



**Environment and Urban Renewal Policy
and Performance Board**

**Wednesday, 18 September 2019 6.30 p.m.
Council Chamber - Town Hall, Runcorn**

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'David WR'.

Chief Executive

BOARD MEMBERSHIP

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Councillor Bill Woolfall (Chair) | Labour |
| Councillor Mike Fry (Vice-Chair) | Labour |
| Councillor Robert Gilligan | Labour |
| Councillor Harry Howard | Labour |
| Councillor Alan Lowe | Labour |
| Councillor Keith Morley | Labour |
| Councillor Paul Nolan | Labour |
| Councillor Joe Roberts | Labour |
| Councillor Christopher Rowe | Liberal Democrats |
| Councillor Pauline Sinnott | Labour |
| Councillor Angela Teeling | Labour |

*Please contact Gill Ferguson on 0151 511 8059 or e-mail gill.ferguson@halton.gov.uk for further information.
The next meeting of the Board is on Wednesday, 13 November 2019*

**ITEMS TO BE DEALT WITH
IN THE PRESENCE OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

Part I

| Item No. | | Page No. |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1. MINUTES | | 1 - 5 |
| 2. DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS (INCLUDING PARTY WHIP DECLARATIONS) | | |
| | Members are reminded of their responsibility to declare any Disclosable Pecuniary Interest or Other Disclosable Interest which they have in any item of business on the agenda, no later than when that item is reached or as soon as the interest becomes apparent and, with Disclosable Pecuniary interests, to leave the meeting during any discussion or voting on the item. | |
| 3. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME | | 6 - 8 |
| 4. EXECUTIVE BOARD MINUTES | | 9 - 17 |
| 5. PERFORMANCE MONITORING | | |
| (A) PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORTS FOR QUARTER 1 2019/20 | | 18 - 45 |
| (B) | | |
| 6. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY ISSUES | | |
| (A) JOINT WASTE LOCAL PLAN MONITORING REPORT 2017/18 | | 46 - 127 |
| (B) HIGHWAY LED UPGRADE PROGRAMME | | 128 - 132 |
| (C) UPDATE ON WATER SUPPLY ISSUE, SANKEY CANAL | | 133 - 136 |
| (D) CONTROL OF ADVERTISEMENTS | | 137 - 142 |

In accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act the Council is required to notify those attending meetings of the fire evacuation procedures. A copy has previously been circulated to Members and instructions are located in all rooms within the Civic block.

ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN RENEWAL POLICY AND PERFORMANCE BOARD

At a meeting of the Environment and Urban Renewal Policy and Performance Board on Wednesday, 26 June 2019 at the Council Chamber - Town Hall, Runcorn

Present: Councillors Woolfall (Chair), Fry (Vice-Chair), Gilligan, Howard, A. Lowe, Nolan, Joe Roberts, Rowe, Sinnott and Teeling

Apologies for Absence: None

Absence declared on Council business: None

Officers present: G. Ferguson, T. Gibbs, A. Jones and W. Rourke

Also in attendance: N/A

**ITEM DEALT WITH
UNDER DUTIES
EXERCISABLE BY THE BOARD**

| | <i>Action</i> |
|---|---------------|
| EUR1 MINUTES | |
| <p>The Minutes of the meeting held on 27th February 2019 having been circulated were signed as a correct record.</p> | |
| EUR2 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME | |
| <p>It was confirmed that no public questions had been received.</p> | |
| EUR3 EXECUTIVE BOARD MINUTES | |
| <p>The Board considered the Minutes of the meetings of the Executive Board relevant to the Environment and Urban Renewal Policy and Performance Board.</p> <p>RESOLVED: That the Minutes be received.</p> | |
| EUR4 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORTS FOR QUARTER 4 OF 2018/19 | |
| <p>The Board received a report from the Strategic Director, Enterprise, Community and Resources, which presented the Performance Monitoring Reports for Quarter 4</p> | |

of 2018/19.

The reports related to the following functional areas which reported to the Board and detailed progress against service objectives and milestones, and performance targets and provided information relating to key developments and emerging issues that had arisen during the period:

- Development and Investment Services;
- Highways and Transportation, Logistics and Development Services;
- Waste and Environmental Improvement and Open Space Services; and
- Housing Strategy.

Councillor Howard submitted a number questions and responses were provided. It was agreed that a copy of those questions and responses would be emailed to the Board Members.

Arising from the discussion, the Board requested clarification on why the figure for residual household waste per household were higher and the figure for household waste recycled and composted was lower than their predicted targets. It was agreed that a detailed response would be provided.

RESOLVED: That the fourth quarter performance monitoring reports be received and noted.

EUR5 BUILDING CONTROL UPDATE

The Board received a presentation on the Building Control Service which was provided as a shared service between Knowsley and Halton Borough Councils. Building Control was a statutory function and national regulations govern the work for which a fee was charged. The Building Control service's fee-earning work helped to cross-subsidise other vital - but non-fee earning - work, for example responding to concerns about potentially dangerous structures and buildings and recommending action to ensure public safety.

Members were advised that the Building Control service's core fee-earning activities were subject to direct competition from the private sector "Approved Inspectors" who also had the power to confirm that a building complies with the Building Regulations. In Halton and Knowsley, the presence of competing Approved Inspector companies had not only impacted upon the volume of work submitted to the

Authorities' in-house services, but had also affected the Councils' ability to retain and attract qualified staff.

The Board was advised on the measures being taken to address the volume of work submitted to the Authorities which had resulted in an increase in the Authorities share of the market. Members also noted the recent changes made to Building Control Regulation following the Hackitt Review and the resulting Government Implementation Plan.

RESOLVED: That the presentation be received.

EUR6 LOCAL CYCLING AND WALKING INVESTMENT PLAN (LCWIP)

The Board considered a report which provided an overview of the national Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy. These schemes would extend the existing network across the borough, providing linkages between the routes and provide access to opportunities for both work and leisure.

It was noted that the Liverpool City Region (LCR) had agreed in Spring last year to develop a Local Cycling and Walking Investment Plan (LCWIP). The LCWIP would support a number of Transport Strategies and would help to reduce transport emissions and improve the health of the region by providing new and improved cycle and walking corridors to encourage residents and visitors to the City Region to make more sustainable travel choices.

All districts had been asked to submit schemes to the LCWIP delivery programme, which would be put through a scoring matrix. The programme would be recommended to the Combined Authority (CA) and a prioritised LCWIP delivery schedule would be formally adopted and allocated devolved funding.

Members were advised that Halton had been working closely with Merseytravel to develop the LCWIP into a delivery plan of schemes. Halton had two schemes in the top ten list, Daresbury Links and Runcorn Busway. These schemes were currently being evaluated by the CA as part of a wider Transforming Cities Fund bid.

RESOLVED: That

1. The report be noted; and
2. A publicity campaign be undertaken to raise

awareness of the active travel network available to the Borough.

EUR7 REGENERATION WORKING PARTY FINAL REPORT

The Board considered a final report on the work of the Regeneration Working Party. It was noted that the group had met on several occasions and considered the following key impact areas:

- Runcorn and Runcorn Station Quarter;
- The Widnes Waterfront;
- Astmoor Business Park;
- 3MG Ditton Corridor;
- West Runcorn Employment Growth Area; and
- Halton Lea and the Healthy New Town.

The Board received a presentation outlining the proposed objectives and intended outcomes resulting from the potential development of each area. The presentation also emphasised the dynamic nature of regeneration and that proposals would need to be developed in more detail over time.

It was therefore proposed that an annual Regeneration Workshop would be provided to share and update Members on various projects and to provide them with an opportunity to express their views on schemes as they were developed.

RESOLVED: That

1. The work completed by the Regeneration Working Party be welcomed; and
2. The establishment of a Member annual regeneration workshop be agreed.

EUR8 ANNUAL REPORT

The Board considered a copy of the Annual Report from the Chair of the Environment and Urban Renewal Policy and Performance Board 2018/19.

The full Board met on five occasions during the year and the report set out the work carried out and recommendations made throughout the Municipal Year April 2018 to March 2019.

RESOLVED: That the Annual Report be accepted.

Meeting ended at 7.50 p.m.

REPORT TO: Environment and Urban Renewal Policy & Performance Board

DATE: 18th September 2019

REPORTING OFFICER: Strategic Director, Enterprise, Community and Resources

SUBJECT: Public Question Time

WARD(s): Borough-wide

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To consider any questions submitted by the Public in accordance with Standing Order 34(9).
- 1.2 Details of any questions received will be circulated at the meeting.

2.0 RECOMMENDED: That any questions received be dealt with.

3.0 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

3.1 Standing Order 34(9) states that Public Questions shall be dealt with as follows:-

- (i) A total of 30 minutes will be allocated for dealing with questions from members of the public who are residents of the Borough, to ask questions at meetings of the Policy and Performance Boards.
- (ii) Members of the public can ask questions on any matter relating to the agenda.
- (iii) Members of the public can ask questions. Written notice of questions must be given by 4.00 pm on the working day prior to the date of the meeting to the Committee Services Manager. At any one meeting no person/organisation may submit more than one question.
- (iv) One supplementary question (relating to the original question) may be asked by the questioner, which may or may not be answered at the meeting.
- (v) The Chair or proper officer may reject a question if it:-
 - Is not about a matter for which the local authority has a responsibility or which affects the Borough;
 - Is defamatory, frivolous, offensive, abusive or racist;

- Is substantially the same as a question which has been put at a meeting of the Council in the past six months; or
 - Requires the disclosure of confidential or exempt information.
- (vi) In the interests of natural justice, public questions cannot relate to a planning or licensing application or to any matter which is not dealt with in the public part of a meeting.
- (vii) The Chair will ask for people to indicate that they wish to ask a question.
- (viii) **PLEASE NOTE** that the maximum amount of time each questioner will be allowed is 3 minutes.
- (ix) If you do not receive a response at the meeting, a Council Officer will ask for your name and address and make sure that you receive a written response.

Please bear in mind that public question time lasts for a maximum of 30 minutes. To help in making the most of this opportunity to speak:-

- Please keep your questions as concise as possible.
- Please do not repeat or make statements on earlier questions as this reduces the time available for other issues to be raised.
- Please note public question time is not intended for debate – issues raised will be responded to either at the meeting or in writing at a later date.

4.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

None.

5.0 OTHER IMPLICATIONS

None.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL'S PRIORITIES

6.1 **Children and Young People in Halton** - none.

6.2 **Employment, Learning and Skills in Halton** - none.

6.3 **A Healthy Halton** – none.

6.4 **A Safer Halton** – none.

6.5 **Halton's Urban Renewal** – none.

7.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY ISSUES

7.1 None.

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS UNDER SECTION 100D OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

8.1 There are no background papers under the meaning of the Act.

REPORT TO: Environment and Urban Renewal Policy and Performance Board

DATE: 18 September 2019

REPORTING OFFICER: Chief Executive

SUBJECT: Executive Board Minutes

WARD(s): Boroughwide

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The Minutes relating to the relevant Portfolio which have been considered by the Executive Board are attached at Appendix 1 for information.
- 1.2 The Minutes are submitted to inform the Policy and Performance Board of decisions taken in their area.

2.0 RECOMMENDATION: That the Minutes be noted.

3.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 None.

4.0 OTHER IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 None.

5.0 IMPLICATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL'S PRIORITIES

5.1 Children and Young People in Halton

None

5.2 Employment, Learning and Skills in Halton

None

5.3 A Healthy Halton

None

5.4 A Safer Halton

None

5.5 Halton's Urban Renewal

None

6.0 RISK ANALYSIS

6.1 None.

7.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY ISSUES

7.1 None.

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS UNDER SECTION 100D OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

8.1 There are no background papers under the meaning of the Act.

Extract of Executive Board Minutes Relevant to the Environment and Urban Renewal Policy and Performance Board

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING HELD ON 13th June 2019

APPENDIX 1

TRANSPORTATION PORTFOLIO

EXB5 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE UPDATE

The Board considered a report of the Strategic Director, Enterprise, Community and Resources, which provided an update on improvements to the Borough's Transport Infrastructure and sought approval for the next set of key transport projects in Halton.

It was reported that Halton's adopted Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3) set out the statutory context for investment in infrastructure to 2025/26. In association with the 22 'Primary Transport Strategies' contained in LTP3, there were a number of major schemes and improvement projects that covered road, rail, bus, cycling and walking. The report provided Members with details for each of these projects.

It was noted that, since the adoption of LTP3, there had been a number of changes to the way transport strategy and funding were administered. The Liverpool City Region Combined Authority (LCR CA) had been created and new priorities such as Transport for the North, Northern Powerhouse Rail and High Speed 2 had emerged. Department for Transport funding was now directed to the LCR CA and redistributed to local councils. It was reported that funding that was previously dedicated to Halton, now formed part of a City Region Investment Strategy.

The Board was advised that at the present time, there were four major projects on site in Halton Borough; these were noted as being:-

- Silver Jubilee Bridge Maintenance;
- Runcorn Station Quarter and De-linking;

- Widnes Loops to West Bank; and
- Sustainable transport corridor upgrades for walking and cycling.

RESOLVED: That

- 1) the list of schemes in Appendix 1, attached to the report be approved, and be developed into deliverable schemes (including feasibility works, business case preparation, funding bids and, where appropriate, entry into the Council's Capital Programme);
- 2) the Strategic Director, Enterprise, Community and Resources, be authorised, in consultation with the Portfolio holder for Transportation, to take the necessary actions to ensure value for money through the appropriate procurement processes; and
- 3) the Strategic Director, Enterprise, Community and Resources, be authorised, in consultation with the Portfolio holder for Transportation, to take any other actions necessary to enable timely delivery of this infrastructure.

Strategic Director
- Enterprise,
Community and
Resources

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING HELD ON 18TH JULY 2019

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT PORTFOLIO

EXB16 FIXED PENALTY NOTICES

The Board considered a report of the Strategic Director, Enterprise, Community and Resources, on Fixed Penalty Notice provision.

The Board was advised that three new Regulations had been introduced which had extended the range of offences for which a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) could be issued.

The report set out details of each of the new

Regulations for Members' consideration, together with a table that set out the FPN amounts specified under legislation for a range of waste related offences. With regards to graffiti and fly-posting, Members considered that that level be set at the maximum allowable under legislation, of £150.

It was noted that reports on the new Regulations and revised FPN provisions had been considered by the Environment and Urban Renewal Policy and Performance Board, which had recommended endorsement by Executive Board.

RESOLVED: That the Board

1) note the following Fixed Penalty Notice amounts are set by statute:

- (a) Abandoning a Vehicle - £200;
- (b) Failure to Produce Authority (Waste Transfer Notes) - £300;
- (c) Failure to Furnish Documentation (Waste Carrier's Licence) - £300;

2) approve the following Fixed Penalty Notice amounts that may be set by the Local Authority:

- (a) Littering - £100;
- (b) Littering from a Vehicle - £100
- (c) Fly-tipping - £400
- (d) Graffiti and Fly-Posting - £150;
- (e) Offences in Relation to Waste Receptacles - £100;
- (f) Householder breach of 'Duty of Care' Obligations - £200;
- (g) Contravention of a Public Spaces Protection Order - £100;
- (h) Failure to comply with a Community Protection Notice - £100;

3) approve the following Fixed Penalty Notice amounts discounted for early payment:

Strategic Director
- Enterprise,
Community and
Resources

- (a) Litter - £75;
 - (b) Littering from a Vehicle - £75
 - (c) Fly-tipping - £300
 - (d) Graffiti and Fly-Posting - £100;
 - (e) Abandoning Vehicles - £120
 - (f) Offences in Relation to Waste Receptacles - £75;
 - (g) Failure to Produce Authority (Waste Transfer Notes) - £250;
 - (h) Failure to Furnish Documentation (Waste Carrier's Licence) - £250;
 - (i) Contravention of a Public Spaces Protection Order - £75;
 - (j) Householder breach of 'Duty of Care' Obligations - £150;
 - (k) Failure to comply with a Community Protection Notice - £75;
- 4) approve that, where Legislation provides discretion for the Council to set the time period for early payment discount of Fixed Penalty Notices, such time period shall be set as being within ten days.
- 5) delegate authority to the Strategic Director – Enterprise, Community and Resources, in consultation with the relevant Portfolio Holder (as determined by the nature of the offence for which a Penalty Notice relates) to make any future changes to Fixed Penalty Notice amounts and early payment discounts as may be considered appropriate.

COMMUNITY SAFETY PORTFOLIO, PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT PORTFOLIO AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES PORTFOLIO

EXB17 PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDERS - DOG CONTROLS

The Board considered a report of the Strategic Director, Enterprise, Community and Resources, on the

introduction of a new Public Spaces Protection Order.

The Board was advised that a consultation exercise on proposals to introduce a new Dog Control Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO), was completed in the Autumn of 2018. Overall, the results showed support for each of the new proposals set out in Table 1, attached to the report.

The consultation results were considered and endorsed by the Safer Policy and Performance Board, recommending approval to the Executive Board. It was noted that a new Dog Control PSPO would come into force from 1 November 2019. Members noted that the Council would have the ability to vary the dog exclusion and dogs on leads zones contained within the proposed new Order. This would allow proposed zones to be removed and new ones to be added.

RESOLVED: That

- 1) the making of the Dog Control Public Spaces Protection Order, attached to the report as Appendix 1, be approved;
- 2) the Dog Control Public Spaces Protection Order comes into effect as of 1 November 2019;
- 3) the Council's existing Dog Control Orders be revoked as of midnight 31 October 2019 to coincide with the commencement of the new Dog Control Public Spaces Protection Order;
- 4) delegated authority be granted to the Strategic Director – Enterprise, Community and Resources, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Community Safety, to make variations to the Dog Control Public Spaces Protection Order, but only to the extent of varying where the Dogs on Leads and Dog Exclusion Provisions of the Dog Control Public Spaces Protection Order shall apply, and only in such circumstances where appropriate consultation has been carried out which reveal

Strategic Director
- Enterprise,
Community and
Resources

support for any proposed variation;

- 5) the Fixed Penalty Notice amount for breaching a Dog Control Public Spaces Protection Order be set at £100; and,
- 6) the Fixed Penalty Notice amount for breaching a Dog Control Public Spaces Protection Order be reduced to £75 if paid within 10 days.

EXB18 SCHEDULE 12A OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985

The Board considered:

- 1) whether Members of the press and public should be excluded from the meeting of the Board during consideration of the following item of business in accordance with Section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972 because it was likely that, in view of the nature of the business to be considered, exempt information would be disclosed, being information defined in Section 100 (1) and paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972; and
- 2) whether the disclosure of information was in the public interest, whether any relevant exemptions were applicable and whether, when applying the public interest test and exemptions, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed that in disclosing the information.

RESOLVED: That as, in all the circumstances of the case, the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighed that in disclosing the information, members of the press and public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following items of business in accordance with Section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972 because it was likely that, in view of the nature of the business, exempt information would be disclosed, being information defined in Section 100 (1) and paragraph 3 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT PORTFOLIO

EXB19 DISPOSAL OF A PROPORTION OF LAND AT 3MG HBC FIELD

The Board considered a report of the Strategic Director, Enterprise, Community and Development, on the disposal of a proportion of land at 3MG HBC Field.

RESOLVED: That Executive Board approve the recommendations set out in the report.

Strategic Director
- Enterprise,
Community and
Resources

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| REPORT TO: | Environment and Urban Renewal Policy and Performance Board |
| DATE: | 18 September 2019 |
| REPORTING OFFICER: | Strategic Director Enterprise, Community and Resources |
| PORTFOLIO: | Resources |
| SUBJECT: | Performance Management Reports for Quarter 1 of 2019/20 |
| WARDS: | Borough-wide |

1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To consider, and raise any questions or points of clarification, in respect of performance management for the first quarter period to 30th June 2018.
- 1.2 Key priorities for development or improvement in 2018 - 19 were agreed by Members and included in Directorate Plans, for the various functional areas reporting to the Environment and Urban Renewal Policy and Performance Board as detailed below:
 - Development and Investment Services
 - Highways and Transportation, Logistics and Development Services
 - Waste and Environmental Improvement and Open Space Services
 - Housing Strategy

The report details progress against service objectives and milestones, and performance targets and provides information relating to key developments and emerging issues that have arisen during the period.

2.0 RECOMMENDED: That the Policy and Performance Board

- 1) Receive the first quarter performance management reports;**
- 2) Consider the progress and performance information and raise any questions or points for clarification; and**
- 3) Highlight any areas of interest and/or concern where further information is to be reported at a future meeting of the Board.**

3.0 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

3.1 Departmental objectives provide a clear statement on what services are planning to achieve and to show how they contribute to the Council's strategic priorities. Such information is central to the Council's performance management arrangements and the Policy and Performance Board has a key role in monitoring performance and strengthening accountability.

4.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1 There are no policy implications associated with this report.

5.0 OTHER IMPLICATIONS

5.1 There are no other implications associated with this report.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL'S PRIORITIES

6.1 Departmental service objectives and performance measures, both local and national are linked to the delivery of the Council's priorities. The introduction of a Thematic Priority Based Report and the identification of business critical objectives/ milestones and performance indicators will further support organisational improvement.

6.2 Although some objectives link specifically to one priority area, the nature of the cross - cutting activities being reported, means that to a greater or lesser extent a contribution is made to one or more of the Council priorities.

7.0 RISK ANALYSIS

7.1 Not applicable.

8.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY ISSUES

8.1 Not applicable.

9.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS UNDER SECTIONS 100D OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

Not applicable

Environment and Urban Renewal PPB – Priority Based Monitoring Report

Reporting Period: **Quarter 1 – 1st April 2019 – 30th June 2019**

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report provides an overview of issues and progress against key service objectives/milestones and performance targets, during the first quarter of 2019/20 for service areas within the remit of the Environment and Urban Renewal (E&UR) Policy and Performance Board.
- 1.2 Key priorities for development or improvement in 2015-18 were agreed by Members and included in Directorate Plans, for the various functional areas reporting to the Environment & Urban Renewal Policy & Performance Board i.e.:
 - Development & Investment Services
 - Open Spaces and Waste and Environmental Improvement
 - Highways, Transportation & Logistics and Physical Environment
 - Housing Strategy
- 1.3 The way in which traffic light symbols have been used to reflect progress to date is explained within Section 8 of this report.

2.0 Key Developments

- 2.1 There have been a number of developments within the Directorate during the period which include:-

Development & Investment Services

Sci-Tech Daresbury

- 2.2 Procurement of Project Violet is ongoing with tender deadline of 3rd July. 5 bidders were invited to tender and the project. On target is on target for start on site in September.
- 2.3 An Armed Forces Covenant was signed by the Joint Venture on behalf of the campus – promoting the benefits to campus companies.

3MG

- 2.4 Alstom have confirmed the land they require at HBC Field for future phases, which consists of 7.4 acres for development and 5 areas for rail sidings. This leaves a balance of 25 acres which can be put to market. A report will be considered by Executive Board in July.

Regeneration

- 2.5 Onward Housing and Riverside have appointed Avison Young to produce a Murdishaw delivery plan and work is anticipated over the coming months on stakeholder and public consultation.

External Funding

- 2.6 In the quarter, 31 new enquiries for funding advice were received; this peaked at 17 in June, and demand remains high.
- 2.7 £41,000 was secured in external funding and bids were submitted in the quarter worth almost £11 million with 2 large scale ESF bids being written on behalf of the Liverpool City Region (LCR).

Asset Management

- 2.8 A schedule of sites has been compiled to form the basis of the asset disposal programme. Next steps to consult internal colleagues further and present the draft programme to the Members Asset review Panel and then seek approval from the Council's Executive Board in September 2019. Additionally the Asset Valuation programme for 2019/20 has now commenced.

Halton Growth Hub

- 2.9 Growth Hub in the Borough of Halton is delivered by Halton Growth Hub Partnership made up of Halton Borough Council and Halton Chamber of Commerce and Enterprise. Halton Chamber of Commerce and Enterprise is the lead partner and contract holder with respect to the delivery of Growth Hub locally.
- 2.10 In Quarter 2019-20 the Halton element of the Liverpool City Region Growth Hub Programme assisted 181 unique companies.

Delivering the Hydrogen Economy North West Event

- 2.11 During quarter 1 a major conference entitled 'Delivering the Hydrogen Economy NW', wholly paid for by commercial sponsorship, was organised and delivered by the Council at The Heath Business and Technical Park, in June 2019. The event attracted over 200 delegates and featured both a high profile speaker programme and two major exhibition spaces and generated positive press and media attention spotlighting the Council, its partners and the emerging northwest hydrogen economy.

Open Spaces and Waste and Environmental Improvement

Waste Management Enforcement Actions

- 2.12 During Quarter 1 Officers continued to take action in relation to the irresponsible disposal of waste by individuals and this included;
- 1 Prosecution secured for fly-tipped waste at Whitehouse Industrial Estate Busway, Runcorn. The offender had been paid by a Runcorn resident to remove and dispose of the waste and subsequently fly-tipped the items. The offender received a criminal conviction and financial penalty totalling £840.
 - 1 x Prosecution secured for a small scale fly-tipping incident. Offender was issued with a Fixed Penalty but failed to pay it. The offender received a criminal conviction and financial penalty of £613.
 - 3 Prosecutions secured for breach of a Section 108 Notice. The Offenders were all suspected of fly-tipping household waste in rear entries and each received a criminal conviction and a financial penalty of between £500 and £734.
 - 47 formal investigations undertaken, with 54 warning letters and 142 statutory notices issued.

Highways, Transportation & Logistics and Physical Environment

Emergency Planning

- 2.13 During the quarter the Emergency Planning team successfully carried out a Control Of Major Hazards (COMAH) Off Site Emergency Plan exercise for Emerald in Widnes in May 2019.
- 2.14 Having dealt with the fire at the Golden Triangle Industrial Estate, Halebank, Officers are continuing to respond to issues in conjunction with other teams within the Council and external partners. A formal debrief will take place in the near future.

Planning and Policy

Local Plan

- 2.15 Work is continuing on the evidence base to support the local plan. The Consultation will begin in late July 2019 and end in September 2019. Following consultation, the plan will then be reported to full Council for consideration prior submission to the Secretary of State.

Planning Applications

- 2.16 An application has been received for the erection of 237 dwellings and 100 extra care apartments, together with car parking, landscaping, roads, bridges, footways, drainage infrastructure at Sandymoor, Runcorn.

Silver Jubilee Bridge and Highway Structures Maintenance

- 2.17 Site works for the Silver Jubilee Bridge (SJB) steel arch painting project have continued, with Phase 7 painting completed in May 2019. Surface preparation and painting work commenced on Phase 8 in June 2019. Additionally steelwork painting on Hutchinson's Sidings Bridge was completed in April 2019.

Mersey Gateway

- 2.18 The design process for HBC's preferred option for the Runcorn Approach Viaduct (RAV) western cantilever and parapet modification scheme has been completed and the design process for the SJB cable change project has progressed during Quarter 1 2019/20.
- 2.19 Preparations have been made for HBC's contractor for the SJB works, Balvac, to relocate their site compound to the Widnes side of the bridge in early July (enabling demolition and modification works on the RAV to be completed).

Carriageway Condition Survey

- 2.20 In line with Highways Asset Management plan, the annual surveys for carriageway condition are in the process of being arranged and undertaken following a new procurement exercise. The process of Highways Asset Management seeks to intervene early which may require additional investment in the shorter-term to prevent the need for a greater investment in the longer term.

Work Programme Updates

- 2.21 Liverpool John Lennon Airport Runway End Safety Area. Construction commenced January 2019 and is substantially complete and the Warrington Road to Watkinson Way Halton Housing Trust (HHT) funded footpath link is programmed for August 2019.

3.0 Emerging Issues

- 3.1 A number of emerging issues have been identified during the period that will impact upon the work of the Directorate including:-

Development & Investment Services

Halton's Visitor Economy Funding

- 3.2 Funding opportunities have been announced to support the role of heritage and culture in promoting the visitor economy. The Council is now working closely with two Lottery Funders, the Arts Council and the Community Fund, to try to ensure more funding comes to the Borough and this is showing some signs of success.
- 3.3 Work is being undertaken with Liverpool City Region (LCR) colleagues on visitor economy matters to raise the profile of the Borough. Additionally a piece of work is being undertaken with the Chamber of Commerce to encourage more businesses to become involved in a visitor economy network.

Open Spaces and Waste and Environmental Improvement

Waste Management

- 3.4 The Council's Executive Board has approved the making of a new Public Spaces Protection Order to provide enhanced powers to tackle dog fouling and other forms of irresponsible dog ownership. This will replace the existing 4 Dog Control orders with one unified order and will introduce controls upon the number of dogs being walked by an individual and a requirement to provide evidence of carrying bags in order to properly dispose of dog waste. In addition it introduces a number of new 'dog exclusion' and dogs on leads' zones.
- 3.5 The new Order will come into effect as of 1st November 2019. This will ensure that there is sufficient time for new signage to be put in place and for communications and awareness raising activity to be undertaken in advance of the Order coming into force to ensure that local people, and those visiting the borough, are fully informed of the control measures that it introduces.
- 3.6 The Order will be in place for 3 years but there is provision for the dog exclusion and dogs on leads zones contained within the Order to be varied during that time.

Parks

- 3.7 The Council has been advised by the operators of Fiddlers Ferry Power Station that the closure of the plant in 2020 will mean that water would no longer be pumped into the Sankey Canal. As the Canal is completely reliant on the water that is pumped into it by the Station Officers are currently working on mitigation solutions and meetings have been held with key stakeholders such as West Bank Boat Club, SCARS and local angling clubs.

Design and Development

- 3.8 Work began on phase 3 of the Peel House Cemetery in Q1 and was progressing well by the end of the period. The Phase 3 works involve laying out the cemetery grounds.

Highways, Transportation & Logistics and Physical Environment

Silver Jubilee Bridge – Widnes Approach

- 3.9 Delay to the completion of Merseylink’s works on the Widnes Approach to the Silver Jubilee Bridge has affected Balvac’s compound relocation to the Widnes side and measures to mitigate delay to the forthcoming works on SJB and its approaches are being examined.

Waste Transfer Facility

- 3.10 Judicial reviews of the approval for a waste transfer facility in Halebank is to be heard on the 25th July 2019, with a decision to follow.

4.0 Risk Control Measures

- 4.1 Risk control forms an integral part of the Council’s Business Planning and Performance Monitoring arrangements. As such Directorate Risk Registers were updated in tandem with the development of the suite of 2019 – 20 Directorate Business Plans.
- 4.2 Progress concerning the implementation of all high-risk mitigation measures relevant to the Board will be reported at Quarter 2.

5.0 High Priority Equality Actions

- 5.1 Equality issues continue to form a routine element of the Council’s business planning and operational decision making processes. Additionally the Council must have evidence to demonstrate compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) which came into force in April 2011.
- 5.2 The Councils latest annual progress report in relation to the achievement of its equality objectives is published on the Council website and is available via:













<http://www4.halton.gov.uk/Pages/councildemocracy/Equality-and-Diversity.aspx>

6.0 Performance Overview

- 6.1 The following information provides a synopsis of progress for both milestones and performance indicators across the key business areas that fall within the remit of the Board.

Development and Investment Services

Key Objectives / milestones

| Ref | Milestones | Q1 Progress |
|---------|---|---|
| EEP 02a | Launch Business Rates scheme on 1 April 2019, commencing in Astmoor |  |
| EEP 02b | Complete the extension arrangements at HBC Field for the options/leases by April 2019 |  |
| EEP 02c | Market the remaining land at HBC Field by October 2019 |  |
| EEP 02d | (3MG Ditton Corridor) Complete the Foundry Lane flood risk assessment by April 2019 |  |
| EEP 02e | (3MG Ditton Corridor) Apply for Homes England and SIF funding for abnormal ground conditions at Foundry Lane by September 2019 |  |
| EEP 02f | (3MG Ditton Corridor) Devise a partnership agreement to work with land owners and prospective developer at Foundry Lane by December 2019 |  |
| EEP 02g | Commence construction of Project Violet (Sci-Tech Daresbury) by August 2019 |  |
| EEP 03a | Roll out the pilot Charging Policy and review by 1st September 2019 |  |
| EEP 03b | To secure £2m in external grants into the Borough by end March 2020 |  |
| EEP 03c | Deliver an annual training programme to include 4 bid-writing and 2 Monitoring and Evaluation courses by end March 2020 |  |
| EEP 04a | Implement Communication Strategy at Runcorn Station Quarter |  |
| EEP 04b | Complete business case for consolidating station car parking |  |
| EEP 04c | Secure funding for new station square public realm |  |

Supporting Commentary

EEP 02a

Launched 1st April 2019 and marketed to Astmoor businesses and landlords. Also marketed through the Astmoor Business Improvement District (BID) newsletter and to developers known to have expressed interest in Astmoor. Seven requests for information packs received.

EEP 02b

A report is being tabled at Executive Board on 18th July 2019 outlining the new options arrangement with Alstom. Subject to approval a new contract will be entered into.

EEP 02c

A report is being tabled at Executive Board on 18th July 2019 requesting permission to market HBC Field. Subject to approval Savills, the retained agents for the site, will be appointed.

EEP 02d

The report is complete. The Council is trying to secure a meeting with the Environment Agency to check the modelling assumptions.

EEP 02e

Due diligence is being undertaken by Homes England's consultants on a Council owned site and the site which Stobart own on Foundry Lane. If successful, the Council will purchase the Stobart site and undertake the preparatory works to bring the site to market for housing. Approximately 86 units could be accommodated across the two sites.

EEP 02f

All of the discussions are at different stages with the land owners. The Council is starting with Stobart as this site is vacant and the most straight forward site. However, the Council is willing to talk to all landowners to assemble as much of the site as possible for residential.

EEP 02g

On target for contract to be awarded in August 2019 with start on site commencing in September following the necessary procurement periods.

EEP 03a

The pilot period ends on 31st August and a full review will be produced.

EEP 03b

£41,000 secured in qtr1; however, £11m worth of projects submitted in the qtr and £18m worth of bids in the pipeline.

EEP 03c

All courses booked in to end March 2020; new courses being planned, including Now You've Got Your Grant.

EEP 04a

Work is progressing as planned.

EEP 04b





Business case being developed with Network Rail.

EEP 04c

Funding bid submitted to Combined Authority.

Key Performance Indicators

| Ref | Measure | 18 / 19 Actual | 19 / 20 Target | Q1 Actual | Q1 Progress | Direction of travel |
|-----------|---|--|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|
| EEP LI 03 | Commercial and investment portfolio – rent receivable against the budget to monitor receipt of income of rents and service charges. | - | TBC | N / A | N / A | N / A |
| EEP LI 04 | Occupancy rates of commercial and investment portfolio. | 99% Investment and 93% commercial | TBC | N / A | N / A | N / A |

| Ref | Measure | 18 / 19 Actual | 19 / 20 Target | Q1 Actual | Q1 Progress | Direction of travel |
|-----------|--|----------------|----------------|-----------|---|---|
| EEP LI 05 | Occupancy of Widnes Market Hall. | 84% | 84% | 87% |  |  |
| EEP LI 06 | Unit Costs – office accommodation (reported annually). | £1,054 | £1028 | N / A | N / A | N / A |
| EEP LI 07 | Number of companies benefitting from the Council's intensive Key Account Management Service. | 55 | TBC | 56 |  |  |

Supporting Commentary

EEP LI 03 and 04

Produced annually and awaiting sign of the Council's asset disposal plan

EEP LI 05

The market has taken on a number of new tenants in the past few months hence the occupancy figures have risen.

EEP LI 06






This indicator can only be completed at year end, there are no interim figures available.

EEP LI 07

Because of competing priorities the current resource dedicated to KAM is reduced. The number of companies receiving KAM has, therefore, remained fundamentally static.

Policy, Planning and Transportation

Key Objectives / milestones

| Ref | Milestones | Q1 Progress |
|--------|---|---|
| PPT 02 | To deliver the 2019/20 LTP Capital Programme March 2020 |  |
| PPT 03 | Ensure continued unrestricted availability of the Highway network and to allow future maintenance to be delivered on a steady state, lifecycle planned basis. |  |
| PPT 04 | Continue to maintain the Highway Authorities statutory duties in accordance with Section 41 and 58 of the Highways Act. |  |
| PPT 05 | Consult on a revised draft Delivery and Site Allocations Local Plan (DALP) |  |
| PPT 06 | To ensure that at least one exercise is carried out each financial to test the COMAH plans March 2019 |  |

Supporting commentaryPPT 02

- STEP funded improvements to Runcorn East Station Car Park to provide additional car parking was completed in the period.
- STEP funded Astmoor Busway cycle and walking improvements. Construction is progressing well and programmed for completion Summer 2019.
- STEP funded improvements to RAV West to provide footpath widening. Construction programmed for commencement July 2019 for 3 months.
- STEP funded improvements to Widnes Approach Viaduct to provide reconfigured footway cycleway. Programmed for construction in August 2019 for 3 months
- STEP funded walking and cycling improvements to Runcorn Canal Tow Path. Construction commenced March 2019 and is due for Autumn 2019 awaiting release of funding for completion

PPT 03

Footway Reconstruction Programme. Works programmed for Birkdale road, Ryder Road, Hough Green Road, Hale road, Blackburn Avenue to Lovell Terrace, Fieldway Lacey Sreet Alforde Street, Bishops Way. Footway reconstruction schemes will progress more quickly following the appointment of 2 new Engineers to the team.

Carriageway Resurfacing Programme. Schemes currently programmed for 19/20, Prescot Road, railway bridge to Heath Road, Runcorn road Moore, Liverpool road haunch repair, Hale road haunch repair. Works are due to commence to provide full width and depth carriageway reconstruction at Liverpool Road from Chesnut Lodge junction to Heath Road, this work requires a road closure and is programmed for 22 July to 31 August 2019

Carriageway Surface Treatment is were completed in the period19 at Daresbury Expressway to Central Expressway to Pitts Heath Lane roundabout, Northwich Road and Weston point slip road to Rocksavage.

PPT 04

Review of the Highway Safety Inspection Policy and guidance is underway and proposed for implementation by the end of July 2019.

PPT 05












Executive Board has authorised public consultation on the Plan after the May election. Consultation is due to commence on the 25th July 2019.







PPT 06

On target as exercise has been carried out this financial year and another exercise is planned for quarter 4 2019/20.

Key Performance Indicators

| Ref | Measure | 18 / 19 Actual | 19 / 20 Target | Q1 Actual | Q1 Progress | Direction of travel |
|-----------|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|
| PPT LI 01 | Percentage of third party compensation claims due to alleged highway / footway defects successfully defended. Annual Calculation. | N/A | TBC | N / A | N / A | N / A |

| Ref | Measure | 18 / 19 Actual | 19 / 20 Target | Q1 Actual | Q1 Progress | Direction of travel |
|-----------|---|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| PPT LI 02 | Net additional homes provided | 597 | 552 | N / A | N / A | N / A |
| PPT LI 03 | Number of affordable homes delivered (gross) | 63 | TBC | N / A | N / A | N / A |
| PPT LI 04 | Processing of planning applications (%) as measured against targets for, a) 'major' applications b) 'minor' applications c) 'other' applications | 100% 96% 98% | TBC TBC TBC | 100% 96.4% 98% |    |    |
| PPT LI 05 | To ensure a rolling five year supply of housing land. Deliverable supply (units) as a % of rolling 5 year requirement. | 197 * | 100% | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| PPT LI 06 | No. of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions. (5 Year Av.) | 37.6 | TBC | N/A |  | N/A |
| PPT LI 07 | No. of children (<16) killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions. (5 year Av.) | 4.4 | TBC | N/A |  | N/A |
| PPT LI 08 | No. of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road traffic collisions. (5 Year Av.) | 277 | TBC | N/A |  | N/A |
| PPT LI 12 | Damage to roads and pavements (% above intervention levels) repaired within 24 hours. | 100% | TBC | 100% |  |  |
| PPT LI 15 | % of network where structural maintenance should be considered: a) Principal Roads b) Non-Principal Roads c) Unclassified Roads | 0.3% 1.00% 3% | 2.00% 4.00% 9.00% | N / A N / A N / A | N / A N / A N / A | N / A N / A N / A |
| PPT LI 16 | Bus service punctuality, Part 1: The proportion of non-frequent scheduled services on time (%): | | | | | |

| Ref | Measure | 18 / 19 Actual | 19 / 20 Target | Q1 Actual | Q1 Progress | Direction of travel |
|-----------|---|------------------------|----------------|-----------|---|---|
| | a) Percentage of buses starting route on time | 98.55% | 98.55% | 100% |  |  |
| | b) Percentage of buses on time at intermediate timing points | 95.00% | 95.00% | 82.30% |  |  |
| PPT LI 18 | % of bus stops with Quality Corridor accessibility features. (No. of stops – 603) | 78.00% (455 Bus Stops) | 80% | 78% |  |  |

Supporting Commentary

PPT LI 01

Figures not available

PPT LI 02

Completions are measured annually. There were 601 (Gross) completions in 2018/19, boosted by the conversion of Castle View House to apartments under permitted development rights. Against 369 the previous year. There were 4 losses through conversion.

PPT LI 03

Completions are recorded annually. A total of 63 affordable completions were recorded, down from 92 the previous year.

PPT LI 04

All outcomes remain well above central government target figures

PPT LI 05

This is a provisional assessment. As the Core Strategy policy is over 5 years old the assessment is now carried out against the proposed policy figure from the Delivery & Allocations Local Plan.

PPT LI 06, 07, 08, 09, 10 & 11

Data not available from Cheshire Police.

PPT LI 12

works continuing to achieve the target

PPT LI 14

Works in line to meet target and similar to same period last year

PPT LI 15

Reported Annually

PPT LI 16

The percentage of buses starting route on time in Q1 2019/20 continues to perform above target and at the same level as 2018/19.

During Quarter 1 of 2019/20, the percentage of buses on time at intermediate timing points has shown a dip compared to the final result for 2018/19, although, it is anticipated performance will improve for Q2.

Bus operators continue to monitor services to make adjustments to schedules and ensure journeys operate to time.

PPT LI 17




Reported Annually.

PPT LI 18

Nine bus stops locations have been identified for improvements this year. Designs are being carried out for installation during Q2 and Q3 of 2019/20.

Waste and Environmental Improvement

Key Objectives / milestones

| Ref | Milestones | Q1 Progress |
|--------|--|---|
| CE 03a | Manage greenspace areas as per the agreed specification - March 2020. |  |
| CE 04a | Continue to deliver communications and awareness raising initiatives to ensure that participation with the Council's recycling services is maximised and that residents comply with the requirements of the Council's Household Waste Collection Policy - March 2020. |  |
| CE 04b | Undertake a review of the Council's Waste Management Strategy and associated Policies and update as necessary - March 2020. |  |

CE 03a

Q1 scheduled maintenance activities have all gone to plan.





CE 04a

This activity will be on-going throughout the year. During this first quarter a number of community engagement events were held in locations across the borough; including Victoria Park, Runcorn Town Hall and town centre. At each location Officers provided advice and guidance on recycling and waste prevention and it is estimated that circa 400 residents were engaged with during the events.

CE04b

The review of Polices and Strategy remains on-going with any decisions on updates being informed by the outcome of government consultation on proposals set out in its Waste and Resources Strategy.

Key Performance Indicators

| Ref | Measure | 18 / 19 Actual | 19 / 20 Target | Q1 Actual | Q1 Progress | Direction of travel |
|----------|---|----------------|----------------|-----------|---|---|
| CE LI 05 | Residual household waste per household. | 607kg | TBC | 141kg |  |  |
| CE LI 06 | Household waste recycled and composted. | 40% | TBC | 43% |  |  |

Supporting Commentary

CE LI 05 and 06

These are estimated figures and are subject to seasonal variations but indications are at this stage that these targets will be met.

7.0 Financial Statements

COMMUNITY & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

Revenue Budget as at 30 June 2019

| | Annual Budget £'000 | Budget To Date £'000 | Actual £'000 | Variance (overspend) £'000 | Forecast Outturn Position £'000 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| <u>Expenditure</u> | | | | | |
| Employees | 14,474 | 3,622 | 3,644 | (22) | (89) |
| Premises | 2,104 | 797 | 792 | 5 | 21 |
| Supplies & Services | 1,026 | 279 | 270 | 9 | 34 |
| Book Fund | 155 | 45 | 40 | 5 | 18 |
| Hired & Contracted Services | 929 | 63 | 87 | (24) | (95) |
| Food Provisions | 461 | 83 | 83 | 0 | 0 |
| School Meals Food | 2,010 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Transport | 133 | 27 | 21 | 6 | 26 |
| Other Agency Costs | 334 | 114 | 108 | 6 | 26 |
| Waste Disposal Contracts | 6,140 | 56 | 56 | 0 | (138) |
| Grants To Voluntary Organisations | 67 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 48 |
| Grant To Norton Priory | 172 | 86 | 87 | (1) | (1) |
| Rolling Projects | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Expenditure | 28,010 | 5,431 | 5,447 | (16) | (150) |
| <u>Income</u> | | | | | |
| Sales Income | -1,747 | -491 | -383 | (108) | (433) |
| School Meals Sales | -2,396 | -425 | -428 | 3 | 12 |
| Fees & Charges Income | -5,963 | -1,684 | -1,524 | (160) | (640) |
| Rents Income | -209 | -53 | -52 | (1) | (2) |
| Government Grant Income | -1,198 | -31 | -31 | 0 | (209) |
| Reimbursements & Other Grant Income | -648 | -44 | -40 | (4) | (16) |
| Schools SLA Income | -1,349 | -1,349 | -1,351 | 2 | 2 |
| Internal Fees Income | -161 | -57 | -62 | 5 | 22 |
| School Meals Other Income | -254 | -37 | -19 | (18) | (72) |
| Catering Fees | -114 | -16 | -12 | (4) | (19) |
| Capital Salaries | -173 | -37 | -44 | 7 | 27 |
| Transfers From Reserves | -24 | -12 | -12 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Income | -14,236 | -4,236 | -3,958 | (278) | (1,328) |
| Net Operational Expenditure | 13,774 | 1,195 | 1,489 | (294) | (1,478) |
| <u>Recharges</u> | | | | | |
| Premises Support | 1,499 | 375 | 375 | 0 | 0 |
| Transport Recharges | 2,365 | 580 | 541 | 39 | 155 |
| Central Support Services | 3,892 | 973 | 973 | 0 | 0 |
| Asset Charges | 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HBC Support Costs Income | -426 | -106 | -106 | 0 | 0 |
| Net Total Recharges | 7,476 | 1,822 | 1,783 | 39 | 155 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Net Department Expenditure | 21,250 | 3,017 | 3,272 | (255) | (1,323) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|

Comments on the above figures

The net Department spend is £0.255m over budget at the end of Quarter 1 and the estimated outturn overspend for 2019/20 is £1.323 million.

Employee spend is over budget, primarily due to staff turnover saving targets which are not being achieved in many areas due to the need to maintain front line services. This is a particular issue for Schools Catering due to the service operating over a large number of sites, with a small number of permanent staff at each site, meaning cover for staff absence is essential.

There has been a staffing restructure at the Stadium which came into effect in mid-June and should result in a reduction in spend on permanent salaries compared to last year. Spend on casual staff has decreased by £35k compared to Quarter 1 in 2018/19, despite an increase in casual pay rates. The increase in casual pay rates continues to have a significant effect on The Brindley and the Stadium which rely on large numbers of casual staff due to the uncertain nature and timing of events.

Budgeted employee spend is based on full time equivalent staffing numbers of 481.

Hired & contracted services spend is currently £0.024m over budget, mostly due to spend on acts at The Brindley. Artists performing at The Brindley are paid based on a percentage split of ticket sales. Ticket sales have been increasing year on year, and are forecast to increase again in 2019/20, therefore payments made to artists have had to increase due to the contract terms.

No invoices relating to the main waste disposal and recycling contracts have been received for 2019/20 which makes this area extremely difficult to project for. Projections based on similar tonnages to 2018/19 would lead to an overspend of approximately £138k on the contracts once reconciliations have been carried out by Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority.

Sales income has underachieved by £108k in Quarter 1. The main issues are with catering sales at the Stadium and in the Commercial Catering division. Sales income at the Stadium has been adversely affected by lower attendances at Widnes Vikings matches since their relegation from Super League. There is currently no sponsor for the Stadium, meaning that the sponsorship income target of £40k will not be achieved. Low Commercial Catering sales have been an issue for several years and the situation has not improved so far in 2019/20. There are plans to relaunch the Stadium Café once staff have migrated from Kingsway House to the Stadium, which may improve sales in the second half of the year. Registrar's income appears to be recovering after a poor year in 2018/19 which was caused by a nationwide reduction in marriage rates. The General Register Office has increased statutory registration fees this year which is likely to lead to increased income for the service.

Fees and charges income is once again the main area of budgetary pressure within the Department. There is no major concert planned at the Stadium for 2019/20, therefore the associated £105k income target will not be achieved. Stadium executive suite hire dropped significantly last year due to the relegation of Widnes Vikings, and it is impossible to project anything more positive for the new season starting in early 2020. Fees income at the leisure centres is likely to underachieve in 2019/20. A major reason for this is due to difficulties in the recruitment and retention of swimming and fitness instructors, leading to cancelled swimming lessons and a lack of fitness classes, and should therefore be considered alongside a significant staffing underspend across the three centres.

Although some areas are struggling to achieve their budgeted fees and charges income, there are other areas within the Department that are performing well. Crematorium fees are up on their Quarter 1 position last year assisted by the new resident's funeral package. The Brindley's lettings and promotions income is significantly higher than at the same point in 2018/19 due to an increase in ticket sales. The green waste

collection licence fee was increased for 2019/20 which has led to £74k more income being achieved in Quarter 1 this year in comparison to last year.

Government grant income is projected to underachieve in 2019/20 due to a shortfall in the Universal Infants Free School Meals Grant due to more schools converting to academy status. This is likely to have a significant impact on the Schools Catering budget. Other school meals income is currently £18k short of budget and is projected to be £72k short of budget at year end.

Transport recharges are currently lower than expected in Open Spaces and Waste and Environmental Improvement leading to an underspend of £39k in Quarter 1.

The outturn forecast is currently projecting an overspend at 31 March 2020 in the region of £1.3m.

COMMUNITY & ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

Capital Projects as at 30th June 2019

| | 2019/20 Capital Allocation £'000 | Allocation to Date £'000 | Actual Spend £'000 | Total Allocation Remaining £'000 |
|--|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Stadium Minor Works | 39 | 10 | 0 | 39 |
| Stadium Pitch | 21 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| Children's Playground Equipment | 149 | 3 | 3 | 146 |
| Landfill Tax Credits Scheme | 20 | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| Upton Improvements | 13 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Crow Wood Park Play Area | 250 | 166 | 166 | 84 |
| Open Spaces Schemes | 143 | 100 | 66 | 77 |
| Peelhouse Lane Cemetery | 900 | 4 | 0 | 900 |
| Peelhouse Lane Cemetery – Enabling Works | 11 | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| Phoenix Park | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Victoria Park Glass House | 305 | 13 | 13 | 292 |
| Sandymoor Playing Fields | 40 | 26 | 26 | 14 |
| Bowling Greens | 32 | 5 | 1 | 31 |
| Widnes & Runcorn Cemeteries – Garage & Storage | 190 | 60 | 45 | 145 |
| Town Park | 200 | 5 | 2 | 198 |
| Litter Bins | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Community Shop | 50 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| Libraries IT Equipment | 94 | 0 | 0 | 94 |
| Total | 2,480 | 398 | 328 | 2,152 |

Comments on the above figures.

Stadium Pitch - It was necessary to replace the iPitch last year as the previous pitch did not meet FIFA standards for football matches. The work is mostly complete and the pitch is now in use by Widnes Vikings and Widnes FC. The contractor needs to come back on site to complete some follow up works later this year.

Children's Playground Equipment - This is an ongoing project which includes spend on maintenance and improvements within the borough's playgrounds.

Crow Wood Park – This project comprises a replacement park building, upgrades to paths and entrances and further play provision, and is now more than 50% complete.

Open Spaces Schemes – This covers spending on a variety of externally funded projects, including works to Runcorn Locks, Sunnybank Park, Phoenix Park BMX Track, Runcorn Station Quarter, Hale Lighthouse Approach and Runcorn Hill Bowling Green.

Peelhouse Lane Cemetery – Work on the drainage at the site has now been completed. The main cemetery infrastructure works have now commenced and should be largely completed by the end of 2019/20.

Phoenix Park – Work at the site has been completed with a retention payment due later in 2019.

Victoria Park Glass House – A contractor has been appointed and it is anticipated that work will begin on site soon.

Sandymoor Playing Fields – The all-weather pitches and courts have now been completed and the grass pitches and planting are now in the establishment phase.

Widnes & Runcorn Cemeteries - Garage & Storage – Work on the storage areas is under way and is due to be completed in late July.

Town Park – Work on the Southern Pathways at the Town Park is in an early phase and it is hoped that this will start later in the summer.

Community Shop – Planning permission for change of use is due to be submitted by the end of July. It is anticipated that the Council will release the funding to Community Shop in Quarter 3.

Libraries IT Equipment – The equipment has recently been installed in the libraries and is now in use. It is expected that payment will be made in Quarter 2.

ECONOMY ENTERPRISE & PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

Revenue Budget as at 30 June 2019

| | Annual Budget £'000 | Budget To Date £'000 | Actual £'000 | Variance (overspend) £'000 | Forecast Outturn Position £'000 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| <u>Expenditure</u> | | | | | |
| Employees | 4,513 | 1,157 | 1,141 | 16 | 55 |
| Repairs & Maintenance | 2,149 | 590 | 590 | 0 | 0 |
| Premises | 61 | 53 | 51 | 2 | 0 |
| Energy & Water Costs | 667 | 131 | 128 | 3 | 10 |
| NNDR | 530 | 526 | 521 | 5 | 5 |
| Rents | 301 | 95 | 95 | 0 | 1 |
| Economic Regeneration Activities | 34 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Supplies & Services | 1,630 | 362 | 364 | (2) | (2) |
| Grants To Voluntary Organisations | 48 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Expenditure | 9,933 | 2,927 | 2,903 | 24 | 69 |
| <u>Income</u> | | | | | |
| Fees & Charges Income | -172 | -38 | -38 | 0 | (1) |
| Rent – Commercial Properties | -1,109 | -166 | -149 | (17) | (68) |
| Rent – Investment Properties | -44 | -11 | -12 | 1 | 0 |
| Rent – Markets | -768 | -179 | -178 | (1) | (3) |
| Government Grant Income | -1,866 | -17 | -17 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursements & Other Grant Income | -185 | -85 | -84 | (1) | (3) |
| Schools SLA Income | -516 | -369 | -359 | (10) | (16) |
| Capital Salaries | -111 | -9 | -9 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfers From Reserves | -716 | -242 | -242 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Income | -5,487 | -1,116 | -1,088 | (28) | (91) |
| | | | | | |
| Net Operational Expenditure | 4,446 | 1,811 | 1,815 | (4) | (22) |
| <u>Recharges</u> | | | | | |
| Premises Support | 1,868 | 467 | 467 | 0 | 0 |
| Transport | 28 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Asset Charges | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Central Support Services | 1,943 | 486 | 486 | 0 | 0 |
| Accommodation Income | -2,135 | -533 | -533 | 0 | 0 |
| Repairs & Maintenance Income | -2,381 | -595 | -595 | 0 | 0 |
| Central Support Income | -2,234 | -559 | -559 | 0 | 0 |
| Net Total Recharges | -2,907 | -727 | -727 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | |
| Net Department Expenditure | 1,539 | 1,084 | 1,088 | (4) | (22) |

Comments on the above figures

Finance has worked closely with Departmental colleagues to update the projections to try and achieve a balanced budget. The department continues to identify financial resources available to support the delivery of the service and allocate resources where needed most, whilst ensuring budget pressures are met.

Whilst the department can maintain effective control over expenditure, income still remains a budget pressure as majority of the income is externally funded and difficult to project.

Budgeted employee spend is based on full time equivalent staffing numbers of 127.

Due to a number of properties becoming vacant and some subsequently being disposed of, the rental income has reduced this financial year, causing budget pressures. Operating costs continue to be incurred where commercial properties become vacant.

School SLA income will not be achieved again this financial year. Although the department has increased the SLA charges for 19/20, 100% of the costs are not being recovered because of the need to use causal/agency staff to cover sickness/leave in delivering the service. A review of SLA charges will be undertaken ahead of the next financial year.

The Department has put a hold on all vacancies within the various service areas to ensure the staff saving targets are met and also help reduce the negative variance within the income budgets.

The 19/20 savings target put forward by the Department will be achieved in year and every effort will be made to ensure that expenditure on controllable budgets is kept to a minimum within the financial year.

The outturn forecast is currently projecting an overspend at 31 March 2020 in the region of £0.022m.

ECONOMY ENTERPRISE & PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

Capital Projects as at 30 June 2019

| | 2019-20 Capital Allocation £'000 | Allocation to Date £'000 | Actual Spend £'000 | Total Allocation Remaining £'000 |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 3MG | 126 | 23 | 23 | 103 |
| Sci Tech Daresbury – EZ Grant | 96 | 40 | 40 | 56 |
| Solar Panel Golf Course | 709 | 16 | 16 | 693 |
| Murdishaw Redevelopment | 38 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Widnes Waterfront (inc Bayer) | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Venture Fields | 41 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| Former Crossville Depot | 331 | 0 | 0 | 331 |
| Linnets Club House | 140 | 2 | 2 | 138 |
| Advertising Screen at The Hive | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Equality Act Improvement Works | 300 | 77 | 77 | 223 |
| Widnes Market Refurbishment | 100 | 32 | 32 | 68 |
| Broseley House | 461 | 7 | 7 | 454 |
| Stadium changes to Karalius Suite | 14 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| The Croft | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Total | 3,486 | 217 | 217 | 3,269 |

Comments on the above figures.

Sci Tech Daresbury EZ Grant – The remaining draw down for the project is being progressed by the Joint Venture. The project is currently out to tender with a contract award expected in September. Final draw down is expected in Quarter 2.

Solar Panel Golf Course – The department is in the process of awarding a contractor to design, build and install the solar farm.

Linnets Club House – New power and water supplies have been installed in the junior changing building. Quotes requested for making good works to be carried out prior to switching over to new power supply and removal of generator. New Linnets changing pavilion remedial works to the ventilation system are now complete. Final account for the snagging has been agreed.

Widnes Market Refurb – The re-roofing works (incl. internal decorations) are complete. Extension of Time and Loss and Expenses claim agreed; the remaining Widnes Market projects to be reviewed and prioritised in line with the remaining budget.

Murdishaw Regeneration – The department is exploring options for Council investment into projects which will further the masterplan way. Currently costing up bus stops on Barnfield Way, new signage and improvement to the community centre. Will also cost further highways improvements to local centre.

Equality Act Improvement Works – Work on Catalyst Museum and Bredon is now complete, awaiting final invoices. Work is continuing on site on Phoenix Park changing places facility and Crow Wood Park Pavilion

Karalius Suite – Works are now complete on the Karalius Suite and the enlarged venue is now in full use.

Broseley House- Demolition works cannot commence until all the ground floor tenants have vacated. Only 2 tenants now remain, the final lease expiring in July 2021. The oil tank store building has now been demolished and the security measures enhanced to the upper floors.

3MG – Alstom are in the process of approving and confirming their land take. HBC Field will be marketed in the autumn, with an aim to have all land subject to option or sale by June 2020.

Former Crossville Depot – Awaiting confirmation of retention invoices over the next quarter.

Widnes Waterfront – Budget set aside for remedial land works. Scope of timing of works still to be set out.

Policy, Planning & Transportation Department

Revenue Budget as at 30 June 2019

| | Annual Budget £'000 | Budget To Date £'000 | Actual £'000 | Variance (overspend) £'000 | Forecast Outturn Position £'000 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| <u>Expenditure</u> | | | | | |
| Employees | 4,654 | 1,187 | 1,088 | 99 | 248 |
| Premises | 169 | 82 | 70 | 12 | 47 |
| Contracted Services | 186 | 16 | 93 | (77) | (159) |
| Supplies & Services | 152 | 5 | 38 | (33) | (136) |
| Street Lighting | 1,583 | 220 | 206 | 14 | 56 |
| Highways Maintenance | 2,495 | 545 | 520 | 25 | 100 |
| Fleet Transport | 1,314 | 213 | 203 | 10 | 43 |
| Halton Hopper Tickets | 193 | 38 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| Bus Support | 519 | 76 | 76 | 0 | 0 |
| Finance Charges | 17 | 0 | 1 | (1) | (6) |
| Grants to Voluntary Organisations | 61 | 30 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| LCR Levy | 882 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NRA Levy | 66 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Contribution to Reserves | 432 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 41 |
| Total Expenditure | 12,723 | 2,487 | 2,428 | 59 | 234 |
| <u>Income</u> | | | | | |
| Sales | -121 | -30 | -60 | 30 | 124 |
| Planning Fees | -546 | -273 | -263 | (10) | (44) |
| Building Control Fees | -213 | -31 | -33 | 2 | 9 |
| Other Fees & Charges | -754 | -158 | -181 | 23 | 85 |
| Grants & Reimbursements | -127 | -10 | -28 | 18 | 71 |
| Government Grant Income | 0 | -13 | -19 | 6 | 27 |
| Halton Hopper Income | -203 | -40 | -40 | 0 | 0 |
| Efficiency Savings | -68 | -7 | 0 | (7) | (28) |
| School SLA's | -44 | -42 | -42 | 0 | 2 |
| Capital Salaries | -317 | -35 | -7 | (28) | (110) |
| LCR Levy Reimbursement | -882 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Income | -3,275 | -639 | -673 | 34 | 136 |
| | | | | | |
| Net Operational Expenditure | 9,448 | 1,848 | 1,755 | 93 | 370 |
| <u>Recharges</u> | | | | | |
| Premises Recharges | 542 | 135 | 135 | 0 | 0 |
| Transport Recharges | 687 | 178 | 167 | 11 | 43 |
| Asset Charges | 1,036 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 26 |
| Central Support Services | 1,643 | 411 | 411 | 0 | 0 |
| Transport Recharge Income | -4,296 | -1,116 | -1,075 | (41) | (163) |
| Support Service Income | -650 | -162 | -162 | 0 | 0 |
| Net Total Recharges | -1,038 | -547 | -524 | (23) | (94) |
| | | | | | |
| Net Department Expenditure | 8,410 | 1,301 | 1,231 | 70 | 276 |

Comments on the above figures

In overall terms revenue spending at the end of quarter 1 is under the profiled budget to date. Employees are projected to be largely under budget this financial year due to various vacancies across the whole department, in particular the Highways and Traffic divisions.

Premises related expenditure is projected to come in under budget due to a reduction in running costs for Lowerhouse Lane Depot.

Contracted services and supplies and services budgets are projected to be over budget due to survey costs and plans that have been required in both the Planning and Highways Division.

Street Lighting will be under budget due to a reduction in street lighting maintenance costs expected throughout the year as the street lighting upgrade progresses. It is worth noting that electricity rates have increased by 20% from 18/19 to the 19/20 financial year.

Highways Maintenance budgets are showing as under budget by the end of the financial year due to the capitalisation of works wherever possible. Budget holders are making a conscious effort to ensure that expenditure is coded to the capital projects where applicable.

Fleet Transport costs are currently under the profiled budget for the year to date. This is mostly due to fleet being replaced for newer models that are much more efficient and this has led to a reduction in consumables such as vehicle parts, tyres and fuel. This in turn then has an impact on the costs recharged out to other services within the Council.

Planning fee income is projected to come in under its income target as it has in previous years. Building control income however is expected to overachieve due to the new shared service with KMBC.

Other fees and charges income is currently over achieving due to additional income being received in relation to Section 74 overrun charge's, inspection fees and repairs income.

Capital salaries is not projected to meet its income target as in previous financial years.

Every effort is being made by budget holders to keep expenditure at a minimum and budgets are being monitored at the highest level across the various divisions.

Based on current projections it is forecast the Department's net spend will be below the available budget by £0.276m.

Policy, Planning & Transportation Department
Capital Projects as at 30 June 2019

| | 2019-20 Capital Allocation £'000 | Allocation to Date £'000 | Actual Spend £'000 | Total Allocation Remaining £'000 |
|---|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Local Transport Plan | | | | |
| Bridges & Highway Maintenance | | | | |
| Bridge Assess, Strength & Maintenance | 2,457 | 386 | 386 | 2,071 |
| Road Maintenance | 3,410 | 731 | 731 | 2,679 |
| Total Bridge & Highway Maintenance | 5,867 | 1,117 | 1,117 | 4,750 |
| Integrated Transport | 604 | 91 | 91 | 513 |
| STEP Schemes | 2,013 | 477 | 477 | 1,536 |
| SJB MM – Arch Painting | 3,526 | 1,498 | 1,498 | 2,028 |
| SJB – Deck Reconfiguration | 600 | 0 | 0 | 600 |
| SJB – Decoupling | 5,705 | 1,186 | 1,186 | 4,519 |
| KRN – Earle Rd Gyratory | 238 | 3 | 3 | 235 |
| Widnes Loops | 4,553 | 107 | 107 | 4,446 |
| Total Local Transport Plan | 23,106 | 4,479 | 4,479 | 18,627 |
| Halton Borough Council Schemes | | | | |
| Street Lighting | 415 | 5 | 5 | 410 |
| Lighting Upgrades | 1,340 | 61 | 61 | 1,279 |
| Risk Management | 377 | 13 | 13 | 364 |
| Fleet Vehicles | 1,471 | 457 | 457 | 1,014 |
| Travelodge / Watkinson Way footpath | 128 | 0 | 0 | 128 |
| SUD Green Cycle | 245 | 1 | 1 | 244 |
| Total Halton Borough Council Schemes | 3,976 | 537 | 537 | 3,439 |
| Total Capital Expenditure | 27,082 | 5,016 | 5,016 | 22,066 |

Comments on the above figures.

The fifth year of the STEP (Sustainable Transport Enhancement Package) programme has begun with grant allocations being agreed by the LCR (Liverpool City Region).

The SJB MM (Silver Jubilee Bridge Major Maintenance) arch painting programme is continuing although it has been delayed due to various unforeseen circumstances such as bad weather.




Works are continuing for the lighting upgrade programme. A larger amount of expenditure is expected in Q2 and Q3.

Spend on capital projects are quite low in Q1 but it is expected to pick up with some project expenditure pushed back in later quarters of the financial year.





8.0 Application of Symbols

Symbols are used in the following manner:

Progress Symbols

| <u>Symbol</u> | <u>Objective</u> | <u>Performance Indicator</u> |
|---|--|--|
| Green  | Indicates that the <u>objective is on course to be achieved</u> within the appropriate timeframe. | <i>Indicates that the annual target <u>is on course to be achieved</u>.</i> |
| Amber  | Indicates that it is <u>uncertain or too early to say at this stage</u> whether the milestone/objective will be achieved within the appropriate timeframe. | <i>Indicates that it is <u>uncertain or too early to say at this stage</u> whether the annual target is on course to be achieved</i> |
| Red  | Indicates that it is <u>highly likely or certain</u> that the objective will not be achieved within the appropriate timeframe. | <i>Indicates that the target <u>will not be achieved</u> unless there is an intervention or remedial action taken.</i> |

Direction of Travel Indicator

| | |
|---|---|
| Green  | Indicates that performance is better as compared to the same period last year. |
| Amber  | Indicates that performance is the same as compared to the same period last year. |
| Red  | Indicates that performance is worse as compared to the same period last year. |
| N / A  | Indicates that the measure cannot be compared to the same period last year. |

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| REPORT TO: | Environment and Urban Renewal Policy and Performance Board |
| DATE: | 18 September 2019 |
| REPORTING OFFICER: | Strategic Director Enterprise, Community and Resources |
| PORTFOLIO: | Physical Environment |
| SUBJECT: | Joint Waste Local Plan – Monitoring Report 2017/18 |
| WARDS: | Borough-wide |

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1. The Waste Local Plan (WLP) Monitoring Report (Appendix A) for 2017/18, is the fifth annual report prepared by the Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service (MEAS) on behalf of the six Liverpool City Region Councils. The attached report is also published online at: <http://www.meas.org.uk/1090>
- 1.2. The Joint Waste Local Plan for Merseyside and Halton (WLP) was adopted by Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool, St Helens, Sefton, and Wirral Councils (the six partner councils), with effect from 18 July 2013. The WLP Plan Period is from 2013 to 2027 and forms part of Halton's adopted development plan.
- 1.3. 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.

2. RECOMMENDATION: That the accompanying report be noted.

3. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- 3.1. This fifth annual Monitoring Report covers the 12 month period from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018. From a Halton perspective, Halton has performed well and continues to improve its waste management practices.
- 3.2. The content of the Monitoring Report is guided by statutory requirements set out in the Local Planning Regulations 2012; National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (October 2014); the Waste Framework Directive¹ (WFD); the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Regulation 17) and national

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)

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

4. POLICY IMPLICATIONS

4.1. The following points summarise developments over the 2017/18 period:

LCR Headlines

- 4 waste management facilities were consented yielding 80,000 t.p.a. capacity;
- This comprised mainly of new capacity at existing sites for composting and small-scale biomass facilities;
- The 4 consented waste management facilities have the potential to create up to 19 new jobs;
- In terms of the Waste Hierarchy – 3 recycling facilities were consented and 1 was for ‘other recovery’ (i.e. biomass CHP);
- 75% of waste applications received were on existing waste management sites;
- The recycling rate for the Plan Area has dropped again slightly from 41.1% to 38.9% in 2017-18; and
- All waste applications received propose to use road transportation.

4.2. Halton Headlines

- Halton has the highest recycling rate for Local Authority Collected Waste at 43.6%. The figure fluctuates from year to year, but the latest figure is above the figure for the preceding year and the average since 2011/12 indicating a general improvement.
- Halton’s residual collected waste collected, as 32,368 tonnes was 9% lower than the preceding year and the lowest during the Plan period from 2013. There has been a general reduction since 2013. Residual collected waste is the waste that is not recycled (‘black bag’ waste). A decline usually indicates a reduction in waste generation and increased recycling.
- There were no new planning consents in Halton.
- The upward trend in fly tipping incidents between 2013/14 (429 incidents) and 2016/17 (932 incidents) has not continued with a 15% fall in the latest year (795 incidents).
- Both of Halton’s recycling centres have recycling levels above the Merseyside average (71%) with Johnsons Lane seeing a slight reduction from 74% to 73% whilst Picow Farm saw a slight improvement from 70% to 72%.
- Halton sent just under 20% of its residual waste (6,300 tonnes) to landfill

with 80% (25,487 tonnes) going to incineration with energy recovery. The target of no more than 10% going to landfill by 2020 is considered achievable.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1. None.

6. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL'S PRIORITIES

- 6.1. **Children & Young People in Halton** - No direct implications.
- 6.2. **Employment, Learning & Skills in Halton** - No direct implications.
- 6.3. **A Healthy Halton** - No direct implications.
- 6.4. **A Safer Halton** - No direct implications.
- 6.5. **Halton's Urban Renewal**
- 6.6. The Waste Local Plan guides the development of the necessary waste management infrastructure in relation to land use planning for Merseyside and Halton. The implementation of the Waste Local Plan indirectly supports many of the policy objectives in the Core Strategy, Corporate Plan and Sustainable Community Strategy.

7. RISK ANALYSIS

- 7.1. There are no risks associated with the Waste Local Plan Monitoring Report.

8. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY ISSUES

- 8.1. There are no equality and diversity issues associated with the Monitoring Report.
- 8.2. The strategic implications of growth, together with any positive and negative impacts that may arise, were considered in an equalities impact assessment (EIA) supporting the Waste Local Plan..

9. LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS UNDER SECTION 100D OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

| Document | Place of Inspection | Contact Officer |
|---|--|------------------------|
| Halton, Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, St.Helens and Wirral (Joint) Waste Local Plan (adopted 2013) | 2 nd floor. Municipal Building | Alasdair Cross |
| Joint Waste Local Plan Monitoring Report 2017/18 | 2 nd floor. Municipal Building | Alasdair Cross |



Implementation and Monitoring Report 2017-18

Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan

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

Plan Period: 2013 to 2027

April 2019



This page is intentionally left blank.

| Document Control | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Project: | Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan Implementation and Monitoring Report 2017-18 |
| Prepared by: | Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service |
| Prepared for: | Halton Borough Council, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Liverpool City Council, Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council, St.Helens Metropolitan Borough Council, Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council |
| Work programme code: | FPP01.07—Implementation and Monitoring of Waste Local Plan |
| File path: | G:\MerseysideEAS\WasteDPD\Monitoring_and_Implementation\AMR - MEAS reporting\2017-18 |

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

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

Contents

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

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| | Local Indicator WLP 4: Number of planning applications for new waste management facility buildings which achieve a 'Very Good' or 'Excellent' BREEAM rating or equivalent standard..... | 56 |
| | Local Indicator WLP 5: Number of new waste management facilities which utilise an element of sustainable transport as part of their operation | 57 |
| | Local Indicator WLP 6: Recycle and recover value from commercial and industrial wastes in line with regional/national targets | 58 |
| 6 | Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators | 60 |
| 7 | Duty to Cooperate..... | 75 |
| | Duty to Cooperate: minerals and waste movement requests | 75 |
| | Net self-sufficiency..... | 75 |
| | North West Waste Network..... | 76 |
| | Consultation responses on neighbouring authorities plans..... | 77 |
| | Consultation responses on waste applications in neighbouring authorities | 77 |
| 8 | Data sources and reference list..... | 78 |

Glossary of Terms

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

| Term | Definition |
|---|--|
| CEEQUAL | CEEQUAL standard is a scheme relevant to clients/developers of civil engineering, infrastructure, landscaping or public realm projects and contracts, to civil engineering design companies and to civil engineering construction companies. |
| Combined Heat & Power (CHP) | Thermal process which produces steam which can be used for heat and power which can be used for electricity generation. |
| Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I) | Waste from offices/retail & other commercial premises or from a factory or industrial process. |
| Construction Demolition & Excavation Waste (CD&E) | Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures. |
| Energy from Waste (EfW) | The burning of waste under controlled conditions where the heat released is used to generate electricity and/or thermal energy for use in the locality e.g. as a community heating scheme or for commercial uses. This could include municipal/merchant SRF/RDF fed EfW facilities. |
| Environmental Permitting | The Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010 were introduced on 6 April 2010, replacing the 2007 Regulations. In 2007 the Regulations combined Environmental Permitting the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) and Waste Management Licensing (WML) regulations. This legislation was introduced to regulate waste sites. |
| Gasification | Refers to high temperature combustion of waste (greater than 700°C) in starved air conditions. This process produces a syngas, a solid residue that can be recycled or landfilled; and a liquid oil which can be used as a fuel. |
| Hazardous Waste | Waste materials that have properties that can pose a threat to human health or the environment and require management at specialised facilities. Defined under the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 and List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005. |

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

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

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

1 Statistical Summary

1. The Joint Waste Local Plan for Merseyside and Halton (WLP) was adopted by Halton Borough Council, Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council, Liverpool City Council, Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council, St.Helens Metropolitan Borough Council and Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council (which comprise the Plan Area), with effect from 18th July 2013. The WLP Plan Period is from 2013 to 2027.
2. This fifth WLP Implementation and Monitoring Report (Monitoring Report) is for 2017-18. It covers the period from 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018 and is prepared by Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service on behalf of the six Liverpool City Region councils. This Monitoring Report also provides more recent contextual information especially where this relates to cross-boundary matters or progress with implementation of planning consents.
3. Production of a Monitoring Report is a statutory requirement under Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 which requires Local Authorities to publish a Monitoring Report on an at least annual basis.
4. This fifth Monitoring Report shows progress and emerging trends with WLP implementation against several performance indicators and includes information on Duty to Cooperate, as required by the Localism Act 2011, enabling communities and interested parties to be aware of progress across the Plan Area (Merseyside and Halton). Information and data from previous monitoring periods is also shown to allow year on year comparisons.

During this fifth monitoring period in Merseyside and Halton:

- 4 waste management facilities were consented yielding 80,000tpa capacity;
- This comprised mainly of new capacity at existing sites for composting and small-scale biomass facilities;
- The 4 consented waste management facilities have the potential to create up to 19 new jobs;
- In terms of the Waste Hierarchy – 3 recycling facilities were consented and 1 was for 'other recovery' (i.e. biomass CHP);
- 75% of waste applications received were on existing waste management sites;
- The recycling rate for the Plan Area has dropped again slightly from 41.1% to 38.9% in 2017-18; and
- All waste applications received propose to use road transportation.

2 Introduction

5. Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires Local Authorities to publish a Monitoring Report on an at least annual basis that shows progress with Local Plan implementation.
6. This is the **fifth Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan (WLP) Implementation and Monitoring Report** (hereafter referred to as the Monitoring Report) since the Plan was formally adopted by the six Merseyside and Halton Councils, with effect from 18th July 2013. It is proposed that following completion of the 5th AMR, a high-level 5-year review of the WLP is undertaken. The review should identify areas which are sufficiently ineffective or out of date to trigger full review.
7. The WLP forms the waste planning element of the adopted Local Plans of the six Councils.
8. This fifth Monitoring Report covers the 12-month period from 1st April 2017 to the end of the financial year 31st March 2018. However, in some cases data availability has meant that only 2015-16 data (or earlier) can be shown. This Monitoring Report also occasionally provides more recent contextual information especially where this relates to cross-boundary matters or progress with implementation of planning consent.
9. To help show emerging trends, information and data from previous monitoring periods and earlier is included.
10. The content of the Monitoring Report is guided by statutory requirements set out in the Local Planning Regulations 2012; National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (October 2014); the Waste Framework Directive¹ (WFD); the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Regulation 17) and national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).
11. The structure and indicators in this Report follow those set out in the Implementation and Monitoring Delivery Framework² of the Adopted WLP and the revised Sustainability Appraisal (SA) baseline monitoring indicators which were established in the first Monitoring Report.

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

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

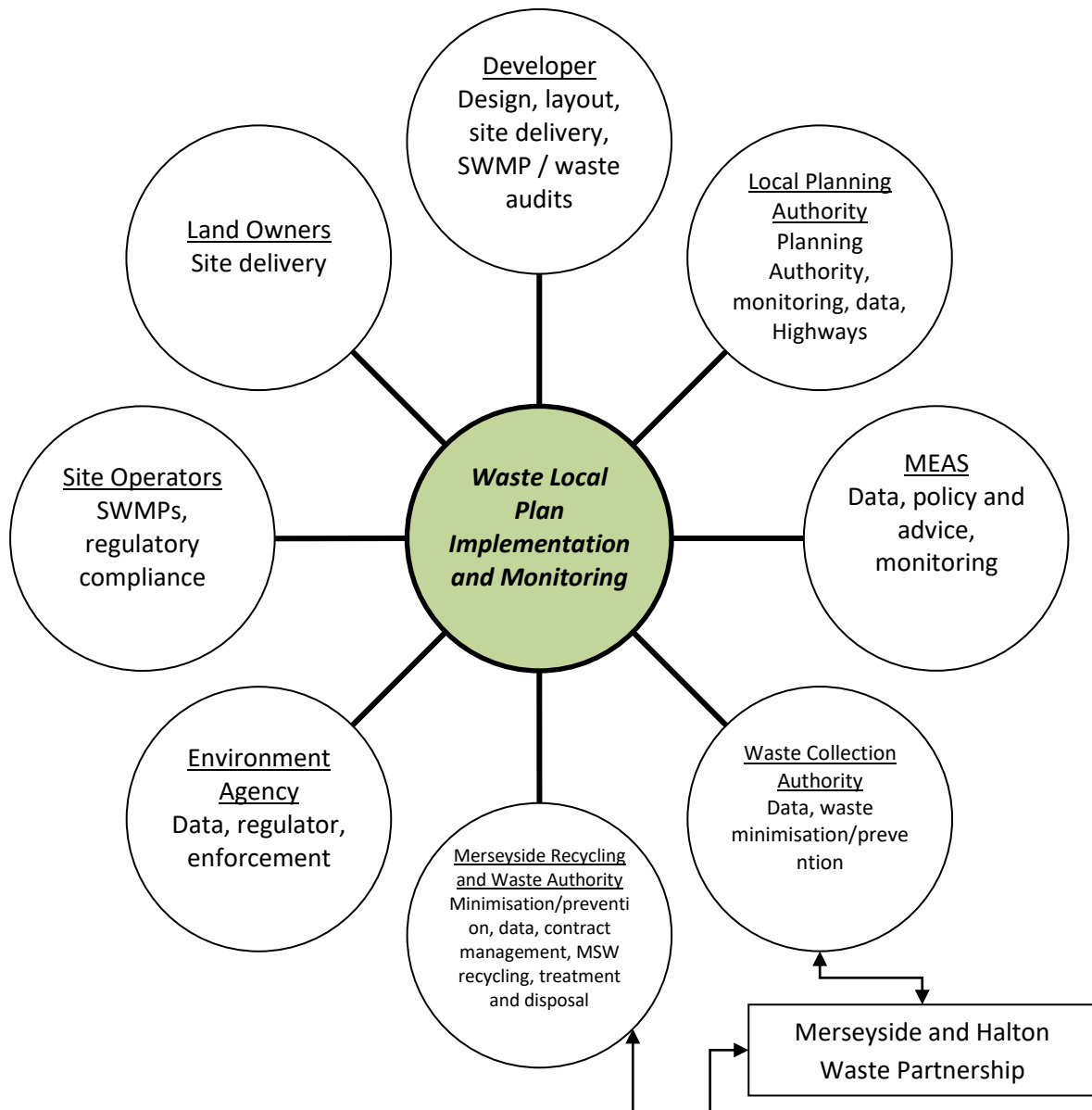
Purpose of this report

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

Implementation and monitoring through partnership working

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

Figure 1: Waste Local Plan implementation through partnership working



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

3 Data sources and Limitations

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

Table 1: Main data sources - limitations

| Data Source | Comments |
|--|---|
| <i>Waste Local Plan sites database</i> | MEAS maintain a database which holds waste site details for allocated sites, potential allocations (considered during the WLP preparation), and waste planning applications and permitted sites across the sub-region. |
| <i>Development Management planning application lists</i> | MEAS maintain lists of planning applications which we have been consulted on by the Merseyside and Halton Districts and waste information has only been collated consistently since Adoption of the WLP (18 th July 2013). As all Districts have a consultation trigger for waste planning applications these data should capture the vast majority of waste planning application activity across the sub-region. However, there may be some smaller scale waste proposals for which MEAS has not been consulted upon by the Districts and these are not included in this Monitoring Report. MEAS will not be consulted on all non-waste applications where policy WM8 (Waste Prevention) and WM9 (Design and Layout) apply, as implementation of this policy is a joint responsibility as part of the development management process. |
| <i>Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reports</i> | These reports are published annually in July to meet Government requirements for monitoring Single data list 067-01 "Emissions from local authority own estate and operations (former NI185)". Local Authorities are required to report on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from their own estate and operations. Reporting covers 3 operational scopes: direct; energy indirect and other direct ³ . Scope 1 and 3 include reporting of waste-related emissions, but only scope 1 |

³ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69282/pb13309-ghg-guidance-0909011.pdf

| Data Source | Comments |
|--|--|
| | <p>which includes a “processing emissions” category (incorporating waste processing) is a mandatory requirement. Submission of reporting information relating to scope 3 (which includes a more detailed waste category on disposal and recycling) is only a discretionary requirement. Due to funding, capacity constraints and data gaps, the majority of Merseyside and Halton Districts are unable to report on waste processing emissions in scope 1, or any of scope 3. Consequently we are not able to provide comprehensive monitoring for single data list 067-01 using this data alone.</p> |
| <p><i>(Former NI186) Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates</i></p> | <p>This data estimates are produced by Ricardo-AEA for DECC and report on CO₂ emissions per capita by Local Authority. However, they do not provide data at specific industry sector level e.g. waste. Therefore it is not possible to identify the exact contribution made by sustainable waste management using this data source. Time required for data collation and processing also mean that this information is published with a 2-year time lag, so does not allow up to date monitoring to meet the time-period of this Monitoring Report.</p> |
| <p><i>WasteDataFlow</i></p> | <p>WasteDataFlow is a Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) data hub managed by Jacobs on behalf of Waste Collection, Disposal and Unitary Authorities. Inconsistencies with how total tonnages are recorded in Q100 are apparent. In some cases no tonnage is recorded or it is shown in a different field. Double counting of waste arisings could also be an issue as waste moves from one facility to another before reaching its final destination. Wirral reported a specific issue in 2014-15 relating to how street cleansing waste is managed. The method of reporting means that the data shows higher quantities of LACW going to landfill when in fact it is being recycled and reused.</p> |
| <p><i>Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI)</i></p> | <p>The Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) covers main waste streams including: LACW, C&I, CD&E and Hazardous. This dataset are best available and the national</p> |

| Data Source | Comments |
|---|---|
| | <p>standard for reporting on waste arisings and movements. However, there are some data limitations which should be considered when interpreting this Monitoring Report.</p> <p>Double-counting of waste due to waste moving between transfer stations and treatment facilities is a common issue; although the professional consensus is that it does not significantly skew overall trend analysis.</p> <p>'Not-Codeable' waste where no destination WPA or Region is stated in the waste transfer notes can make waste movement analysis unclear and lead to large discrepancies in waste arisings. However, despite this issue it is still possible to get a broadly representative picture of strategic waste movements and arisings.</p> <p>The WDI enables waste arisings to be estimated by waste stream but combines LACW and C&I streams together, making it difficult to estimate arisings and movements from this data source alone. Due to double-counting and not-codeable waste, there are discrepancies between the WDI figures for LACW and the more accurate figures produced by Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA) and WasteDataFlow.</p> <p>Within the inert waste stream only off-site recycling, treatment and disposal is recorded therefore the significant quantities of CD&E waste reused on site are not reported and neither is CD&E waste which is spread on exempt sites. However, this has been estimated in the WLP Needs Assessment 2011 which provides a more complete picture of CD&E arisings.</p> |
| <i>Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Interrogator (HWDI)</i> | <p>The Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (HWDI) is widely regarded as an accurate data source for monitoring hazardous waste. This is because it is based on more accurate consignment notes where reporting waste origin and destination is mandatory. However, due to commercial confidentiality, the site and operator details are not shown in the HWDI therefore site-specific analysis cannot be undertaken</p> |

| Data Source | Comments |
|--|--|
| | <p>using this data.</p> <p>Double-counting can also be an issue if waste moves more than once (i.e. between a transfer station and treatment facility) within and in and out of a sub-region.</p> |
| <i>Eunomia Recycling Carbon Index Tool</i> | <p>The Recycling Carbon Index Tool provides a proxy for carbon emissions related to recycling collections. This tool is a useful alternative measure of District recycling performance to the Former NI186 data which does provide enough detail to report on waste industry carbon performance.</p> <p>This tool only reports on performance at Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) level therefore District comparisons cannot be made.</p> |
| <i>Environment Agency Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites</i> | <p>The permitted sites data is best available information for permitted waste facilities. However, on occasion sites have been found to be missing and permitted capacity (tonnages) is sometimes missing or incorrect. Where errors have been identified we have corrected the data for reporting purposes.</p> <p>This information is sufficiently accurate to give a sub-regional picture of permitted capacity.</p> |

4 Implementation Plan

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

Guide to Site Prioritisation (Policy WM1)

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

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

- an unallocated site which can be justified using the Waste Local Plan site assessment method (1 site was in this category).
25. 5 of the 8 waste applications received were for upgrading and provision of additional capacity at an existing waste management site and were not required to demonstrate compliance with WM1 because they were not new waste development.
 26. All of the remaining waste applications received during the monitoring period, provided adequate justification to demonstrate compliance with policy WM1.
 27. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers in the partner councils will continue to promote policy WM1 as the primary filter through which all new waste management facilities should pass. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2018-19.

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

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

WLP Indicators: Local Indicators WLP 1 and WLP 2

NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

28. **Performance:** Of the 8 waste planning applications received, 1 was located on an allocated site under policy WM3 (Site ref: F2). The application was for variation of conditions relating to layout for an application granted in the previous monitoring period and did not add further capacity to the site. A further 5 applications were extending or upgrading existing waste management infrastructure and were supported by policy WM7.
29. Policy WM7 has also been applied to protect waste management infrastructure from change of use proposals to non-waste uses during this monitoring period. The outcome of this application has yet to be determined.
30. Cronton Claypit, one of the inert landfills identified in policy WM4, had an environmental permit granted in 2014 and has been operating since August 2015. The facility has a permitted throughput of 200,000 tonnes per annum*, however no infilling took place during the monitoring period 2017/18. A survey of the quarry in October 2017 found that 650,000m³ remains. The site capacity will have increased slightly as approximately 20,000m³ of clay has been extracted and removed from site. A further 20,000m³ has been extracted but

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

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

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

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

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

NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

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

Additional Household Waste Recycling Centre Requirements (Policy WM6)

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

35. **Performance:** There have been no applications for additional HWRCs during this monitoring period.
36. **Actions:** No further proposals are anticipated in the short term for HWRCs, but should proposals come forward they should be assessed for compliance with this policy. Implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2018-19.

Waste Prevention & Resource Management (Policy WM8)

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

37. **Performance:** This policy applies to both waste and non-waste planning applications. MEAS only provides advice on the applications which it is consulted on by the Districts. This includes all waste applications and major or complex non-waste applications. Some of the Districts are also applying policy WM8 to other non-waste applications however we do not have data for these applications.
38. Of the 705 applications received by MEAS in 2017-18, 42% required waste audits or another mechanism for monitoring waste prevention such as Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs) or Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) to monitor waste prevention. This was a decrease of 4% compared with 2016-17. In most cases this information was secured through a planning condition to be submitted at Discharge of Conditions (DoC) stage.
39. Requesting compliance with policy WM8 is now focussed on major applications only because the policy was not being applied by several of the districts for minor development. This ensures policy requirements are not too onerous. Whilst this is working better, using a condition to request a waste audit is still not consistently applied across the six districts. The quality and breadth of information submitted remains variable. For example, information is rarely submitted on estimated or actual waste arisings, as this is often not known at the time of planning application submission or at DoC stage.
40. **Actions:** The impact of these measures and policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2018-19.

Design & Layout for New Development (Policy WM9)

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

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

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

High Quality Design & Operation of New Waste Management Facilities (Policy WM10)

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

WLP indicator: Local Indicator WLP 4

SA Indicator: SA25

44. **Performance:** Policy WM10 has been applied to only 12% of the waste management applications received, but this is largely because the applications have related to open air facilities or have been for time extensions or variation of conditions. However, all applications have demonstrated compliance at the very least to amenity and visual issues.
45. BREEAM was not applicable in most cases because existing buildings were being extended or were unheated. The policy continues to be useful in terms of driving up standards in the waste industry and improving the acceptability of waste proposals.
46. **Actions:** Policy WM10 will continue to be promoted with landowners and developers during pre-application discussions and when assessing waste planning applications, to drive up standards, in line with the original intention of the policy. Implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2018-19.

Sustainable Waste Transport (Policy WM11)

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

WLP indicator: Local Indicator WLP 5

SA Indicators: SA14 and SA15

47. **Performance:** Compliance with policy WM11 falls largely to Highways Departments within the Districts, and therefore the implementation and success of the policy remains difficult to monitor. All of the applications received this year have been reliant on road transport due to their location or the nature of the facility. However, most applications have made an attempt to ensure access to sustainable transport for future employees. Two of the applications included small scale biomass facilities which will reduce material leaving the sites and therefore a small reduction in traffic movements.
48. **Actions:** MEAS and District planning officers will continue to promote policy WM11 with developers in order to raise awareness about policy requirements. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored as effectively as possible. Closer working with LPA transport and highways colleagues will be important. This will be reported in the next Monitoring Report 2018-19.

Criteria for Waste Management Development (Policy WM12)

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

SA Indicators: SA1-SA30

49. **Performance:** Policy WM12 remains one of the most important policies for ensuring sufficient information is submitted to enable determination of new waste planning applications. All waste planning applications received during 2017-18 have included sufficient information to comply with the relevant criteria in policy WM12. In half of the cases, additional information was requested, as the original submission did not contain sufficient information, but this has ultimately been received to enable a decision on the application to be reached. Four of the applications received were consented during the monitoring period and 3 applications were consented in the next monitoring period. One application was refused. The criteria identified in Box 1 are applied on a case-by-case basis depending on the nature and scale of the proposed development. Therefore, it is unlikely that changes to the criteria are likely to be needed at this stage.

50. **Actions:** Policy WM12 will continue to be promoted by MEAS and District planning officers when assessing waste planning applications, to drive up standards of information submitted, to ensure determinations can be reached, in line with the original intention of the policy. Implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2018-19.

Waste Management Facilities on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM13)

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

WLP Indicator: Local Indicator WLP3

51. **Performance:** Policy WM13 has been fully applied to 1 of the waste applications. The remaining waste applications on unallocated sites have been required to demonstrate why an allocated site was not suitable. The other applications were for existing waste facilities or were very small scale in-house or ancillary facilities, so the policy was not applied. The policy continues to perform well and guidance for developers, which is available through the MEAS website, has proved useful in assisting developers to undertake a site scoring process which has facilitated assessment and determination of the planning applications. This information is increasingly being shared with developers through the pre-application process.
52. **Actions:** This policy will continue to be important to the implementation of the WLP, although it is anticipated that future developers will be made more aware of the existence of allocated sites by the Districts and MEAS as part of the pre-application process.
53. Guidance for developers is available on the MEAS website to help applicants undertaking the site scoring process⁴ and a template 'scoring sheet' has also been provided following requests from applicants. Ensure that all District websites link to the MEAS website so that guidance documents are accessible. Policy implementation will continue to be monitored through to the next Monitoring Report 2018-19.

Energy from Waste (Policy WM14)

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

⁴ <http://www.meas.org.uk/1090>

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

| |
|--------------------|
| SA Indicator: SA13 |
|--------------------|

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

| |
|--|
| Landfill on Unallocated Sites (Policy WM15) |
|--|

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

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

| |
|--|
| Restoration & Aftercare (Policy WM16) |
|--|

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

| |
|-----------------------------|
| SA Indicators: SA2 and SA12 |
|-----------------------------|

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

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

5 Monitoring Plan

62. This section of the Monitoring Report shows progress against the 14 WLP monitoring indicators as set out in the Waste Local Plan Monitoring Plan (pp91-93).
63. In several cases Sustainability Appraisal (SA) indicator requirements have been combined with WLP indicators and this is shown under each green indicator header. Other policy and legislative monitoring requirements such as the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) and Waste Framework Directive (WFD) are also shown, where applicable.
64. As explained at the beginning of the Implementation Plan (Section 4), to aid understanding of who contributes to monitoring of each indicator, under each green indicator header, the partners involved in monitoring are shown. The actions suggested against each indicator may require collaboration and dialogue with these partners through the proposed WLP Monitoring Group.
65. Where targets for indicators have been set in the WLP they are shown, and performance and subsequent need for action measured against them. Progress against targets will continue to be monitored and will also be used to help inform the scope of WLP 5 Year Review.

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

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

SA Indicator: SA19

66. **Target:** No target set.
67. **Performance:** Table 2 sets out an overview of kerbside Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) collection methods by District. This does not show the more detailed arrangements which exist in many of the Districts for dealing with multiple occupancy/higher density dwellings.
68. A fortnightly residual waste collection is in place in all of the Districts. St.Helens continues to operate a weekly source-separated dry recyclables collection. All the other Districts have a fortnightly co-mingled service in place – Sefton introduced their service from 1st August 2016.

69. All of the Districts operate a fortnightly green/garden waste collection apart from Sefton and recently Knowsley who have introduced a three-weekly service. In Knowsley, Liverpool, Sefton, Wirral and St.Helens there is no collections during winter months. Halton, Wirral and from 5th June 2017 St.Helens operate a chargeable service.
70. Halton's, Sefton's and St.Helens' opt-in / out food waste services remain. The other Districts do not currently provide a service.
71. There have been no significant changes on the situation reported in 2016-17.

Table 2: Method of LACW kerbside collection by District

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

| District | Residual | Dry Recyclables | Green / Garden | Food / Kitchen | Bulky |
|------------------|--|--|---|---|--|
| Liverpool | Fortnightly Purple 240L wheeled bin NOTE: 164,000 households fortnightly and 65,000 households on weekly collection, a proportion of which have a bag collection. | Fortnightly Blue 240L wheeled bin Commingled NOTE: residents with weekly residual bag collection have a recycling box/bag | Fortnightly Green 240L wheeled bin Free service | None | By appointment Free collection up to 5 items plus unlimited small WEEE |
| Sefton | Fortnightly Grey 240L wheeled bin NOTE: 14,000 mainly terraced properties on weekly sack collections | Fortnightly Brown 240L wheeled bins Co-mingled NOTE: 14,000 properties mainly terraced on weekly hessian sack (dry recycling collections) | Three weekly (no collection between November – February) Green 240L wheeled bin Free service | Fortnightly Opt in service Green 25L kerbside caddy | By appointment Charged. £10 for up to 3 items |
| St Helens | Fortnightly Brown 240L wheeled bin | Weekly Black box for card & glass Blue bag for paper Pink bag for plastic bottles, cans & foil Kerbside sort | Fortnightly (No collections between December and February) Green 240L wheeled bin Charged (from | Weekly 23 litre food caddy Opt in service | By appointment 3 types of collection: Standard = £15.39 for 3 items, Special = £26.65 for 3 items, White Goods = £10.65 per |

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

Source: MRWA, District collection systems - 13.09.18

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

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

Table 3: Tonnage of residual LACW collected

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

Source: WasteDataFlow. NI191 (report type: BVPI) 2013-14 and Total Collected Residual Waste (report type: Analytical) 2014-15 onwards

Note LCR Districts no longer report against NI191 from April 2014

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

Table 4: Reported fly tipping incidents

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

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

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

Table 5: Civic amenity sites: recycling performance

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

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

Source: Veolia ES Ltd, HWRC Performance Figures

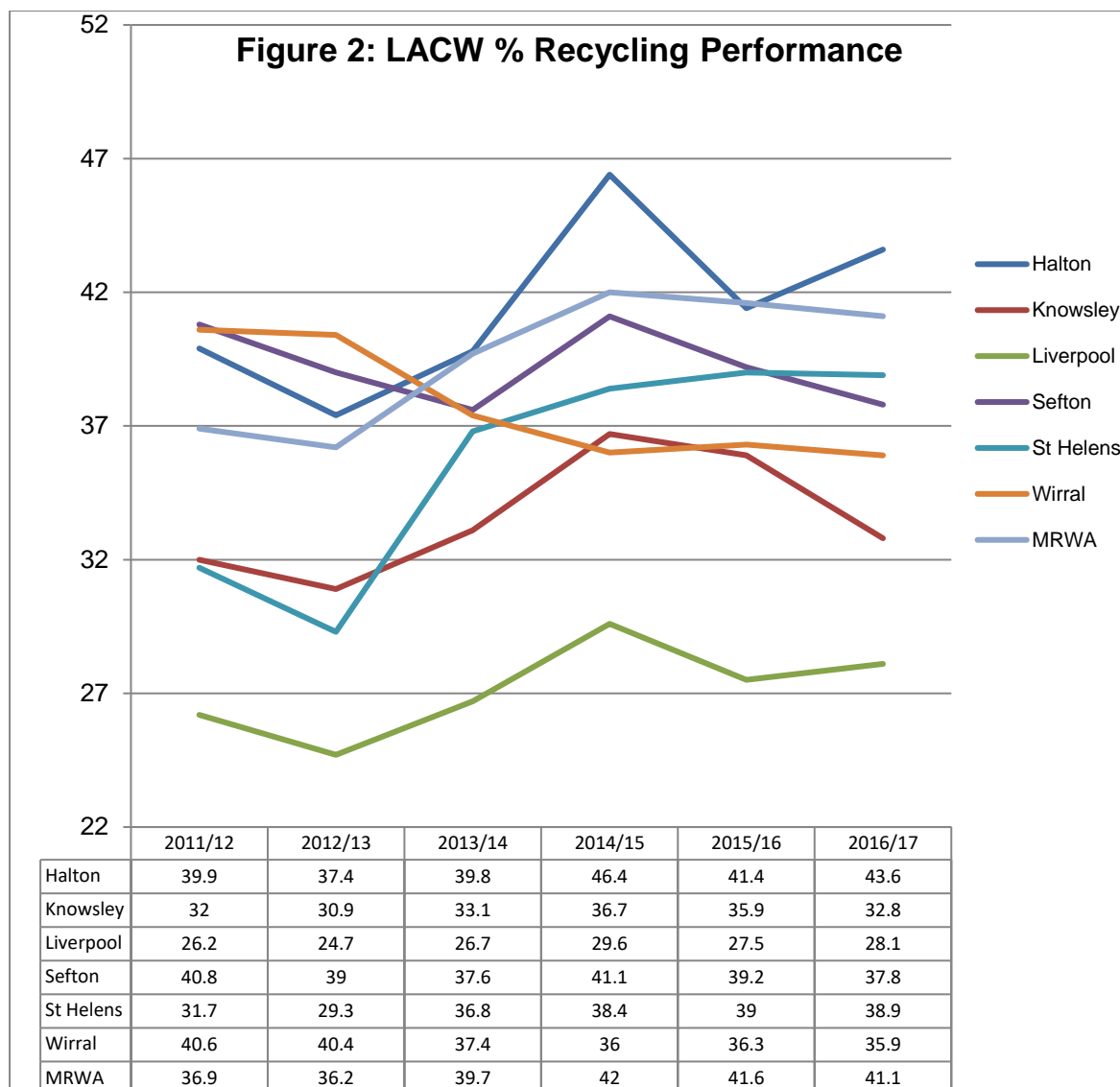
80. In October 2017-18, 31% of HWRCs recorded a slight increase in performance on the previous years data. Half of the HWRCs recorded a slight decrease in recycling performance.
81. **Actions:** No target set. It should be noted that recycling rates at the HWRCs are monitored by the operator on a monthly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

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

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

SA Indicator: SA19

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

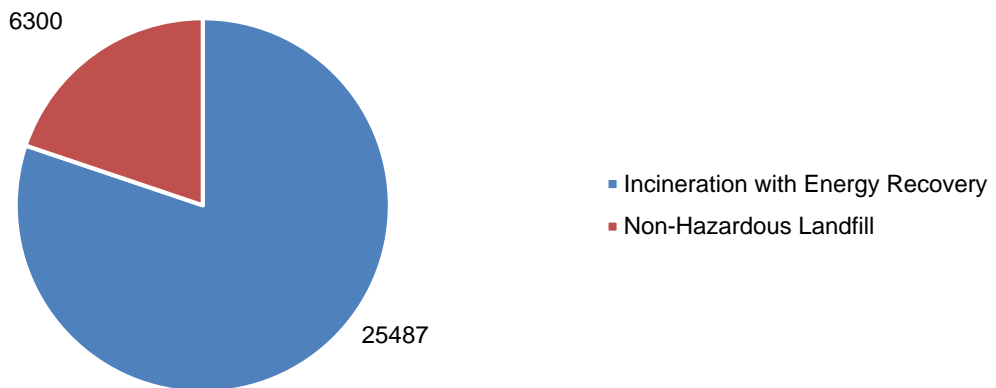
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service, Waste Collection Authority

SA indicator: SA21, SA22

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

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

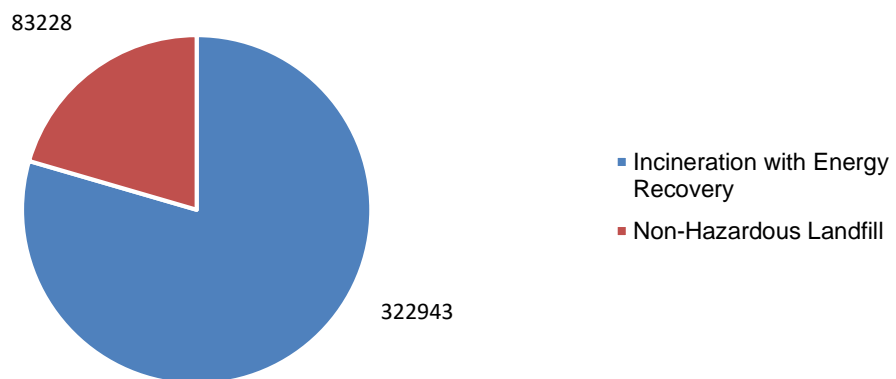
Figure 3: Halton Method of disposal and tonnage of waste 2017-18



Source: WasteDataFlow Q100 Raw Data (UA)

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

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



Source: WasteDataFlow Q100 Raw Data (WDA)

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

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

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

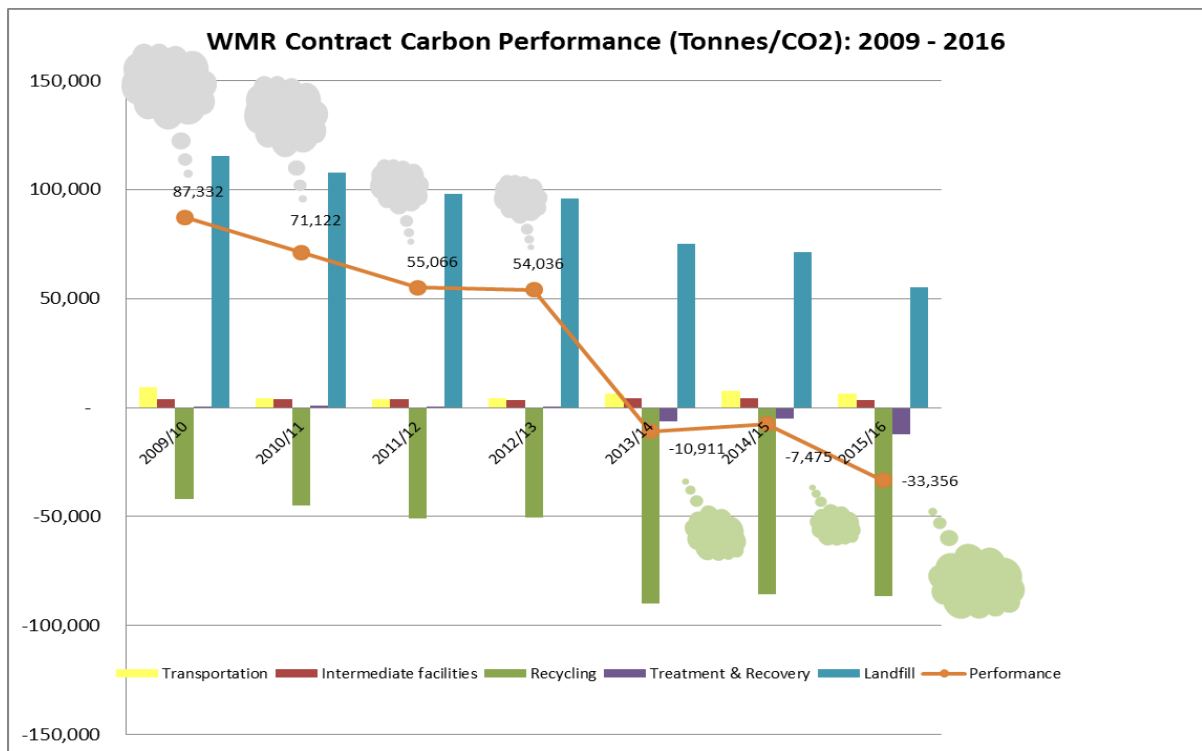
Partners: Local Planning Authority, Waste Collections Authority, Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority, Site Operators, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

SA indicator: SA11

105. **Target:** Initial target for year-on-year reduction, with requirement to review and set formal target if appropriate.
106. **Performance:** Monitoring of this indicator continues to be challenging due to gaps in data sources and a lack of waste-related CO₂ information at a Local Authority level. The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reports, which are produced by the Districts for this single data list indicator (067-01), generally do not cover waste-related contributions to CO₂ reduction as they are outside of the mandatory scope for emissions (i.e. scope 1 and 2).
107. St.Helens and Wirral have completed GHG Emissions Reports for the current monitoring period but neither include waste related emissions.

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

Figure 5: Kg CO₂ equivalent arising from household waste recycling



Source: JRWMS Strategic and Environmental Monitoring Report 2016-17

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

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

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

Former National Indicator NI186: Contribution made by sustainable waste management to per capita reduction in CO₂ emissions in local authority area

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

114. **Target:** Initial target for year-on-year reduction, with requirement to review and set formal target if appropriate.
115. **Performance:** Monitoring of this indicator continues to be challenging due to a lack of up to date waste-specific data sources. The official data for reporting against Former National Indicator 186 is the Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates. However, this does not provide waste specific detail to a Local Authority area level and the latest data is 2016⁵. Waste industry data is provided at a national level with the most recent report comprising 2017 provisional data⁶.
116. The 2017 provisional data shows that nationally the waste management sector contributes a very small quantity of CO₂ in comparison with other sectors. In 2017 just 0.3mtCO₂e of a total of 455.6mtCO₂e was attributed to the waste management sector. This is down from 1.4mtCO₂e in 1990 and has been at current levels since 2010. In comparison the residential sector and agricultural sector contributed 64.1mtCO₂e and 5.5mtCO₂e in 2017 respectively.
117. An alternative source of waste-specific information reported at Waste Disposal Authority level, is Eunomia's Recycling Carbon Index report, which is based

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

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

primarily on WasteDataFlow and is indicative of waste carbon performance. The index identifies carbon savings relating to LACW materials and shows an increase in per capita carbon savings in Halton on 2015-16 levels (Table 7).

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

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

Source: Eunomia, Recycling Carbon Index 2016-17

118. The Eunomia Index measures the environmental performance of recycling services and demonstrates that having a high or increasing recycling rate does not necessarily translate into high carbon savings. WDAs that recycle more materials with a higher embodied carbon (such as food or textiles) will show higher carbon savings and this would be reflected in a higher index score.
119. Eunomia's report ranks Merseyside and Halton as "mid-performers" in terms of per capita carbon saving from recycling, with the highest performers (top 10% WDAs) in England having an index score between 91 and 109 The worst performing WDA had an index rating of 26.
120. **Actions:** National waste management trends show that waste-related CO₂ emissions are reducing over the long term. However, at a sub-regional / Local Authority level data is very limited and it remains unclear whether targets for year-on-year CO₂ emissions reductions are being met across the whole waste management sector. Eunomia's report suggests that the LACW recycling sectors contribution to CO₂ emissions reduction is improving in Halton with carbons savings up on the previous year's index. Whereas, Veolia data (Figure 5) shows that carbon reductions in household waste recycling operations have been very successful and returned positive sustainable outcomes. However, without complete data for all waste streams it is not possible to make any conclusions for the whole waste management sector at a sub-regional level.
121. More comprehensive data sources will continue to be sought. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

Single data list 024-15 AMR W-1: Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority

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

SA Indicator: SA26

WFD requirement: Article 4 and 28

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

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

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

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

| District | Apr 2015 - Mar 2016 | | Apr 2016 – Mar 2017 | | Apr 2017 – Mar 2018 | | Trend |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| | Consented capacity (tonnes per annum) | No. of sites | Consented capacity (tonnes per annum) | No. of sites | Consented capacity (tonnes per annum) | No. of sites | |
| Halton | 242400* | 3 | 250000 | 2 | 0 | 0 | ↓ |
| Knowsley | 120000 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Unspecified | 1 | ? |
| Liverpool | 312 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Sefton | 0 | 0 | 186000 | 2 | 60000 | 2 | ↓ |
| St.Helens | 36000 | 2 | 270000 | 2 | 20000 | 1 | ↓ |
| Wirral | 36000 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| Total: | 434712 | 9 | 706000 | 6 | 80000 | 4 | ↓ |

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

*Includes total tonnages at disposal sites

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

125. To provide context and in accordance with WDF monitoring requirements regarding future capacity (Article 28) site and technology specific details of consented capacity are shown in Table 9. The position of each consented facility with regard to the Waste Hierarchy is also shown to satisfy SA monitoring requirements.



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

Table 9: Consented capacity of new waste management facilities April 2017 - March 2018

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

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

National monitoring requirements

126. National waste planning practice guidance⁷ states that:

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

127. This requirement is applicable to single data list indicator 024-15 AMR W-1. The planning practice guidance (Annex 1) advises under Article 28 of the

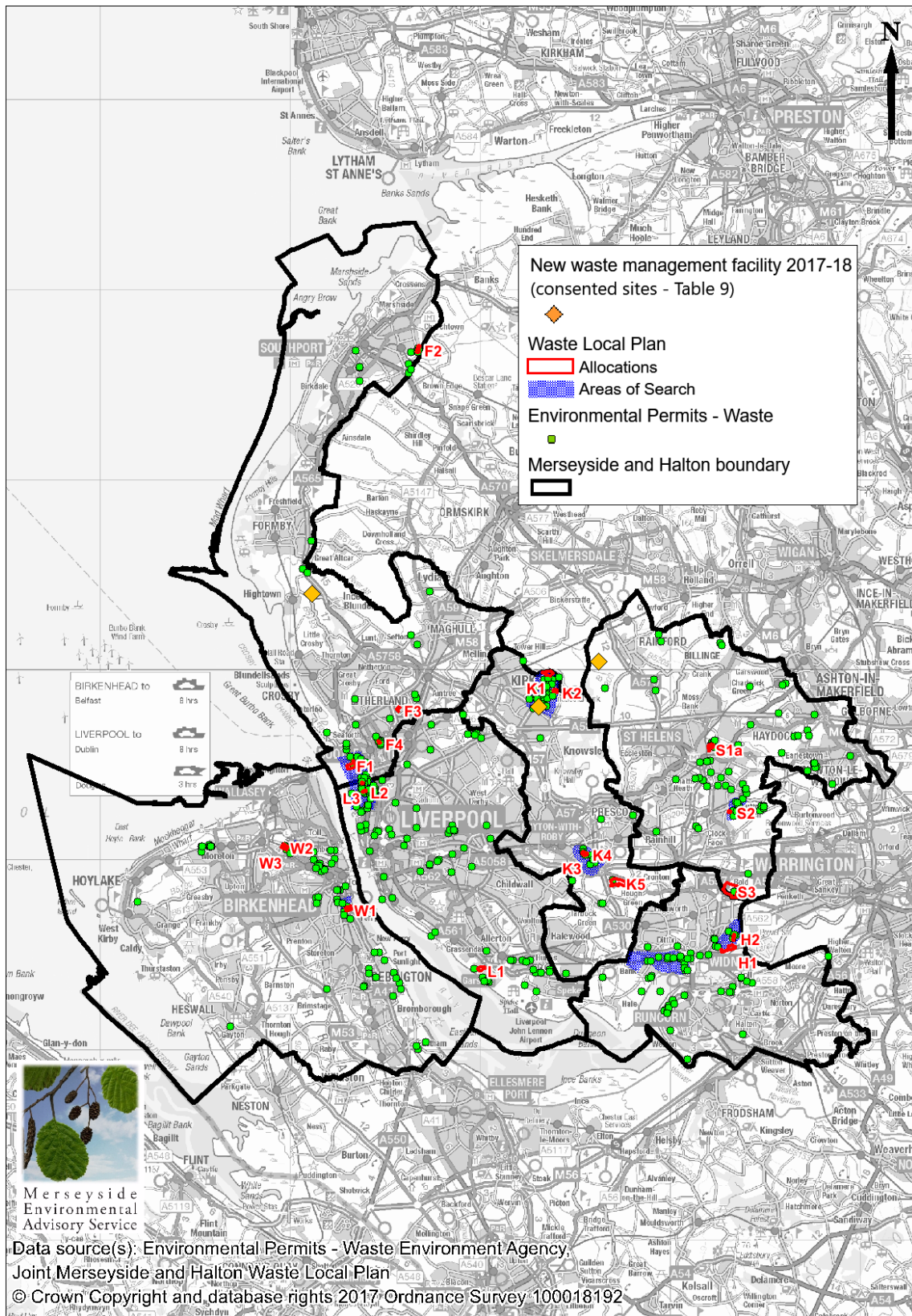
⁷ DCLG (2015) *Guidance Waste* <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/waste/> Accessed: 29/09/2015

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

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

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

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



Closure of existing waste sites

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

Needs Assessment

130. With regard to need for additional facilities, the WLP Needs Assessment (2011) forecasts a need for various types of waste facilities which is beginning to be met by the consented and recently permitted sites.
131. In 2017-18, consent of additional 60,000tpa composting capacity will help divert green waste away from landfill and other disposal routes. This will help to push biodegradable waste up the Waste Hierarchy.
132. **Actions:** The amount of new consented capacity is down 89% on 2016-17. This is due to fewer waste applications consented in 2017-18. Further, those waste applications that were consented in 2016-17 comprised larger facilities yielding more reprocessing and recovery capacity, whereas during this monitoring period the majority of applications were small increases to capacity or variations of conditions of existing sites.
133. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

| |
|--|
| Single data list 024-16 AMR W-2: Amount of municipal waste arisings managed by waste management type and waste planning authority |
|--|

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

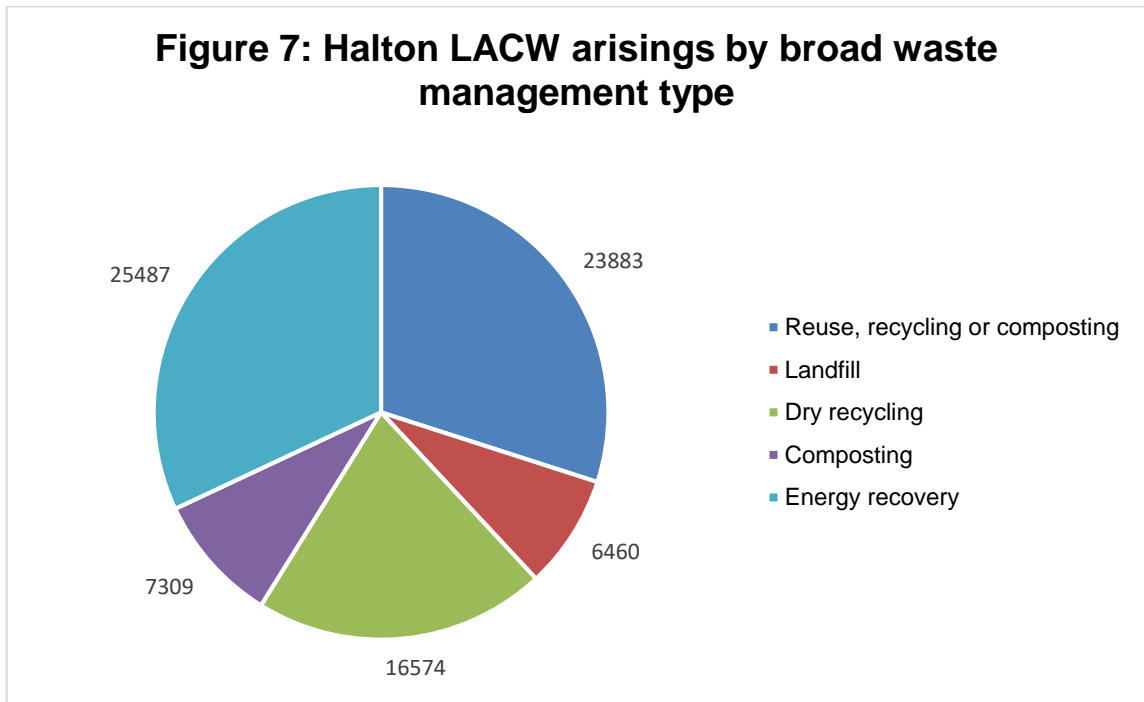
| |
|---------------------------|
| SA indicators: SA21, SA22 |
|---------------------------|

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

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

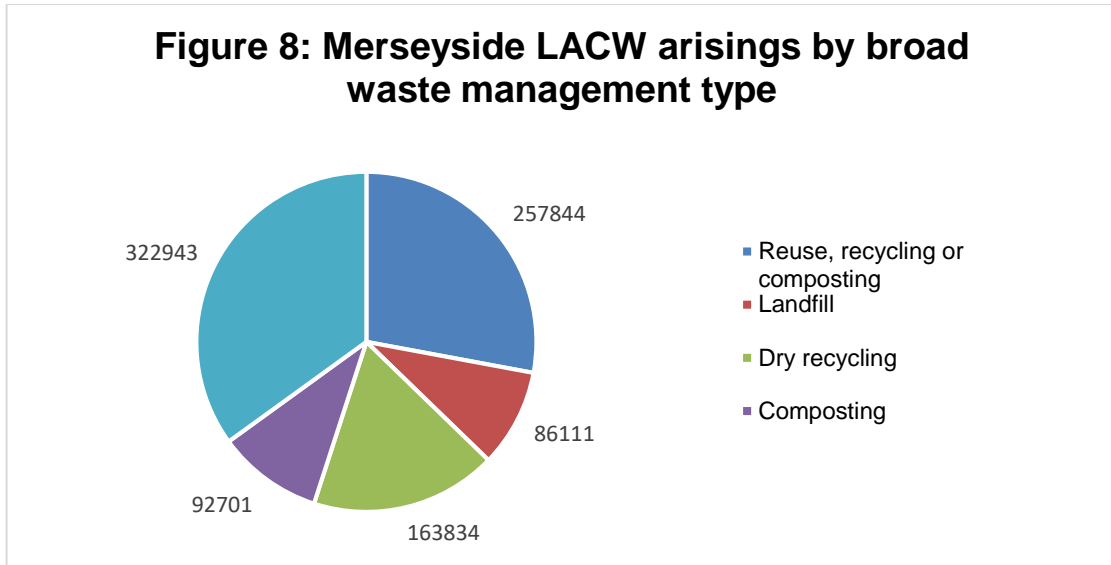
135. **Performance:** Due to changes to reporting in WasteDataFlow the 2015-16 tonnages are now derived from the raw data: Q100 WDA and UA data.

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



Source: WasteDataFlow Q100 PI Summary (WDA)

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



Source: WasteDataFlow Q100 PI Summary (UA)

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

Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3: Show the contribution of the waste sector will make to the amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity (reported in MW to include both heat and electrical energy recovered)

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

SA indicator: SA13, SA24 and SA30

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

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

Knowsley

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

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

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

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

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

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

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

Local Indicator WLP 2: Number of District allocated sites which are taken up for waste management use

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

NPPW requirement: take-up in allocated sites and areas

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

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

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

Local Indicator WLP 3: Number of applications received for waste management facilities on unallocated sites; and number of waste management facilities that are developed on unallocated sites

Partners: Local Planning Authority, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

SA Indicator: SA26

WFD requirement: Article 4

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

150. **Performance:** Data used to report against this indicator is taken from the number of waste applications MEAS have been consulted on by our District partners. Types of planning applications received include: full planning applications, outline applications, discharge or variation of conditions, retrospective and reserved matters applications. Pre-apps are not included in this Report.
151. Table 9 refers to 'developed' status which means planning applications that have been implemented, built and/or capacity is operational. Judgement on whether a waste application is developed has been determined by information provided by the applicants, District planning officers and MEAS.
152. Where sites are said to be 'undeveloped' this means that construction has either yet to begin, is underway but the site is not yet operational, planning permission has expired or that the developer has pulled out.

Table 9: Waste planning applications received on unallocated sites

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

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

153. Table 9 shows the number of waste planning applications received on unallocated sites has decreased by 20% (2 sites) on 2016-17 levels.
154. Overall 63% of waste applications have been developed. This is up on the previous year when 40% of applications were developed.
155. The developed out figure for the current monitoring period and previous years has been typically low because some of the applications received are yet to have been determined whilst others are awaiting discharge of conditions and yet to reach construction / completion stage. Planning permissions typically

have 3 years to be implemented before they lapse. Therefore, it is likely that some of these sites will be developed in the next 1-2 years as they progress with discharge of conditions and construction phases.

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

Table 10: Site specific details of waste planning applications received and developed out on unallocated sites

| Planning ref | Facility type | Address | Capacity (tonnes per annum) | District | Waste Hierarchy position | Development status | Site type |
|---------------|--|---|--|----------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 17/00435/WS T | Biomass boiler at Waste Transfer Station | GSH Waste Recycling LTD Pickerings Road Widnes Cheshire WA8 8XW | No increase on current capacity | Halton | Other Recovery | Unknown | Unallocated site |
| 17/00278/FUL | Wood waste biomass boiler | Dams Furniture Ltd Gores Road Knowsley Industrial Park Kirkby L33 7SG | Unspecified | Knowsley | Other Recovery | Conditions discharged and development implemented | Unallocated site in Area of Search |
| DC/2017/00727 | Integrated Waste Management Facility | Southport Skip Hire 55 Crowland Street Southport PR9 7RX | Variation of condition application for DC/2016/0053 4. Already counted as consented capacity | Sefton | Recycling and Other Recovery | Conditions discharged | Allocated site |
| DC/2017/01328 | Bio Sludge Liming Treatment | Land Adjacent Orrell Hill Wood Orrell Hill Lane Ince Blundell L38 5DA | 20000 | Sefton | Other Recovery and Disposal | Operational site | Unallocated site |
| DC/2017/01327 | Open windrow composting | Land Adjacent Orrell Hill Wood Orrell Hill Lane Ince Blundell L38 5DA | 40000 | Sefton | Recycling | Operational site | Unallocated site |
| DC/2017/02198 | Road planning storage facility | Express Hand Car Wash 491 Hawthorne Road Bootle L20 6QA | 10000 | Sefton | Recycling | Refused | Unallocated site |

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

157. **Actions:** 1 of 8 waste applications received in 2017-18 were on allocated sites. The remainder were on unallocated sites. Of these unallocated sites 1 is in an Area of Search. Some of these applications were expansions, variation of conditions or upgrading of existing waste facilities and policy WM7 applied.
158. Policy WM1 (Site Prioritisation) and WM2 and WM3 (Sub-regional and District allocated sites) will continue to be promoted through the pre-application process to encourage applicants to consider allocated sites. The 5 Year Review will consider the effectiveness of this indicator for monitoring performance of the WLP moving forward.

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

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

SA Indicator: SA25

159. **Target:** 100%

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

Table 11: Waste applications achieving BREEAM or equivalent

| District | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | BREEAM 'Excellent' or equivalent | BREEAM 'Very Good' or equivalent | BREEAM 'Excellent' or equivalent | BREEAM 'Very Good' or equivalent | BREEAM 'Excellent' or equivalent | BREEAM 'Very Good' or equivalent |
| Halton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Knowsley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liverpool | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sefton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St.Helens | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wirral | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Development Management planning application lists, MEAS

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

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

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

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

SA Indicator: SA14

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

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

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

Table 12: New waste sites using sustainable transport

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

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

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

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

Partners: Local Planning Authorities, Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service

170. **Target:** 65% recycled by 2020; recover value from 90% by 2020 (includes recycling).
171. **Performance:** Regional/national targets are no longer relevant since the regional tier of reporting has been removed, and the publication of the Waste Management Plan for England 2013 removed national targets. Therefore, it is not possible to report against this target.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

175. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 Regulation 17 requires monitoring of plan implementation. The Waste Local Plan (WLP) Environment Report⁸ sets out combined Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) baseline indicators which were reviewed and consolidated in the Monitoring Report 2013-14 to those set out in Table 14.
176. The SA indicators differ from the WLP indicators (Section 5) in that they address wider links between implementation of the WLP and the likely significant economic, social and environmental effects. Changes in performance against SA indicators can be measured by the baseline position (taken as 2009-10) and comparison with the position in previous monitoring reports.
177. All WLP Objectives are addressed by at least one indicator. Furthermore, the SA Objectives are consistent with those used by the five Merseyside Districts and Halton for their Local Plans and they therefore cover a much broader range of parameters which may be more relevant to housing policy, etc.
178. Where SA indicator trends show significant issues emerging, the need for action will be considered in future Monitoring Reports once further data has been collected and analysed. These trends will also be used to inform the scope of the 5 Year Review of the WLP which will also consider the effectiveness of SA indicators.

⁸ URS Scott Wilson (2012) *Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment*
http://www.wasteplanningmerseyside.gov.uk/media/2527/adp-003-modifications_wlp_sa_report_final_30oct2012.pdf

Table 14: Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators

| SA ref. | SA Topic | SA Obj. | WLP Obj. | SA Indicator | WLP Indicator? | Position in 2015-16 | Position in 2016-17 | Position in 2017-18 |
|---------|--------------|---------|----------|---|----------------|--|---|--|
| SA1 | Biodiversity | 1 | SO6 | Number of waste management facilities located within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations | No | 7 of 9 new consented waste applications are within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations. | 6 of 6 new consented waste applications are within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations. | 3 of 4 new consented waste applications are within 1km of sites covered by regional, county or local nature and earth science conservation designations. |
| SA2 | Biodiversity | 1 | SO6 | Area landfill restored to support improved biodiversity | No | Approximately 90% of Lyme & Wood Pits site restored to country park (100.6ha). Based upon 2015 aerial photography (GoogleEarth, Oct 2016). | Completion of the final phase of landfill (phase 9) is imminent (May 2017 update). | Variation of planning condition to allow for the importation of soils for the restoration of the Lyme & Wood Pits up to 28 th February 2019. |
| SA3 | Human | (2), 9 | SO6 | Number of pollution incidents | No | There were 5 environmental pollution incidents, 1 appears to have resulted from a recycling facility in Liverpool causing significant impact to air. | There were 10 pollution incidents recorded, 3 of which appear to correspond to the same site in St.Helens where in August 2016 earthworks were underway. Two incidents in | Dataset not available. |

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

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

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

| SA ref. | SA Topic | SA Obj. | WLP Obj. | SA Indicator | WLP Indicator? | Position in 2015-16 | Position in 2016-17 | Position in 2017-18 |
|---------|----------------|----------------|----------|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | AQMA. This AQMA covers the whole District area. | | |
| SA10 | Climate Change | 14 | SO6, SO7 | Number of new waste management facilities situated in high flood risk areas | No | None | None | 1 site within Flood Zone 3 associated with the River Alt floodplain. |
| SA11 | Climate Change | 13, 15 | SO6, SO8 | Estimated greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector | Yes – Single data list 067-01 | See indicator Single data list 067-01 | See indicator Single data list 067-01 | See indicator Single data list 067-01 |
| SA12 | Climate Change | 4, 9, 15 | SO6, SO8 | Emissions of landfill gas from landfill sites | No | In 2015, 1 landfill leachate treatment plant released 10000kg of methane (10 tonnes). | No data available. | No data available. |
| SA13 | Climate Change | 15, 20, 22, 24 | SO3, SO4 | Quantity of renewable and alternative energy generated from waste management activities | Yes – Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3 | See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3 | See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3 | See Single data list 024-12 AMR E-3 |
| SA14 | Transport | 16, 17 | SO6, SO8 | Proportion of waste transported other than by road by waste stream | Yes – Local Indicator WLP 5 | See Local Indicator WLP 5 | See Local Indicator WLP 5 | See Local Indicator WLP 5 |

| SA ref. | SA Topic | SA Obj. | WLP Obj. | SA Indicator | WLP Indicator? | Position in 2015-16 | Position in 2016-17 | Position in 2017-18 |
|---------|----------------------|---------|----------|--|----------------|--|--|--|
| SA15 | Transport | 9, 17 | SO8 | Number of new waste development sites for which a travel plan has been prepared | No | 4 of 9 consented applications submitted Transport Statements. The remaining sites included traffic assessments. Smaller scale sites included brief descriptions of transport and access arrangements. | 4 of 6 consented applications submitted either Transport Statements or Assessments. 1 application submitted a technical note comprising trip generation. | 2 of 4 consented applications submitted either a Transport Statement or Assessment. |
| SA16 | Historic Environment | 9, 18 | SO6 | Number of new waste facilities located within 1km of scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens and other major heritage or cultural assets | No | WHS: no sites within 1km. AD consent at East Street, Seacombe within 1km of WHS buffer zone. SAM: no sites within 1km. Registered Parks and Gardens: Biomass consent at Belmont Road 215m from Newsham Park. Listed Buildings: 4 consented sites | WHS: no sites within 1km. SAM: 3 sites within 1km. Registered Parks and Gardens: 1 site within 1km of former Pilkingtons Headquarters complex. Listed Buildings: 4 sites within 1km. | WHS: no sites within 1km. SAM: 0 sites within 1km. Registered Parks and Gardens: 0 sites within 1km. Listed Buildings: 1 site within 1km of grade II listed farmhouse. |

| SA ref. | SA Topic | SA Obj. | WLP Obj. | SA Indicator | WLP Indicator? | Position in 2015-16 | Position in 2016-17 | Position in 2017-18 |
|---------|------------------------------|------------|---------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | within 1km. | | |
| SA17 | Landscape and Townscape | 9, 19 | SO6 | Area of publicly accessible open space and green space permanently lost as a result of new waste management facilities | No | None | None | None |
| SA18 | Landscape and Townscape | 19 | SO6 | Number of new waste development in areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt) | No | No new waste management sites within areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt) | No new waste management sites within areas of designated landscape value (including Green Belt) | 2 new consented waste management applications within Green Belt. Both are at existing open windrow composting facilities. |
| SA19 | Sustainable Waste Management | 20, 21, 22 | SO1, SO2, SO3 | Total annual volume of waste generated by waste stream | Yes – Single data list 082-01 and 082-02 | LACW data obtained from Defra Local Authority Collected and Household Waste Statistics 2014 to 15. LACW – 607,368 (Merseyside only) Needs | LACW data obtained from WasteDataFlow. Defra update not available at time of publication. LACW – 867,613 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic | LACW (collected) – 717,189 Needs Assessment 2011 (pessimistic estimates 2020): C&I – 1,135,000 tonnes CD&E – |

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

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

| SA ref. | SA Topic | SA Obj. | WLP Obj. | SA Indicator | WLP Indicator? | Position in 2015-16 | Position in 2016-17 | Position in 2017-18 |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|--|----------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | | | <p>421,000 tonnes (60%) recycled; 52,000 tonnes (7.4%) C&I waste available for composting.</p> <p>Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled.</p> <p>CD&E – 1.48 million tonnes (67%) re-used on site or recycled.</p> <p>Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated</p> | <p>Commercial – 421,000 tonnes (60%) recycled; 52,000 tonnes (7.4%) C&I waste available for composting.</p> <p>Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled.</p> <p>CD&E – 1.48 million tonnes (67%) re-used on site or recycled.</p> <p>Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated</p> | <p>Commercial – 448,000 tonnes (65%) recycled; 54,000 tonnes (11.6%) C&I waste available for composting.</p> <p>Industrial – 191,000 tonnes (65%) recycled.</p> <p>CD&E – 1.6 million tonnes (71%) re-used on site or recycled off site.</p> <p>Hazardous – 139,000 tonnes (90%) recycled/treated</p> |
| SA23 | Sustainable Waste | 16, 17, 20, | SO1, SO2, SO3, | Percentage of the four main waste streams which are managed outside Merseyside | No | Merseyside and Halton Waste Partnership Annual | LACW data obtained from Defra Local | Based on WDI 2017 waste |

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

⁹ Range presented to account for significant not codeable (i.e. where destination is unknown) fraction of C&I waste stream. HIC waste removed (exc. Ch20 – MSW, not codeable waste, and not codeable Merseyside and NorthWest) (min) and max % as min but. inc. not codeable and not codeable NorthWest. 32.7% of this waste is exported outside of the UK for recovery comprising significant amounts of ferrous materials from Metal Recycling Facilities

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

| SA ref. | SA Topic | SA Obj. | WLP Obj. | SA Indicator | WLP Indicator? | Position in 2015-16 | Position in 2016-17 | Position in 2017-18 |
|---------|------------------------------|---------|----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | Based on HWDI 2015 data: Hazardous – 71% | 2016 data: Hazardous – 77.9% | |
| SA24 | Sustainable Use of Resources | 22, 24 | SO7, SO8 | Number of waste facilities using renewable or recovered energy | Yes – Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3 | See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3. | See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3. | See Single data list 024-12 AMRE-3. |
| SA25 | Sustainable Use of Resources | 23 | SO7, SO8 | Proportion of new development meeting appropriate standards (BREEAM) | Yes – Local Indicator WLP 4 | See Local Indicator WLP 4. | See Local Indicator WLP 4. | See Local Indicator WLP 4. |
| SA26 | Sustainable Economic Growth | 20, 22 | SO1 | Waste planning applications submitted by type and position in the waste hierarchy | Yes – Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 | See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1. | See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1. | See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1. |
| SA27 | Sustainable Economic Growth | 20, 25 | SO1 | EA Environmental Permits for waste management issued | Yes – Single data list 024-015 AMR | See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements) | See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements) | See Single data list 024-015 AMR W-1 (WFD Article 28 requirements) |

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

¹² Range presented to account for significant not codeable (i.e. where destination is unknown) fraction of C&I waste stream. HIC waste removed (exc. Ch20 – MSW, not codeable waste, and not codeable Merseyside and NorthWest) (min) and max % as min but. inc. not codeable and not codeable NorthWest. 50-53% of this waste is exported outside of the UK for recovery including significant amounts of ferrous materials from waste Metal Recycling Facilities

¹³Waste removed EWC chapter 17 CD&E waste

| SA ref. | SA Topic | SA Obj. | WLP Obj. | SA Indicator | WLP Indicator? | Position in 2015-16 | Position in 2016-17 | Position in 2017-18 |
|---------|-------------------------|------------|----------|---|----------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | | W-1 | | | |
| SA28 | Employment | 26, 29, 30 | SO4 | Number and type of personnel employed in waste management sector (new facilities) in Merseyside classified according to waste hierarchy | No | Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use: 0 Recycling: 26 full time equivalent jobs (inc. drivers, admin, plant operatives, site management) Other Recovery: 20 (inc. drivers and commercial team jobs) Disposal: 1 (part-time site management) Total: 47 | Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use: 250 Recycling: 0 Other Recovery: 63 Disposal: 0 Total: 313 | Prevention: 0 Preparing for re-use: 0 Recycling: 9 Other Recovery: 10 Disposal: 0 Total: 19 |
| SA29 | Landscape and Townscape | 9, 18 | SO6 | Number of waste management facilities located within 250m of conservation areas | No | Belmont Road biomass consent 200m from Newsham Park Conservation Area | No new waste facilities are within 250m of conservation areas. | No new waste facilities are within 250m of conservation areas. |

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

7 Duty to Cooperate

Duty to Cooperate: minerals and waste movement requests

179. The Duty to Cooperate was introduced by the Localism Act 2011 (Section 33A), and amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local and Marine Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters¹⁴. This section provides important evidence to assist the Districts in meeting their Duty to Cooperate responsibilities as set out in the Liverpool City Region Statement of Cooperation on Local Planning¹⁵.
180. MEAS on behalf of the 6 WLP partner Districts respond to Duty to Cooperate requests from local authorities across England on all waste planning matters. Typically these requests are associated with Waste Local Plans and evidence base especially waste capacity and waste movements into and out of the Plan Area.
181. Between April 2017 and March 2018, the partner Districts have been consulted and responded to 2 Duty to Cooperate requests on waste movements from:
- Cambridge and Peterborough; and
 - Riverside Waste Authority.
182. Waste movements were not above strategic thresholds for hazardous and non-hazardous waste and no further action was required.

Net self-sufficiency

183. In terms of overall waste movements to and from Merseyside and Halton Table 15 shows a steady increase in the amount of waste received into the Plan Area up to 2014. Tonnages imported and exported in 2015 increased sharply on previous years. This is largely because of improvements in waste destination data. For example, in 2014 1.3 Million tonnes was not coded to a Waste Planning Authority Sub-region and Region. However, in 2015 only 29,985 tonnes was not coded.
184. In 2016, over 2.3 million tonnes of waste was imported for management in the sub-region whereas 2.5 million tonnes was exported for management outside of the Plan Area. This shows a slight net reliance of approximately 200,000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

186. These figures should be considered with regard to their limitations (Section 3 refers) but nevertheless provide a good overview of waste movements at a strategic level and demonstrates how the waste management industry operates across administration boundaries.
187. Trends in the movement of waste across the Plan Area administrative boundary will be used to inform the scope of any review of the WLP including the evidence base and needs assessment.

North West Waste Network

188. The North West Waste Network (NWWN) was formed following the cessation of the North West Regional Technical Advisory Board (RTAB) in 2012. The NWWN is a voluntary group of representative Waste Planning Authority Officers from across North West England, and MEAS represents the WLP partner Districts at this group.
189. The aim of the NWWN is to provide (in the absence of Technical Advisory Boards, previously established under Annex D of Planning Policy Statement 10) Waste Planning Authorities and the Environment Agency with a mechanism

¹⁶ See section 3 regarding data limitations

to engage with a body of technical expertise in waste planning that can discuss and advise on the implications of waste planning policy and guidance and assist with awareness raising and sharing best practice on waste planning issues¹⁷.

190. An important role of the Network is to facilitate members working together to assist in meeting the requirement of the Duty to Cooperate provisions in the Localism Act in respect of waste matters.

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

Consultation responses on neighbouring authorities plans

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

Consultation responses on waste applications in neighbouring authorities

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

¹⁷ North West Waste Network *Terms of Reference 14052014*

8 Data sources and reference list

- BEIS (2016) *UK greenhouse gas emissions statistics*
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-greenhouse-gas-emissions-statistics>
- Ricardo-AEA for DECC (2015) *Employment based energy consumption mapping in the UK*
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/533673/Employment_based_energy_consumption_in_the_UK.pdf
- Environment Agency (2017) *Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/environmental-permitting-regulations-waste-sites>
- Environment Agency (2015) *Environmental Pollution Incidents*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/environmental-pollution-incidents>
- Environment Agency (2017) *Flood Map*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/flood-map-for-planning-rivers-and-sea-flood-zone-2> <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/flood-map-for-planning-rivers-and-sea-flood-zone-3>
- Environment Agency (2017) *Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/hazardous-waste-interrogator-2015>
- Environment Agency (2016) *Statutory Main River Map*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/statutory-main-river-map1>
- Environment Agency (2015) *Pollution Inventory*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/pollution-inventory>
- Environment Agency (2017) *Waste Data Interrogator*
<https://data.gov.uk/dataset/waste-data-interrogator-2015>
- Jacobs Ltd for Defra (2018) *WasteDataFlow*
<http://www.wastedataflow.org/>
- Eunomia (2016) *Recycling Carbon Index Tool*
<http://www.eunomia.co.uk/carbonindex/>
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities *Air Quality Management Areas*
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities (2017-18) *Greenhouse Gas Emissions report*
- Merseyside and Halton Local Planning Authorities (various) *Unitary Development Plan Proposals Maps*
- MEAS (2018) *Historic Environment Record*
- MEAS (2018) *Development Management planning lists*
- MEAS (2018) *Waste Local Plan sites database*
- Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (2017-18) *Summary of District Kerbside Collection Systems and Policy Changes*

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| REPORT TO: | Environment and Urban Renewal Policy and Performance Board |
| DATE: | 18 September 2019 |
| REPORTING OFFICER: | Strategic Director, Enterprise, Community & Resources |
| PORTFOLIO: | Transportation |
| SUBJECT: | Highway LED Upgrade Programme |
| WARDS: | Boroughwide |

1.0 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To provide an update on the project to upgrade highway electrical equipment to LED technology and provide energy savings.

2.0 RECOMMENDATION: That the report be noted.

3.0 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- 3.1 Highway electrical equipment maintenance costs are constantly rising, as are energy costs which are increasing well above inflation. The cost of energy for all the Council's highway electrical assets (including street lighting, traffic signals, illuminated signs, etc.) is approximately £1,080,000 per annum and includes all the following equipment:

- 20,000 conventional lighting columns 96 high mast lighting columns
- 1,400 illuminated traffic signs
- 450 illuminated bollards
- 58 traffic signal controlled junctions
- 21 Puffin crossings
- 5 Toucan crossings
- 1 Pegasus crossing
- 18 Zebra crossings
- 14 Variable Message Signs (VMS)
- 67 CCTV cameras
- 10 Speed cameras

- 3.2 In addition, the highway electrical equipment that was temporarily transferred to Mersey Gateway (mainly around Ditton Junction), will be transferred back to the Council. This includes five traffic signal controlled junctions and all the street lights. This infrastructure will add to maintenance costs.

- 3.3 There are around 20,000 columns within in the Borough, with around 25% over 30 years old (expected design lifetime). These will need replacing within the next few years. The rest of the stock will continue to age and hence will need replacement in the coming years. There is therefore a rolling program of equipment replacement.
- 3.4 In order to reduce energy and maintenance costs, since 2010 all new street lights and traffic signals have had LED lanterns. Initially there was an increased cost of the equipment, but equipment costs have now reduced to equivalent levels of non-LED components. At the same time as lanterns are replaced, structural maintenance of columns is carried out, where required.
- 3.5 In 2015 the Council allocated capital funding to replace street lighting lanterns in residential areas with LED lanterns. At the present time around 14,000 street lights have been upgraded to LED, with circa 6,000 lights in need of upgrade.
- 3.6 At the start of the program the average cost of replacing a lantern with a standard LED lantern meeting was £236. During 2017 this cost reduced to £206. Currently this cost has reduced to around £170 per unit due to constantly reviewing of market prices to meet our specification.
- 3.7 During 2019/20 the program should see the majority of the remaining 2,000 street lights in residential areas upgraded to LED, leaving around 4,000 of the higher wattage street lights to be upgraded on the principal / main road network.
- 3.8 In parallel to the work to convert street lights to LED operation, similar work has been undertaken to convert traffic signals (including Puffin and Toucan crossings) to LED operation. This has been undertaken using capital allocations received from the LCR Combined Authority. Controlled crossings are now being converted and this work should be completed by the end of the current financial year 2019/20. There is an added benefit for the Authority in completing this work now, as from 2021 the current tungsten halogen lamps will no longer be manufactured, so the Authority is prepared for this change.
- 3.9 The original cost analysis calculations for street lighting conversions were based on energy prices at the time, however above inflation energy increases will show significantly better benefit/savings and reduced payback periods. The Council enters into contracts for energy supply. Previous energy contract prices have been as follows:

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| 2015 | 11.2p / kWh |
| 2016 | 11.9p / kWh |
| 2017/18 | 12.4p / kWh |

2019 15.1p / kWh

- 3.10 The energy reduction as a result of the changes to LED, equates to in excess of 2.75 Million kWh **per annum** (equivalent to £415,000 **per annum** at current prices) and saving over 775 Tonnes of CO2 **per annum**

4.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 There is no statutory duty to provide street lighting. The power to provide street lighting is set out in Section 97 Highways Act 1980 (see below).

Highways Act 1980

97 Lighting of highways.

(1) The Minister and every local highway authority may provide lighting for the purposes of any highway or proposed highway for which they are or will be the highway authority, and may for that purpose—

(a) contract with any persons for the supply of gas, electricity or other means of lighting; and

(b) construct and maintain such lamps, posts and other works as they consider necessary.

(2) A highway authority may alter or remove any works constructed by them under this section or vested in them under Part III of the Local Government Act 1966 or section 270 below.

(3) A highway authority shall pay compensation to any person who sustains damage by reason of the execution of works under this section.

(4) Section 45 of the Public Health Act 1961 (attachment of street lamps to buildings) and section 81 of that Act (summary recovery of damages for negligence) apply to a highway authority who are not a council of a kind therein mentioned as they apply to such a council.

- 4.2 If street lighting is provided under this Act then it needs to be maintained in a serviceable condition. The original purpose of street lighting was purely for crime prevention and unrelated to highway safety. The relative rarity of street lighting being found outside of urban areas is a reflection of this fact.

5.0 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The Street Lighting Strategy and Policy was considered by this Board on 24th June 2015, and set out the policy for street lighting in order to maintain these assets and control rising costs.
- 5.2 Energy costs up until 31st March 2020 have now been agreed. The total annual cost of un-metered electricity for highway electrical equipment is estimated to be around £1,080,000.
- 5.3 In order to achieve further savings and ensure the Council's lighting stock is structurally sound and fit for purpose, it will be necessary to continue to invest in the asset. Funding opportunities to enable this investment are constantly being explored.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL'S PRIORITIES

6.1 Children and Young People in Halton

Reductions in street lighting, especially on residential estates, could impact on: child pedestrian casualties; the desire to walk during the dark mornings and nights; young drivers and the incidence of anti-social behaviour.

6.2 Employment, Learning and Skills in Halton

There are no direct implications on the Council's 'Employment, Learning & Skills in Halton' priority.

6.3 A Healthy Halton

Reduced street lighting could discourage walking and cycling which are encouraged as part of healthy lifestyles.

6.4 A Safer Halton

Street lighting and traffic signals can contribute to road safety and a reduction in accidents. It can also help reduce crime and anti-social behaviour which affects how safe people feel during the hours of darkness.

6.5 Halton's Urban Renewal

Street lighting and traffic signals are often part of Urban Renewal schemes and do have a positive impact on improving the environment.

7.0 RISK ANALYSIS

Street lighting is not a statutory function and there is no legal requirement for roads to be lit. However, it is recognised that street lighting and traffic signals contribute strongly to road safety, community safety and the prevention of crime. Street lighting fits with the Council's strategic priorities. Since July 1998, the Council is required by statute to exercise all of its functions with a view to preventing crime and disorder. It continues to be accepted as a major contributor to the prevention of crime and disorder and the perception of crime. Whilst the Council may

not be challenged under the Highways Act about removing lighting, there may well be challenges under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as happened in Essex when the Police intervened with the proposal to turn off lights.

8.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY ISSUES

There is potential for any reduction in the provision of street lighting to unfairly disadvantage highway users who would not feel safe on the public highway during the hours of darkness

9.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS UNDER SECTION 100D OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

No background documents.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| REPORT TO: | Environment and Urban Renewal Policy and Performance Board |
| DATE: | 18 September 2019 |
| REPORTING OFFICER: | Strategic Director, Enterprise, Community & Resources |
| SUBJECT: | Update on Water Supply Issue, Sankey Canal |
| WARD(S) | Halton View, Riverside |

1.0 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To update members on the effect of the closure of Fiddlers Ferry Power Station on the water level in the Sankey Canal.

2.0 RECOMMENDATION: That the Board notes the report.

3.0 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Background – Canal Importance

- 3.1 The Sankey Canal was first opened in 1757, and was one of the first wholly artificial canals in England. It starts in St. Helens and extends through Warrington and ends at Spike Island, Widnes, with locks out to the River Mersey.

The canal and boat to rail connection at Spike Island was essentially the first 'intermodal transport system' in the world.

Unusually for a canal, each section of it is owned by the respective Council it passes through. Only a few small sections are owned by the Canal & River Trust.

The canal is an important green corridor with a wide range of habitats and is part of the Trans Pennine Trail.

Canal Hydrology

- 3.2 Originally the canal was largely formed by following Sankey Brook, with later extensions added in Warrington and Halton. The head of water that fed the canal system came from Carr Mill Dam in St. Helens.

The canal became disused in the late 1950's/early 1960's and some upper sections of the canal were removed and infilled; this effectively stopped the natural flow of water to the lower sections in Warrington and Widnes. Without a

continuous water supply these sections of canal were dry during the 1960's and 70's.

In 1978 the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) agreed to pump water for free in to the canal to facilitate recreational activities and an amount of locking in and out to the River.

Halton's section of the canal, which has largely been in open water since this date relies entirely on the input from the power station (see AECOM 2016 Hydrology Report). WBC is in a similar situation. SSE have announced they will cease generating operations at the end of March 2020. The station will then enter a period of decommissioning. From this point on any supplied water to the canal will be extremely unreliable and likely cease altogether.

The Sankey Canal Partnership & Sankey Canal Catchment Basin Group

- 3.3 There are two pre-existing groups that have been working to improve the canal, the canal/brook corridor and surrounding catchment area.
1. The Sankey Canal Partnership is made up of all three authorities, Canal & Rivers Trust and SCARS. This group's main objective is the restoration of the canal and projects that preserve and enhance the heritage and bring the added benefit of leisure and business opportunities.
 2. The Sankey Catchment Basin Group is made up of the three authorities, Environment Agency, United Utilities, Mersey River Trust and Mersey Forest, concentrate on water related issues such as water quality and flood alleviation.
- 3.4 Neither of these groups has any core funding to carry out its business and they rely on successful bids from any appropriate grants that may be available. Resources and staff availability within these organisation to prepare these bids is extremely limited. The situation is further complicated by an Environmental Agency requirement to retain the canal as a water body with good water quality.

4.0 **POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

- 4.1 None

5.0 **OTHER IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 Funding is required to help plan for possible alternative water supply solutions, as well as implementing the Spike Basin approach ahead of the SSE closure of Fiddlers Ferry power station in 2020. This emergency planning will include means to mitigate known environmental impacts as well as potential damage to canal structures that will occur with this major loss of water from the canal system.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL'S PRIORITIES

6.1 Children and Young People in Halton

There are no implications associated with this report.

6.2 Employment, Learning and Skills in Halton

There are no implications associated with this report.

6.3 A Healthy Halton

There are no direct implications associated with this report, although the effect of water loss may make the area less desirable as a leisure and recreation destination.

6.4 A Safer Halton

There are no implications associated with this report.

6.5 Halton's Urban Renewal

The potential effect of losing a significant portion of the water supply to the canal, will have a detrimental effect on the environment in this area.

7.0 RISK ANALYSIS

7.1 Options being investigated:

| Option: | Constraints: |
|---|--|
| <p>Do nothing/allow canal to dry up Goes against the Partnership ambitions which each authority and CRT have signed up to and would be against EA advice.</p> <p>The option to leave or infill the canal is not a cheap option to pursue.</p> | <p>There are requirements to safeguard habitats/species which each authority will need to meet in order to avoid damage to the environment.</p> <p>The canal walls will become unstable and require 'shoring up' to prevent possible collapse when not in water.</p> |
| <p>Hydrology study-reconnection of canal upstream As part of the Catchment Basin Group work, the EA are undertaking a study of the catchment basin and canal hydrology. They have been asked to explore the opportunity of utilising the Canal as a 'flood relief' opportunity with any possible funding opportunities this could bring.</p> | <p>Timescale for this study and any resulting outcomes/resulting works are far beyond the date of SSE power station closure.</p> <p>Will require action from St. Helens and other stakeholder to deliver.</p> |
| <p>Short term pumping Using the power station system left behind after the power station shuts. (SSE have indicated they would consider this option). WBC are considering the offer and looking at ways to fund it.</p> | <p>The existing pumps are old and way beyond the scale required for just lifting water from the river to the canal.</p> |
| <p>Long term pumping solution This would involve a similar arrangement as the power station currently employs now, but with new, smaller scale / more appropriate pumps to lift water from the river to the canal.</p> | <p>This option may require the current lagoons (currently SSE owned) and an expensive EA extraction licence (Circa £50k). Due to the environmental benefits of the canal it may be possible to negotiate the EA licence fee given the benefits to the wider habitat water extraction will bring.</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>Spike Island Basin HBC/OSSD with the help of CRT engineers are exploring the possibility of retaining a portion of the Canal in water around Spike Island using the surface water input from the Mersey Gateway bridge deck. This would involve installing stop logs at the 'Iron Swing Bridge' location.</p> | <p>There will be costs associated with carrying out this work and no certainty to how reliable the resulting water level will be carried out.</p> |
|---|---|

8.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY ISSUES

8.1 There are no Equality and Diversity issues in relation to this report.

9.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS UNDER SECTION 100D OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

- Barker Langham-Conservation Statement March 2016
- AECOM Hydrology Study, August 2016
- Place of Inspection - Open Space Services Division, Picow Farm Depot
- Contact Officer – Nick Martin

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| REPORT TO: | Environment and Urban Renewal Policy and Performance Board |
| DATE: | 18 September 2019 |
| REPORTING OFFICER: | Strategic Director – Enterprise, Community and Resources |
| PORTFOLIO: | Physical Environment |
| SUBJECT: | Control of Advertisements |
| WARDS: | All |

1.0 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 There are occasions when the placement of adverts, banners, and fly posting cause highway safety issues and can affect the amenity of an area. Powers are available under section 224 and 225 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, together with other legislation, to control such advertisements
- 1.2 The powers available are an effective means of controlling unauthorised advertisements and fly posting that can affect the amenity of an area. When taking regulatory action it is imperative that the Authority must always be prepared to follow up on enforcement action, including taking court action. In this way the service of enforcement notices remains a credible threat to achieve environmental improvements.
- 1.3 The purpose of this report is to appraise the Board of the available powers, so they remain up-to-date on the purposes and implications of taking enforcement action under these powers.

2.0 RECOMMENDATION: That the Board

- 1) identify priority areas for action; and**
- 2) consider the implications of the approach.**

3.0 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- 3.1 For planning purposes, 'advertisement' is defined in section 336(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) as:

“any word, letter, model, sign, placard, board, notice, awning, blind, device or representation, whether illuminated or not, in the nature of, and employed wholly or partly for the purposes of, advertisement, announcement or direction, and (without prejudice to the previous provisions of this definition) includes any hoarding or similar structure

used or designed, or adapted for use and anything else principally used, or designed or adapted principally for use, for the display of advertisements”

- 3.2 There are 3 categories of advertisement consent:
- Those permitted without requiring either deemed or express consent from the local planning authority;
 - Those which have deemed consent;
 - Those which require the express consent of the local planning authority.
- 3.3 All advertisements, whether requiring consent or not, are subject to the standard conditions in Schedule 2 to the Regulations. These are:
- a) No advertisement is to be displayed without the permission of the owner of the site on which they are displayed (this includes the highway authority, if the sign is to be placed on highway land);
 - b) No advertisement is to be displayed which would obscure, or hinder the interpretation of, official road, rail, waterway or aircraft signs, or otherwise make hazardous the use of these types of transport;
 - c) Any advertisement must be maintained in a condition that does not impair the visual amenity of the site;
 - d) Any advertisement hoarding or structure is to be kept in a condition which does not endanger the public; and
 - e) If an advertisement is required to be removed, the site must be left in a condition that does not endanger the public or impair visual amenity.
- 3.4 Anyone who displays an advertisement in contravention of the Regulations commits an offence. For example, by displaying an advert without the necessary consent, or without complying with the conditions attached to that consent. It is open to the local planning authority to bring a prosecution in the Magistrates’ Court for an offence under section 224 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The penalty on conviction for the offence is at level 4 on the standard scale (current maximum £2,500) and in the case of a continuing offence a further daily fine of up to a maximum of one tenth of that amount (£250) until the contravention ends.
- 3.5 There are several provisions under which unauthorised advertisements can be controlled by local planning authorities. The principal mechanisms are in section 224 and section 225 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). Local planning authorities have specific powers to deal with:
- illegal hoardings;
 - fly-posting;

- graffiti; and
 - unauthorised advertisements alongside highways.
- 3.6 Section 225A of the 1990 Act (as amended) allows local planning authorities to remove and dispose of any display structure – such as an advertisement hoarding – which, in their opinion, is used for the display of illegal advertisements. This provision does not apply to a structure in a building to which the public have no right of access.
- 3.7 Before taking any action, the local planning authority must serve a 'removal notice' on the person responsible for the erection and maintenance of the structure, provided they can be identified. If not, the local planning authority must fix the removal notice to the structure or display it in the vicinity and serve a copy on the occupier of the land, if one is known, or if one can be identified. If the removal notice is not complied with, within the time allowed (at least 22 days beginning with the date of the notice), the authority may remove the structure and recover expenses reasonably incurred in doing so from anyone served with the removal notice.
- 3.8 There is a right to appeal to the Magistrates' Court against a removal notice, both for a person on whom the notice was served (whether this is the person who appears responsible for the erection or maintenance of the display structure, or the occupier of the land on which a display structure is situated) and the owner or occupier of land upon whom no notice has been served.

Fly Posting

- 3.9 Local planning authorities can take action against persistent unauthorised advertisements on 'surfaces'. Action can be taken against those responsible for fly-posting, the beneficiaries of fly-posting and the owners of surfaces that are the subject of fly-posting. Local planning authorities are able to recover their costs of removing fly-posting by direct action.
- 3.10 Section 225 of the 1990 Act enables a local planning authority to remove or obliterate any placard or poster displayed illegally in their area. Before this power can be exercised, advance written notice must be given to anyone who can be identified as the person responsible for the display, that:
- in the local planning authority's opinion it is displayed illegally; and
 - the local planning authority intends to remove or obliterate it after the expiry of a period specified in the notice.
- 3.11 At least 2 clear days after the date when the notice is served must be allowed before a local planning authority proceeds to remove or obliterate the display. A local planning authority need not give notice where the placard or poster does not give the address of the person

displaying it and the local planning authority does not know that address, and is unable to ascertain the relevant address after making reasonable inquiry.

- 3.12 Local planning authorities may serve a community protection notice under Section 43 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, to require statutory undertakers and others responsible for street furniture and 'relevant surfaces' to remove fly-posters, and where street furniture and relevant surfaces are defaced by fly-posters in a manner that is detrimental to the amenity of the area or is offensive. If a community protection notice is not complied with, a local planning authority can remove fly-posters and reclaim the costs of doing so.
- 3.13 If the local planning authority decides to take action against the owner of a surface that is the subject of fly-posting, it may serve an 'action notice' under section 225C on the owner or occupier of the land where the surface is situated if they are known or can be discovered. If this is not possible after reasonable enquiry, it may fix the notice to the surface.
- 3.14 The action notice requires the owner or occupier to take any specified measures (provided these are reasonable) to prevent or reduce the frequency of the unauthorised advertisements on the surface concerned. At least 28 days must be allowed for action to be taken.
- 3.15 If action is not taken, the local planning authority may take the specified action itself and recover expenses reasonably incurred from the owner or occupier. If, however, damage is caused to land or chattels, compensation may be recovered by any person suffering the damage, but not if the damage was reasonably caused in carrying out the action.
- 3.16 Expenditure cannot be recovered if the surface is on, within the curtilage of, or forms part of the curtilage boundary of, a dwelling house or forms part of a flat.

Advertisements alongside highways

- 3.17 Section 132 of the Highways Act 1980 enables the highway authority to remove unlawful advertisements such as pictures or signs attached to any trees, highway signs, structures or works in the highway.
- 3.18 Rural areas are often included in areas of special control, which means that advertisement hoardings alongside motorways, trunk roads and railways in these areas are prohibited. Advertisement hoardings in other areas require express consent before they can be lawfully displayed. Any advertisement, including any advertisement in the deemed consent classes, which does not comply with the conditions and limitations for its class also requires express consent.

- 3.19 Advertisements on vehicles or trailers parked in fields, on verges or in lay-bys require express consent. Only when the vehicle is used as a moving vehicle and is not used principally for the display of advertisements is any advertisement on it lawful without express consent. The site where the vehicle is parked for any length of time becomes a site for the display of advertisements. The 'site' can be regarded as all the land owned by the owner of the site, or the length of the highway in the local planning authority's area.
- 3.20 As there are road safety issues in displaying advertisements alongside motorways and other trunk roads, the relevant highway authority must be consulted on certain applications for express consent. The highway authority is unlikely to support any application for an advertisement which could distract drivers. The road safety and amenity issues raised by these advertisements mean that it is unlikely that express consent to display them would be given.

4.0 POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Use of Powers

- 4.1 The use of the powers to remove advertisements can have a beneficial impact on the look and appearance of the Borough. However, on occasion, the removal of advertisements can result in accusations of officers being 'anti-business'. However regulatory activity is focused on areas where multiple signs have been erected and are affecting the amenity of the area.

5.0 OTHER IMPLICATIONS

Financial Implications

- 5.1 Currently the costs of regulatory activity is met within existing budgets. However, where the Council steps in to undertake removal or resorts to court action, then costs can increase substantially. Regulatory work has to be prioritised to remain within set budgets.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL'S PRIORITIES

6.1 Children and Young People in Halton

None identified

6.2 Employment, Learning and Skills in Halton

None identified

6.3 A Healthy Halton

None identified

6.4 A Safer Halton

Improvement of untidy sites can improve perceptions of safety within an area.

6.5 Halton's Environment and Regeneration

Regulatory activity is an effective tool to improve the appearance of an area and can help support regeneration.

7.0 RISK ANALYSIS

7.1 As with most Local Authority enforcement activity, there is a right of appeal for the person served to be able challenge the notices. This can delay the enforcement, increase costs, and may result in matters going before Magistrates.

7.2 There are powers for the Authority to carry out works in default, however the cost of carrying out these works must be met by the Authority in the first instance.

8.0 EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY ISSUES

None identified

9.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS UNDER SECTION 100D OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972

| Document | Place of Inspection | Contact Officer |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Town and Country Planning Act 1990 | Municipal Building | Andrew Plant |