Implementation and Monitoring Report 2013/14

Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan

Monitoring period: 18th July 2013 to 31st March 2014

Plan Period: 2013 to 2027

November 2014

HALTON BOROUGH COUNCIL

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1 Glossary of Terms

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

Term	Definition
CEEQUAL	CEEQUAL standard is a scheme for relevant to clients/developers of civil engineering, infrastructure, landscaping or public realm projects and contracts, to civil engineering design companies and to civil engineering construction companies.
Combined Heat & Power (CHP)	Thermal process which produces steam which can be used for heat and power which can be used for electricity generation.
Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I)	Waste from offices/retail & other commercial premises or from a factory or industrial process.
Construction Demolition & Excavation Waste (CD&E)	Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.
Energy from Waste (EfW)	The burning of waste under controlled conditions where the heat released is used to generate electricity and/or thermal energy for use in the locality e.g. as a community heating scheme or for commercial uses. This could include municipal/merchant SRF/RDF fed Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities.
Environmental Permitting	The Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010 were introduced on 6 April 2010, replacing the 2007 Regulations. In 2007 the Regulations combined Environmental Permitting the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) and Waste Management Licensing (WML) regulations. This legislation was introduced to regulate waste sites.
Gasification	Refers to high temperature combustion of waste (greater than 700^{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.

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

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

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

2 Statistical Summary

1. The Joint Waste Local Plan for Merseyside and Halton (WLP) was formerly 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 and forms part of Halton's development plan.

2. The first WLP Monitoring Report is for 2013/14. It covers the period from Adoption to 31st March 2014 and was prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service on behalf of the six Liverpool City Region councils.

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

4. The first Monitoring Report shows progress with initial WLP implementation against several performance indicators and includes information on Duty to Cooperate, as required by the Localism Act 2011, enabling communities and interested parties to be aware of progress across the Plan Area (Merseyside and Halton). Since this is the first WLP Monitoring Report, and in order to satisfy legislative and policy requirements, evidence gathered during the WLP Preparation Period (set as 2008 to 2013) is also shown.

During the 2013 to 2014 monitoring period (nine month period from 18th July 2013 to 31st March 2014) in Merseyside and Halton:

- 14 waste applications were received across the Plan Area. Of these applications 7 were consented and 5 yielded new capacity.
- 142,000 tonnes of new waste management capacity were consented.
- The consented waste applications will have the potential to provide 94 new jobs for Merseyside and Halton.
- In terms of the waste hierarchy, 86% of the consented waste management facilities were for "preparing for reuse" and/or for "recycling purposes".
- No applications for new landfill facilities were received.
- No waste applications were received for developments on the sites allocated for waste management in the Plan although 30% of waste applications were for developments within the Areas of Search identified in the Plan and these were all consented.
- 36% of the applications received provided sufficient information to demonstrate compliance with Policy WM10, achieving a BREEAM-equivalent rating of very good.
- 14% of the waste applications received have been developed and are operational.
- 71% of consented waste facilities will recycle and/or recover value from Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste;

- In terms of waste management capacity, 89% of the capacity applied for in applications received has been for Energy from Waste (EfW). However just 18% of the capacity consented was for EfW projects (the remainder being for recycling/processing facilities).
- 40.7% of Local Authority Collected Waste was treated for recycling, composting and reuse and 53.3% was sent for landfill disposal.
- 14% of waste management consents have the potential to utilise sustainable transport.
- The Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan is progressing towards overall net self-sufficiency in terms of balancing waste imports and exports.

During the Plan Preparation Period (between 2008 and 2013):

- 3.85 million tonnes of new waste management capacity was consented.
- Year-on-year reductions in carbon emissions related to Local Authority Collected Waste recycling operations were observed.
- 36% of waste applications received in the period are now developed and operational.
- 67% of waste management facilities consented were for recycling purposes.
- Only one application for a landfill facility was received. This was for an extension of operational time for the facility.
- Waste arisings across all waste streams continued to fall during this period. Local Authority Collected Waste reduced by 2.4% between 2011/12 and 2012/13.

3 Introduction

5. Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires Local Authorities to publish a Monitoring Report on an at least annual basis that shows progress with Local Plan preparation and/or implementation.

6. This is the first Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan (WLP) Implementation and Monitoring Report (hereafter referred to as the Monitoring Report) since the Plan was formally adopted by the six Merseyside and Halton councils, with effect from 18th July 2013 and forms part of Halton's adopted development plan.

7. The Monitoring Report has been prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (Merseyside EAS) on behalf of Halton Borough Council, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Liverpool City Council, Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council, St.Helens Metropolitan Borough Council and Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council (which comprise the Plan Area).

Monitoring period and report structure

8. This first Monitoring Report covers the 9 month period from Adoption (18th July 2013) to the end of the financial year 31st March 2014. However, in some cases data availability issues have meant that only 2012/13 data (or earlier) can be shown.

9. Because this is the first Monitoring Report and in order to satisfy legislative requirements, show context and trends over time, evidence gathered during the Plan preparation period (set as 2008 to 2013 for monitoring purposes) has also been included, where sufficient data is available.

10. The content of the Monitoring Report is guided by statutory requirements set out in the Local Planning Regulations 2012; National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (October 2014); the Waste Framework Directive[1] (WFD); the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Regulation 17) and national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

11. The structure and indicators in this Report follow those set out in the approved WLP Implementation and Monitoring Delivery Framework[2] of the adopted Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) baseline monitoring indicators published

[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

in the WLP Environment Report[3]. The SA indicators have been reviewed in Section 4 and where possible have been merged with the WLP indicators and other legislative requirements for clarity and ease of reporting.

Purpose of this report

12. Merseyside EAS is a shared service, working on behalf of the districts of Merseyside and Halton (the Plan Area), tasked with coordinating the monitoring and implementation of the WLP. The purpose of this Monitoring Report is to show how the implementation of policies in the WLP is progressing, and to enable communities and interested parties to be aware of waste planning progress across the Plan Area.

13. The progress of the WLP is shown in this Monitoring Report in terms of policy performance, progress against WLP, SA and other legislative monitoring indicators and requirements, and how Duty to Cooperate obligations have been satisfied.

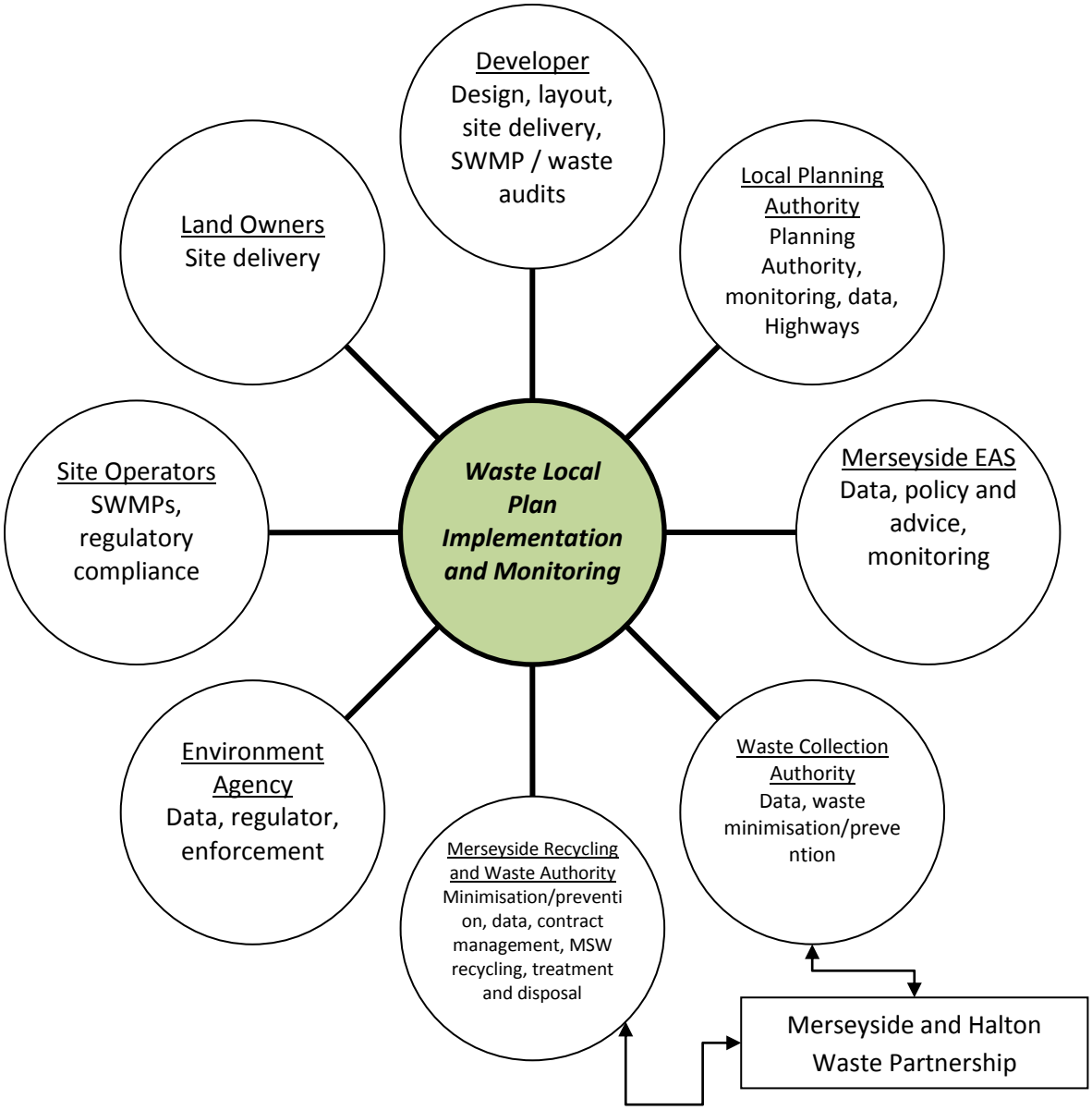
Implementation and monitoring through partnership working

14. Whilst Merseyside EAS is coordinating this Monitoring Report, the monitoring and implementation of the WLP is not delivered by any single organisation. Moreover, implementation is delivered through a number of different partnership organisations working in combination, including both the public and private sectors. Implementation and monitoring of the policies, indicators and sites in the WLP is therefore reliant upon the input of a number of partners, as shown in Figure 1 over the page.

15. The Monitoring Report suggests potential actions for the partners (mainly the Local Planning Authorities together with Merseyside EAS) to help address any possible issues which have been flagged up by the performance analysis which is set out in Sections 6 to 9 of the Report.

[3] 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

Figure 1: Waste Local Plan implementation through partnership working



16. In the majority of cases implementation of a policy or monitoring of an indicator is dependent upon the roles of a number of partners. Therefore where this is the case and a potential need for action is apparent, the action(s) may be for further dialogue between partners, and it is proposed that this could be facilitated by a WLP Monitoring Group. However, since this is year one of the Plan Period, in many cases the action stated will be to continue monitoring through to the next Monitoring Report before any final conclusions are reached.

17. The WLP Monitoring Group is proposed as a mechanism to help facilitate any discussion about WLP implementation, and would be chaired and coordinated by Merseyside EAS. The proposed terms of reference for this group are set out in Appendix A.

4 Review of Sustainability Appraisal Indicators

18. European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment" (otherwise known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive) introduced a statutory obligation on Member State governments and their lower-tier planning authorities to conduct an assessment of the environmental impacts of certain strategies and plans. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 transpose this Directive into national law and Regulation 17 requires monitoring of plan implementation.

19. In terms of the WLP, the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and SEA baseline monitoring indicators were published in the Environment Report[4] at the Independent Examination (August 2012) and comprise 49 indicators. Within the Environment Report, 13 of the indicators were recommended to be removed from the monitoring programme and their requirement reviewed once the WLP had been adopted. This was largely due to problems identifying suitable, consistent and accurate sources of data, to reduce duplication and to ensure their ongoing relevance to the WLP.

20. In response to this recommendation, Merseyside EAS in September 2014 conducted a full review of the SA indicators, which has resulted in 30 indicators being retained and taken forward for inclusion in this Monitoring Report. Section 8 reports on progress against the indicators that have been retained. The indicators which have been withdrawn are listed in Appendix B to this Monitoring Report.

21. In a number of cases the SA indicator is similar to a monitoring indicator for the WLP and so to avoid duplication have been combined. This is also the case for Waste Framework Directive (WFD) and National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) monitoring requirements.

22. A number of indicators have also been amended to correspond with the site scoring methodology (Policy WM13 and WM15). For example, SA1 sought to monitor 'the number of waste management facilities located within 2km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations', whereas the WLP site scoring methodology uses 1km as the furthest buffer. By making these slight alterations, the SA monitoring has been made more consistent with the WLP monitoring indicators, and WFD and NPPW monitoring requirements.

[4] 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

5 Data sources and Limitations

23. The Monitoring Report utilises a number of internal and external data sources from various different partner organisations to help track the implementation of the Plan. A full list of data sources is set out in Section 10 of this Monitoring Report. Whilst these sources are considered to be the best available, the information presented in this Report should be considered against the limitations summarised below.

24. For example, the Development Management planning application lists and Waste Local Plan sites database only include planning applications which Merseyside EAS have been consulted on by the partner councils. While this is likely to capture the majority of waste applications, non-waste applications, where waste policy also applies e.g. Policy WM8 and WM9, which now apply to the majority of planning applications are expected to be under-recorded, see comments in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Main data sources - limitations

Data Source	Comments
Waste Local Plan sites database	This Merseyside EAS maintained database holds waste site details for allocated sites, potential allocations (considered during the WLP preparation), waste planning applications and permitted sites across the sub-region. The database also holds waste planning application information for the monitoring indicators although this has only been collated consistently since the WLP Adoption (18th July 2013). The database only holds details of planning applications which Merseyside EAS have been consulted on by the Merseyside and Halton districts.

Data Source	Comments
Development Management planning application lists	The planning application lists only record details of planning applications which Merseyside EAS have been consulted on by the Merseyside and Halton districts. Whilst this data source captures the majority of waste planning application activity across the sub-region, and feeds into the above database, there may be some smaller scale waste proposals which Merseyside EAS have not been consulted on which are not included in this Monitoring Report. This is likely to be more of an issue for non-waste applications where Policy WM8 (Waste Prevention) and WM9 (Design and Layout) apply, since there are many more small to medium scale non-waste applications which Merseyside EAS is not consulted on.
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[5]. Scope 1 and 3 include reporting of waste-related emissions, but only scope 1 which includes a “processing emissions” category incorporating waste processing is required for reporting by Government; submission of reporting information relating to scope 3 (which includes a more detailed waste category on disposal and recycling) is only discretionary. Due to resource issues and data gaps the majority of the districts are unable to report on waste processing emissions in scope 1, or any of scope 3. Consequently we are not able to provide a comprehensive overview for single data list 067-01 using this information alone.

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

Data Source	Comments
(Former NI186) Local and Regional CO_2 Emissions Estimates	These estimates are produced by Ricardo-AEA for DECC. The estimates report on CO_2 emissions per capita by local authority but do not provide a specific breakdown of individual industry sectors (within which waste is included). Therefore it is not possible to identify the exact contribution made by sustainable waste management using this source. Due to data collation and processing, the information is published with a 2-year time lag.
WasteDataFlow	WasteDataFlow is a Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) data hub managed by Enviros Ltd on behalf of Local Authorities. Data held within this system is extensive but is not always available by district area therefore some indicators can only be reported against at a Waste Disposal Authority (Merseyside and Halton) level. In Wirral, a specific issue relating to how street cleansing waste is managed and reported has been flagged up. This results in a skewing of the data showing higher quantities of LACW going to landfill when in fact it is being recycled and reused.

Data Source	Comments
Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI)	The WDI covers the main waste streams including: LACW, C&I, CD&E and Hazardous. Whilst this is best available data, and the national standard for reporting on waste arisings and movements there are some limitations which should be noted. Double-counting of waste due to waste moving between waste transfer stations is a common issue although it is not considered to significantly skew overall trend analysis. Another issue is related to 'Not-Codeable' waste where no destination WPA or Region is stated in the waste transfer notes. This 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 both LACW with 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 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 picked up; nor is CD&E waste 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.

Data Source	Comments
Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWDI)	The Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI) is widely regarded as a reliable source since it is based on more accurate consignment notes where reporting waste origin and destination is mandatory. However, due to commercial confidentiality, the details of origin or receipt are not shown in the HWDI making site specific analysis difficult. Double-counting can also be an issue if waste moves more than once within the sub-region.
Eunomia Recycling Carbon Index Tool	The Recycling Carbon Index Tool provides a useful proxy for carbon emissions related to recycling collections and is an alternative measure of the environmental performance of councils' waste and recycling services to the inadequate Former NI186 data. Whilst this tool is indicative it is only available at Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) level and in its second year of use, however, it does provide a helpful alternative where sources of information are limited.

6 Implementation Plan

25. 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, Merseyside EAS officer-based information and feedback from district partners.

26. Figure 1 in Section 3 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. To aid understanding of who contributes to the implementation of policies, 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 the proposed WLP Monitoring Group. This approach is also applied to Section 7 Monitoring Plan.

27. Where applicable, links are also made to the WLP and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) indicators which monitor specific aspects of policy implementation. For example, Policy WM10 'High Quality Design and Operation' is linked to WLP Local Indicator 4 and SA25 which monitor the number of new waste facilities achieving BREEAM or equivalent standards in terms of their sustainability and environmental performance. Links to National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) monitoring requirements are also shown, where relevant.

Guide to Site Prioritisation (Policy WM1)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

28. **Performance:** All of the applications received for new waste management facilities have been assessed for compliance with this Policy. This means that potential developers have been required to show that the site which they wish to develop is either:
    - an allocated site (none were in this category);
    - a site within an Area of Search (4 sites within this category);
    - an unallocated site which can be justified using the Waste Local Plan site assessment method (10 sites were in this category).

29. 5 out of the 14 waste applications received were for redevelopment, expansion or intensification on existing waste management sites, which were not required to demonstrate compliance with WM1 since they were not new waste developments.

30. **Actions:** Merseyside EAS and district planning officers in the partner councils will continue to promote Policy WM1 as the primary filter through which all new

waste management facilities should pass. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

Protecting Existing Waste Management Capacity (Policies WM2, WM3, WM4 & WM7)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Site Owners, Site Operators
WLP Indicators: Local Indicators WLP 1 and WLP 2
NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

31. **Performance:** In terms of policies WM2, WM3 and WM4 no waste planning applications have yet been received which seek to make use of the sites allocated in these policies. This is reported through Local Indicators WLP1 and WLP2 in Section 7. However, the WLP is in year 1 of a 14 year Plan Period therefore it is expected that these sites will begin to be taken up in the early part of the Plan Period.

32. Waste needs are also beginning to be met by sites within Areas of Search and on unallocated sites (see indicator Single data list 024-15 AMR W-1 for details); so forecast capacity requirements are starting to be met.

33. No applications have been received to take existing waste management capacity out of use. However, Policy WM7 has been applied to other applications received. For example, proposals for expansion or redevelopment of existing waste infrastructure increase the viability of the site thereby safeguarding capacity. Proposals to co-locate waste management facilities also allows capacity to be retained and increased; and applications received for a formal change of use where facilities have been operating without waste consent, helps to safeguard capacity.

34. **Actions:** Merseyside EAS and district planning officers should continue to promote Policy WM1 Guide to Site Prioritisation and allocated sites policies through the pre-planning process. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

Areas of Search for Small-Scale Waste Management Facilities (Policy WM5)
Partners: Land Owners, Site Operators, Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

35. **Performance:** During the monitoring period almost a third (29%) of all waste applications was on sites within identified Areas of Search, all of which were consented. The remaining consents were on unallocated sites (see Policy WM13 for details).

36. When selecting an unallocated site for a new waste management facility, applicants have not always provided justification that Areas of Search are unsuitable for the development they are proposing, which is a requirement of this policy.

37. **Actions:** Merseyside EAS and district planning officers should continue to promote Policy WM1 Guide to Site Prioritisation and WM5 Areas of Search to landowners and developers through the pre-planning process. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

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

38. **Performance:** A proposal for a new Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) within the City of Liverpool (Old Swan) was received and was assessed for compliance with Policy WM6. Consent was granted in April 2014 and the site should open for use in early 2015.

39. **Actions:** No further proposals are anticipated in the short term for HWRCs, but should proposals come forward they should be assessed for compliance with this policy. Implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

Waste Prevention & Resource Management (Policy WM8)

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

40. **Performance:** This policy applies to both waste and non-waste planning applications. In total 44 planning applications were received where waste audits, Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs) or another mechanism for monitoring waste prevention were required. 12 applications included satisfactory information either in the format of a method statement on management of Construction Demolition & Excavation (CD&E) waste, a Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP), Waste Audit or SWMP. In most cases this information was secured through a planning condition and submitted at Discharge of Conditions (DoC) stage. At the time of drafting this Report, 30 applications were awaiting submission of further information on waste management[6] and it is expected that this information will be received during the next monitoring period.

41. Whilst it is encouraging that more than a quarter (27%) of applicants have submitted information on waste prevention (with a further 68% expected in the next monitoring period) the quality and breadth of information is 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. Also, smaller scale projects do not tend to submit detailed quantitative information on waste minimisation, recycling, management and disposal actions, however this is less of an issue as they generate less CD&E waste (than larger projects).

42. **Actions:** To consider and address the issues raised, further dialogue with partners may be needed through the proposed WLP Monitoring Group. Working with district planning officers, Merseyside EAS, in response to issues of quality and breadth of Waste Audits/SWMPs, have developed a checklist for district planning officers and internal staff, to help assess the acceptability of information submitted in relation to Policy WM8. Merseyside EAS recommends that for larger scale projects waste audits or SWMPs, for example, are resubmitted following completion so that information regarding actual waste arisings is known. This is beneficial both for compliance as well as monitoring and updating of the WLP. A standardised planning condition has been prepared and has been shared with district planning officers for this purpose.

[6] Waste Local Plan Sites database (October 2014)

43. The impact of these measures and policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

Design & Layout for New Development (Policy WM9)

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

44. **Performance:** Monitoring Policy WM9 has been difficult, as the quality and breadth of information supplied with non-waste related planning applications is often limited. Merseyside EAS only advises on planning applications received from district partners, and only a small percentage of the non-waste planning applications received have included the information required by Policy WM9.

45. Due to the current economic situation and the need for the LPAs to act as enablers to appropriate, sustainable development, a pragmatic approach has been taken to the implementation of Policy WM9 and to ensure any planning conditions applied are reasonable. For example, if the proposal is for detached or semi-detached dwellings and the dwellings all have reasonable garden spaces, then it assumed that there is sufficient space to accommodate the necessary number of bins, and assuming that the road layout enables easy access for collection vehicles then further evidence of compliance with WM9 would not be required. However, if the development is for apartments or high density dwellings or large commercial projects and no information is provided to comply with Policy WM9, then a condition would be applied.

46. **Actions:** Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15. Monitoring on the quality of information provided, with the potential to provide further advice and guidance to district planning officers on required standards of expected provision in future applications will be considered. Use of the policy will be more quantitatively recorded by Merseyside EAS.

High Quality Design & Operation of New Waste Management Facilities (Policy WM10)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Developers/Architects, Land Owners, Site Operators, Environment Agency, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
WLP indicator: Local Indicator WLP 4
SA Indicator: SA25

47. **Performance:** To date this has proven to be a useful policy in terms of driving up standards in the waste industry and improving the acceptability of waste proposals. Of the 14 waste planning applications received in the monitoring period, well over a third (36%) of the applications provided sufficient information to demonstrate compliance with Policy WM10, achieving a BREEAM or equivalent rating of very good.

48. Two of the applications involved retrofitting a waste use into an existing industrial building. One applicant made significant effort to ensure the impacts from the proposal were limited and included good design, such as green roofs, negative pressure operation within the building and high quality landscaping. The other developer made no attempt to comply with the policy and was subsequently refused. The policy was not applicable to several proposals either because they were for a change of use or included open air waste management facilities. Details of those applications which achieved BREEAM or equivalent are set out against Local Indicator WLP 4.

49. **Actions:** Policy WM10 will continue to be promoted with landowners and developers when assessing waste planning applications, to drive up standards, in line with the original intention of the policy. Implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

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

50. **Performance:** Understanding the extent to which implementation of Policy WM11 has been successful is difficult, largely because the majority of transport related issues are assessed and reviewed by highways departments within the

districts and not by Merseyside EAS. However, where opportunities present themselves, there is clear evidence of applicants' willingness to utilise sustainable transport for waste management. For example, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authorities (MRWA) rail connected Waste Transfer Station (11/00415/FUL) at Knowsley Industrial Park (KIP) and Ineos Chlor's Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at Weston Point, Runcorn see Local Indicator WLP 5.

51. Site location and scale is also a consideration in terms of the low level of implementation of sustainable waste transport, as the majority of waste applications have been away from railheads and port facilities or have been for smaller scale waste uses.

52. Of the 14 waste applications received, half provided sufficient transport information for Merseyside EAS to be able to state compliance with Policy WM11. Two of the applications did not provide satisfactory information and one was refused on highways grounds. One application in Widnes, however, does have the potential to use alternative modes of transport (to HGVs) see Local Indicator WLP 5.

53. **Actions:** Merseyside EAS and district planning officers will continue to promote Policy WM11 with developers in order to raise awareness about policy requirements. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored as effectively as possible working closely with LPA transport and highways colleagues and this will be reported in the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

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

54. **Performance:** Overall, almost three-quarters (71%) of waste planning applications received have included sufficient information to comply with the relevant criteria in Policy WM12. In some cases, additional information has been requested, as the original submission did not contain enough information, but this has ultimately been received to enable a decision on the application to be reached. In just under a third (29%) of cases, insufficient information was provided by the applicant and Policy WM12 was used as a reason for refusing the application.

55. **Actions:** Policy WM12 will continue to be promoted by Merseyside EAS and district planning officers when assessing waste planning applications, to drive

up standards of information submitted, to ensure determinations can be reached, in line with the original intention of the policy. Implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

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

56. **Performance:** Policy WM13 has been applied to almost two thirds (64%) of waste planning applications received, as these were not located on allocated sites. The remaining 36% did not require compliance with this policy as they involved re-development of existing operational or consented waste management facilities. In several cases, the site scoring/site identification process has been applied retrospectively, partly due to the fact that the proposals were in preparation prior to adoption of the WLP, which will not be the case in future years. In the majority of cases, sufficient information has been provided to demonstrate compliance with this policy.

57. **Actions**: It is likely that this policy will continue to be important to the implementation of the WLP, although it is anticipated that future developers will be made more aware of the allocated sites by LPAs and Merseyside EAS as part of the pre-application process. Guidance for developers has been placed on the Waste Planning Merseyside website to help applicants undertaking the site scoring process[7] and a template 'scoring sheet' has also been provided following requests from applicants. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

Energy from Waste (Policy WM14)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Site Operators, Energy Customers, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
WLP Indicator: Single data list -24-12 AMR E-3
SA Indicator: SA13

58. **Performance:** One of the significant issues which influenced the development of the WLP was the substantial over capacity of consented Energy from Waste (EfW) within Merseyside and Halton. Policy WM14 was therefore, included in

[7] http://www.wasteplanningmerseyside.gov.uk/waste-local-plan-guidance.aspx

the Waste Local Plan to ensure that where possible existing capacity was utilised, and that consent was not granted for further EfW capacity unless local need for the energy/heat was demonstrated.

59. Four (29%) of the total waste planning applications received were for EfW facilities which comprised 89% of all capacity from received applications, but just 18% of consented capacity. One application demonstrated a local need for their energy, but was refused on another matter. However, at appeal the Inspector also indicated that local need had not been demonstrated, and therefore used Policy WM14 as part of the reasoning for dismissal of the appeal. The other application was refused because insufficient information had been demonstrated to comply with Policy WM12 and that local need had also not been demonstrated. A further application was a re-submission for an existing consented, but not yet operational, facility.

60. **Actions:** It is likely that there will continue to be speculative applications for EfW facilities within the Plan Area. The recent commissioning of the Ineos Chlor facility means that a large proportion of the consented capacity identified in the WLP is now operational, and therefore, provides even stronger justification for future applicants to demonstrate that this capacity cannot be accessed. This argument has already been utilised by the Planning Inspectorate[8]. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

Landfill on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM15)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Land Owners, Site Operators, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

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

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

[8] APP/H4315/A/14/2215104
http://www.pcs.planningportal.gov.uk/pcsportal/fscdav/READONLY?OBJ=COO.2036.300.12.6957715&NAME=/INSPECTOR%27S%20DECISION.pdf

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

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

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

7 Monitoring Plan

65. This section of the Monitoring Report shows progress against the 14 WLP monitoring indicators as set out in the Monitoring Plan (pp91-93 of the WLP).

66. In several cases Sustainability Appraisal (SA) indicator requirements have been combined with WLP indicators and this is shown under each green indicator header. Other policy and legislative monitoring requirements such as the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) and Waste Framework Directive (WFD) are also shown, where applicable.

67. As previously explained at the beginning of Section 6, to aid understanding of who contributes to monitoring of each indicator, under each green indicator header, the partners involved in monitoring are shown. The actions suggested against each indicator may require collaboration and dialogue with these partners through the proposed WLP Monitoring Group.

68. Where targets for indicators have been set in the WLP they are shown, and performance and subsequent need for action measured against them.

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

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

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

71. Each district has a fortnightly residual waste collection. Sefton and St.Helens operate a weekly source-separated dry recyclables collection with the other four districts operating fortnightly commingled collections.

72. Fortnightly green/garden waste collection is available in all of the districts. In some of the districts this service is seasonal. Wirral introduced a charge for this service in June 2013.

73. St.Helens and Sefton operate a weekly food waste collection service. Sefton's service is opt-in. Knowsley previously operated an opt-in service but this ceased in October 2013. The remaining districts do not currently operate a food waste service.

Table 2: Method of LACW kerbside collection by district

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen
Halton	Fortnightly Black 240L bin (~75% of households on weekly collection after introduction of fortnightly collections)	Fortnightly Blue bin Commingled	Fortnightly Green bin Free service	None
Knowsley	Fortnightly Maroon 240L wheeled bin	Fortnightly Grey 240L wheeled bin Commingled	Fortnightly (March – November) Blue 240L wheeled bin Free service	Service withdrawn on 7th October 2013
Liverpool	Fortnightly* Purple 240L wheeled bin	Fortnightly Blue 240L wheeled bin Commingled	Fortnightly Green 240L wheeled bin Free service	None

District	Residual	Dry Recyclables	Green / Garden	Food / Kitchen
Sefton	Fortnightly Grey 240L wheeled bin (17,000 properties are on weekly sack collection)	Weekly Kerbside sort recycling Green box (with blue bag for paper and textiles bag) Plastic and cardboard also collected in Hessian sack from 14,000 households on weekly refuse collection. Fortnightly Brown 240L wheeled bin Commingled for plastic and cardboard introduced in Southport and Formby in March 2014.	Fortnightly Green 240L wheeled bin Free service	Weekly Green 25L kerbside caddy Opt in service
St.Helens	Fortnightly Brown 240L wheeled bin Collected same day as recycling, alternating with Green bin	Weekly Black box for kerbside and glass Blue bag for paper Pink bag for plastic bottles and cans Collected at same time as food waste Kerbside sort	Fortnightly Green 240L wheeled bin Same day as recycling, alternating with brown bin Free service	Weekly Silver caddy Collected at same as recycling
Wirral	Fortnightly Green 240L wheeled bin	Fortnightly Grey 240L wheeled bin Commingled	Fortnightly Brown 240L wheeled bin Charge from June 2013	None

Source: MRWA, Summary of District Kerbside Collection Systems and Policy Changes (27/03/14)

74. Table 3 sets out tonnages of LACW collected. Direct comparisons between previous years and 2013/14 cannot be made as the current monitoring period

only covers a 9 month period from WLP adoption. However, the previous 2008 to 2013 data shows a steady decline in LACW collections (5.2% decrease) reflecting an overall downward trend in waste arisings.

Table 3: Tonnage of LACW collected

	Apr 08 - Mar 09	Apr 09 - Mar 10	Apr 10 - Mar 11	Apr 11 - Mar 12	Apr 12 - Mar 13	Jul 13 - Mar 14
Halton	63488.0	62079.2	60100.8	57782.4	55255.2	41112.5
Knowsley	62521.8	62386.4	60841.8	59096.2	58323.2	40007.2
Liverpool	186104.7	184436.8	191676.5	183807	181576.2	128514.6
Sefton	106855.1	105363.4	108548	105055	104325.5	75445.8
St.Helens	75817.0	74199.6	73863.5	73717.1	71339.9	50262.2
Wirral	135329.4	131142.8	131718.7	129820	126310.1	89160.9
Total:	630116.1	619608.2	626749.3	609277.6	597130.1	424503.5

Source: WasteDataFlow, NI191 (report type: BVPI)

75. Table 3 shows that Liverpool was the biggest generator of LACW and had the highest number reported fly tipping incidents* (68% of all incidents in 2013/14) whilst having the fewest Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) see Table 5. A new HWRC was consented in Liverpool in 2014, and is expected to be operational in early 2015 which should help to reduce fly-tipping incidents by providing more civic amenity recycling services. See Section 6, Policy WM6.

76. Encouragingly, Table 4 shows there is a general pattern of decline in reported fly-tipping incidents between 2008 and 2013 across all the districts with 39% fewer incidents reported in 2012/13 than 2008. This is in contrast to national figures which show a 20% increase in reported fly tipping incidences[9].

[9]Recycling and Waste World, November 6th 2014 http://flickread.com/edition/html/index.php?pdf=545a047f3a0c6

Table 4: Reported fly tipping incidents[10]

	Apr 08 - Mar 09	Apr 09 - Mar 10	Apr 10 - Mar 11	Apr 11 -Mar 12	Apr 12 - Mar 13	Jul 13 - Mar 14
Halton	1746	2462	666	583	601	429
Knowsley	2551	1544	2128	2294	3638	1051
Liverpool*	30870	28382	26255	16607	17770	13599
Sefton	3924	2775	2633	2735	2934	2327
St.Helens	918	880	864	1000	984	923
Wirral	6422	6030	5457	2369	2293	1779
Total:	46431	42073	38003	25588	28220	20108

Source: WasteDataFlow, Question 24

*Care should be taken when comparing Liverpool's incidents with other districts as they use a different reporting system

77. Regarding civic amenity sites, Veolia Environmental Services (ES) Ltd operate 15 HWRC across Merseyside and Halton as part of their recycling contract with Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA). The figures in Table 5 show the percentage of materials recycled at each site.

Table 5: Civic amenity sites: recycling performance

Household Waste Recycling Centre	District	July 2012	July 2013	July 2014
Johnsons Lane	Halton	70 %	74 %	76 %
Picow Farm	Halton	67 %	69 %	74 %
Huyton	Knowsley	71 %	82 %	74 %
Kirkby	Knowsley	64 %	70 %	68%
Otterspool	Liverpool	58 %	71 %	67%
Formby	Sefton	58 %	62 %	73 %
Sefton Meadows	Sefton	60 %	64 %	76 %
South Sefton	Sefton	54 %	62 %	66%
Southport	Sefton	58 %	63 %	71%
Newton Le Willows	St.Helens	65 %	67 %	65%
Rainford	St.Helens	56 %	65 %	CLOSED
Rainhill	St.Helens	66 %	66 %	70 %
Ravenhead	St.Helens	64 %	66 %	69 %
Bidston	Wirral	54 %	68 %	69 %
Clatterbridge	Wirral	59 %	70 %	75 %
West Kirby	Wirral	63 %	72 %	75 %

Source: Veolia ES Ltd, HWRC Performance Figures

78. From 2012 to 2014 there is a general upward trend in performance with nearly half of the HWRCs recording an increase in recycling of more than 10% and all of these better performing sites were in Sefton or Wirral.

79. **Actions:** No target set. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

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

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

80. **Target:** Progressive increase year-on-year to achieve 50% by 2020.

81. **Performance:** Table 6 shows that recycling rates have begun to plateau across the City Region (33.6% overall) and in 2012/13 that the rate for each district dropped off slightly after a steady upward trend in recent years. This may partly be explained by household waste arisings continuing to fall but as new facilities and collection services come on line, and resident participation increases, it is anticipated that more waste will be diverted away from landfill which should see recycling rates pick up again.

Table 6: Overall percentage recycling rates

Year	Halton	Knowsley	Liverpool	Sefton	St.Helens	Wirral
2010/11	38.1	31.2	26.80	40.6	31.3	39.9
2011/12	39.9	32.0	26.2	40.8	31.7	40.6
2012/13	37.4	30.9	24.7	39.0	29.3	40.4

Source: Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013

82. Table 7 breaks down recycling performance by type of material. Direct comparisons between 2012/13 and 2013/14 cannot be made as the current monitoring period only covers a 9 month period. However, with the introduction and development of food waste collections in St.Helens in 2013/14 it is anticipated that significantly more biodegradable waste will be diverted from landfill during the next monitoring period, helping to boost recycling rates.

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

	Apr 2012 to Mar 2013				Jul 2013 to Mar 2014			
District	**Rubble Sent For Recycling**	**Waste Collected For Recycling**	**Garden Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling**	**Food Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling**	**Rubble Sent For Recycling**	**Waste Collected For Recycling**	**Garden Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling**	**Food Waste Sent For Composting/ Recycling**
Halton	1956.1	13,476.1	7,443.92	0.00	1517.5	9,754.5	5,081.2	0.00
Knowsley	0.04	17,590.8	6,690.33	669	0	12,894.1	4,435.2	101.6
Liverpool	0	43,719.8	16,702.1	0.00	0	32,368.9	11,736.3	0.00
Sefton	0	37,182.1	20,557.0	2,343.1	0	24,973.6	13,170.9	1,589.6
St.Helens	4535.9	18,047.0	11,737.5	0.00	2972.6	16,659.8	7,053.2	1,895.0
Wirral	0	48,832.3	19,359.7	0.00	0	29,951.9	8,337.6	0.00

Source: WasteDataFlow, APSE Report (UA/WCA)

83. It should also be noted that Wirral's introduction of a chargeable garden waste collection in June 2013 appears to have had an immediate impact on green waste sent for recycling, as the 9 month figure for 2013/14 is less than half (43%) of the 12 month figure for 2012/13.

84. **Actions:** The target for year-on-year increases to 2020 was not met in 2012/13 with each district recording a slight fall in recycling rates. However, this is expected to increase in the next monitoring period as collection services and participation continue to improve. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

Single data list 082-03: *Method of disposal & tonnage of waste* (e.g. landfill, incineration)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Merseyside Environmental Service, Waste Collection Authority
SA indicator: SA21, SA22
NPPW requirement: the amounts of waste recycled, recovered or going for disposal

85. **Target:** Achieve a maximum of 10% to landfill by 2020 with remaining residual waste (40%) to treatment

86. **Performance:** The data in Table 8 is available by Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) area only and is for the current 9 month monitoring period, so cannot be directly compared with SA indicators SA21 and SA22 which report on a 12 month period. In terms of tonnage, just over half (53.3%) of waste in Merseyside and Halton was sent for disposal.

87. Regarding LACW sent for treatment from Merseyside and Halton, 4.5% was sent for energy recovery but this will significantly increase and the disposal rate decrease, once MRWA's LACW resource recovery contract (RRC) facility becomes operational in 2016.

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

District	LACW Collected for Recycling, Composting or Reuse	Recyclate Rejected to Landfill	Recyclate Rejected for Incineration	Recyclate Diverted from Residual Waste Stream	LACW sent for Energy Recovery, Including Treatment Outputs	LACW sent to Landfill, Including Treatment Outputs	LACW sent to other Disposal Routes*	Totals
Halton	16,496	498	17	2,756	130	25,349	0	45,246
Merseyside	207,619	4,080	695	3,518	25,236	260,917	11,966	514,031

Source: WasteDataFlow, Local Authority Collected Waste by Final Disposal Route (UA/WDA)

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

88. **Actions:** The current rates of landfill and treatment (including recovery) fall well short of the 2020 target; however this is to be expected and will significantly

improve once the MRWA RRC facility becomes operational. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

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

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

90. **Performance:** Monitoring of this indicator has been difficult due to gaps in core data sources and a lack of waste-related CO_2 information. Table 9 summarises information taken from each district's annual GHG Emissions Report relating to waste. As stated earlier, in Section 5, the GHG Emissions Reports often do not cover the waste-related contributions to CO_2 reduction, aside from recycling fleet emissions, despite being the official method of Local Authority reporting for CO_2 emissions for this Single Data List indicator.

91. The main reason that this information is not reported is because of data limitations, gaps and resource issues. Sefton are the only council who report on waste related emissions in their GHG Emissions Report, see Table 9. Sefton report waste fleet emissions within their total owned fleet emissions data. According to their report, owned fleet emissions are down a quarter (26%) from 2010/11 but up a third (33.4%) on 2012/13 levels. However, the total owned fleet CO_2 emissions are just 6% of the direct process emissions (Scope 1) from all Sefton Council operations, so the overall impact of waste fleet emissions is minimal. In terms of Sefton's external fleet, CO_2 emissions have increased by 285% from 2012/13. These increases are likely to result from the introduction of new/increased collection services.

92. Separate of the GHG Emissions Report, Knowsley have reported reductions in CO_2 emissions from their fleet travel (this includes Waste Services, Streetscene and Environmental Services) which is down 6% from 2012/13 levels. Emissions from energy use at Stretton Way Depot, which includes Waste Services co-located with Streetscene, Fleet and Logistics, Environmental Services, and external tenant organisations; were 313,245kg CO_2 in 2013/14 down 13% from 2012/13 levels.

Table 9: Merseyside and Halton GHG emissions

Operational scope	Halton	Knowsley	Liverpool	Sefton	St.Helens	Wirral
Scope 1: process emissions (including waste processing if carried out by LA)	2013/14 GHG Emissions Report not available.	GHG emissions report does not separate out waste services.	2013/14 GHG Emissions Report not available.	Owned Fleet (including internal recycling fleet) 794 tonnes CO_2e 2013/14 up 33% from 2012/13.	No process emissions.	No process emissions.
Scope 3: Waste disposal (emissions relating to processing of waste associated with LA buildings)	2013/14 GHG Emissions Report not available.	GHG emissions report does not separate out waste services.	2013/14 GHG Emissions Report not available.	External waste fleet 189 tonnes CO_2e 2013/14 up 285% from 49 tonnes CO_2e tonnes in 2012/13.	Excluded (data not available).	Not reported.

Source: Local Authority GHG Emissions Reports (2013/14)

93. To address the limitations and gaps in the data shown in Table 9, alternative data sources have been sought to provide a better indication of LACW management contributions to CO_2 reduction.

94. Veolia ES Ltd, as part of their recycling contract with MRWA, report on the carbon footprint of their LACW operations using the Environment Agency's WRATE modelling software. This is reported through their website and the Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership's (MHWP) Annual Report. Using WRATE, a carbon footprint model has been created for every contract year since year 1 (2009-2010). Table 10 below shows year-on-year reductions, in line with the WLP target and national waste management sector trends[11]. From 2009/10 to 2012/13 there has been a 38% reduction in carbon emissions.

[11] DECC (2014) *Updated energy and emissions projects*

Table 10: Merseyside LACW Carbon Emissions (000s kg $C0_2$ eq.)

Operations	2009/10	2011/12	2012/13
Transportation	9309	3723	4363
Intermediate facilities	3804	3837	3570
Recycling	-41939	-50998	-50377
Recycling (treatment) recovery	657	628	591
Landfill	115500	97876	95889
Totals:	87331	55066	54036

Source: Veolia ES Ltd WRATE modelling and Merseyside Waste Partnership Annual Monitoring Reports

95. Alongside the figures shown in Table 10, Veolia ES Ltd reported the following key findings in 2012/13:

- Transport Fleet - fuel efficiency of the combined fleet increased in calendar year 2013 compared to the previous two years;
- HWRCs - Electricity consumption was lower in calendar year 2013 compared to the previous three years;
- Gillmoss MRF - Ratio of electricity consumed/waste tonnage processed was lower in calendar year 2013 compared to the previous year.

96. **Actions:** Target for year-on-year reduction met in terms of LACW recycling contract operations and waste fleet movements in Sefton and Knowsley. Consider using the WLP Monitoring Group to help explore alternative sources of data through dialogue with district council partners, MRWA and MHWP. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

Former National Indicator NI186: Contribution made by sustainable waste management to per capita reduction in $C0_2$ emissions in local authority area

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

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 has also been challenging due to a lack of waste-specific data sources. The official data for reporting against Former National Indicator 186 is the Local and Regional CO_2 Emissions Estimates for 2005-2012, produced by Ricardo-AEA for the Department for Energy Climate Change (DECC) however this does not separate out waste emissions.

99. An alternative source of waste-specific (per capita) information is Eunomia's new Recycling Carbon Index Tool and report, which is based primarily on WasteDataFlow and is indicative of waste carbon performance by WDA area. The index identifies carbon savings relating to LACW materials and shows a decrease in per capita carbon savings from recycling services in Merseyside and Halton between 2011and 2013, see Table 11.

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

WDA area	2011/12	2012/13
Merseyside	66	61
Halton	59	54

Source: Eunomia, Recycling Carbon Index Tool

100. The Eunomia Index measures the environmental performance of Authorities recycling services and demonstrates that having a high or increasing recycling rate does not necessarily translate into high carbon savings. WDAs that collect more materials with a higher embodied carbon (such as food or textiles) will show higher carbon savings and this would be reflected in a higher index score.

101. Eunomia's report ranks Merseyside and Halton as "mid-performers" in terms of per capita carbon saving from recycling, with the highest performers (top 10% WDAs) in England having an index score between 84 and 105 in 2012/13 according to their carbon saving performance. The worst performing WDA had an index rating of 29.

102. Between 2011/12 and 2012/13 the Eunomia report states that there has been a 3% decrease in the CO_2 saved from recycling across England and Wales. This is due to what it describes as a marked decline in collection of materials with higher levels of embodied carbon (e.g. textiles, metals and plastics)[12] . The report does not state why this decline is occurring but it is likely to be influenced by public sector budgetary pressures and the need to make cost savings as well as limitations of waste technology. This may be a factor behind the decrease in carbon index score for Merseyside and Halton. However, with just two years of data it is difficult to make any meaningful assumptions or identify clear trends. In general terms though, the top performing Authorities on the index have implemented food collections and collect higher levels of textiles,

[12] http://www.eunomia.co.uk/carbonindex/

metals and plastics yielding greater carbon savings, which could be areas where Merseyside and Halton can improve upon.

103. **Actions:** National waste management trends suggest that waste-related CO_2 emissions are in a state of long term decline[13]. However, at a sub-regional level it is unclear whether targets for year-on-year CO_2 emissions reductions are being met across the whole waste management sector. Eunomia's report suggests that LACW recycling could achieve higher carbon savings by diverting more materials with higher embodied carbon away from landfill, and recent trends indicate a decrease in carbon savings from materials collected. However, the previous indicator Single Data List 067-01 does show a year-on-year CO_2 emissions reduction for LACW recycling operations, which is likely to be indicative of other waste stream CO_2 trends. Without complete data however it is difficult to make any conclusions for the whole waste management sector at a sub-regional level.

104. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15 and alternative or additional data sources should be explored through dialogue facilitated by the proposed WLP Monitoring Group.

Single data list 024-15 AMR W-1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Environment Agency, Site Operators
SA indicator: SA25
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

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

106. **Performance:** In order to fulfil Waste Local Plan, SA, WFD and NPPW monitoring requirements, consented waste management capacity is shown for the current period and retrospectively to 2008. This provides useful context about recent consented capacity across the Plan Area.

107. Table 12 summarises consented waste capacity in Merseyside and Halton. Overall, Halton and Knowsley have consented almost three-quarters (72%) of

[13] DECC (2014) *Updated energy and emissions projects*

new waste management capacity in the sub-region in 2013/14 and almost two thirds (65%) from 2008 and 2013. 3.85 million tonnes have been consented between 2008 and 2013. 80% of this capacity was consented by 2011, which has left a large amount of existing available capacity in the sub-region, particularly for Energy from Waste. In recent years the amount of capacity consented has dropped off and the majority of capacity has been consented for recycling uses, see Tables 13 and 14.

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

	Jan 2008/Mar 2013		Apr 2013/Mar 2014	
District	**Consented capacity (000s tonnes per annum)**	**No. of sites**	**Consented capacity (000s tonnes per annum)**	**No. of sites**
Halton	1497	6	75	1
Knowsley	1058.5	9	27	2
Liverpool	265	3	15	1
Sefton	207.5	4	0	0
St.Helens	372.6	5	25	1
Wirral	445	4	0	0
Total:	3845.6	31	142	5

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

108. Table 12 includes new consented capacity only and does not show capacity included in Table 13 and 14 which is 'not new' i.e. capacity which has come from retrospective, redevelopment or waste applications which do not yield increased capacity. The 'not new' capacity is marked with an asterix (*) in Tables 13 and 14.

109. To provide context and satisfy WDF monitoring requirements regarding future capacity (Article 28) details of consented capacity is shown in Tables 13 and 14. The position of each consented facility with regard to the Waste Hierarchy is also shown to satisfy SA monitoring requirements (SA24) and Article 4 of the WFD.

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

Table 13: Consented capacity of new waste management facilities (Jul 2013 to Mar 2014)

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (000s tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position
13/00274/FUL	Wood Storage & Waste Wood Processing	West Bank dock Site, Riverside, Widnes, WA8 OPE	75	Halton	Preparing for re-use/ recycling
13/00384/FUL	Healthcare Waste Treatment and Transfer facility	Vacant Warehouse, Bradman Road	22	Knowsley	Recycling
13/00434/FUL	WEEE recycling facility	Unit 1, 2 And 3, The Lombard Centre, Link Road, Huyton, L36 6AP	10*	Knowsley	Recycling
13/00781/COU	Vehicle Breakers (ELV) Facility	Eclipse Glass The Ashcroft Centre Ashcroft Road Knowsley Industrial Park Kirkby Knowsley L33 7TW	5	Knowsley	Preparing for re-use/ recycling
14F/0203	Household Waste Recycling Centre	Land off Cheadle Avenue, Old Swan	15	Liverpool	Recycling
P/2013/0325	Redeveloped Household Waste Recycling Centre	Burtonhead Rd HWRC, St.Helens	15*	St.Helens	Recycling

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (000s tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position
P/2013/0569	Autothermophillic Aerobic Digestion (ATAD)	Unit O, Mossbank Industrial Estate, Dairy Farm Rd, Rainford	25	St.Helens	Other Recovery
Total (excluding *):			142		

Source: Development Control planning application lists and Waste Local Plan sites database
* Not new capacity i.e. capacity from retrospective, redevelopment or replacement planning applications at existing waste facilities

110. Table 13 identifies that the majority of the new waste management capacity is provided by recycling (and preparing for reuse) facilities (82%). The exception being an Autothermophilic Aerobic Digestion (ATAD) facility in St.Helens which is classed as 'other recovery' and will process biodegradable waste. Table 14 provides consented site details and their position within the Waste Hierarchy for 2008 to 2013.

Table 14: Consented capacity of new waste management facilities (Apr 2008 to Mar 2013)

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (000s tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position
12/00156/FULEIA	Anaerobic Digestion	Desoto Road, Widnes WA8 0PB	90	Halton	Other Recovery
12/00387/FUL	Inert and non-inert WTS / MRF	Ditton Road, Widnes	210	Halton	Recycling
12/00458/FULEIA	Wood-fuelled Biomass Combined Heat and Power Plant	Off Foundry Lane, Ditton, Widnes WA8 0PE	147	Halton	Other Recovery

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (000s tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position
10/00446 /EIA	Mechanical Biological Treatment & In-Vessel Composting	Widnes Waterfront, Moss Bank Road, Widnes, Merseyside WA8 0WN.	200	Halton	Preparing for reuse/ Recycling
08/00344 /FULEIA	Single stream fluidized bed combustor to produce renewable energy	Granox Ltd, Desoto Road, Widnes, Cheshire, WA8 0PB	?	Halton	Other Recovery
07/00068 /ELC**	Energy from waste with CHP	Ineos Chlor, South Parade, Runcorn, WA7 4JE	850	Halton	Other Recovery
12/00669 /COU	MBT + SRF production and health care waste WTS	Stretton Way, Huyton Business Park	130	Knowsley	Preparing for Reuse/ Recycling
11/00415 /FUL	Waste Transfer station (bulking and rail transfer)	Knowsley Rail Freight Terminal, North Perimeter Road, Kirkby, Merseyside L33 7UZ	466.5	Knowsley	Recycling
11/00221 /FUL	Chemical treatment of hazardous. waste and reprocessing of non-hazardous waste	Image Business Park, Acornfield Road, Knowsley Industrial Park, Kirkby, Merseyside L33 7UF	123	Knowsley	Preparing for Reuse/ Recycling
11/00067 /COU (08/00247/FUL)	Recycling and Recovery Facility for C&I and construction waste	B I C C, Rod Rollers, Carr Lane, Prescot	49	Knowsley	Recycling/ Other Recovery

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (000s tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position
10/00153 /FUL	Household Waste Recycling Centre	Civic Amenity Site, Wilson Road, Huyton, Merseyside L36 6AD	5 (15*)	Knowsley	Recycling
10/00691 /FUL	Hazardous Waste Transfer Station	The Tank House, Carr Lane, Prescot, Merseyside L34 1NZ	69	Knowsley	Preparing for Reuse/ Recycling
09/00376 /FUL	Household Waste Recycling Centre	Land Between Depot Road & North Perimeter Road Knowsley Industrial Park Kirkby	15*	Knowsley	Recycling
09/00409 /FUL	Autoclaving Facility, application for increase in capacity (50kpta-120ktpa)	Stretton Way, Huyton Business Park	120	Knowsley	Preparing for Reuse/ Recycling
08/00474 /FUL	Gasification with CHP	Penrhyn Road/Villiers Road, Knowsley Business Park	96	Knowsley	Other Recovery
11F/1273	Gasification with CHP	King Street, Liverpool L19 8EG	15	Liverpool	Other Recovery
09F/1012	Resource Recovery Park (Autoclaving)	Dock Road, Garston Dock, Liverpool L19	150	Liverpool	Preparing for Reuse/ Recycling
08F/3196	Materials Recycling Facility	Stonebridge Lane, Gillmoss Industrial Estate	100	Liverpool	Recycling
S/2011/0 377	Non-inert WTS (green waste only)	Leckwith Road, Netherton, Merseyside L30 6UQ	20	Sefton	Recycling

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (000s tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position
S/2011/0561	C&I WTS	Heysham Road (former Build Center site), Netherton, Merseyside L30 6YJ	30	Sefton	Recycling
S/2011/0739	Inert WTS	Heysham Road (former T E C Site), Netherton, Merseyside L30 6TU	20	Sefton	Recycling
S/2009/0640	Gasification EfW generating plant (non-CHP)	Alexandra Branch Dock 1, Bootle, Merseyside L20 1ED	137.5	Sefton	Other Recovery
P/2012/0156	Non-inert, non-hazardous landfill	Lyme & Wood Pits Landfill Site, Vista Road, Haydock, Merseyside	202.5	St.Helens	Disposal
P/2010/1062	Drumming operation, hazardous substances consent	Linkway Distribution Park, St.Helens	0.1	St.Helens	Disposal
P/2009/0840	Clinical and Healthcare Waste Transfer Station	Units 1 & 2, Abbotsfield Road, Reginald Industrial Estate	5	St.Helens	Recycling
P/2009/0727	Waste Transfer Station with Aggregates Recycling Facility	Land to rear of Silverdale House, Abbotsfield Road, Reginald Industrial Estate	75	St.Helens	Recycling
P/2008/0225	Materials Recycling Facility	Former Transco Site, Pocket Nook Street	90	St.Helens	Recycling

Planning ref	Facility type	Address	Capacity (000s tonnes per annum)	District	Waste Hierarchy position
APP/12/00595	Aggregates recycling facility	Commercial Road, Bromborough, Cheshire CH62 3NL	100*	Wirral	Recycling
APP/10/00890	Open windrow composting	Station Road, Storeton, Cheshire CH61 1DG	20	Wirral	Recycling
APP/09/05766	Waste Transfer Station	Land North of McTay Boatyard, Magazine Lane, Bromborough, Wirral, CH62 3NJ	25	Wirral	Recycling
APP/2008/6316	Gasification with Autoclaving	North Road, Eastham, Wirral, CH65 1AJ	400	Wirral	Other Recovery
		Total (excluding *):	3845.6		

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

* Not new capacity i.e. capacity from retrospective, redevelopment or replacement planning applications at existing waste facilities.

**Major consent in 2007 shown because comprises significant proportion of recent consented capacity (22%)

111. Table 14 shows that just over two-thirds (67%) of waste management facilities consented from 2008 to 2013 were for recycling purposes. A significant number of large scale 'other recovery' facilities (e.g. gasification, anaerobic digestion) were consented over this period making up almost a third (29%) of all consents. This has led to Merseyside and Halton's unique position of having over-capacity for Energy from Waste. Just one landfill disposal facility received consent and this was for a time extension to allow completion and restoration of a site at Haydock, St.Helens.

112. The 3 largest consented facilities were Ineos Chlor/Viridor's EfW with CHP facility at Weston Point, Runcorn (850,000tpa); a rail-connected WTS at Knowsley Industrial Park (466,000tpa) which forms part of MRWA's resource recovery contract solution; and a gasification with autoclaving facility at Hooton Park, Eastham (400,000tpa).

113. Government has made it clear that Waste Local Plans are a necessary part of the implementation of the WFD Article 28 (Waste Management Plans).

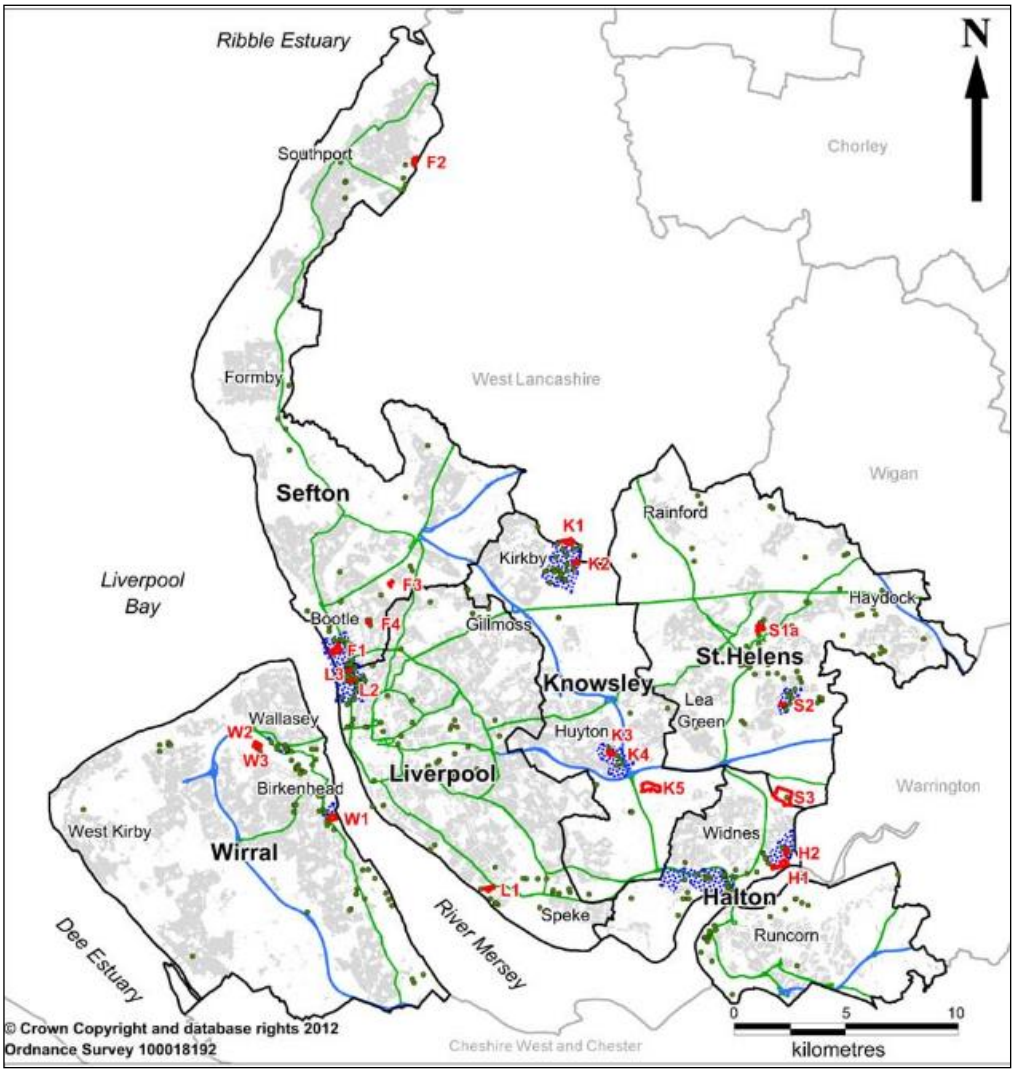
Guidance from DCLG[14] states that the main route for compliance will be through the preparation of up-to-date local plans. However, there is a clear role for Monitoring Reports to complement evidence provided in the local plan and this includes provision of information relating to waste management capacity and this indicator (Single data list 024-15 AMR W-1).

114. The DCLG Guidance sets out what is required under Article 28 and this includes details of size and location of existing major disposal and recovery installations. The WLP allocations map (reproduced in Figure 2) provides locational information for existing sites (green dots). Further details of existing permitted facilities are supplied by the Environment Agency Environmental Permitting Regulations data (April 2014) and this information has been presented, using the example table provided within the DCLG's guidance document[15], in Appendix C of this Monitoring Report for the period 2008 to 2013.

[14] DCLG (2012) *Guidance for local planning authorities on implementing planning requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)*
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-for-local-planning-authorities-on-implementing-planning-requirements-of-the-eu-waste-framework-directive-2008-98-ec

[15] DCLG (2012) *Guidance for local planning authorities on implementing planning requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)*
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-for-local-planning-authorities-on-implementing-planning-requirements-of-the-eu-waste-framework-directive-2008-98-ec

Figure 2: Waste Local Plan Site Allocations and Areas of Search



115. WFD Article 28 also requires an assessment of the need for the closure of existing waste management facilities and the need for additional waste installation infrastructure. The latter is provided by the WLP Needs Assessment (July 2011) which forms a key part of the WLP evidence base.

116. In terms of the need for closure of existing facilities, Lyme and Wood Pit landfill site is scheduled to close on 12th June 2016 after which only restoration soils can be brought to the site (P/2012/0156 (condition 1)). Otherwise, the WLP Needs Assessment shows a continued need for various types of facility which is beginning to be met by the consented and recently permitted sites (Tables 11 to 13 and Appendix C).

117. For LACW, the Needs Assessment forecasts a requirement for 1 HWRC in Liverpool. This requirement has been met through the consented facility at Cheadle Avenue, Old Swan in 2014. A bulking and/or pre-treatment facility is also required as part of the resource recovery contract EfW solution which is

currently under construction. This requirement has also been fulfilled with the rail freight Waste Transfer Station (WTS) at Knowsley Industrial Park which was consented in 2011 (11/00415/FUL).

118. The requirement for a LACW Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) was provided as a contingency should collection recycling performance increase and a capacity gap develop. No new facilities of this kind have been consented at this stage. The need for this type of facility will continue to be monitored over the next monitoring period.

119. The WLP Needs Assessment forecasts a need for up to 4 LACW and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) 50,000tpa food waste composting facilities by 2020. One is required immediately, two by 2015 and the remainder by 2020. This need has been met in part with the consent and opening of ReFood's 90,000tpa Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility at Widnes. This facility is predominantly for commercial food waste but could provide capacity for household food waste. The consent of an Autothermophillic Aerobic Digestion (ATAD) facility (P/2013/0569) near Rainford will also provide capacity for both commercial and household waste streams. However, more capacity is still required to cater for household waste needs and there are signs that the market is responding to meet this need.

120. In terms of pre-treatment of residual C&I waste, no extra capacity is forecast because consents for 300,000tpa and 200,000tpa of treatment capacity at Garston Dock (09F/1012) and Widnes Waterfront (10/00466/EIA) respectively are taken into account. However these two consents occupy sub-regional allocations (L1 and H1) in the WLP therefore the requirement for 2 primary treatment facilities for mixed waste needs to be recognised in case the consents are not built out.

121. Since consent was granted on these allocated sites both developers have withdrawn their interest and permissions have lapsed therefore these allocations are available for other developers to come forward.

122. With the loss of this capacity it is important that it is made up for elsewhere. A recent permission (12/00669/COU) for a 130,000tpa Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) and Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) production facility at Huyton, which is now operational, has partly met this requirement however a further large scale facility is required by 2015 to satisfy identified waste needs.

123. To offset the export of residual waste over the Plan Period, 2 unspecified non-hazardous waste facilities are included in the needs forecast. In 2013/14, five non-hazardous waste facilities have been consented contributing a combined 142,000tpa of capacity available to the waste sector.

124. The requirement for 1 hazardous waste treatment facility is included as a contingency and to add flexibility should a need arise during the Plan Period. No new hazardous waste facilities were consented in 2013/14.

125. **Actions:** Consented capacity is beginning to meet forecast waste needs. This indicator will continue to be monitored to track capacity (and capacity gaps) through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15. The discussion of any emerging capacity gaps could also be undertaken through the proposed WLP Monitoring Group.

Single data list 024-16 AMR W-2: Amount of municipal waste arisings managed by waste management type and waste planning authority
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Waste Collections Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
SA indicators: SA21, SA22
NPPW requirement: existing stock and changes in the stock of waste management facilities, and their capacity (including changes to capacity); waste arisings

126. **Target:** No target set.

127. **Performance:** WLP indicator Single Data List 082-03 reports on the method of LACW disposal by waste management route (e.g. landfill, incineration). Single Data List 024-16 is similar but reports specifically on waste management type. The data shown in Table 15 is for the current monitoring period July 2013 to March 2014, so cannot be directly compared with SA21 and SA22 since they use data which has been reported on over a 12 month period. However, based on the current 9 month period 40.7%% of Merseyside's and Halton's LACW was collected for recycling, composting and reuse and 43.6% was sent to landfill.

Table 15: LACW by waste management type and Waste Disposal Authority area

District	LACW Collected for Recycling, Composting and Reuse	LACW sent directly for Energy Recovery	LACW sent directly to landfill	LACW sent to other disposal routes*	LACW Arisings (based on residual waste sent for disposal)
Halton	16,495.9	0.2	24,612.8	3,106.5	44,215.5
Merseyside	207,619.3	16,921.6	215,193.6	66,035.7	505,770.2

Source: WasteDataFlow, Local Authority Collected Waste by Management Method
*Residual waste sent to treatment methods which have recyclate outputs (e.g. Advanced Thermal Treatment, MBT, and AD) are recorded under the 'other disposal' routes

128. **Actions:** No target set. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3: Show the contribution of the waste sector will make to the amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity (reported in MW to include both heat and electrical energy recovered)
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Site Operators
SA indicator: SA13, SA24 and SA30

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

130. **Performance:** Table 16 shows that no waste management facilities with renewable energy generation capabilities have been consented in 2013/14. However, from 2008 and 2013 waste facilities generating 570.5MW of energy had been consented. This comprised 363.5MW of thermal energy and 207MW of electricity. The majority of this energy is generated by Ineos Chlor/Viridor's EfW Combined Heat and Power (CHP) facility at Weston Point, Runcorn and is mainly used to power internal operations.

Table 16: Consented waste-related renewable energy generation

	Consented 2008/13			Consented 2013/14		
District	**Heat MW**	**Power MW**	**No. sites**	**Heat MW**	**Power MW**	**No. Sites**
Halton	363.5	138	3	0	0	0
Knowsley	0	9	1	0	0	0
Liverpool	0*	0	1*	0	0	0
Sefton	0	30	1	0	0	0
St.Helens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wirral	0	30	1	0	0	0
Total:	363.5	207	7	0	0	0

*A CHP at a solvent recovery facility, Garston is designed to produce approx. 7500 kg/hr of steam from 15,000tpa of waste solvent which will be used to provide heat to the facility.

Halton

131. In 2012, Stobart Group gained planning consent for a wood-fuelled (over 90% recycled wood) biomass CHP facility at Ditton, Widnes with the capability of generating electricity and heat by the combustion of wood fuel. Once operational, the plant will produce 20MW of electricity for export to the National Grid and 3.5MW of thermal energy which will be available to local industry.

132. PDM Group Ltd gained consent for an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility at Desoto Road, Widnes in 2012, see Figure 3. Once fully operational in August 2014, it will generate up to 180KWh as biogas for export to the national grid and local industry.

Figure 3: Refood Anaerobic Digestion facility, Widnes

Photo credit: www.renewableenergyfocus.com

133. In 2008, Ineos Chlor Vinyl gained planning consent for an EfW with CHP facility at Weston Point, Runcorn. The CHP element of the facility will produce 360MW heat and 100MW electricity, of which the majority of the heat energy will be fed back into the facility used as part of the EfW process. Phase 1 of the facility is operational with Phase 2 expected later in the year.

Knowsley

134. Energos gained planning consent for an EfW facility (gasification) with CHP capabilities in 2008 and a further application for time extension was granted in 2012. Once operational, 9MW of renewable electricity will be available to local industry and/or export to the National Grid. In 2013 the developer was granted an Environmental Permit to operate the facility and a further permission (13/00594/FUL) for necessarily ancillary infrastructure (water tank and pumping house) gained consent. The proposal has been implemented and is expected to come on line in 2016.

Liverpool

135. Veolia ES Ltd's solvent recovery with CHP facility at Garston is designed to produce approximately 7500 kg/hr of steam from 15,000tpa of waste solvent. This will be used to provide heat to the facility once fully operational.

Sefton

136. In 2009, permission was granted at European Metal Recycling (EMR) Ltd's metal recycling facility for a 30MWh electricity generation facility at Alexandra Dock 1, Bootle. A time extension application for this facility is currently being determined.

Wirral

137. Biossense Ltd gained planning consent for an EfW (gasification and autoclaving) with CHP facility at North Road, Eastham in 2008. This consent could produce 30MW electricity which would be fed back into the EfW facility and made available to local industry via the local transmission network. A revised scheme using gasification with MRF technology was consented in September 2014 and will be included in the next Monitoring Report.

138. **Actions:** This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

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

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

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

141. **Actions:** This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

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

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

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

144. **Actions:** This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

Local Indicator WLP 3: Number of applications received for waste management facilities on unallocated sites; and number of waste management facilities that are developed on unallocated sites
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

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

146. Data used to report against this indicator is based upon number of waste applications Merseyside EAS have been consulted on by the districts. This includes both approvals and refusals.

147. In terms of the number of waste management facilities that have been developed on unallocated sites, ‘developed’ refers to facilities that are built and

operational. Judgement on whether a waste management facility is developed is determined by information provided by the applicants, district planning officers and Merseyside EAS internal sources. Where sites are said to be 'undeveloped' this could mean that construction has yet to begin, is underway but the site is not yet operational, planning permission has expired or that the developer has pulled out.

148. **Performance:** Target for <10% not met. Table 17 shows that all of the waste applications received in 2013/14 were on unallocated sites, although four of these were in Areas of Search, and 14% of these sites have been developed out. The developed out figure is low because some of the applications received are yet to have been determined whilst others are discharging conditions and yet to reach construction stage. Therefore it is likely that several of these sites will be developed in the next 1-2 years. The figures for 2008 to 2013 show a better picture of trends, with over a third (36%) of waste applications received being developed out.

Table 17: Waste planning applications received and developed out on unallocated sites

	2008/2013		Jul 2013/Mar 2014	
District	**Received**	**Developed (yes/no/unknown)**	**Received**	**Developed (yes/no/unknown)**
Halton	7	3/3/1	1	0/0/1
Knowsley	16	7/9/0	3	1/2/0
Liverpool	4	1/3/0	1	0/1/0
Sefton	10	1/7/2	3	0/3/0
St.Helens	9	4/5/0	5	1/4/0
Wirral	4	2/2/0	1	0/1/0
Total:	50	18/29/3	14	2/11/1

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

149. **Actions:** Target not met. Policy WM1 (Site Prioritisation) and WM2 and WM3 (Sub-regional and District allocated sites) will continue to be promoted through the pre-application process. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15. Merseyside EAS and district council partners will explore ways of improving data on developed sites.

Local Indicator WLP 4: Number of planning applications for new waste management facility buildings which achieve a 'Very Good' or 'Excellent' BREEAM rating or equivalent standard
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Developers
SA Indicator: SA24

150. **Target:** 100%

151. **Performance:** Table 18 shows that of the 14 planning applications received, only 5 (36%) achieved BREEAM excellent/very good rating or equivalent for environmental and sustainability performance, falling significantly short of the 100% target.

Table 18: Waste applications achieving BREEAM or equivalent 2013/14

District	BREEAM 'Excellent' or equivalent	BREEAM 'Very Good' or equivalent
Halton	0	0
Knowsley	0	0
Liverpool	1	0
Sefton	0	0
St.Helens	1	2*°
Wirral	0	1

Source: Development Management planning application lists, Merseyside EAS
Note: equivalent standard includes construction/engineering standards such as CEEQUAL

152. One explanation for these low figures is that for some small scale, open air and less technical applications BREEAM (or equivalent) is not viable or applicable, so is often not applied. Of the 2013/14 waste applications received, the majority were small scale (up to 25,000tpa) and 3 were for open windrow composting.

153. Whilst many applications have not applied a design standard, they have incorporated notable sustainable development principles into their design, layout and environmental performance. For this reason an Autothermophillic Aerobic Digestion (ATAD) facility in St.Helens has been recorded in under the 'BREEAM 'Very Good' or equivalent' column in Table 18. The 4 sites achieving BREEAM or equivalent are discussed briefly below.

Liverpool

154. A Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA) HWRC at Old Swan (permission 14F/0203) used CEEQUAL, the sustainability assessment rating and awards scheme for civil engineering; since it is more appropriate to the nature of the development. The facility is expected to achieve the highest CEEQUAL rating.

St.Helens

155. Redevelopment of MRWA's Ravenhead HWRC at Burtonhead Road (P/2013/0325) used CEEQUAL rather than BREEAM and the facility is expected to achieve the highest rating.

156. A planning application (˚ in Table 18) for waste-wood fuelled biomass CHP at Sankey Valley Industrial Estate (P/2013/0738) stated that BRREAM standards would be met. However, this application was refused on 12/12/2013.

157. An ATAD facility at Mossbank Industrial Estate (P/2013/0569) near Rainford has incorporated sustainable drainage and green roofing into the proposal design. However, because this proposal is for retrofitting an existing building BREEAM or equivalent is harder to achieve so has not been applied.

158. Complete data for 2008 to 2013 period is not available. However, an overview of major applications achieving BREEAM or equivalent is provided below.

Halton

159. The planning application for Widnes Waterfront Waste Resource Park (10/00446/EIA) at Tan House Lane included a commitment to use BREEAM industrial standard with a view to achieving a 'very good' overall rating.

Knowsley

160. Huyton replacement HWRC at Wilson Road was constructed under the CEEQUAL scheme and was awarded a rating of 'excellent' on completion. A number of environmental considerations were incorporated into the design including: a sustainable urban drainage scheme (SUDs); rainwater harvesting; solar PV and automatic occupancy lighting.

161. Kirkby replacement HWRC at Knowsley Industrial Park achieved a CEEQUAL 'Very Good' award in April 2012. The development included, grey water harvesting, automatic occupancy lighting and a SUDs scheme amongst other environmental considerations and benefits.

Liverpool

162. Gillmoss MRF (08F/3196) at Stonebridge Lane is an exemplar site for sustainable construction, see Figure 4. The planning application included a

commitment to achieve a BRE Green Guide 'A' and BREEAM Industrial 'Excellent' rating.

Figure 4: Gillmoss Materials Recycling Facility

Photo credit: Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

163. The design incorporates: re-use of brownfield land; diversion of waste from landfill; high insulation and airtight construction; maximisation of natural light; roof design to accommodate solar PV; a SWMP; creation of new habitats; rainwater harvesting as well as a visitor and education centre.

164. **Actions:** Target not met. Low percentage achieving BREEAM or equivalent appears to be partly due to the type and scale of waste facility applications received which are not always appropriate for these design standards. Consider discussion through the WLP Monitoring Group of significant shortfall against target and possible early review of target to reflect waste applications that are not applicable. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

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

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

SA Indicator: SA13

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

166. **Performance:** Table 19 shows that just one consented new waste management facility could utilise sustainable transport (14%) in 2013/14. This falls short of the 25-30% target. This shortfall is likely to be explained by the number of new facilities that are small scale (up to 25,000tpa) which typically use road transport to move waste and by the fact that they are not located near railheads, canals or docks.

Table 19: Sustainable transport 2013/14

District	Canal	Conveyor	Rail	Sea	HGV
Halton	0	0	1	0	1
Knowsley	0	0	0	0	3
Liverpool	0	0	0	0	1
Sefton	0	0	0	0	0
St.Helens	0	0	0	0	2
Wirral	0	0	0	0	0

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

167. Complete data for the period 2008 to 2013 is not available. However, an overview of larger scale waste facilities from this period which plan to use sustainable transport is provided below.

Halton

168. Ineos Chlor/Viridor's 850,000tpa EfW with CHP facility utilises rail and HGV transport to import waste. Phase 1 of the facility has been operational from spring 2014 and imports 275,000tpa of Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) by rail from Greater Manchester, see Figure 5.

Figure 5: Rail transported solid recovered fuel from Greater Manchester

Photo credit: Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

Knowsley

169. In 2011 permission was granted (11/00415/FUL) for a 500,000tpa LACW enclosed rail Waste Transfer Station which will utilise Knowsley Rail Freight Terminal and connects with the North West rail network.

Sefton

170. In 2009 permission was granted for a residual waste gasification facility at an existing metal recycling site at Alexandra Dock 1, Bootle. This facility will utilise a conveyor to move waste between the existing metal recycling facility and proposed treatment facility. By treating the residual waste in situ the proposed facility would therefore result in a net reduction of 3,700 two-way HGV movements to landfill. The existing metal recycling facility (which will provide the feedstock for the new gasification facility) utilises on site rail and sea connections to import and export waste ferrous materials.

Wirral

171. In 2008, planning permission (APP/2008/6316) was granted for a two-stage waste treatment facility (autoclaving and gasification) at Hooton Park, Eastham. This consent has been implemented, and the operator Biossence has all necessary permits to access the site by road and also an option to lease an operational berth on the Manchester Ship Canal. There is also potential to access the site by rail via a bulkhead located to the south-east of the site. The

site is enhanced by the close proximity of the Queen Elizabeth II Dock and by the opportunity for direct access. However, the recently consented (September 2014) revised scheme does not appear to have maintained this option.

172. **Actions:** Target not met. Previous consented facilities demonstrate the importance of proximity to existing transport infrastructure such as a railhead/sidings or canal to enable successful deployment of sustainable transport solutions. Therefore opportunities are often restricted to those sites with good proximity to existing transport infrastructure. This indicator will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

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

Partners: Local Planning Authorities, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

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

174. **Performance:** Regional/national targets are no longer relevant since the regional tier of reporting has been removed, and the publication of the Waste Management Plan for England 2013 removed national targets. Therefore, it is not possible to report against this indicator. However, Table 20 shows that well over two thirds (71%) of consented waste management facilities will recycle and/or recover value from C&I waste with a combined capacity of 137,000 tonnes per annum, all of which will be recycled/recovered. From 2008 to 2013, just over half (58%) of consented waste management facilities were consented for C&I waste uses.

Table 20: Consented waste facilities recycling/recovering C&I waste

District	No. Sites 2008/13	No. Sites 2013/14
Halton	6	1
Knowsley	4	3
Liverpool	2	0
Sefton	2	0
St.Helens	2	1
Wirral	2	0
Total	18	5

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

175. **Actions:** Although we cannot report against this indicator because there are no longer any targets set, consideration will be given to discuss this indicator through the WLP Monitoring Group, to identify how reporting on commercial and industrial waste can be achieved in order to present a complete picture of waste management in Merseyside and Halton in the next Monitoring Report 2014/15.

8 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

176. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 Regulation 17 requires monitoring of plan implementation. The WLP Environment Report[16] (August 2012) sets out combined SA and SEA baseline indicators which have been reviewed and consolidated in this Report, see Section 4 and Appendix B for those indicators which have been withdrawn.

177. The SA indicators differ from the WLP indicators (Section 7) in that they address potential links between implementation of the WLP and the likely significant economic, social and environmental effects being monitored. Changes in performance against SA indicators can be measured by the baseline position (taken as 2009/10) and comparison with the position in this monitoring period, see Table 21.

178. All WLP Objectives are addressed by at least one indicator. Furthermore, the SA Objectives are consistent with those used by the five Merseyside authorities 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.

179. 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.

[16] 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 21: Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

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

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009/10	Position in 2013/14
SA4	Human	4, 9	SO1, SO6	Number and type of fly tipping events	Yes – Single data list 082-01	Currently being updated, though the figures will not be directly comparable as Liverpool has now adopted the reporting process used by the rest of the country.	See indicator Single data list 082-01
SA5	Human	5	SO6	Number and type of reported accidents involving staff of, or visitors to, waste management facilities	No	No formal data source currently. There were 2 fatal accidents involving 3 deaths of contractors working at the Sonae wood reprocessing facility in Kirkby in early 2011.	A flue gas treatment plant incident at Ineos Chlor / Viridor's EfW plant, Runcorn led to 1 worker being hospitalised. 22 others were sent to A&E as a precaution. 1 man injured at Spotmix Ltd, Bootle.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009/10	Position in 2013/14
SA6	Water Resources	10	SO6	Water quality (chemical & biological) classification of rivers, canals, estuaries and coastal waters impacted by waste developments (within 250m)	No	As before although comparison is complicated by changes to the way the EA displays the data.	1 site at Mathieson Road, Widnes is within 250m of a Main River, Stewards Brook. Ecology status: poor and chemical status: good.
SA7	Land and Soil	11	SO6, SO7	Area of grade 1, 2 and 3a agricultural land taken by new waste development	No	None	None
SA8	Land and Soil	11, 12	SO6, SO7	Proportion of new waste development on previously developed, derelict or under-utilised land	No	10 recent facilities have been built on brownfield sites or result from intensification of existing waste uses. The other is a landfill site which will backfill a sandstone quarry.	All 7 new consented waste applications are on previously developed, derelict or under-utilised land. 1 site is on previously developed land in the Green Belt.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009/10	Position in 2013/14
SA9	Air Quality	9, 13	SO6, SO8	Number of new waste management facilities located within Air Quality Management Areas	No	None	1 new site at Cheadle Avenue, Old Swan is within the Liverpool City AQMA. This AQMA covers the whole district area.
SA10	Climate Change	14	SO6, SO7	Number of new waste management facilities situated in high flood risk areas	No	1 new facility at Widnes has <1% of its area in Flood Risk Zone 3 but the site has been subject to a site-level risk assessment as part of the permitting process.	<0.00ha of 1 site at Mathieson Road, Widnes is in Flood Zone 3 (Stewards Brook)
SA11	Climate Change	13, 15	SO6, SO8	Estimated greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector	Yes – Single data list 067-01	No new information collected.	See indicator Single data list 067-01
SA12	Climate Change	4, 9, 15	SO6, SO8	Emissions of landfill gas from landfill sites	No	No information source currently.	4 landfill sites releasing methane. In 2013, 1400 tonnes released which is a 51% reduction on 2008 releases.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009/10	Position in 2013/14
SA13	Climate Change	15, 20, 22, 24	SO3, SO4	Quantity of renewable and alternative energy generated from waste management activities	Yes – Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3	31MW – 3MW has been provided by additional landfill gas engines at Lyme & Wood Pits landfill.	See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3
SA14	Transport	16, 17	SO6, SO8	Proportion of waste transported other than by road by waste stream	Yes – Local Indicator WLP 5	Still not measured but again the quantity is believed to be extremely small.	See Local Indicator WLP 5
SA15	Transport	9, 17	SO8	Number of new waste development sites for which a travel plan has been prepared	No	Required for 5 of the 8 new sites that have been Permitted.	5 of 7 consented waste facilities submitted a transport statement. 1 site had a HGV vehicle statement. The remaining site did not submit a plan.

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009/10	Position in 2013/14
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	World Heritage Site (WHS): no further sites Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM): no further sites Registered Parks and Gardens: 3 more within 1km; 4 more within 2km Position in 2007/08: 30 within 1km of the WHS (42 within 2kms); 20 within 1 km of a SAM (63 within 2km); 34 within 1km of park/garden (105 within 2km)	WHS: no further sites SAM: 1 site at Burtonhead Road, St.Helens within 1km Registered Parks and Gardens: 1 site at Cheadle Avenue, Old Swan within 1km Listed buildings: 4 sites at Cheadle Avenue, Burtonhead Road, Mathieson Road and Link Road, Huyton within 1km

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009/10	Position in 2013/14
SA17	Landscape and Townscape	9, 19	SO6	Area of publicly accessible open space and green space permanently lost as a result of new waste management facilities	No	None of the new permissions has taken designated open or greenspace. Several will result in improvement of under-utilised (and in some cases, contaminated) land	None
SA18	Landscape and Townscape	19	SO6	Number of new waste development in areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt)	No	1 Green Belt site – this is an open windrow composting facility which is appropriate development in such a location 20 existing sites – no new facilities (Position in 2007/08)	1 site on an industrial estate within the Green Belt (Moss Bank Industrial Estate, Rainford)

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009/10	Position in 2013/14
SA19	Sustainable Waste Management	20, 21, 22	SO1, SO2, SO3	Total annual volume of waste generated by waste stream	Yes – Single data list 082-01 and 082-01	MSW – 836,000te C&I – 1,110,000te (estimate) CD&E – 2,300,000te (estimate) Hazardous – 160,000te	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013: LACW – 696,432[17] tonnes (2.4% reduction from 2011/12) Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 999,000 tonnes CD&E – 2.23 million tonnes Hazardous – 154,000 tonnes

[17] Total household waste arisings before recycling or treatment

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009/10	Position in 2013/14
SA20	Sustainable Waste Management	20	SO6, SO7, S08	Municipal waste collected per household	No	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2011/12: 2010/11 data: Merseyside – 693kg Halton – 682kg	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013: Merseyside – 645kg (1.5% reduction from 2011/12 and 6.9% from 2010/11) Halton – 631kg (0.78% reduction from 2011/12 and 7.5% from 2010/11)

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009/10	Position in 2013/14
SA21	Sustainable Waste Management	20, 22	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO8	Volume and % of waste disposed to landfill by waste stream	Yes – Single data list 082-03	MSW – 65% C&I – 38% CD&E – 34% Hazardous - 23%	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013: LACW – 416,699 tonnes (59.8%) Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): C&I – 185,000 tonnes (18.5%). CD&E – 333,000 tonnes (15%). Hazardous arisings – 15,000 tonnes (10%).

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009/10	Position in 2013/14
SA22	Sustainable Waste Management	20, 21, 22	SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5	Volume and % of waste recycled/composted by waste stream and by method of disposal	Yes – Single data list 082-02 and 082-03	MSW – 35% C&I – 59% CD&E – 66% Hazardous – 44%	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013: LACW – 252,771 tonnes (36.3%) Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2015): Commercial – 421,000 tonnes (60%) recycled; 52,000 tonnes (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

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009/10	Position in 2013/14
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	MSW – 65% Position in 2007/2008 C&I: approx. 65% (estimate) CD&E: not known but likely to be small Hazardous: 75% (2007 data)	Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual Report 2013: LACW: 58.1% residual waste sent to landfill outside of Plan Area Based on WDI 2013 waste removed data: C&I – 60-71%[18] CD&E – 60-64%[19] Based on HWDI 2013 data: Hazardous – 77%

[18] Range presented to account for significant not codeable (i.e. where destination is unknown) fraction of C&I waste stream. 50% of this waste is exported outside of the UK for recovery, including significant amounts of ferrous materials from Metal Recycling Facilities
[19] Range derived from inert waste removed category (min) and EWC chapter 17 CD&E waste (max)

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009/10	Position in 2013/14
SA24	Sustainable Use of Resources	22, 24	SO7, SO8	Number of waste facilities using renewable or recovered energy	Yes – Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3	One, which also provides heat to an adjoining logistics facility.	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.
SA25	Sustainable Use of Resources	23	SO7, SO8	Proportion of new development meeting appropriate standards (BREEAM)	Yes – Local Indicator WLP 4	BREEAM – 4 out of 7.	See Local Indicator WLP 4.
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	Recycling / composting: 6 Recovery: 4 (but note comment in the cell above) Disposal: 1	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1.
SA27	Sustainable Economic Growth	20, 25	SO1	EA Environmental Permits for waste management issued	Yes – Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1	Not possible to measure at present but assumed be same as above.	See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements)

SA ref.	SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	WLP Indicator?	Position in 2009/10	Position in 2013/14
SA28	Employment	26, 29, 30	SO4	Number and type of personnel employed in waste management sector (new facilities) in Merseyside classified according to waste hierarchy	No	No data source identified at present.	Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use: 7 Recycling: 72 Other Recovery: 15 Disposal: 0
SA29	Landscape and Townscape	9, 18	SO6	Number of waste management facilities located within 250m of conservation areas	No	None of the new permissions is within this distance of a conservation area	0 new waste facilities within 250m of conservation areas. HWRC at Cheadle Avenue, Liverpool 260m from a 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	2007/08: None operational yet but consented generating capacity is 163MW of which 150MW will be eligible for Renewables Obligation Credits	See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3.

9 Duty to Cooperate

Duty to Cooperate: minerals and waste movement requests

180. 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[20].

181. Merseyside EAS on behalf of the 6 WLP partner districts respond to Duty to Cooperate requests from local authorities across England on waste planning matters. Typically these requests are associated with Waste Local Plans and movements into and out of the Plan Area.

182. Between July 2013 and March 2014, the partner districts have been consulted and responded to 7 Duty to Cooperate requests on minerals and waste movements from:

- Cornwall County Council;
- Cumbria County Council;
- Kent County Council;
- Kirklees Council;
- North East Lincolnshire Council;
- North London boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest;
- West Berkshire District Council.

183. In the majority of cases waste movements have been small and were not considered to have a significant strategic impact on Merseyside and Halton in terms of capacity, transport or amenity. However, movements of waste from Cumbria to Lyme and Wood Pits Landfill, Haydock, St.Helens were considered to constitute a strategic cross-boundary issue. Our response (30th January 2014) advised Cumbria County Council (CCC) that this landfill is due to close in June 2016, at which point waste from Cumbria (or anywhere else) can no longer be received. This has been acknowledged by CCC and will be taken into account through their Local Plan preparation process.

Net self-sufficiency

184. In terms of overall waste movements to and from Merseyside and Halton, Table 22 shows that the Plan Area appears to be achieving net self-sufficiency in

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

terms of waste management, which is in line with the WLP Vision and Strategic Objectives. These figures should be considered with regard to their limitations (Section 5 refers) but nevertheless provide a good overview and suggest a trend towards net self-sufficiency over the last two years (2012 and 2013). This emerging trend will continue to be monitored over the next 12 months to understand whether this is representative of the Plan Area waste management sector.

Table 22: WLP net self-sufficiency (million tonnes)

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

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

North West Waste Network

185. 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 Merseyside EAS represents the WLP partner districts at this group.

186. The aim of the NWWN is to provide (in the absence of Technical Advisory Boards, previously established under Annex D of Planning Policy Statement 10) Waste Planning Authorities and the Environment Agency with a mechanism to engage with a body of technical expertise in waste planning that can discuss and advise on the implications of waste planning policy and guidance and assist with awareness raising and sharing best practice on waste planning issues[21].

187. 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.

188. During the current monitoring period the NWWN met twice and no significant cross boundary waste issues regarding Merseyside and Halton were raised.

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

The Network typically meets 3 times per year and any Duty to Cooperate issues will therefore continue to be monitored through this process.

Consultation responses of neighbouring authorities plans

189. Merseyside EAS on behalf of the partner districts has also submitted a consultation response to Cheshire West and Chester's (CWaC) Publication Local Plan Part One in November 2013. The response raised issues in terms of their waste policy, site provision, the need for a review mechanism and the Duty to Cooperate. Following successful dialogue between both parties, a series of main modifications to CWaC's waste policy were proposed by the Inspector (September 2014) to address the issues raised.

10 Data sources and reference list

- Ricardo-AEA for DECC (2012) *Local and Regional CO2 Emissions Estimates for 2005-2012* https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-emissions-estimates
- English Heritage (2014) *Designation Data Download Area* http://services.english-heritage.org.uk/NMRDataDownload/Default.aspx
- Environment Agency (2014) *Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites*
- Environment Agency (2014) *Environmental Pollution Incidents*
- Environment Agency (2014) *Flood Map*
- Environment Agency (2013) *Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator*
- Environment Agency (2014) *Main Rivers*
- Environment Agency (2013) *Pollution Inventory*
- Environment Agency (2013) *Waste Data Interrogator*
- ENVIROS for Defra (2014) *WasteDataFlow* http://www.wastedataflow.org/
- Eunomia (2014) *Recycling Carbon Index Tool* http://www.eunomia.co.uk/carbonindex/
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities (2012) *Air Quality Management Areas*
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities (2014) *Greenhouse Gas Emissions report*
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities (various) *Unitary Development Plan Proposals Maps*
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities (2011/13) *National Land Use Database*
- Merseyside EAS (2014) *Development Management planning lists*
- Merseyside EAS (2014) *Waste Local Plan sites database*
- Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership (2013) *Annual Report*
- Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (2014) *Summary of District Kerbside Collection Systems and Policy Changes*
- Natural England (2014) *GIS Digital Boundary Datasets* http://www.gis.naturalengland.org.uk/pubs/gis/GIS_register.asp
- Veolia ES Ltd (2013) *LACW WRATE modelling*

11 Appendices

Appendix A: Waste Local Plan Monitoring Group – Proposed Terms of Reference

- The group will chaired and coordinated by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service;
- Membership of the group will be from those partner organisations / individuals set out in Figure 1 and below:

  - Local Planning Authorities;
  - Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service;
  - Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority;
  - Waste Collection Authorities;
  - Site owners / developers;
  - Site operators;
  - Environment Agency.

- The remit of the group will be to:

  - Meet at least annually;
  - Discuss issues relating to the Waste Local Plan Monitoring Report including the Implementation Plan, Monitoring Indicators, Sustainability Appraisal indicators and Duty to Cooperate;
  - Address any actions raised in the previous Monitoring Report, where possible;
  - Address any issues arising from changes to national policy and guidance;
  - Share information and address data limitations, where possible;
  - Facilitate any future review of the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan.

Appendix B: Withdrawn Sustainability Indicators

SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	Reason for withdrawal
Biodiversity	1	SO6	Number of waste developments that have impacted BAP priority habitats and/or species	Information on this indicator not readily available.
Human	4	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4	Percent of residents living within 3 km of HWRC	3km buffer not used in Policy WM6. No longer a specific search requirement for MRWA.
Human	5	SO6	Numbers of people killed/seriously injured in traffic accidents involving waste management vehicles	Not directly relevant to waste planning and reported through other mechanisms i.e. the Environment Agency and Health and Safety Executive.
Quality of Surroundings	9	SO6, SO7	Proportion of residents living near waste facilities who are dissatisfied with their immediate environment	Information on this indicator not readily available.
Quality of Surroundings	9	SO6, SO7	Number of new waste facilities constructed to high quality design Principles	Duplicate of indicator SA25 and WLP4.
Amenity	9	SO6, SO7	Number of complaints about disturbance (noise, dust, light, vermin, odour) due to waste management facilities	Reported through other mechanisms (district Environmental Protection departments) and not all likely to be substantiated.
Air Quality	13	SO6, SO7, SO8	Annual quantity of emissions from waste management facilities	Information on this indicator not readily available.

SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	Reason for withdrawal
Air Quality	13	SO6, SO8	Waste-related traffic volumes (annual average daily and peak hour) on roads	Information on this indicator not readily available.
Climate Change	14	SO6, SO8	Number of waste planning permissions proceeding against EA advice to avoid flood risk areas	Reported through other mechanisms (Environment Agency).
Transport	16, 17	SO1, SO2, SO6, SO8	Kilometres travelled by waste a) during collection, and b) from bulking to treatment and/or disposal	Information on this indicator not readily available.
Landscape and Townscape	19	SO6	Number of waste facilities situated in tranquil areas as designated by the Local Authority or Natural England	No known tranquil areas in Merseyside and Halton.
Sustainable Waste Management	20	SO1, SO2, SO3	Cost of MSW collection per household	Reported through other mechanisms (Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority).
Sustainable Use of Resources	23	SO7	Percent of secondary aggregates used in new waste facilities	Information on this indicator not readily available.

SA Topic	SA Obj.	WLP Obj.	SA Indicator	Reason for withdrawal
Sustainable Economic Growth	20, 25, 26	SO1, SO4, SO5	Number of new businesses involved in waste management at different levels of the waste management hierarchy	Information on this indicator not readily available.
Sustainable Economic Growth	20, 22	SO1, SO2	Cost of LATS penalties	Reported through other mechanisms (Merseyside Recycling and Waste Partnership)
Sustainable Economic Growth	12	SO6	Proportion of new waste development on previously developed, derelict or under -utilised land	Duplicate of indicator SA8.
Access to Services	4	SO1, SO4	Number of users of HWRCs	Reported through other mechanisms (Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority).
Public Involvement	33	SO5	Level of involvement in consultation process by medium	Plan preparation period complete. No longer applicable.
Public Involvement	34	-	Awareness of waste hierarchy	Information on this indicator not readily available. Waste hierarchy promoted through the Waste Local Plan.

Appendix C: Environment Agency Environmental Permitted sites (2008/2013)

190. The table template below is derived from DCLG's guidance document Guidance for local planning authorities on implementing planning requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) and populated using the Environment Agency's Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites data (April 2014)[22].

Site Name	Operator	Site Address	Facility Type	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	EA licence no	EA WML licence	First year of operation (licence issued date)	Current (permit) status	District
Fallon Brothers Ltd	Fallon Brothers Limited	Fallon Brothers Ltd Ditton Road Widnes Cheshire WA8 0QW	S1214	24999	WAS167	104765	20130422	Issued	Halton
Land Adj To Millhouse Garage	Mill House Metals Limited	Millhouse Garage Hale Road Widnes Cheshire WA8 0TL	S0823	74999	MIL106	400051	20130206	Issued	Halton
Jackson Electrical Recycling Ltd	Jackson Electrical Recycling Limited	3, 4, 7, 8 & 9 Percival Lane Runcorn Docks Runcorn Cheshire WA7 4UX	S0823	74999	JAC093	104933	20130102	Issued	Halton
Whitley Brook Crematorium For Pets Ltd	Whitley Brook Crematorium For Pets Ltd	Whitley Brook Crematorium For Pets Davy Road Astmoor Industrial Estate Runcorn Cheshire WA7 1PZ	S0824	74999	WHI262	104432	20120712	Issued	Halton
Centrol Recycling Group Ltd	Centrol Recycling Group Ltd	Centrol Recycling Group Ltd Everite Road Widnes Cheshire WA8 8PT	S0814	74999	CEN043	103069	20110823	Issued	Halton

[22] http://www.geostore.com/environment-agency/WebStore?xml=staticweb/xml/dataLayers_EPRWS.xml

Site Name	Operator	Site Address	Facility Type	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	EA licence no	EA WML licence	First year of operation (licence issued date)	Current (permit) status	District
M S J	Maguire Paula	M S J Pickerings Road Widnes Cheshire WA8 8XW	SR/21	4999	MSJ002	101473	20100607	Modified	Halton
Ecocycle Waste	J L Sorting Ltd	Ecocycle Waste Johnsons Lane Widnes Cheshire WA8 0SJ	A15	150000	JLS001	100337	20080814	Transferred	Halton
Statham Tyres & Co (U K) Ltd	Statham Tyres & Co (U K) Ltd	Astmoor Ind Est Goddard Road Astmoor Ind Est Runcorn Cheshire WA7 1QF	A11	24999	STC003	100367	20080724	Modified	Halton
Knowsley Healthcare Waste Treatment And Transfer Station	S R C L Limited	Knowsley Healthcare Waste Treatment And Transfer Station Bradman Road Knowsley Ind Park Liverpool Merseyside L33 7UR	A12	8760	SRC013	400611	20131216	Issued	Knowsley
Restart Recycling Ltd	Restart Recycling Limited	Unit 1 2 & 3 The Lombard Centre Link Road Huyton Liverpool Merseyside L36 6AP	S0823	74999	RRL004	400736	20131104	Issued	Knowsley
William Brothers Industrial Estate	Kealshore Limited	William Bros Ind Est Pingwood Lane Simonswood Lancashire L33 4XZ	SR/12	74999	KEA117	400278	20130729	Issued	Knowsley
Arpley 2	F C C Recycling (U K) Limited	Stretton Way Huyton Ind Est Huyton Merseyside L36	A11	120000	FCC004	104504	20120723	Modified	Knowsley

Site Name	Operator	Site Address	Facility Type	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	EA licence no	EA WML licence	First year of operation (licence issued date)	Current (permit) status	District
		6JF							
Carr Lane Recycling & Treatment Facility	Remondis U K Ltd	Carr Lane Recycling & Treatment Facility Carr Lane Prescot Knowsley Merseyside L34 1PD	A09	69000	REM045	103346	20120327	Issued	Knowsley
Knowsley Rail Transfer Loading Station	Sita U K Ltd	Knowsley Rail T L S Woodward Road Knowsley Industrial Park Liverpool Merseyside L33 7UZ	A11	500000	SIT734	102932	20120312	Issued	Knowsley
Dixon Road Waste Transfer Station	Elixir Foundations C I C	Elixir Enterprise Park Dixon Road Kirkby Liverpool Merseyside L33 7XP	S0803	74999	ELI010	102471	20120309	Revoked	Knowsley
Fazakerley Playing Fields	U K Sports Parks Ltd	Fazakerley Playing Fields Aintree Lane Fazakerley Liverpool Merseyside L10 1LT	A25	256500	COT029	103301	20120221	Issued	Knowsley
1st Choice Aggregate Recycling Yard	1st Choice Concrete & Skip Hire Ltd	Arbour Works Arbour Lane Liverpool Merseyside L33 7XB	S0906	250000	CCS006	103870	20120216	Issued	Knowsley
Huyton H W R C	Veolia E S Merseyside & Halton Ltd	Huyton Ind Est Wilson Road Huyton Knowsley Merseyside L36 6AD	S0813	74999	VEO167	103677	20111212	Issued	Knowsley

Site Name	Operator	Site Address	Facility Type	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	EA licence no	EA WML licence	First year of operation (licence issued date)	Current (permit) status	District
P D Logistics	P D Port Services Ltd	Williams Bros Ind Park Pingwood Lane Kirkby Liverpool Merseyside L33 4XZ	S0814	0	PDP007	101154	20100519	Surrendered	Knowsley
Acornfield Road Waste Management Center	Future Industrial Services Ltd	Acornfield Road Knowsley Ind Est Kirkby Merseyside L33 7UF	A11	24999	FUT012	101607	20100414	Issued	Knowsley
Stretton Way Bulking Station	Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council	Stretton Way Depot Stretton Way Huyton Knowsley Merseyside L36 6JF	S0801	74999	KNO020	101122	20091103	Issued	Knowsley
Minerals Resource Management	Tradebe Minerals Recycling Ltd	The Image Business Park Acornfield Road Knowsley Ind Est Liverpool Merseyside L33 7UF	A17	140000	MRM019	100668	20090409	Modified	Knowsley
Laurel House M R F	Environmental Waste Controls Plc	Laurel House Kitling Road Knowsley Business Park Prescot Merseyside L34 9JA	S0814	24999	EWC028	100684	20081030	Modified	Knowsley
North West Tyre Collections Ltd	North West Tyre Collections Ltd	Unit 5 3 Webber Road Knowsley Ind Est Knowsley Merseyside L33 7SW	A15	4999	NWT001	100363	20080922	Issued	Knowsley
Avanti	Avanti	Avanti Treatment And	A09	15000	NTC002	100341	20080805	Modified	Knowsley

Site Name	Operator	Site Address	Facility Type	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	EA licence no	EA WML licence	First year of operation (licence issued date)	Current (permit) status	District
Treatment And Transfer Station	Environmental Group Ltd	Transfer Station Charleywood Road Knowsley Liverpool Merseyside L33 7SG							
Huyton Wastewater Treatment Works - Sludge Installation	United Utilities Water Plc	Huyton Wastewater Treatment Works Coney Lane Off Tarbock Road Huyton Merseyside L36 0SS	A23	92000	HUY001	50532	20080104	IPPC	Knowsley
D W Classic Car Spares	Wilson Danny	D W Classic Car Spares Redfern Street Liverpool Merseyside L20 8JB	SR/21	4999	WIL382	104726	20121108	Issued	Liverpool
Unit 12 The Viscount Centre	Lockbox Storage.com Ltd	Unit 12 The Viscount Centre Gaskill Road Speke Liverpool Merseyside L24 9GS	S0823	74999	LOC031	104524	20120806	Modified	Liverpool
Unit 30 Weaver Ind Est	Brown Kristopher	Unit 30 Weaver Ind Est Blackburn Street Liverpool Merseyside L19 8JA	SR/21	4999	BRO199	104302	20120620	Issued	Liverpool
Palm Recycling Ltd	Palm Recycling Ltd	Unit 4 Nelson Business Park Long Lane Walton Liverpool Merseyside L9 7BN	A15	40000	PAL047	103897	20120503	Modified	Liverpool
Liverpool	Lafarge Tarmac	Liverpool Recycling Newton	S0906	250000	TAR152	104093	20120424	Modified	Liverpool

Site Name	Operator	Site Address	Facility Type	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	EA licence no	EA WML licence	First year of operation (licence issued date)	Current (permit) status	District
Recycling	Trading Limited	Road Liverpool Merseyside L13 3HS							
Smith Waste And Recycling Ltd	Smith Waste And Recycling Limited	Unit 1 Bankhall Lane Liverpool Merseyside L20 8EW	S0803	74999	SWR003	102994	20110624	Transferred	Liverpool
National Grid Properties Grafton Street	Bam Nuttall Ltd	National Grid Grafton Street Toxteth Liverpool L8 4YB	SR/07	0	BAM036	102847	20110614	Surrendered	Liverpool
Speke Clinical Waste Transfer Station	S R C L Ltd	M C S House Shaw Road Speke Liverpool Merseyside L24 9JT	S0824	74999	SRC005	102384	20110311	Modified	Liverpool
Redfern Waste Management Facility	Greenway Environmental Ltd	Redfern Street Bootle Liverpool Merseyside L20 8JB	A16	24999	GRE384	102527	20110302	Modified	Liverpool
G & G Waste Recycling Ltd	G & G Waste Recycling Ltd	Unit 3 Garston Ind Est Blackburne Street Speke Liverpool Merseyside L19 8JA	S0801	74999	GGW002	101621	20101101	Issued	Liverpool
Gillmoss	Veolia	Gillmoss Materials Recovery	A15	0	VEO132	101533	20100728	Modified	Liverpool

Site Name	Operator	Site Address	Facility Type	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	EA licence no	EA WML licence	First year of operation (licence issued date)	Current (permit) status	District
Materials Recovery Facility	Environmental Services Merseyside & Halton Ltd	Facility Bridgehouse Lane Liverpool Merseyside L10 5HA							
Waste Away Skip Hire	R Jackson Services (N W) Ltd	13-17 Upper William Street Liverpool Merseyside L3 7EE	S0801	74999	RJA006	101810	20100726	Transferred	Liverpool
Top Skips (Liverpool) Ltd	Top Skips (Liverpool) Ltd	Rear Yard 33 Cheadle Avenue Old Swan Liverpool Merseyside L13 8AE	S0801	74999	CRA060	101478	20100518	Issued	Liverpool
Steve Kewin Trucks	Mr Stephen Kewin & Mrs Eileen Kewin	Land / Premises At Redfern Street Bootle Merseyside L20 8JB	S0820	0	KEW002	101041	20090908	Surrendered	Liverpool
S Norton & Co Ltd	S Norton & Co Ltd	South Canada Dock 3 Off Regent Road Liverpool Merseyside L20 8RQ	A20	74999	NOR279	100918	20090907	Issued	Liverpool
City Skips Liverpool	Mr John Short And Mr John Lee Timmings	97-101 Soho Street Islington Liverpool Merseyside L3 8AS	A11	24999	CSL001	100280	20080922	Issued	Liverpool
South Liverpool Recycling Ltd	South Liverpool Recycling Ltd	Venture Point Ind Est Evans Road Speke Liverpool Merseyside L14 9PB	S0803	24999	KCS001	100471	20080912	Issued	Liverpool
J T	J T Leavesley (	Canada Dock Regent Road	A20	74999	JTL002	100197	20080630	Issued	Liverpool

Site Name	Operator	Site Address	Facility Type	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	EA licence no	EA WML licence	First year of operation (licence issued date)	Current (permit) status	District
Leavesley (Alrewas) Ltd	Alrewas) Ltd	Bootle Liverpool Merseyside L20 8DQ							
Canada Dock Waste Transfer Station	Regent Recycling Limited	Canada Dock Goods Sidings Regent Road Kirkdale Liverpool Merseyside L20 8DF	A11	24999	REG024	100117	20080212	Transferred	Liverpool
Yard 3 Pier Head Works	Allfords Recycling Centre Ltd	Yard 3 Pier Hard Works Evans Road Speke Merseyside L24 9HZ	SR/21	4999	ALL042	100199	20080124	Modified	Liverpool
Liverpool Wastewater Treatment Works	United Utilities Water Plc	Liverpool Wastewater Treatment Works Sandon Dock Regent Road Liverpool Merseyside L3 0BE	A23	975000	LWT001	50531	20080104	IPPC	Liverpool
Dowhigh Recycling Depot	Dowhigh Ltd	486 Hawthorne Road Bootle Liverpool Merseyside L20 9PR	SR/12	74999	DOW069	400347	20130703	Issued	Sefton
Former Build Site	Carroll Waste Ltd	Former Build Site Heysham Road Aintree Liverpool Merseyside L30 6UR	S0803	74999	WCA002	101832	20111220	Issued	Sefton
Foul Lane Landfill Site	Lynx Euro (Management) Co Llp	Four Lane Landfill Site Foul Lane Southport Merseyside PR9 7RG	A25	122500	LYN023	103033	20111209	Expired	Sefton
Blue Skip Hire Ltd	Blue Skip Hire Ltd	Blue Skip Hire Ltd Heysham Road Aintree	S0803	74999	BLU117	102271	20110929	Issued	Sefton

Site Name	Operator	Site Address	Facility Type	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	EA licence no	EA WML licence	First year of operation (licence issued date)	Current (permit) status	District
		Liverpool Merseyside L30 6TU							
E M R Liverpool West Gladstone	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Liverpool Quay West Gladstone Bootle Liverpool Merseyside L20 1BX	S0907	1000000	EUR069	101766	20100903	Issued	Sefton
E M R Liverpool Alexandra	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Alexander Building Alexandra Dock Bootle Liverpool Merseyside L20 1BX	S0907	1000000	EUR070	101767	20100903	Issued	Sefton
Bootle Oil Recovery	Oil Salvage Ltd	1 Lyster Road Bootle Merseyside L20 1AS	A23	120000	BOR010	50512	20080117	IPPC	Sefton
Willows Construction Services Ltd	Willows Construction Services Limited	Willows Construction Services Ltd Junction Lane Sankey Valley Ind Est Newton Le Willows Merseyside WA12 8DJ	S0811	0	WIL387	400360	20130611	Issued	St Helens
Mersey Valley Golf & Country Club	Mersey Valley Golf & Country Club Ltd	Mersey Valley Golf & Country Club Bold Heath Widnes Cheshire WA8 3XL	A25	210000	MER061	102454	20130212	Issued	St Helens
Former Vulcan Works Foundary	Buckingham Group Contracting Ltd	Former Vulcan Works Foundary Wargrave Road Newton Le Willows Merseyside WA12 8RN	SR/10	99999	BUC037	104519	20120831	Issued	St Helens

Site Name	Operator	Site Address	Facility Type	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	EA licence no	EA WML licence	First year of operation (licence issued date)	Current (permit) status	District
The Recycling Centre	St Helens Waste Recycling Ltd	The Recycling Centre Abbotsfield Road Reginald Road Ind Est St Helens Merseyside WA9 4HU	S0803	74999	HEL024	103651	20111118	Issued	St Helens
Bold Heath Quarry	D Morgan Plc	Bold Heath Quarry Mill Green Lane Bold Heath St. Helens Merseyside WA8 3UP	SR/08	99999	DMO006	103350	20111111	Issued	St Helens
Lyme And Wood Pits Landfill	Cory Environmental (Central) Ltd	Vista Road Haydock Merseyside WA11 0RN	A25	100000	COR135	101752	20100813	Issued	St Helens
Intercare Distribution Services Ltd	Intercare Distribution Services Ltd	Units 1&2 Reginald Industrial Estate Abbotsfield Road St Helens Merseyside WA9 4HU	S0825	0	IDS002	101345	20100107	Surrendered	St Helens
Pocket Nook Resource Management Centre	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Pocket Nook Resource Management Centre Pocket Nook Street St Helens Warrington Cheshire WA9 1NQ	A11	199999	BIF077	100466	20090722	Modified	St Helens
Bodymech Repair Centre Ltd	Bodymech Repair Centre Ltd	Land / Premises At Arch Lane Garswood Wigan Lancashire WN4 0XL	A19a	2499	BOD009	100387	20080630	Issued	St Helens
Universal	Universal Tanker	Bold Industrial Park Unit 12a	A17	24999	UNI560	100284	20080410	Transferred	St Helens

Site Name	Operator	Site Address	Facility Type	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	EA licence no	EA WML licence	First year of operation (licence issued date)	Current (permit) status	District
Tanker Solutions Ltd	Solutions Ltd	Neills Road St Helens Merseyside WA9 4TU							
Bolds Skips, Recycling & Reclamation	Bold Skips Recycling & Reclamation Ltd	Unit 11 Neills Road Bold Ind Est St Helens Merseyside WA9 4TU	A11	24999	BOL011	100285	20080325	Issued	St Helens
Holiday Moss Landfill	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Holiday Moss Landfill Reeds Brow Rainford St Helens Merseyside WA11 8PG	A23	0	HML001	50515	20080110	IPPC	St Helens
Billinge Hill Quarry Landfill Leachate Treatment Plant	Merseyside Waste Disposal Authority	Billinge Hill Quarry Rainford Road Billinge St Helens Merseyside WN7 7PF	A17	73000	BHQ001	50514	20080110	IPPC	St Helens
St Helens Wastewater Treatment Works	United Utilities Water Plc	St Helen Wastewater Treatment Works Delta Road St Helens Merseyside WA11 9DX	A23	140000	STH004	50529	20080104	IPPC	St Helens
280 - 290 Cleveland Street	Wirral Car Breakers Limited	280 - 290 Cleveland Street Birkenhead Merseyside CH41 4JN	S0820	74999	WIR009	400564	20131031	Issued	Wirral
Itrimex R & D Facility	Itrimex Ltd	Unit 3 Mosedale Road Croft Business Park Bromborough	S0823	74999	ITR003	104603	20120926	Issued	Wirral

Site Name	Operator	Site Address	Facility Type	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	EA licence no	EA WML licence	First year of operation (licence issued date)	Current (permit) status	District
		Wirral Merseyside CH62 3QZ							
Site 1 Commercial Road	A & P Melvin Plant Hire Ltd	Site 1 Commercial Road Bromborough Merseyside CH62 3NL	A11	99000	MEL050	104530	20120919	Issued	Wirral
Casey Ltd	Casey Limited	4 Tarran Way South Moreton Wirral Merseyside CH46 4TP	S0807	74999	CAS053	104169	20120621	Modified	Wirral
Wirral Metals Ltd Waste Transfer Site	Wirral Metals Limited	Bromborough Road Port Sunlight Wirral C63 9FH	S0814	74999	WIR007	102267	20110330	Issued	Wirral
Land North Of Mctay Boatyard	North West Construction U K Ltd	Land North Of Mctay Boatyard Magazine Lane Bromborough Wirral Merseyside CH62 3NJ	A11	24999	NOR342	101094	20100623	Issued	Wirral
Vauxhall Spares U K	Mr Michael Hellon & Mr Lee Rawlinson	106a Church Street Priory Industrial Estate Birkenhead Merseyside CH42 3YA	S0820	74999	L&M001	101488	20100413	Modified	Wirral
Wirral Car Salvage Ltd	Wirral Car Salvage Ltd	280-290 Cleveland Street Birkenhead Merseyside CH41 4JN	S0820	74999	WIR006	101411	20100219	Issued	Wirral
Auto Recovery And Salvage	Drake Jopseph	25-29 Neptune Street Birkenhead Wirral Merseyside CH41 3QT	S0820	74999	DRA024	101099	20091013	Issued	Wirral

Site Name	Operator	Site Address	Facility Type	Annual Permitted Capacity (tpa)	EA licence no	EA WML licence	First year of operation (licence issued date)	Current (permit) status	District
Moreton Waste Transfer And Treatment Centre	Angel Skips Ltd	Plot 4 Tarran Way South Tarran Industrial Estate Wirral Merseyside CH46 4TP	S0803	74999	ANG000	100929	20090911	Issued	Wirral
Offerton Sand And Gravel Landfill	Offerton Sand And Gravel Ltd	Offerton Sand And Gravel Landfill Marple Road Offerton Stockport Cheshire SK2 5EU	L05	0	OFF013	210070	20080411	Modified	Wirral

Source: Environment Agency, Environmental Permit Regulations – Waste Sites data (April 2014)