			
SA4	Human	4, 9	SO1, SO6	Number and type of fly tipping events	Yes – Single data list 082-01	See indicator Single data list 082-01	See indicator Single data list 082-01	See indicator Single data list 082-01	See indicator Single data list 082-01	Dataset not available.
SA5	Human	5	SO6	Number and type of reported accidents involving staff of, or visitors to, waste management	No	Scrapyard fire at Alexandra Dock, Bootle involving 400 tonnes of	In Nov 2016 a large fire occurred at a waste facility in	Large scale blaze at waste treatment facility at Redfern	No accidents reported.	Chemical spillage at Vividor EfW, Runcorn 22

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
				facilities		WEEE in April 2016. No reported casualties.	Kirby which originated in a car shredding machine. No reported casualties. Dec 2016 large firm at Remondis UK Ltd WTS in Prescot. No reported causalities. In October 2016 and March 2017 further fires occurred at a scrapyard at Alexandra Dock, Bootle. No casualties reported.	Street, Liverpool in late April 2018. No injuries were reported. In November 2017 fire at a vehicle dismantling facility on Merton Road, Bootle. Local train station evacuated. No injuries were reported.		people in A&E and one hospitalised in August 2023.
SA6	Water Resources	10	SO6	Water quality (chemical & biological) classification of rivers, canals, estuaries and coastal waters impacted by waste developments (within 250m)	No	2 sites within 250m of a Main River. 1 site within 250m of Stewards Brook (Ecological status: poor and chemical status: good – 2013-14 data). 1 site adjacent	2 consented new waste sites within 250m of a Main River. 1 site within 250m of Stewards Brook (Ecological status: poor and chemical status: good – 2013-14	1 consented new waste sites within 250m of a Main River. Open windrow composting facility adjacent Orrell Wood, Hightown, Sefton adjacent tributary of the	See 2017-18 position regarding Orrell Wood, Hightown facility.	6 sites within the time analysed are within 250m of a water body. All with moderate water quality, generally the River Mersey, no direct link

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
						Simonswood Brook (Ecological status: moderate and chemical status: good).	data). 1 site adjacent to Three Pools Waterway (Ecological status: poor/moderate and chemical status: unknown – 2014 data).	River Alt (Ecological status: moderate and chemical status: not surveyed, 2016 data)		from facility to water quality.
SA7	Land and Soil	11	SO6, SO7	Area of grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land taken by new waste development	No	None	None	1 existing open windrow composting site in an area of grade 1 BMV land.	See 2017-18 position regarding Orrell Wood, Hightown facility.	None - all sites within urban areas.
SA8	Land and Soil	11, 12	SO6, SO7	Proportion of new waste development on previously developed, derelict or under-utilised land	No	4 consented waste applications are on previously developed land, including 2 former landfill sites and 1 change of use of existing yard and buildings. 1 consent is at an existing waste facility and 3 are waste consents at existing non-waste	4 consented waste applications are on previously developed land. 2 consented waste applications are at existing waste facilities.	1 consented waste application is on previously developed land. 2 consented waste applications are at existing waste facilities.	1 site in St. Helens (Greengate works).	All sites within this time were previously developed (mostly industrial areas) or derelict land.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
						businesses. 1 site is on greenfield land allocated for industrial uses.				
SA9	Air Quality	9, 13	SO6, SO8	Number of new waste management facilities located within Air Quality Management Areas	No	1 new site at Belmont Road is within the Liverpool City AQMA. This AQMA covers the whole District area.	None	None	1 new facility at Redfern Street is within the Liverpool City AQMA. This AQMA covers the whole District area.	There are 4 applications within the Liverpool AQMA area but none are for new facilities, either extension or ancillary.
SA10	Climate Change	14	SO6, SO7	Number of new waste management facilities situated in high flood risk areas	No	None	None	1 site within Flood Zone 3 associated with the River Alt floodplain.	See 2017-18 position regarding Orrell Wood, Hightown facility.	2 news sites within a flood risk area, due to River Mersey.
SA11	Climate Change	13, 15	SO6, SO8	Estimated greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector	Yes – Single data list 067-01	See indicator Single data list 067-01	See indicator Single data list 067-01	See indicator Single data list 067-01	See indicator Single data list 067-01	No data available.
SA12	Climate Change	4, 9, 15	SO6, SO8	Emissions of landfill gas from landfill sites	No	In 2015, 1 landfill leachate treatment plant released 10000kg of methane (10 tonnes).	No data available.	No data available.	No data available.	No data available.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
SA13	Climate Change	15, 20, 22, 24	SO3, SO4	Quantity of renewable and alternative energy generated from waste management activities	Yes – Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3
SA14	Transport	16, 17	SO6, SO8	Proportion of waste transported other than by road by waste stream	Yes – Local Indicator WLP 5	See Local Indicator WLP 5	See Local Indicator WLP 5	See Local Indicator WLP 5	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	4 of 9 consented applications submitted Transport Statements. The remaining sites included traffic assessments. Smaller scale sites included brief descriptions of transport and access arrangements.	4 of 6 consented applications submitted either Transport Statements or Assessments. 1 application submitted a technical note comprising trip generation.	2 of 4 consented applications submitted either a Transport Statement or Assessment.	4 of 8 consented applications submitted either a Transport Statement or Assessment.	2019/20 – 1 2020/21 – 1 2021/22 – 2 2022/23 - 2
SA16	Historic Environment	9, 18	SO6	Number of new waste facilities located within 1km of scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets	No	WHS: no sites within 1km. AD consent at East Street, Seacombe within 1km of WHS buffer zone. SAM: no sites within 1km.	WHS: no sites within 1km. SAM: 3 sites within 1km. Registered Parks and Gardens: 1 site within 1km of former	WHS: no sites within 1km. SAM: 0 sites within 1km. Registered Parks and Gardens: 0 sites within 1km. Listed Buildings:	WHS: no sites within 1km. SAM: 2 sites within 1km. Registered Parks and Gardens: 1 site within 1km. Listed Buildings: 7 sites within	Parks and Gardens: 1 site within 1km. Listed Buildings: 1 new site within 1km of grade listed Church.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
						Registered Parks and Gardens: Biomass consent at Belmont Road 215m from Newsham Park. Listed Buildings: 4 consented sites within 1km.	Pilkingtons Headquarters complex. Listed Buildings: 4 sites within 1km.	1 site within 1km of grade II listed farmhouse.	1km of grade II listed farmhouse.	
SA17	Landscape and Townscape	9, 19	SO6	Area of publicly accessible open space and green space permanently lost as a result of new waste management facilities	No	None	None	None	None	None
SA18	Landscape and Townscape	19	SO6	Number of new waste development in areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)	No	No new waste management sites within areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)	No new waste management sites within areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)	2 new consented waste management applications within Green Belt. Both are at existing open windrow composting facilities.	1 consented waste management applications within Green Belt (existing open windrow composting facilities).	None
SA19	Sustainable Waste Management	20, 21, 22	SO1, SO2, SO3	Total annual volume of waste generated by waste stream	Yes – Single data	LACW data obtained from Defra Local Authority	LACW data obtained from WasteDataFlow. Defra update	LACW (collected) – 717,189	LACW (collected) - 793,160	Data taken from Waste Needs

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
					list 082-01 and 082-02	Collected and Household Waste Statistics 2014 to 15. LACW – 607,368 (Merseyside only) Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 1,105,000 tonnes CD&E – 2,230,000 tonnes Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes	not available at time of publication. LACW – 867,613 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 1,105,000 tonnes CD&E – 2,230,000 tonnes Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes	Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2020): C&I – 1,135,000 tonnes CD&E – 2,280,000 tonnes Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes	Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2020): C&I – 1,135,000 tonnes CD&E – 2,280,000 tonnes Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes	Assessment 2024 LACW – 2021/22 = 628,120.12 C&I – 2022 = 1,339,112.86 CD&E – 2022 = 993,786.90 Hazardous (arisings) 2022 = 159,988.72
SA20	Sustainable Waste Management	20	SO6, SO7, S08	Municipal waste collected per household	No	Data from Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2016-17 (Strategic Aim 2).	Data from Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2016-17 (Strategic Aim 2).	Data from Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2017-18 (Strategic Aim 2).	Data from Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2017-18 (Strategic Aim 2).	Data taken from Waste Data Flow Residual Household Waste per household 2019/20 = 561.52 kg

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
						Total amount of waste arisings in Merseyside – 1,182kg/hh/yr*	Total amount of waste arisings in Merseyside – 1,187kg/hh/yr* *data for 2014-15 to 2016-17 revised in line with latest report	Total amount of waste arisings in Merseyside per household – 1,022kg/hh/yr and 973kg/hh/yr for Halton.	Total amount of waste arisings in Merseyside per household – 1,018kg /hh/yr and 995kg/hh/yr for Halton.	2020/2021 = 641.05 kg 2021/22 = 607.55 kg 2022/23 = 577.60 kg
SA21	Sustainable Waste Management	20, 22	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO8	Volume and % of waste disposed to landfill by waste stream	Yes – Single data list 082-03	LACW – see Single data list 082-03. Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 185,000 tonnes (18.5%). CD&E – 333,000 tonnes (15%). Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).	LACW – see Single data list 082-03. Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 185,000 tonnes (18.5%). CD&E – 333,000 tonnes (15%). Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).	LACW – see Single data list 082-03. Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2020): C&I – 141,000 tonnes (13.5%). CD&E – 227,000 tonnes (10%). Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).	LACW – see Single data list 082-03. Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2020): C&I – 141,000 tonnes (13.5%). CD&E – 227,000 tonnes (10%). Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).	Data taken from WDI 2020- CDE = 10.61% Haz = 6.6% HIC = 5.98% 2021 CDE = 8.13% Haz = 8.84% HIC = 5.35% 2022 CDE = 4.62% Haz = 7.74% HIC = 4.35% 2023 CDE = 3.07% Haz = 35.98% HIC = 3.30%

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
SA22	Sustainable Waste Management	20, 21, 22	SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5	Volume and % of waste recycled/composted by waste stream and by method of disposal	Yes – Single data list 082-02 and 082-03	LACW - see Single data list 082-02 and 082-03 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): Commercial – 421,000 tonnes (60%) recycled; 52,000 tonnes (7.4%) C&I waste available for composting. Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled. CD&E – 1.48 million tonnes (67%) re-used on site or recycled. Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated	LACW - see Single data list 082-02 and 082-03 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): Commercial – 421,000 tonnes (60%) recycled; 52,000 tonnes (7.4%) C&I waste available for composting. Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled. CD&E – 1.48 million tonnes (67%) re-used on site or recycled. Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated	LACW - see Single data list 082-02 and 082-03 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2020): Commercial – 448,000 tonnes (65%) recycled; 54,000 tonnes (11.6%) C&I waste available for composting. Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled. CD&E – 1.6 million tonnes (71%) re-used on site or recycled off site. Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated	LACW - see Single data list 082-02 and 082-03 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2020): Commercial – 448,000 tonnes (65%) recycled; 54,000 tonnes (11.6%) C&I waste available for composting. Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled. CD&E – 1.6 million tonnes (71%) re-used on site or recycled off site. Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated	Data taken from WNA 2024 LACW -2020/21 Recycling = 17.74% Composting/AD = 12.35% CD&E is generally recycled on site and so figures are not recorded. C&I is reported within HIC on the WDI and so difficult to separate C&I disposal routes, WDI HIC shows 4.34% Recycling and 0.4% Composting. HWDI does not show Hazardous waste

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
										composted or recycled fate.
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	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report no longer published. Joint Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2016-17 (Strategic Aim 3): LACW residual waste – 42.3%* sent to landfill outside of Plan Area *updated with latest MRWA data (see above) Based on WDI 2015 waste removed data:	LACW data obtained from Defra Local Authority Collected and Household Recycling and Waste Management Strategy: Environmental Monitoring and Report 2016-17 (Strategic Aim 3): LACW residual waste – 42.8% sent to landfill outside of Plan Area	Based on WDI 2017 waste removed data: LACW – 51 - 82%[13] C&I – 72 – 77%[14] CD&E – 10-16%[15] Based on HWDI 2017: Hazardous – 63%	LACW – 95% for recovery (see single data list 082-03) Based on WDI 2018 waste removed data only: C&I – 69 - 72% CD&E – 22 – 25% Hazardous – HWDI 2018 not accessible at time of publication	Based on WDI. 2020 CDE = 32% HIC = 30% Haz = 39% 2021 CDE = 42% HIC = 21% Haz = 39% 2022 CDE = 52% HIC = 16% Haz = 42% 2023 CDE = 47% HIC = 13% Haz = 44%

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

[14] Range presented to account for significant not codeable (i.e. where destination is unknown) fraction of C&I waste stream. HIC waste removed (exc. Ch20 – MSW, not codeable waste, and not codeable Merseyside and NorthWest) (min) and max % as min but. inc. not codeable and not codeable NorthWest. 25% of total C&I waste removed is exported outside of the UK for recovery

[15] Waste removed EWC chapter 17 CD&E waste (approach C&I regarding not codeable waste)

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
						C&I – 55.7-67.4%[11] CD&E – 48.9%[12] Based on HWDI 2015 data: Hazardous – 71%	Based on WDI 2016 waste removed data: C&I – 67.5-74.5% CD&E – 42.8-56% Based on HWDI 2016 data: Hazardous – 77.9%			
SA24	Sustainable Use of Resources	22, 24	SO7, SO8	Number of waste facilities using renewable or recovered energy	Yes – Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.
SA25	Sustainable Use of Resources	23	SO7, SO8	Proportion of new development meeting appropriate standards (BREEAM)	Yes – Local Indicator WLP 4	See Local Indicator WLP 4.	See Local Indicator WLP 4.	See Local Indicator WLP 4.	See Local Indicator WLP 4.	See Local Indicator WLP 4.
SA26	Sustainable Economic Growth	20, 22	SO1	Waste planning applications submitted by type and position in the waste hierarchy	Yes – Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1.	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1.	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1.	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1.	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1.

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

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

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
SA27	Sustainable Economic Growth	20, 25	SO1	EA Environmental Permits for waste management issued	Yes – Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements)	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements)	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements)	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements)	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements)
SA28	Employment	26, 29, 30	SO4	Number and type of personnel employed in waste management sector (new facilities) in Merseyside classified according to waste hierarchy	No	Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use: 0 Recycling: 26 full time equivalent jobs (inc. drivers, admin, plant operatives, site management) Other Recovery: 20 (inc. drivers and commercial team jobs) Disposal: 1 (part-time site management) Total: 47	Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use: 250 Recycling: 0 Other Recovery: 63 Disposal: 0 Total: 313	Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use: 0 Recycling: 9 Other Recovery: 10 Disposal: 0 Total: 19	Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use: 0 Recycling: 0 Other Recovery: 20 (1 application) No job information submitted with most applications as for existing facilities, or no stated increase in jobs.	2019/20 Recycling - 25 2020/21 - 0 2021/22 – Recycling – 10 Prepare for ruse/ other recovery – 10 Recycling/other recovery – 10 Total = 30 2022/23 Other recovery – 26 Total 2019/20-2022/23 = 81
SA29	Landscape and Townscape	9, 18	SO6	Number of waste management facilities located within 250m of conservation areas	No	Belmont Road biomass consent 200m from Newsham Park	No new waste facilities are within 250m of conservation areas.	No new waste facilities are within 250m of conservation areas.	No new waste facilities are within 250m of conservation areas.	No new waste facilities are within 250m of conservation areas.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj	WLP Obj	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2015-16	Position in 2016-17	Position in 2017-18	Position in 2018-19	Position of 2019-2023
						Conservation Area				
SA30	Sustainable Use of Resources	22, 24	SO1, SO3, SO7, SO8	Number of existing renewable energy and energy recovery schemes (by type) in the waste sector and quantity of electricity generated from each	Yes – Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.	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

164. 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[16]. This section provides important evidence to assist the districts in meeting their Duty to Cooperate responsibilities as set out in the Liverpool City Region Statement of Cooperation on Local Planning[17].

165. 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.

166. The partner Districts have been consulted on and responded to the following Duty to Cooperate Requests on waste movements:

Between April 2019 and March 2020 from:

- Hertfordshire
- Kent
- Northumberland
- South London

Between April 2020 and March 2021 from:

- East Riding
- Hampshire
- Hertfordshire

Between April 2021 and March 2022 from:

- Hampshire
- Norfolk
- South Yorkshire

Between April 2022 and March 2023 from:

- Cheshire East
- Hertfordshire
- Nottinghamshire

Between April 2023 and March 2024 from:

- Bradford
- Hampshire
- Sandwell

167. Waste movements were either not above strategic thresholds for hazardous and non-hazardous waste and/or no significant planning or waste capacity issues were not identified.

[16] http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/duty-to-cooperate/what-is-the-duty-to-cooperate-and-what-does-it-require/

[17] http://liverpoolcityregion-ca.gov.uk/uploadedfiles/documents/Appendix_One_Statement_of_Co-operation.pdf

Net self-sufficiency

168. In terms of overall waste movements to and from Merseyside and Halton Table 18 shows a steady increase in the amount of waste received into the Plan Area up to 2014. Tonnages imported and exported in 2015 increased sharply on previous years. This is largely because of improvements in waste destination data. For example, in 2014 1.3 million tonnes was not coded to a Waste Planning Authority Sub-region and Region. However, in 2022 only 46,588.54 tonnes was not coded. Table 18 shows data from the WDI as well as the Welsh data integrator, therefore exports to Scotland and outside of the UK are not included.
169. 2022 shows a further increase on imports from 2018 and the year previous, however exports are gradually decreasing and have halved from 2018. This is likely to be through a combination of new waste management capacity being commissioned and potentially further improvements in data reporting[18]. The tonnages exported from the plan area in 2022 were less than half of the tonnages imported.
170. As in previous years, the largest movements from Merseyside and Halton are sent outside the UK and comprise ferrous materials (31% of all waste exports). This material is largely imported into the LCR and comprises 30% of all waste received.
171. LACW sent to north east England under MRWA's resource recovery contract also accounted for 12% of exports.

Table 18: WLP net self-sufficiency (tonnes)

Waste Stream	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All waste streams (LACW, C&I, CD&E, Hazardous) exported (tonnes)	3,609,312	1,910,229	1,959,560	1,723,546	1,650,035
All waste streams (LACW, C&I, CD&E, Hazardous) imported (tonnes)	3,358,000	3,840,344	5,208,710	4,157,508	4,320,876

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

172. These figures should be considered with regard to their limitations (Section 3 refers) but nevertheless provide a good overview of waste movements at a strategic level and demonstrates how the waste management industry operates across administration boundaries.

8. North West Waste Network

173. 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.

174. 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

[18] *See section 3 regarding data limitations*

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[19].

175. 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.

176. During the current monitoring period the NWWN has met several times. Discussion and collaboration is ongoing with regard to regional residual capacity. The group is chaired by MEAS. A mechanism is in place to be able to co-ordinate meetings as needed.

Consultation responses on neighbouring authorities plans

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

Consultation responses on waste applications in neighbouring authorities

178. Two responses were made with regard to waste management.

[19] *North West Waste Network Terms of Reference 14052014*

9. Data sources and reference list

- BEIS (2023) *UK greenhouse gas emissions statistics*
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics
- Ricardo-AEA for DECC (2015) *Employment based energy consumption mapping in the UK*
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/533673/Employment_based_energy_consumption_in_the_UK.pdf
- Environment Agency (2024) *Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites*
Environmental Permitting Regulations - Waste Sites - data.gov.uk
- Environment Agency (2024) *Environmental Pollution Incidents* *Environmental Pollution Incidents (Category 1 and 2) - data.gov.uk*
- Environment Agency (2024) *Flood Map*
https://data.gov.uk/dataset/flood-map-for-planning-rivers-and-sea-flood-zone-2
https://data.gov.uk/dataset/flood-map-for-planning-rivers-and-sea-flood-zone-3
- Environment Agency (2022) *Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator* 2022 Waste Data Interrogator - data.gov.uk
- Environment Agency (2024) *Statutory Main River Map* Statutory Main River Map - data.gov.uk
- Environment Agency (2024) *Pollution Inventory* https://data.gov.uk/dataset/pollution-inventory
- Environment Agency (2023) *Waste Data Interrogator* 2023 Waste Data Interrogator - data.gov.uk
- Jacobs Ltd for Defra (2018) *WasteDataFlow* http://www.wastedataflow.org/
- Eunomia (2016) *Recycling Carbon Index Tool* http://www.eunomia.co.uk/carbonindex/li (updated: Recycling Carbon Index 2016/17 – Eunomia Research and Consulting)
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities *Air Quality Management Areas*
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities (2017-18) *Greenhouse Gas Emissions report*
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities (various) *Unitary Development Plan Proposals Maps*
- MEAS (2018) *Historic Environment Record*
- MEAS (2018) *Development Management planning lists*
- MEAS (2018) *Waste Local Plan sites database*
- Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (2017-18) *Summary of District Kerbside Collection Systems and Policy Changes*
- *Waste Permit Returns Data Interrogator (2024)* *Waste Permit Returns Data Interrogator | DataMapWales*