Warwickshire County Council

Minerals and Waste Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report 2004-2005

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Annual Monitoring Report for the Minerals and Waste Development Framework
(1st April 2004 to 31st March 2005)

Warwickshire County Council

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Foreword

This is the first Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for Minerals and Waste to be published by Warwickshire County Council, as both a Waste Planning Authority and a Minerals Planning Authority. The AMR is one of the new planning documents within the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). It is required as part of the new planning system which came into effect following the commencement of Part 2 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004).

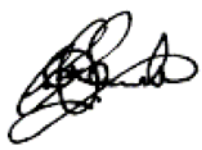
Both the current Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire will be saved until September 2007. Over the next few years, they will be replaced by the new Minerals and Waste Development Framework.

This first AMR reports on progress with the preparation of the new planning documents within the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. It also reports on how we are meeting the key objectives within the current 'saved' plans. It brings together a wide range of data, including the core output indicators required by government and wherever possible, locally defined indicators that are relevant to monitoring our plan objectives. The report also identifies some shortcomings in the available information, which we will aim to address in future monitoring reports (for example, data on secondary aggregates).

Monitoring is a critical part of the new planning system. It underpins any assessment of current policies, identifies any unintended consequences and suggests when a review of policy may be required. Monitoring therefore provides a valuable feedback mechanism to inform the development of new policies within the MWDF.

The production of this Annual Monitoring Report has proved a very valuable process - identifying relevant data sources and in some areas, establishing new procedures for monitoring. As a result, this first AMR presents a comprehensive picture of the current situation with regard to minerals and waste in Warwickshire and provides a sound basis for informing future policy directions. We commend this Annual Monitoring Report to you.

County Councillor Mr Mick Jones
Chair, Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks Policy Panel
Warwickshire County Council



County Councillor Mr Chris Saint
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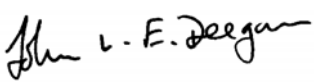


John Deegan
Strategic Director for Environment and Economy
Warwickshire County Council

Executive Summary

1. Introduction

This is the first Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for Minerals and Waste to be produced by Warwickshire County Council as part of the new Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). It covers the monitoring year 1st April 2004 to 31st March 2005.

The current Minerals and Waste Local Plans for Warwickshire were prepared under previous legislation, but they will be 'saved' until September 2007. These plans will be progressively replaced by new Development Plan Documents (DPDs) within the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). Whilst the MWDF is being developed, the AMR will continue to monitor the existing 'saved' plans.

We report on the main objectives of the saved plans and on those policies that are emerging as relevant for the new Development Plan Documents. In addition, the AMR reports on progress with the preparation of the new Development Plan Documents (DPDs) for Minerals and Waste.

2. Minerals and Waste Development Framework – Progress Review

This section reviews progress on the ***Minerals and Waste Development Framework*** (MWDF) up to the date of publication of the AMR, in December 2005[1].

The ***Minerals and Waste Development Scheme*** (MWDS) was formally submitted to the Government Office for the West Midlands (GOWM) in March 2005 and formally took effect in June 2005. A revised version, the "Warwickshire County Council MWDS (Revised) 2004-2012" was formally approved by the County Council and submitted to the Secretary of State (SoS) in August 2005. It was brought into effect on 25 November 2005. The revisions related to the timetable for the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy DPD and the Waste Allocations DPD. A copy of the revised MWDS is available for public inspection at the Council office and on the website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/planning).

The ***Statement of Community Involvement*** (SCI) outlines the approach and standards that Warwickshire County Council will adopt in involving stakeholders and the local community in producing all its LDDs. An initial consultation on the SCI was carried out during March-April 2005. The draft SCI was approved by Cabinet in June 2005 and the first statutory public consultation on the draft SCI ran during July-September 2005. The responses received were incorporated into the revised draft Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which was approved by Cabinet in October 2005. The SCI was then submitted to the Secretary of State in November 2005. A copy of the revised Draft Submission Statement of Community Involvement is available on the Council's website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/planning).

The ***Waste Core Strategy DPD*** will set out the spatial waste strategy, objectives and policies for Warwickshire up to 2021. A preliminary, informal consultation period ran during July-August 2005. The feedback received will feed into an "Issues and Options" paper. This

[1] as required by the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, 48 (3) (b) (iii).

will go to Cabinet in February 2006 and out to public consultation in February-March 2006. We will consult on our Sustainability Appraisal of the Issues and Options at the same time.

3. Contextual Background

This section sets out the wider social, economic and environmental context, against which to consider the effects of existing 'saved' and emerging MWDF policies.

Social and economic context

- The total population of Warwickshire has grown by over 10% over the past 30 years (1971-2001). Growth is primarily due to in-migration from the urban areas of Coventry and Birmingham and is highest in Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon Districts.

- There has been an ageing of Warwickshire's population over the last ten years, reflecting national trends.

- The number of households has grown faster than overall population growth, due to changes in household composition.

- The total population of Warwickshire is projected to increase by 5.8% by 2011 and by 13.0% by 2021 (an increase of 67,500 people between 2003-2021). This is higher than the projected growth rates at regional and national levels.

- The growth in the number of households and the relatively high population projections have implications for the County in terms of the level of new development, the demand for aggregates and impact on the generation of waste.

- The development of new housing can be used as a proxy for the general level of development in an area. Warwickshire is likely to exceed the Warwickshire Structure Plan (WASP) target figures for new dwellings, as 106% of the County allocation had been met by April 2005.

- Unemployment in Warwickshire is amongst the lowest in the West Midlands. However, there are pockets of 'worklessness', particularly in Nuneaton and Bedworth borough. The jobs profile in Warwickshire is currently skewed towards the distribution, hotels and restaurants and the manufacturing sectors. In recent years, jobs in manufacturing have declined from 21% (1998) to 16% (2003) of all jobs.

Environmental context

- Nationally, the proportion of municipal waste going to landfill has declined, although landfill is still the main waste management route for all regions. The West Midlands region has the lowest proportion of municipal waste going to landfill (53% in 2003/04).

4. Minerals Local Plan

This section assesses progress against the key objectives in the Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire. It reports on relevant national, regional and local targets, Core Output indicators (defined by government guidance) and Local Output indicators (specifically for Warwickshire). It also provides baseline information on the existing capacity of minerals facilities and a review of all planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County

Council during 2004/05, to assess whether decisions were in accordance with the key objectives in the Minerals Local Plan.

Key Objective 1. "Secure an adequate supply of minerals to support local, regional and national economic growth."

- Warwickshire has a requirement to produce 1.043 million tonnes (mt) of sand and gravel per year, over the period 2001-2016. The actual production of sand and gravel[2] has fallen since this target figures was set. Sales in 2003 were 0.827mt (0.216 mt or 21% below the annual apportionment figure).

- It is difficult to give precise reasons why production of sand and gravel has fallen below the annual target figures since 2001. It may reflect a general downturn in the market, or be due to commercial decisions by some large operators. It is also very difficult to suggest what could be done to reverse the trend, as this is beyond the scope of our minerals planning policies.

- Over the period 2001-2016, Warwickshire has an initial requirement to produce 0.593mt of crushed rock per year (2001-2005), rising to 0.88 mt per year (2006-2016), once production from the West Midlands County[3] ceases (expected around 2005). Warwickshire's sales were below the initial annual apportionment of 0.593mt in 2001 and 2002, but recovered in 2003, to 0.7 mt. This exceeds the initial apportionment by 18% and accounts for 80% of the revised annual apportionment of 0.88mt.

Key Objective 2. "Maximise the use of secondary/recycled aggregates (versus primary aggregates)."

- It has proved difficult to monitor this objective, as there is currently no published data on the use of secondary/recycled aggregates in Warwickshire. We contacted all minerals operators within the county to identify the quantity[4] of recycled and secondary aggregates produced/processed on site. However, due to a very low response, we are unable to report on this. We may have more informed data on Warwickshire for future Annual Monitoring Reports.

- At the regional level, the increase in the use of recycled aggregates is encouraging, but the figure remains below the 5.5 million tonnes per year stated in the new National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England (June 2003).

Key Objective 3. "Enhance the potential for increased biodiversity as part of the restoration of disused quarry sites."

- We provide summary information on all the restoration schemes in progress in Warwickshire, as at April 2005 and a case study of the restoration of Wood Farm, Bubbenhall.

[2] The production of primary land-won aggregates is RSS Core Output Indicator 5a. This AMR reports on the production of aggregates (i.e. crushed rock and sand and gravel).
[3] These apportionment figures were published in the WMRAWP Annual Report (2003). The term 'West Midlands County' is used in that report to refer to the West Midlands metropolitan area, which covers the 7 metropolitan boroughs of Coventry, Solihull, Birmingham, Sandwell, Dudley, Walsall and Wolverhampton.
[4] The production of secondary/recycled aggregates is RSS Core Output Indicator 5b.

- However, further work is required to establish a methodology for monitoring this objective, as there are no relevant national targets or Core Output indicators.

- We are linking into work on the "Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan – Quarries and Gravel Pits" in order to identify the habitat type at each minerals site. This will enable us to develop a framework for monitoring the biodiversity at each site, through the monitoring of the relevant habitat and species plans.

Key Objective 4. "Ensure that development takes place in an environmentally sensitive manner."

- Although there are policies in both national guidance and the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) that are relevant to this objective, there are no specific national, regional or local targets for monitoring.

- In the absence of any Core Output indicators, we have identified a series of Local Output indicators and report on the number of minerals sites within the Green Belt, in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

- Future monitoring reports could also report on the coincidence of sites with other locally important designations e.g. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIG).

5. Waste Local Plan

This section assesses progress against the key objectives in the Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire. It reports on relevant national, regional and local targets, Core Output indicators (defined by government guidance) and Local Output indicators (specifically for Warwickshire). It also provides a review of baseline information on the existing capacity of waste management facilities and a review of all planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council during 2004/05, to assess whether decisions were in accordance with the key objectives in the Waste Local Plan.

Key Objective 1. "***Move waste up the waste hierarchy (reduce-reuse-recycle)."***

- Although the national trend for municipal waste arisings is downwards, the amount of municipal waste generated in Warwickshire actually increased in 2004/05, up by 6% over the previous year. Of the 315,166 tonnes of municipal waste collected in 2004/05, the majority was disposed of to landfill (71%), only 3% was used to generate energy from waste and 26% was recycled or composted[5].

- Warwickshire is making progress in its key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy, in that the amount of municipal waste dealt with by more sustainable methods has steadily increased. In 2004/05, almost 26,000 tonnes of waste was diverted from landfill. Despite this, the amount of waste sent to landfill fell by only 7,600 tonnes because the total amount of waste generated continued to increase in 2004/05.

[5] RSS Core Output Indicator 6b is the amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.

- Whilst it has been the subject of several recent policy initiatives, hence its inclusion as a RSS Core indicator, municipal waste represented only around 15% of the total waste generated in the West Midlands in 2001. As the Waste Local Plan and the emerging Waste Development Framework cover all waste streams, this section attempts to provide some baseline information on all waste streams. It should be noted that the data available on the collection, movement and disposal of other waste streams, including industrial and commercial, construction and demolition and hazardous waste, is not as up-to-date, accurate or comprehensive as for municipal waste.

Key Objective 2. "***Provide adequate waste facilities to meet identified needs."***

- At the regional level, the West Midlands is self-sufficient in waste treatment and disposal facilities, although performance with regard to waste minimisation, reduction and recycling varies widely.

- In order to monitor this target, we needed to clarify the "identified needs". The sub-regional targets for waste management facilities required within each waste planning authority (in RSS Policy WD2) were set in order to meet the targets in the National Waste Strategy. Subsequent work has identified the capacity required by 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2021, for each waste stream. Further, the 2005-06 Waste Development Plan for Warwickshire should reflect the needs identified in the Waste Strategy (currently in draft).

- This section provides some baseline information for Warwickshire in terms of the capacity of new waste management facilities for municipal waste by type[6] (e.g. landfill, recycling, recovery and other alternatives to landfill) given planning permission during 2004/05.

- Future AMRs will report on the provision of waste facilities against the needs identified by the West Midlands Regional Planning Body (RPB) and by Warwickshire County Council's Waste Strategy, once adopted.

Key Objective 3. "***Increase the proportion of waste produced by development which is re-used on site as part of the development."***

- There are no national or regional targets or Core Output indicators directly relating to this objective. We are currently developing our approach to reporting on this objective, which will involve liaising with the Districts/ Boroughs in Warwickshire to monitor how many Waste Development Plans are being submitted.

Key Objective 4. "***To protect the Green Belt against the inappropriate development of waste facilities."***

- This section provides baseline information on the number of waste sites in the Green Belt, AONB and SSSI locations. It also reviews all planning applications submitted during 2004/05 for waste facilities within the Green Belt, noting the decision reached and the reasons for approving any developments within these areas.

[6] The capacity of new waste management facilities by type is RSS Core Output Indicator 6a.

Minerals and Waste Policy Use

Both the Minerals and Waste Local Plan sections of the AMR include a review of planning applications submitted during 2004/05 against the saved policies. This identifies those policies that are *not* being used and the reasons why. It should be noted that the fact that a policy was not used during the monitoring year does not imply that the policy is no longer required, just that no application was submitted relevant to that policy. We are still at the early stages of our Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks and the existing 'saved' policies will be reviewed as part of plan preparation. More information on the appraisal of our saved policies will be available in next year's Annual Monitoring Report.

1. Introduction

This is the first Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for Minerals/Waste to be produced by Warwickshire County Council as part of the new planning system, which came into effect following the commencement of Part 2 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) 2004, on 29th September 2004.

Whilst this first AMR is only required to address the period of the year 2004/05 following the commencement of the Act (i.e. October 2004 to end March 2005), this report, (wherever possible), considers the whole of the monitoring year 1st April 2004 to 31st March 2005. This will provide a useful benchmark against which to assess the performance in subsequent AMRs.

1.1 Key Planning Documents for Minerals and Waste in Warwickshire

The Annual Monitoring Report[7] forms part of the new Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). The key planning documents that currently apply within Warwickshire, including those prepared by Warwickshire County Council and by other planning authorities, are summarised in Table 1.1. It is important to understand how these documents relate to each other and their current status, particularly given the recent changes in legislation, as the County Council has current planning policy prepared under the previous legislative framework.

The Warwickshire Minerals Local Plan was adopted by Warwickshire County Council in 1995 and covers the period 1995-2005. A copy of this plan is available on the Warwickshire website at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mlp2006.

The Warwickshire Waste Local Plan was adopted by the County Council in 1999 and covers the period 1995-2005. A copy of this plan is available on the Warwickshire website at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wlp2005.

Although the Minerals and Waste Local Plans for Warwickshire were prepared under previous legislation, they are permitted to retain their status for a three-year period after the commencement of the new Planning Act, i.e. until September 2007. The Minerals and Waste Local Plans will be 'saved' until September 2007 and will be progressively replaced by the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) within the MWDF. If necessary, a case will be made to save certain policies beyond September 2007.

[7] The content of this AMR follows the ODPM guidance: "Planning. Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide" (March 2005).

Table 1.1 Key Planning Documents for Warwickshire

Document Title	Abbreviation	Definition
Warwickshire Structure Plan (1996-2011)	WASP	The present strategic plan for Warwickshire. The WASP was adopted in 2001 and will be "saved" until September 2007, except for any parts that are not in conformity with the RSS.
Regional Spatial Strategy	RSS	The strategic plan which sets the context for planning within the West Midlands region. It was prepared by the West Midlands Regional Assembly (WMRA) in their role as the Regional Planning Body for the West Midlands. The Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) produced by the WMRA was approved by Government in June 2004. With the commencement of the PCPA (2004), it became the RSS for the West Midlands. This is now a statutory plan with development plan status and future LDDs will be required to be in general conformity with it.
Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire (1995-2005)	WLP	The present local plan for Waste. It is a detailed statutory land use plan produced by Warwickshire County Council and adopted in August 1999. It sets out specific policies and proposals to be applied to Planning Applications for waste management facilities such as landfill sites, incinerators and recycling depots.
Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire (1995-2005)	MLP	The present local plan for Minerals. It is a detailed statutory land use plan produced by Warwickshire County Council and adopted in February 1995. It sets out specific policies and proposals to be applied to Planning Applications for mineral workings.
Minerals and Waste Development Framework	MWDF	New-style planning framework following the PCPA (2004). This is the portfolio of all LDD's and related documents i.e. all planning policies applying within the County. It includes DPD's, SPD's, the SCI, local development scheme (LDS) and Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
Local Development Document	LDD	The generic name given to all documents that make up the MWDF. These include both DPD's, SPD's and the SCI. The role of LDD's is to set out the spatial strategy and planning policies for the County.
Development Planning Document	DPD	These are spatial planning documents that have been subject to independent examination and have the weight of development plan status. Together with the relevant RSS, they will form the development plan for the County and are effectively the successor to the present local plan.
Supplementary Planning Document	SPD	These provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in DPD's. They do not form part of the development plan and are not subject to independent examination.
Statement of Community Involvement	SCI	This is a statement setting out how local communities and stakeholders will be consulted and involved in the process of producing the LDD's.
Minerals and Waste Development Scheme	MWDS	This is the local development scheme (LDS), which sets out the programme for preparing all the LDD's. All authorities must submit a LDS to the Secretary of State for approval within six months of commencement of the PCPA (2004).

1.2 What we are monitoring

Whilst the new MWDF is being developed, we will continue to monitor the existing 'saved' plans. However, this first AMR does not attempt to monitor every policy within the 'saved' plans. This is partly because the policies have not previously been routinely monitored and in some areas, there is little data available. Rather, we have sought to report on the main objectives of the saved plans and on those policies that are emerging as relevant for the new Development Plan Documents. These core objectives have been identified as:

Minerals Local Plan – key objectives

1. Secure an adequate supply of minerals to support local, regional and national economic growth;
2. Maximise the use of secondary aggregates (versus primary aggregates);
3. Enhance the potential for increased biodiversity as part of the restoration of disused quarry sites;
4. Ensure that development takes place in an environmentally sensitive manner.

Waste Local Plan – key objectives

1. Move waste up the waste hierarchy (reduce-reuse-recycle);
2. Provide adequate waste facilities to meet identified needs;
3. Increase the proportion of waste produced by development which is re-used on site as part of the development e.g. by increasing the proportion of sites which submit Waste Management Plans with the aim of re-using materials, with the development proposals);
4. To protect the Green Belt against the inappropriate development of Waste facilities.

This Annual Monitoring Report presents an analysis of these key objectives from the existing ('saved') policies, based on the available data, in terms of:

- Review of all planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council to assess whether the decision made is in accordance with the key objectives (above) and the stated policies in the 'saved' Minerals/Waste Local Plans;
- Review of existing capacity for minerals and waste facilities to see whether this is adequate;
- Core Output indicators – these indicators are required by government guidance, or if not available, an explanation of how it is intended to address any gaps in the available data for the next AMR;
- Local Output indicators – these indicators have been identified as useful in relation to monitoring the key objectives from the saved Minerals and Waste Local Plans for Warwickshire and likely to be of continuing relevance to the objectives of the emerging Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks;
- Significant Effects indicators – these will be reported in future AMRs, once the Sustainability Appraisal on the new Minerals and Waste Development Framework has been carried out.

In addition, this AMR reports on progress with the preparation of the new Development Plan Documents (DPD) for Minerals and Waste. It outlines the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) and milestones therein, giving an indication of progress against the published timetable. It also identifies adjustments made to the first MWDS (which formally took effect in June 2005) in the revised version (which came into effect in November 2005).

This AMR is itself subject to a consultation process within Warwickshire County Council. The draft AMR was tabled at a Policy Panel meeting in October 2005 and the final version presented to the Policy Panel in December 2005. It was decided that the AMR did not need to go to the Economic Development Overview and Scrutiny Committee or to Cabinet.

In preparing the AMR, officers have also consulted with neighbouring Local Authorities on issues such as the content and data sources used for the report.

2. Minerals and Waste Development Framework – Progress Review

2.1 Reporting Period

Although this AMR covers the monitoring year 1st April 2004 to 31st March 2005, there is relatively little to report in terms of LDD preparation during this period, so this section covers progress to the end of November 2005. This brings the review of progress up to date as far as possible, in time for the AMR to be considered at member committee meetings, prior to publication in December 2005 (as required by the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, 48 (3) (b) (iii)).

2.2 Proposed Local Development Documents

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Planning Authorities to prepare a new series of planning documents (LDDs) which form a "Minerals and Waste Development Framework" (MWDF).

The Warwickshire County Council MWDF consists of:

- Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
- Statement of Community Involvement
- Waste Core Strategy DPD
- Waste Allocations DPD
- Minerals Core Strategy DPD
- Minerals Allocations DPD
- Proposals Map DPD

The ***Minerals and Waste Development Scheme*** (MWDS) is a critical part of the MWDF, setting out the County Council's current planning policies and details of the various Mineral and Waste Local Development Documents (LDDs) that it proposes to prepare over the next three years, with key milestones for their delivery. It covers the period 2004-2010, with the programme of work identified for the first three years and an indication of work proposed beyond the first three years. The MWDS will be reviewed annually, unless there is a need to update it more frequently (for example, if a Supplementary Planning Document is required).

The ***Statement of Community Involvement*** (SCI) outlines the approach and standards that Warwickshire County Council will adopt in involving stakeholders and the local community in producing all its LDDs.

The ***Waste Core Strategy DPD*** will set a long-term vision, objectives and strategy for waste development across the County up to 2021 and provide the framework for waste development control.

The ***Waste Allocations DPD*** will provide detailed allocations for waste related development and criteria based policies where this is not possible.

The ***Minerals Core Strategy DPD*** will set a long-term vision, objectives and strategy for mineral development across the County up to 2021 and provide the framework for minerals development control.

The ***Minerals Allocations DPD*** will provide detailed allocations for mineral related development and criteria based policies where this is not possible.

A ***Proposals Map*** will accompany the submission of each DPD to illustrate all the policies set out (it may be the case that Core Strategies may not necessitate a change to an Adopted Proposals Map).

In addition, the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC will apply to all Development Plan Documents and as such, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) will be required for each document within the MWDF.

2.3 Overview of Progress

The ***Minerals and Waste Development Scheme*** (MWDS) was formally submitted to the Government Office for the West Midlands (GOWM) on 24th March 2005. GOWM advised the County Council in a letter dated 14th April 2005, that the First Secretary of State did not intend to issue a direction under Section 15(4) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. A report was therefore taken to Cabinet on 26th May 2005, at which Members resolved to bring into effect the MWDS, which formally took effect from 9th June 2005.

A revised version, the "Warwickshire County Council MWDS (Revised) 2004-2010" was formally approved by the County Council and submitted to the Secretary of State (SoS) in August 2005. It was brought into effect on 25th November 2005. A copy is available for public inspection at the Council office[8] and on the website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/planning).

2.4 Timetable Amendments

The changes to the "Warwickshire County Council Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Revised) 2004-2010" relate to the timetable for the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy DPD and the Waste Allocations DPD. The revisions were made in order to make the timetable more robust and to allow for other factors which may have a bearing, such as:

- the timing and implications of the Inspector's Report (e.g. although binding, the report may result in open recommendations);
- possible legal challenges to the DPDs (since the process is new and therefore susceptible);
- the timing of Cabinet meetings.

The schedule for the preparation of the Minerals Development Framework and the Waste Development Framework, as published in the MWDS, is shown in Appendix 1 (including both the original version, submitted to Government Office for the West Midlands (GOWM) in March 2005 and the revised timetable, approved by the Secretary of State in November 2005).

Looking in more detail at progress on the documents already underway during the 2004/05 monitoring year, we report below on the Statement of Community Involvement and the Waste Core Strategy DPD. The other DPD's will be prepared in future years, as detailed in the MWDS (Appendix 1).

[8] Please contact Department of Planning, Transport & Economic Strategy, Barrack Street, Warwick.

2.5 Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

Table 2.1 Statement of Community Involvement – Milestones

Stage	***Original Timetable (March 2005)***	***Revised Timetable (November 2005)***	***Progress***
Scoping and early stakeholder and community engagement	February-March 2005	February-March 2005	Completed (March-April 2005)
Cabinet approval		*June 2005*	*Completed (June 2005)*
Consultation and participation on draft SCI	June 2005	July 2005 (start date)	Completed (July-September 2005)
Policy Panel			*Completed (October 2005)*
Cabinet approval			*Completed (October 2005)*
Date of submission to SoS	September 2005	November 2005	Completed (November-December 2005)
Consultation period		*November 7 – December 19, 2005*	Completed (November-December 2005)
Pre-examination meeting (if required)	November 2005	January 2006	On target
Examination	January 2006	March 2006	On target
Cabinet approval			*Likely to be April 2006*
Full Council approval			*Likely to be May 2006*
Estimated date for adoption of the SCI	March 2006	May 2006	On target

Note. Italics used for stages not included in the timetable as published in the MWDS Timetable (March 2005), but which are included here for completeness in terms of progress to date.

- ***Scoping and early stakeholder and community engagement***

The purpose of the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) is to specify how we will involve stakeholders and the local community in the development plan-making process and in making decisions on planning applications. Warwickshire County Council was keen to involve all interested parties in this process at the earliest possible stage.

In order to do this we carried out an initial consultation on the SCI during March-April 2005. We sent out a leaflet asking a number of questions about whether the recipient would like to be involved in Minerals and Waste consultations and in what manner. This was mailed to a list of stakeholders, voluntary groups and members of the public (by direct mail and e-mail alerts to 1,703 addresses) and made available to the local community through all Warwickshire local libraries, District and Borough council offices, a presentation to the County Youth Panel and publicised on our website.

We received 126 replies (7% response rate), which compares well with similar exercises elsewhere and is quite positive, given that minerals and waste is not as wide-ranging in its

appeal as other Local Development Frameworks. More respondents were particularly interested in waste issues (91%), than in minerals issues (58%).

The most popular methods of communication for future consultations were by letter or direct mail (71%) and email (53%). All respondents who showed an interest in either the development plan-making process or in making decisions on planning applications are now incorporated into our mailing list and will be contacted as we produce our plans.

- ***Consultation and participation on draft SCI***

We also involved the stakeholders, voluntary groups and the local community in developing the SCI during the summer 2005, when we consulted on the draft Statement of Community Involvement. This first statutory 6-week consultation period started on 29th July and ended on 9th September 2005.

We publicised the draft SCI on our website, in the local press, by direct mail to all contacts on our mailing lists and e-mail alerts to all who showed an interest in the preliminary consultation[9]. In addition, we extended our mailing list to include those who requested to be involved, those who were recommended for involvement by others and Parish Councils in parishes adjoining the county boundary (as the planning matters dealt with by the SCI are not constrained by the Warwickshire county boundary). A total of 793 consultees were contacted directly (by letter or email). We received 45 responses to the draft SCI consultation (4% response rate).

The responses received through this engagement were considered and taken into account in the revised draft Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). The revised draft SCI was then taken to the Warwickshire County Council Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks Policy Panel on 5th October 2005 and was approved by Cabinet on 20th October 2005.

The issues raised during the consultation process and our responses to them are recorded in the Pre-submission Consultation Statement, which accompanied the SCI when it was submitted to the Secretary of State in November 2005.

A copy of the revised Draft Submission Statement of Community Involvement is available on the Council's website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/planning).

[9] Some of the initial consultees requested removal from the mailing list, so the Draft SCI consultation was not sent to them or their organisation.

2.6 Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD)

Table 2.2 Waste Core Strategy – Milestones

Stage	***Original Timetable (March 2005)***	***Revised Timetable (November 2005)***	***Progress***
Early stakeholder and community engagement	June – August 2005	N/A	Completed (the statutory 6-week consultation period ran during July-August 2005)
Policy Panel	*December 2005*		*Pending*
Consultation on Issues and Options	August – September 2005	February – March 2006	The Issues and Options paper is in progress
Cabinet approval	*February 2006*		*Pending*
Consultations on the "Preferred options and proposals" and the "Sustainability Appraisal"	November 2005	August 2006	Likely to meet this date, subject to the responses received to the consultation on the Issues and Options paper
Date of submission to SoS	May 2006	January 2007	
Public consultation on core strategy	August 2006	June 2007	
Pre-examination meeting	November 2006	September 2007	
Examination	February 2007	November 2007	
Estimated date for adoption	October 2007	February 2008	

Note. Italics used for stages not included in the timetable as published in the MWDS Timetable, but which are included here for completeness in terms of progress to date.

- ***Early stakeholder and community engagement***

The Waste Core Strategy will set out the spatial waste strategy, objectives and policies for Warwickshire up to 2021. Warwickshire County Council was eager to involve stakeholders in the production of the Waste Core Strategy at the earliest possible stage.

In order to do this we undertook a period of informal consultation from 11th July to 22nd August 2005. This involved sending out a questionnaire asking whether the recipient had any information they felt would be useful in the production of the Waste Core Strategy, as well as asking for views on Warwickshire County Council's current waste policies and details of waste issues that were important to the consultee.

This preliminary consultation was publicised in local newspapers and on our website. The questionnaire was sent directly to around 1,500 contacts at parish councils, voluntary groups, businesses and members of the public, including those who expressed an interest through our Statement of Community Involvement consultations. The questionnaire was also made available at all Warwickshire libraries and on the website.

Of the 1500 contacts who were mailed a questionnaire directly, about 4% replied. The 60 responses received varied in detail, with some commenting more extensively than originally requested.

The information provided by this preliminary consultation is currently being considered and will feed into an "Issues and Options" paper (in preparation). This will go to Cabinet for approval on 2nd February 2006 and will then go out to public consultation in February-March 2006. We will also be consulting on our Sustainability Appraisal of the Issues and Options around the same time.

3. Contextual Background

The purpose of this section is to identify the key contextual characteristics of Warwickshire, particularly those aspects that should be taken into consideration when developing the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. These include demographic information (recent population growth and future projections, population age profiles and household growth), the economic context in terms of the jobs profile and unemployment rate and rates of new development. For example, the level of housing completions and demolitions will impact on the demand for aggregates and the generation of waste material (including material which can be used as secondary aggregate for engineering and construction). We also look at national and regional trends in waste and minerals production and waste management and provide some baseline data on the quality of the environment in Warwickshire.

This section therefore sets out the baseline position of the wider social, economic and environmental circumstances against which future AMRs will consider the effects of policies as they are developed and implemented. It also provides the context against which to interpret the Core Output indicators and Local indicators for Warwickshire discussed in Section 4, in relation to specific plan objectives.

3.1 Population

The total population of Warwickshire has increased by almost 12% (over 61,000 people) in the past thirty years or so (1971-2003). This is primarily due to continued in-migration from the urban areas of Coventry and Birmingham. The largest increases in the numbers of residents have been in Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick Districts (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Population Change (1971 to 2003) (thousands)

	1971	1981	1991	2001	2003	2003/1971 change
North Warwickshire	58.4	60.0	61.0	61.8	61.8	7.7%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	107.9	113.9	117.5	119.2	120.3	11.0%
Rugby	84.5	87.5	85.0	87.5	89.2	5.0%
Stratford	95.6	100.7	105.4	119.2	120.3	18.3%
Warwick	111.7	115.1	118.1	126.1	132.7	14.5%
WARWICKSHIRE	458.1	477.2	487.1	506.2	519.3	11.9%
Coventry	338.3	319.4	303.9	302.8	305.0	-9.9%
WEST MIDLANDS REGION	5,146.0	5,186.6	5,229.7	5,280.7	5,319.9	3.0%
ENGLAND & WALES	49,152.0	49,634.3	50,748.0	52,360.0	52,793.7	6.7%

Source: Mid-year population estimates, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) © Crown Copyright 2005.

There has been a shift in the age profile of Warwickshire's population over the last ten years. The number of people in older age groups has increased – the number of residents

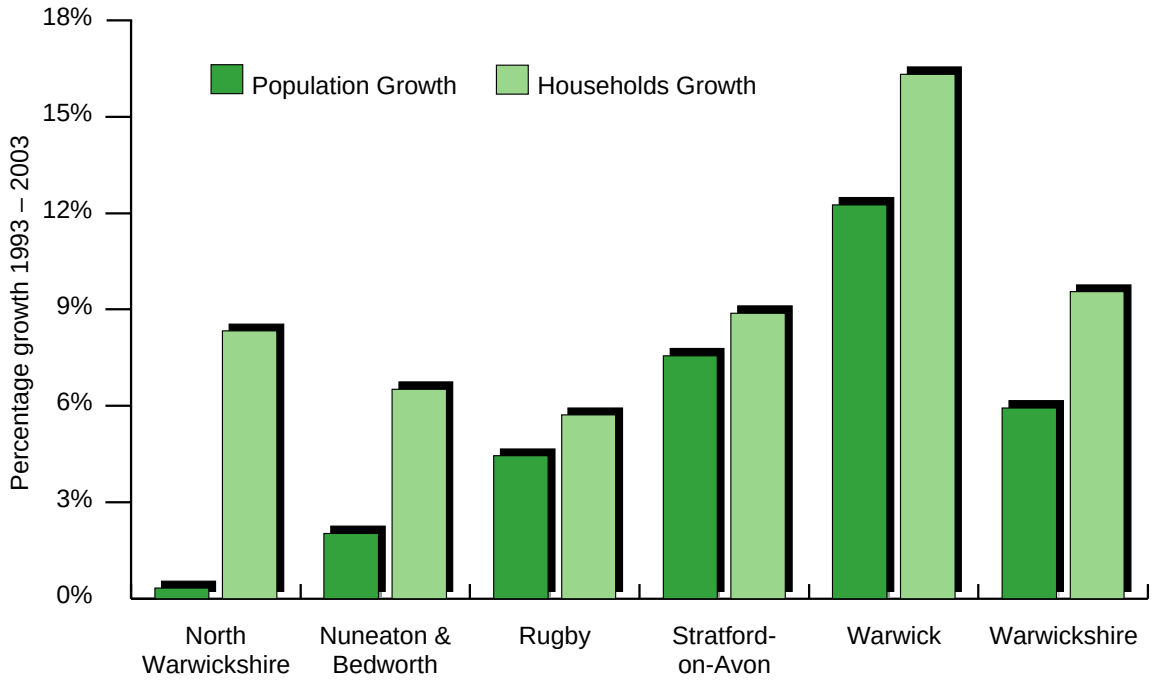
aged 85 or above increased by 31% between 1993-2003, in line with national trends. Over the same period, the number of young people has fallen significantly, by around 8% for both young children (age 0-4) and young adults (age 15-29).

3.2 Households

The rate of increase in the number of households has been significantly higher than overall population growth, due to changes in family structures and more single person households. This has implications for the County in terms of service provision (including waste management) and new developments of housing, employment sites and associated roads and landscaping, which impacts on the level of demand for aggregates.

The growth in the number of households has been higher in the south of the County than in the north, with the highest growth in Warwick District (an increase of just over 16% since 1993).

Figure 3.1 Percentage Change in Households and Residents (1993 to 2003)



Sources: WCC Research Unit; National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) © Crown Copyright 2005.

3.3 Population Projections

The Office for National Statistics published the latest set of long-term sub-national population projections for England and Wales in late 2004. These are trend-based projections, based on the 2003 mid-year estimates. They indicate expected trends over the period 2004-2028, assuming recent demographic trends continue, i.e. they take no account of any planning policy decisions which may affect population growth at the local level.

Table 3.2 gives the projected population figures for each local authority within Warwickshire and comparative figures for Warwickshire, the West Midlands region and England. The table includes estimated population figures for 2003, the projected figures for 2011 and 2021 and the rate of change over the period 2003-2011, in accordance with the time period

of the current Warwickshire Structure Plan (WASP) and then forward to 2021, in accordance with the lifetime of the new Regional Spatial Strategy.

Table 3.2 Population Projections (2003 – 2011 – 2021)
(Figures are in thousands and have been rounded to the nearest 100)

Area	2003	2011	2021	% Change 2003-2011	% Change 2011-2021	% Change 2003-2021
North Warwickshire	61.8	62.1	63.3	0.5%	1.9%	2.4%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	120.3	123.2	127.4	2.4%	3.4%	5.9%
Rugby	89.2	93.5	99.0	4.8%	5.9%	11.0%
Stratford-on-Avon	115.2	123.6	133.4	7.3%	7.9%	15.8%
Warwick	132.7	147.1	163.7	10.9%	11.3%	23.4%
Warwickshire	**519.3**	**549.5**	**586.7**	**5.8%**	**6.8%**	**13.0%**
West Midlands	5319.9	5421.4	5578.7	1.9%	2.9%	4.9%
England	52,794	54,615	57,060	3.4%	4.5%	8.1%

Source: 2003 based Sub-national Population Projections Office for National Statistics.

The key findings from these latest population projections are as follows:

- The rate of population growth is expected to be greater between 2011-2021 than between 2003-2011 for both Warwickshire and the West Midlands, in line with national trends.
- The total population of Warwickshire is projected to increase by 5.8% by 2011 (an increase of over 30,000 people). This is significantly higher than the projected growth rate at the regional (1.9%) and national (3.4%) levels.
- The total population of Warwickshire is projected to increase by 13.0% by 2021 (an increase of nearly 67,500 people between 2003-2021). Again, this increase is significantly higher than the projected growth rate at the regional (4.9%) and national (8.1%) levels.
- Within Warwickshire, the highest rates of population growth will be in the south of the county – in particular, the population of Warwick District is projected to increase by 23.4% by 2021.
- Within Warwickshire overall, the age group that is projected to experience the most rapid growth are the people aged 85+, a trend that is reflected within all five districts. The number of people aged over 85 is projected to increase from 94,800 in 2003 to 125,300 in 2011 and then by a further 35,400 to 160,700 in 2021, an overall increase of 74.2%.

For more detailed analysis of the population figures, please refer to the "Demographic and Social Research – Population Projections" section of the Research Unit website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/research).

The projected increase in the population of Warwickshire will have an impact on the waste disposal and minerals (primary and secondary aggregate) requirements, for example, in the construction of new housing and infrastructure for the county.

3.4 Unemployment

Unemployment in Warwickshire fell consistently through the late nineties, reflecting the national trend. Over the last monitoring year, the claimant count unemployment rate[10] in Warwickshire fell from 1.6% (April 2004) to 1.5% (May 2005), which is amongst the lowest in the West Midlands.

Within Warwickshire, the claimant count unemployment rate is below the average for England and Wales in all five districts. At district level, unemployment rates range from a low of 1% in Stratford-on-Avon District to a high of 2% in Nuneaton & Bedworth (May 2005).

For the first time, unemployment claimant counts are now available for Super Output Areas[11] within Warwickshire. Examining the unemployment claimant count at this level allows for the identification of pockets of 'worklessness' that may otherwise be hidden in ward level statistics. There are more pockets of claimants within Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough than elsewhere: of the 85 Warwickshire SOAs with the highest claimant counts, 35 are within Nuneaton & Bedworth, 20 are within Warwick District and 18 within Rugby Borough. Only 8 North Warwickshire SOAs and 4 SOAs from Stratford-on-Avon District feature within the highest quartile (the top 25% of all SOAs in Warwickshire).

3.5 Jobs in Warwickshire

The Office for National Statistics produces annual estimates of the numbers of employee jobs in an area through the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI). The ABI replaced the Annual Employment Survey in 1998, and now provides a time series of employment data between 1998 and 2003.

Compared to the national average, the profile of employee jobs in Warwickshire is currently skewed towards jobs in the distribution, hotels & restaurants (SIC G, H) and in the manufacturing sectors (SIC D). Jobs in public administration, education & health (SIC L, M, N) are below national average levels.

Figure 3.2 shows that over the past few years, the proportion of jobs in manufacturing (SIC D) has declined from 21% (1998) to 16% (2003). Jobs in banking, finance and insurance (SIC J, K) have declined slightly, from 19% (1998-1999) to 18% (2000-2003).

In other sectors, jobs have fluctuated with no clear trend emerging: the proportion of jobs in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector (SIC G, H) has ranged between a low of 26% in 1999 to 29% in 2001 and the proportion of jobs in the construction industry (SIC F) has fluctuated between 4% to 6% over the period 1998-2003.

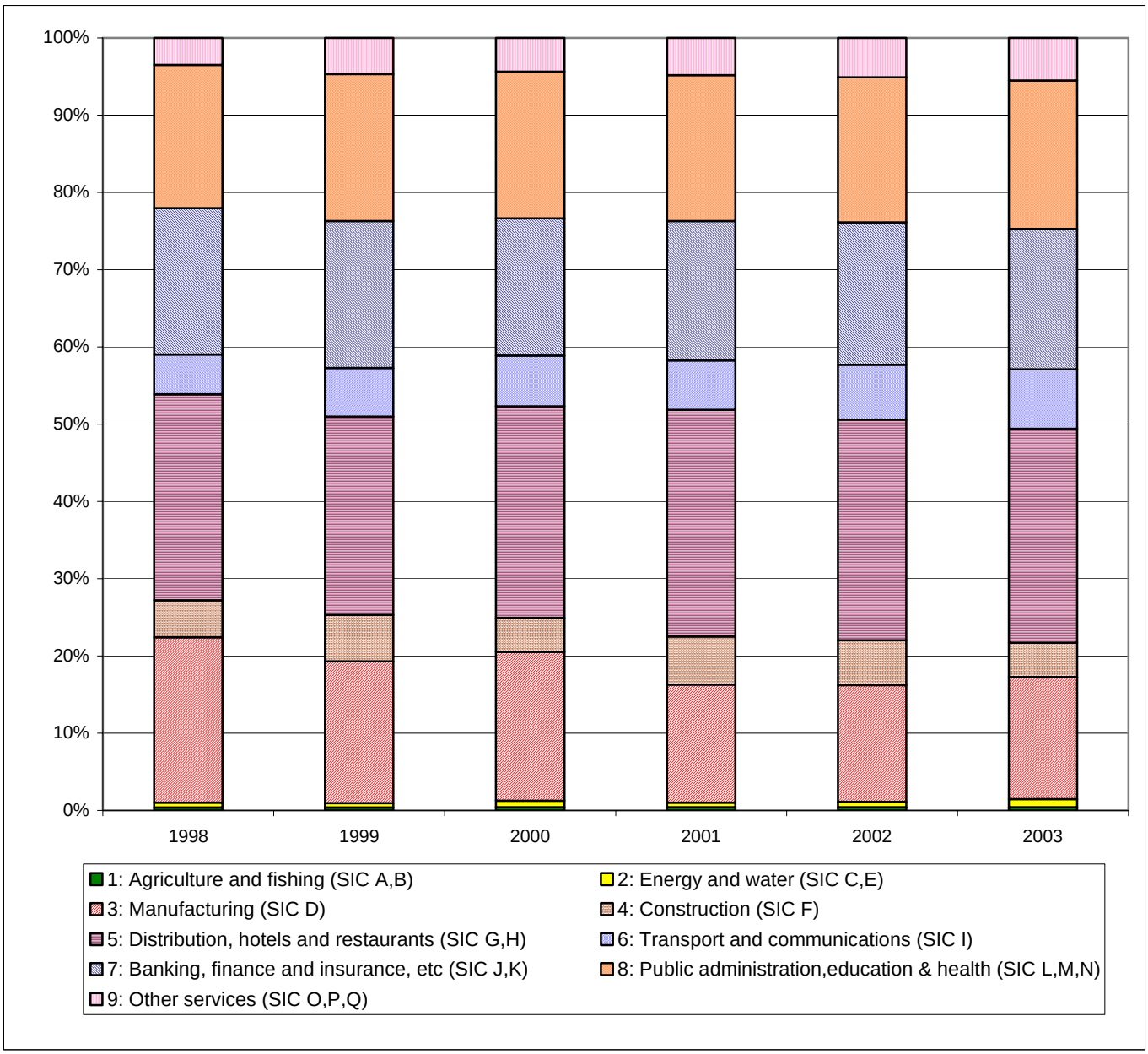
[10] The claimant count unemployment rate measures the number of people claiming Jobseekers' Allowance (JSA), expressed as a percentage of the resident working age population of an area. This is different to the official International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure of unemployment, based on the number of people looking for work, which is used by the Labour Force Survey (LFS). However, this measure does not allow for local area analysis of unemployment trends. The claimant count figures have the advantage of being more timely and reliable, especially at local level.

[11] Super Output Areas (SOAs) are replacing electoral wards as the primary means of dissemination of small area Government (and other) statistics. Each lower layer SOA is smaller than an electoral ward and contains around 1,000–2,000 people.

Jobs in public administration, education and health (SIC L, M, N) have increased slightly, from 18% (1998) to 19% (1999-2003). There has also been a gradual increase in the proportion of jobs in the transport and communications sector (SIC I), from 5% in 1998 to 8% in 2003 and in "other services" (SIC O, P, Q), from 3% (1998) to 5% (2001-2003).

The proportion of jobs in agriculture and fishing (SIC A, B) has remained very low – at less that 1% of total jobs in Warwickshire. The proportion of jobs in the energy and water industries (SIC C, E) has fluctuated, but not accounted for more than 1% of total jobs in Warwickshire.

Figure 3.2 Warwickshire Employee Job Profile, by industrial sector (1998-2003)



Source: Annual Business Inquiry, National Statistics (www.nomisweb.co.uk) © Crown Copyright 2005.

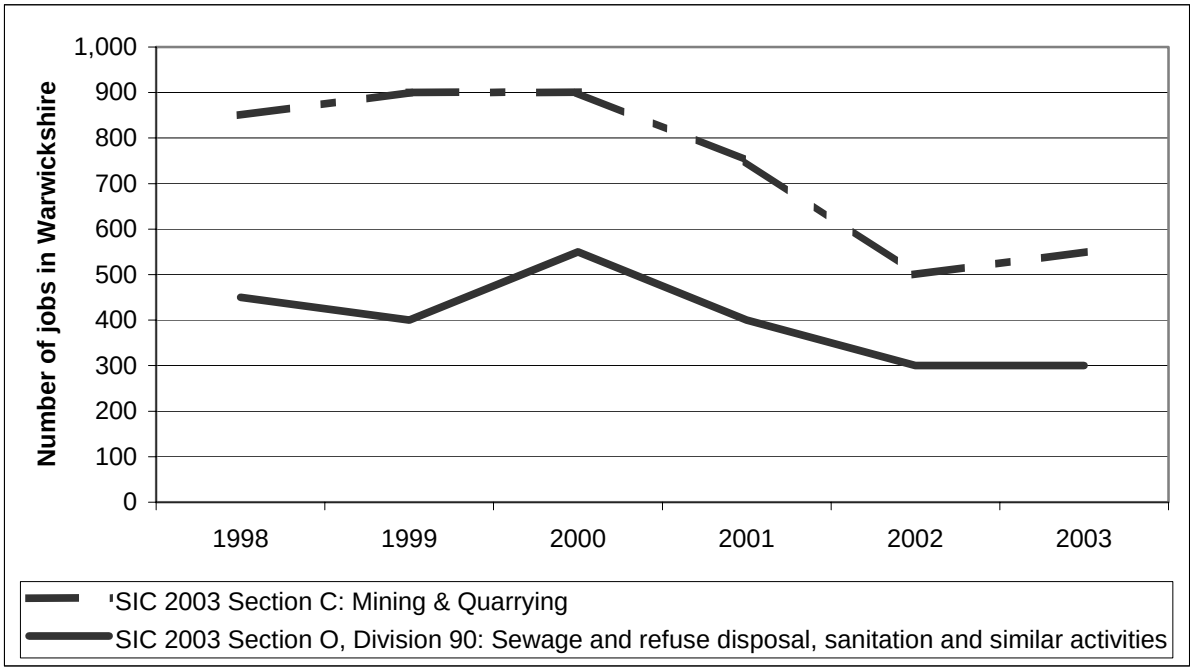
However, the last twelve months have seen significant job cuts at major manufacturers in the region, particularly amongst the car manufacturing and telecoms equipment sectors. Employment in a number of manufacturing sectors is predicted to decline further, along

with agricultural and construction employment. However, it is likely that replacement demand, arising mainly from retirement, will compensate for the negative employment growth forecast in some sectors. Growth sectors are anticipated to include business services, education, health and social work.

Looking in more detail at jobs within the minerals industry in Warwickshire (based on the Standard Industrial Classification C: mining and quarrying), there has been a decline in recent years from around 850 in 1998 to around 550 in 2003 (figures rounded). Most of these jobs are in SIC C - 10 (mining of coal and lignite and extraction of peat).

The number of jobs in sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities in Warwickshire has also declined over recent years, from around 450 in 1998 to around 300 in 2003 (figures rounded).

Figure 3.3 Warwickshire Jobs in Minerals and Waste



Source: Annual Business Inquiry, National Statistics (www.nomisweb.co.uk) © Crown Copyright 2005 (figures rounded to the nearest 50).

3.6 Construction Activity

The development of new housing can be used as a proxy for the general level of development in an area and will have an impact on both the demand for primary and secondary aggregates and the generation of waste materials.

The WASP made provision for around 31,100 new dwellings in Warwickshire between 1996 and 2011. Just over half (16,200) of these dwellings are to be located in Warwick (8,000) and Stratford Districts (8,200).

Warwickshire is currently on course to exceed the WASP target for housing provision by 2011, as 106% of the County allocation had been met by April 2005 (based on completions and all identified sites, with and without planning permission). This over-provision of housing may have implications for the level of aggregates required in Warwickshire,

compared to the target production figures published by the West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (WMRAWP).

The actual gross completions across the county for the period 1996/7 to 2004/5 are shown in Table 3.3, along with the numbers of identified sites as at April 2005 and progress towards the housing provision targets for each authority.

Table 3.3 Housing Gross Completions (1996-2005) and Provision against WASP Targets

	North Warwickshire	**Nuneaton & Bedworth**	**Rugby**	**Stratford**	**Warwick[12]**	**Warwickshire**
Total Gross Completions 1996-2005	1,327	4,473	3,303	5,594	6,861	21,558
Identified sites (with permission) April 2005	428	2,003	2,815	1,660	2,058	8,964
Identified sites (without permission) April 2005	993	349	170	98	786	2,396
Total completed and identified sites	**2,748**	**6,825**	**6,288**	**7,352**	**9,705**	**32,918**
Housing Provision target (1996-2011)	3,200	5,600	6,100	8,200	8,000	31,100
% progress towards Housing Provision target	86%	122%	103%	90%	121%	106%
Average annual completion rate (1996-2005)	147 p.a.	497 p.a.	367 p.a.	622 p.a.	762 p.a.	2,395 p.a.

Source: Warwickshire Districts, 2005.

Projecting the average annual completion rates (based on the period 1996-2005) forwards to 2011 suggests that Warwick District and Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough could exceed their housing allocations dramatically. Housing allocations may also be exceeded in Rugby Borough, though to a lesser extent. On the other hand, housing completions in North Warwickshire Borough may fall short of the WASP allocation by 2011.

However, these projections are based on the assumptions that completions will continue at the same annual rate and that the current policy framework remains unchanged. Warwick District has responded to the recent high level of new housing development by preparing new planning policy. A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for development control ('Managing Housing Supply') was approved by Warwick District Council in September 2005.

[12] Some annual completion figures for Warwick have been slightly revised from the previous WASP Annual Monitoring Report, 1996-2003.

Further, the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) is currently being reviewed. Phase 2 of this review will include a housing demand study, to provide new projections of housing need and demand across the region and consider the implications for future RSS policies. This may reduce the amount of new housing provided for in the revised RSS, which will supercede the current WASP target allocation figures.

Even if the levels of new housing development within Warwickshire are curtailed in future as a result of new policies, there are other major developments on the horizon that may have implications for aggregate supply from Warwickshire sites. For example, the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan will increase demand for construction materials to meet the government's plan for targeting the following growth areas:

- London Stansted Cambridge Peterborough;
- Milton Keynes and the South Midlands and
- Thames Gateway

Preparation for the Olympics will place an additional burden on Shire counties to provide sufficient aggregate minerals to meet the challenges that this world-class event will present.

3.7 Construction and Demolition Waste

Table 3.4 suggests that there are substantial fluctuations in housing demolitions year-on-year, both at the County level and within each district. The level of demolitions is particularly high in Stratford-on-Avon District.

Table 3.4 Housing Demolitions (1996-2005)

	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford	Warwick	Warwickshire
1996-97	20	6	24	34	22	106
1997-98	2	13	19	51	12	97
1998-99	2	5	33	84	26	150
1999-2000	4	10	28	56	16	114
2000-01	41	5	6	46	12	110
2001-02	3	1	3	78	4	89
2002-03	1	4	0	100	4	109
2003-04	4	7	0	32	4	47
2004-05	8	47	21	39	14	129
Total Demolitions	**85**	**98**	**134**	**520**	***114***	***951***
Average annual demolition rate (1996-2005)	*9 p.a.*	*11 p.a.*	*15 p.a.*	*58 p.a.*	*13 p.a.*	*106 p.a.*

Source: Warwickshire Districts, 2005.

The level of housing demolitions has an impact on the generation of waste from construction and demolition activities. The latest figures[13], shown in Table 3.5, suggest that recycling of this type of waste and its use as recycled aggregate is increasing in the West Midlands. (The slight increase in material going to landfill is not statistically significant.)

[13] Figures obtained from national surveys of secondary and recycled aggregate arisings for 2001 and 2003 conducted by the Symonds Group on behalf of ODPM.

Unfortunately, more comprehensive data on the sale of recycled aggregates within the West Midlands region is unavailable, so it is not possible to identify trends in Warwickshire.

Table 3.5 West Midlands Regional Estimates for the use/disposal of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (2001 and 2003)

	2001 (million tonnes)	2003 (million tonnes)
Used as Recycled Aggregate	3.71	4.29
Used as Recycled Soil	0.57	0.65
Disposed of at Landfill	0.40	0.73
Other	3.94	2.46
Total	**8.62**	**8.13**

Source: WMRAWP Annual Report 2003 (figures taken from Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction and Demolition Waste in England and Wales, ODPM, 2001 and 2003 reports).

3.8 Quality of the Environment

The Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands recognises that the region has a wide variety of environmental assets, including features of the natural, historic and built environment, which intrinsically deserve conservation and make a positive contribution to the quality of life.

In terms of designated sites, the West Midlands region has all or part of five Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), 14 National Nature Reserves (occupying 2,668ha), 60 Local Nature Reserves, 19 Special Areas of Conservation (occupying 5,607ha), one Special Protection Area, 19 Ramsar[14] sites and 439 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (occupying 24,350ha). Within Warwickshire, there is the Cotswolds AONB and numerous sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs), conservation areas, archaeological sites and listed buildings.

However, maintaining and enhancing biodiversity is a challenge for the West Midlands, as there is severe pressure from land uses such as intensive agriculture and urbanisation. The Regional Biodiversity Audit[15] found that even though the West Midlands retains a good variety of species and habitats (with 21 of the 26 priority wildlife habitats and one quarter of the 526 priority species identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan), there have been major losses in recent decades. Although we still have nationally significant proportions of some key habitats (see Table 3.6), many of the region's habitats are fragmented or much reduced in area.

[14] RAMSAR: The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran in 1971 is an inter-governmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.

[15] West Midlands Regional Biodiversity Audit. West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership (ed. M. July, D. Edwards), August 2001.

Table 3.6 Significant Wildlife Habitats in the West Midlands Region
(habitats where the regional resource represents 9% or more of the England total)

Habitat type	Area in the West Midlands region (as a proportion of the total area of this habitat type in England)
Lowland heathland	9%
Lowland meadows	20%
Lowland dry acid grassland	up to 10%
Broad-leaved woodland	10%
Lowland wood parkland and pasture	9%
Arable land	9.5%

Source: Regional Biodiversity Audit (August 2001).

The West Midlands region has the smallest percentage of its land area designated as an SSSI (only 2%), compared with other English regions. Further, as at January 2004[16], only 55% of the region's SSSI area is currently meeting the conservation objectives for which it was notified, whilst 45% of the SSSI area is poorly managed and losing wildlife. This performance is below the national average (the equivalent figures for England are 60% and 40%). However, in Warwickshire, 89% of the SSSI is currently meeting its PSA target[17] (November 2005).

In terms of monitoring biodiversity, the West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership (WMBP) is working with other regional biodiversity partnerships to develop a consistent approach to setting biodiversity indicators, which reflect both the priorities of the national biodiversity action plan and meet regional needs. The current RSS/LDF framework specifies Core Output indicators to assess the change in areas and populations of importance for biodiversity, including:

- 8i – change in priority habitats and species (by type);
- 8ii – change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value, including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.

These Core Output indicators are required for both the Warwickshire local authorities' Local Development Framework (LDF) AMRs and the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) AMR (due for publication by the end of December 2005 and February 2006, respectively). This information will be summarised in future MWDF AMRs, to provide contextual background on environmental quality.

3.9 National and Regional Trends in Mineral Production

Nationally, the production of primary aggregates has been declining in recent years (Table 3.7). The regional picture mirrors this national trend, as production of both crushed rock and sand and gravel in the West Midlands has fallen since 1999. In Warwickshire, the production of sand and gravel has also declined in recent years, but notably, the production of crushed rock increased by 4.4% between 2002 and 2003, to 0.7 million tonnes, reversing the decline of the previous few years.

[16] Source: English Nature website (www.englishnature.gov.uk/special/sssi).
[17] The Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA) target is to have 95% of the SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010.

Table 3.7 Annual Production of Primary Aggregates (1999-2003)

Annual Production (million tonnes)		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
United Kingdom	Sand & Gravel	100.95	101.62	101.40	94.42	91.80
	Crushed Rock	132.59	130.31	133.76	126.57	122.89
West Midlands	Sand & Gravel	10.07	9.84	9.93	9.47	9.56
	Crushed Rock	6.23	5.56	5.49	5.28	5.43
Warwickshire	Sand & Gravel	1.02	1.04	1.03	0.85	0.83
	Crushed Rock	0.62	0.57	0.57	0.45	0.70

Source: UK figures from "European Mineral Statistics 1999-2003" (British Geological Survey 2005); Regional and county figures from the WMRAWP Annual Report 2003.

Regional statistics on mineral production/sales, covering both primary aggregates and secondary aggregates, were provided by the minerals industry to Warwickshire County Council, as a Minerals Planning Authority. These figures were collated and published by the WMRAWP in the 2003 Annual Report, subject to agreement on confidential information.

The National Aggregates Monitoring (AM) Surveys of sales, reserves and distribution of primary and secondary aggregates have generally been carried out every four years. The most recent survey took place in 2001 (AM2001), with the results of the national collation published in April 2003. These figures were used as the framework for updating the guidelines contained in MPG6, which was superceded by the new "National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2001-2016" published by ODPM in June 2003.

Table 3.8 shows how the 1994 national guidelines have been amended since the public consultation on the new guidelines (shown as average amounts per annum, for England as a whole). The overall fall in the total production figure given in the new guidelines reflects an overall fall in national demand for aggregates and a substantial increase in the use of alternatives to primary aggregates, notably the re-use of construction and demolition waste. The 1994 guidelines stated "the target for the use of secondary/recycled materials in England was 55 million tonnes per annum by 2006. [The new guidelines] assume the revision of this target to 60 million tonnes per annum by 2011" (National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2001-2016, ODPM, June 2003).

Table 3.8 National Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England (million tonnes per annum)

	Element of supply	1994 Guidelines	New Guidelines, 2001-2016	Percentage difference	
Guidelines	Land won sand and gravel	81	67	-17	-19
	Crushed rock	127	101	-20	
Assumptions	Marine sand and gravel	21	14		-33
	Net imports to England	21	11		-48
	Alternative materials	35	57		+63
Total p.a. (England)		280	250		-11

Source: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England, 2001-2016, Annex B.
Note: Figures may not sum to the published total, due to rounding.

Based on the new National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001-2016, a draft sub-regional apportionment was prepared by the WMRAWP and agreed by the mineral planning authorities within the region. It was approved by the Regional Planning Body in December 2003.

The new guidelines state that an estimated total of 359 million tonnes of aggregate materials will need to be provided for in the West Midlands Region during the period 2001-2016. These guidelines assume that 88 million tonnes will be provided from alternative aggregate sources and 16 million tonnes will be imported from Wales. Thus, the West Midlands region will need to provide for 255 million tonnes of primary aggregates. Of this, 162 million tonnes is anticipated to be sand and gravel and 93 million tonnes of crushed rock. Over the 16-year period covered by the guidelines, this means an annual target production level for the West Midlands of 10.125 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 5.812 million tonnes of crushed rock.

The actual sales figures[18] for sand and gravel and crushed rock compared to the annual guideline production figures for the West Midlands are shown in Figure 3.4:

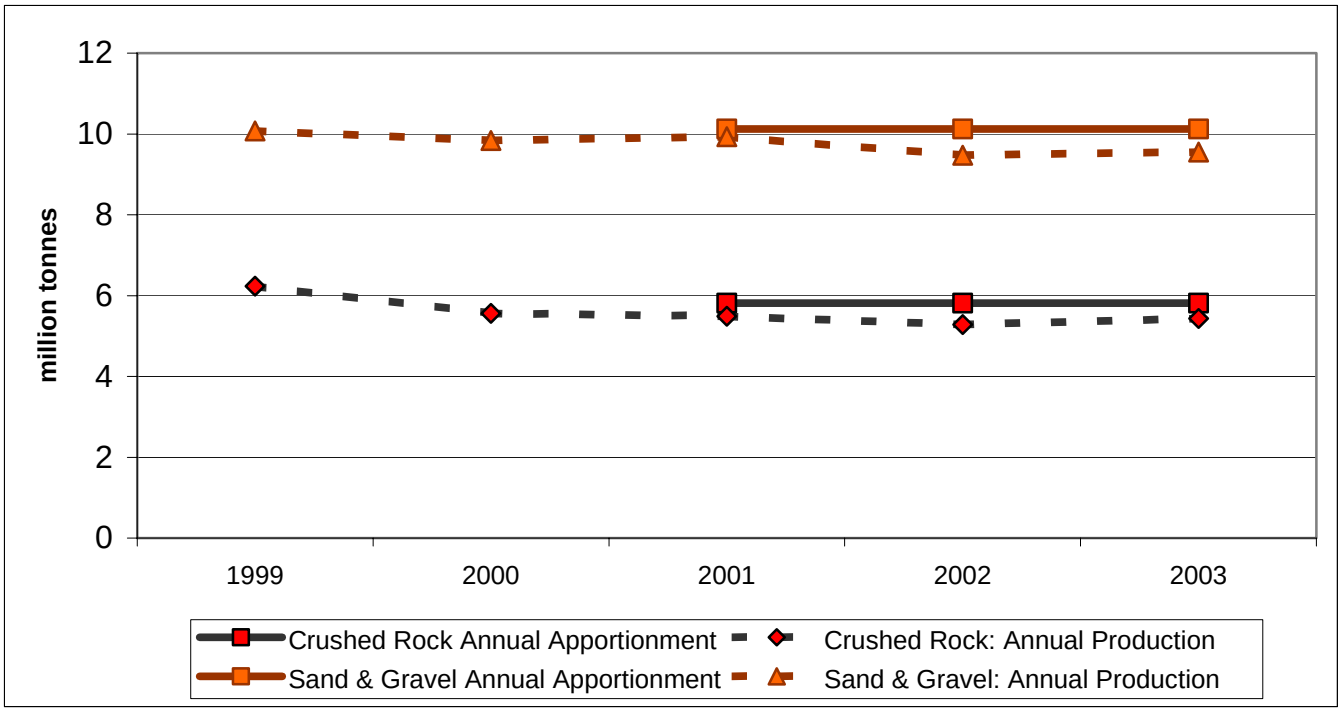
- Sales of crushed rock have been below the regional target figure, by between 5-9%, since 2001.
- Sales of sand and gravel have been below the regional target figure, by between 2-6%, since 2001.

Total annual sales of crushed rock from the West Midlands' quarries increased by 0.15 million tonnes between 2002 and 2003, reversing the trend of the past eight years, during which sales had declined. Overall, regional total production (5.43 million tonnes) in 2003 was about 7% below the regional guideline figure.

[18] For the purposes of this AMR, the annual sales figures supplied to the WMRAWP by the minerals industry are taken to be equivalent to annual production figures.

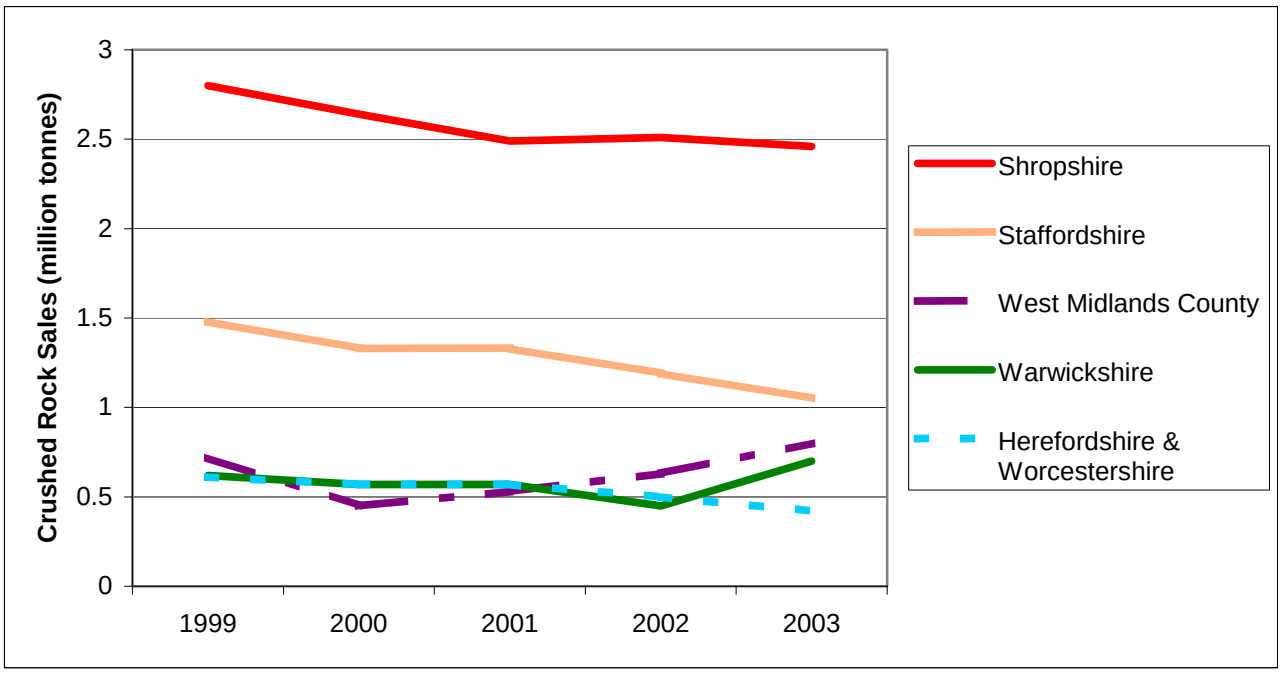
Total annual sales of sand and gravel from West Midlands' quarries increased by 84,000 tonnes during 2002-03. The region's total production (9.56 million tonnes) in 2003 was about 6% below the regional guideline figure of 10.125 million tonnes.

Figure 3.4 West Midlands Region: Trends in Mineral Production
(against annual regional apportionment figures)



Source: WMRAWP Annual Report 2003.

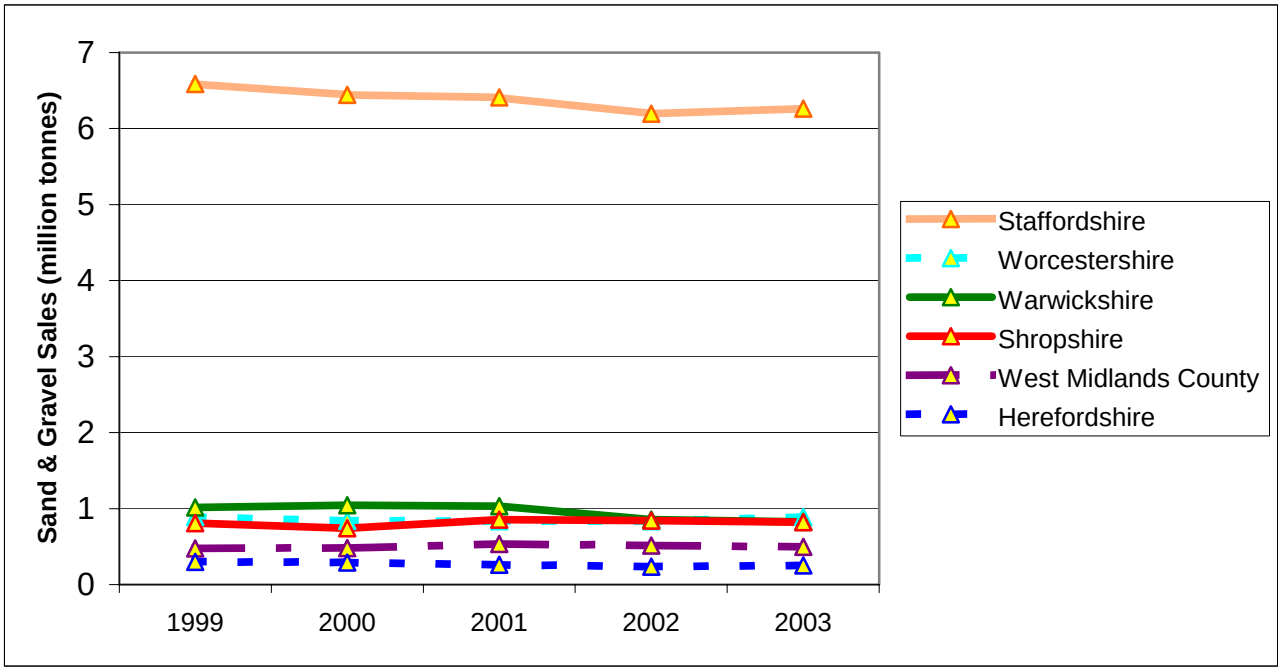
Figure 3.5 Sub-Regional Trends in Mineral Production: Primary Aggregates: Crushed Rock



Source: WMRAWP Annual Report 2003.

Figure 3.5 looks in more detail at recent trends in the production of crushed rock within the region. It shows that Shropshire remains the largest single producer, accounting for 45.3% of total production (2003). Warwickshire showed the biggest increase in sales, up by 4.4% between 2002-03, to account for 12.9% of the total sales of crushed rock in the region in 2003. Sales of crushed rock fell slightly during 2002-03 in Staffordshire (-3.2%), Shropshire (-2.2%) and Hereford & Worcestershire (-1.7%).

Figure 3.6 Sub-Regional Trends in Mineral Production: Primary Aggregates: Sand and Gravel



Source: WMRAWP Annual Report 2003.

Sand and gravel deposits are worked throughout the region, with the highest production concentrated in Staffordshire (65.6% of the regional total in 2003). Figure 3.6 shows very slight variation in the annual sales figures at the sub-regional level over the past few years. Sales of sand and gravel in Warwickshire accounted for 8.65% of the regional total in 2003 and have decreased from 1.017 to 0.827 million tonnes between 1999 and 2003.

3.10 National and Regional Trends in Waste[19]

Waste arisings

The total amount of municipal waste produced per annum in England fell slightly in 2003/04 to an estimated 29.1 million tonnes, compared to 29.4 million tonnes in 2002/03, a decrease of 1%. This was the first fall in municipal waste arising in recent years – total municipal waste had been increasing by an average of 3% per year since 1996/97.

[19] Figures from the Municipal Waste Management Survey 2003/04, published by National Statistics, 1 August 2005 – available on the DEFRA website at: www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wastats.index.htm. The survey covered all waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and unitary authorities in England and achieved a response rate of 96%. (Missing data and data for individual authorities that did not respond have been estimated). The survey collected information on the amounts of municipal waste collected and disposed of, levels of recycling and recovery of household and municipal waste, on methods of waste containment, levels of service provision and details of waste collection and disposal contracts.

Around 87% of municipal waste comes from households, a total of 25.4 million tonnes in 2003/04. This represents 1.2 tonnes of waste per household, per year. However, the figure was down by 1.5% on the previous year.

Municipal waste includes household waste and other wastes collected by a waste collection authority or its agents, such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste, commercial or industrial waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials.

Household waste includes waste from household collection rounds ('bin' waste), other household collections such as bulky waste collections, waste from services such as litter collections, waste from civic amenity sites and wastes separately collected for recycling or composting through bring/drop off schemes, kerbside collection schemes and at civic amenity sites.

Waste management

Nationally, the proportion of municipal waste going to landfill has followed a downward trend, from 84% in 1996/97 to 72% in 2003/04. However, the actual tonnage of waste being disposed of to landfill per year continued to increase, by 1.5% between 1996/97 and 2001/2. Over the last two years the tonnage has started to fall, down from 22.1 million tonnes in 2002/03 to 20.9 million tonnes in 2003/04. Landfill is still the main waste management route for all regions, although the West Midlands region has the lowest proportion of municipal waste going to landfill (53% in 2003/04).

For municipal waste, the Government's national targets are to recover 40% by 2005/2006 and 45% by 2010/2011/. In 2003/04, 28% of municipal waste (about 8.1 million tonnes) had some sort of value recovered from it (through recycling, composting, energy recovery or RDF manufacture). This figure is up from 24.7% (7.3 million tonnes) in 2002/03.

The household recycling rate in England steadily increased from 7.5% in 1996/97 to 17.7% in 2003/04 (up from 14.5% on the previous year, 2002/03). In terms of tonnage, the amount of waste recycled has more than doubled. The Government's target, as noted in the 'Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales'[20], is to increase the rate to 25% by 2005/2006 and 30% by 2010/2011.

[20] 'Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales' is available from the DEFRA website at: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/index.htm

4. Minerals Local Plan

This section provides an analysis of whether the 'saved' policies in the Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire are being successfully implemented. It assesses our performance in terms of whether the key objectives of these saved policies are being met, measured against key national, regional and local targets (where applicable) and indicators, including the Core Output indicators and relevant Local Output indicators identified for Warwickshire.

It also considers reasons why any policies are not being implemented or are not on track to being achieved. The final section on remedial action considers whether any policy change is required to reflect new issues, local contextual changes and national policy changes.

4.1 Minerals Local Plan: Monitoring the Key Objectives

The key objectives from the existing ('saved') policies in the Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire are:

1. Secure an adequate supply of minerals to support local, regional and national economic growth;
2. Maximise the use of secondary aggregates (versus primary aggregates);
3. Enhance the potential for increased biodiversity as part of the restoration of disused quarry sites;
4. Ensure that development takes place in an environmentally sensitive manner.

This section presents an analysis of progress against these key objectives, based on the available data, in terms of:

- National, regional and local targets (where available);
- Core Output indicators;
- Local Output indicators;
- Significant Effects indicators[21];
- Review of baseline information on existing capacity for minerals facilities;
- Review of all planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council during 2004/05, to assess whether the decision made is in accordance with the key objectives in the 'saved' Minerals Local Plan.

Core Output indicators – these indicators are required by government guidance[22], or if not available, an explanation of how it is intended to address any gaps in the available data for the next AMR. Figures should be reported for the whole local authority area and measured on an annual basis for the period 1st April to 31st March.

The Core Output indicators specified for Minerals Planning Authorities are required for both the Minerals and Waste Development Framework AMR (this document) and the Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report.

[21] Significant effects indicators will be reported in future AMRs, once the Sustainability Appraisal on the new Minerals and Waste Development Framework has been carried out

[22] 'Planning – Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (OPDM), March 2005); 'Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) - FAQs and Seminar Feedback on Emerging Best Practice 2004/05' (ODPM, September 2005); 'Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators: Update 1/2005' (ODPM, October 2005).

Local Output indicators – some initial indicators have been identified as useful for monitoring the key objectives from the saved Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire and likely to be of continuing relevance to the objectives of the emerging Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks.

This first AMR provides baseline information for these initial Local Output indicators for minerals, that can be monitored on an annual basis in future AMRs. It may also be the case that additional Local Output indicators are identified for future monitoring reports.

The key data sources used for the Local Output indicators include:

- the Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry[23] (AMRI) which provides both national, regional and county-level figures;
- Warwickshire County Council carried out a survey of all minerals operators within the county during September 2005, to try to ascertain the levels of activity on-site during 2004 (including the extraction of permitted reserves and the production of any recycled and secondary aggregates produced/processed on-site). Of the 18 active or dormant sites in Warwickshire, only 2 operators (covering 3 sites) responded. This poor response rate was due to industry concerns over the Freedom of Information Act. As a result, we are unable to use any of the information provided by the survey of minerals operators in this Annual Monitoring Report.

Significant Effects indicators – these will identify what significant effects the implementation of the policies in the new local development documents (LDDs) is having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and whether these effects are as intended. The indicators will be specific for Warwickshire and are being developed in conjunction with our Sustainability Appraisal (SA). As our Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks are due to replace our existing Minerals and Waste Local Plans, there is no point in conducting a SA on the existing 'saved' plans. We are currently in the early stages of producing a Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal of our new Minerals & Waste Development Frameworks and therefore not in a position to report on Significant Effects indicators until next year's Annual Monitoring Report. This approach has been confirmed in guidance[24] issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

4.2 Key Objective 1

"Secure an adequate supply of minerals to support local, regional and national economic growth."

Relevant National/Regional/Local Targets:

- *National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England (June 2003)*

[23] The AMRI is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), on behalf of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI). Results are published in Business Monitor PA1007, as "Mineral Extraction in Great Britain", available from the ONS website (www.statistics.gov.uk).

[24] Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – FAQs and Seminar Feedback on Emerging Best Practice 2004/05 (ODPM, September 2005).

- *WMRAWP Sub-regional apportionment for aggregates provision, approved by the Regional Planning Body (December 2003)*

Relevant Core Output indicators:

- *Production of primary land-won aggregates (RSS Core Output indicator 5a)*

Relevant Local Output indicators:

- *Production of aggregates: sand & gravel for construction (AMRI, 2005)*
- *Production of aggregates: crushed rock for construction (AMRI, 2005)*
- *Production of non-aggregates: brick clay*
- *Production of non-aggregates: limestone clay (cement)*
- *Production of non-aggregates: building stone*
- *Production of energy (coal)*
- *Employment in the minerals sector*

Key data:

- *Graph showing recent trends in sales of sand and gravel and crushed rock in Warwickshire since 1999, compared to the WMRAWP county apportionment.*
- *Baseline data on active and inactive sites producing sand and gravel and crushed rock in Warwickshire (status at 2002).*

4.2.1 Performance against relevant targets: national and regional guidelines for primary aggregates

The new National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England were published in June 2003. These new guidelines state that an estimated 359 million tonnes of aggregate materials will need to be provided for in the West Midlands Region during the period 2001-2016. The guidelines assume that 88 million tonnes will be provided from alternative aggregate sources and 16 million tonnes will be imported from Wales. Thus, the West Midlands will need to provide for 255 million tonnes of primary aggregate. Of this, 162 million tonnes is expected to be sand and gravel and 93 million tonnes crushed rock.

A draft sub-regional apportionment was prepared by the WMRAWP and agreed by mineral planning authorities. This was passed to the Regional Planning Body in October 2003 and approved on 5th December 2003.

As a Mineral Planning Authority (MPA), Warwickshire County Council is expected to make the necessary provision to meet its apportionment in its development plans. Warwickshire's apportionment is based on the county's proportional share of production (based on the average of sales figures for 1999-2001), divided by 16 to produce an annual figure for the 16-year period covered by the new guidelines (2001-2016).

4.2.2 Sand and gravel: analysis and interpretation

The sub-regional apportionment for primary aggregate production is based on the proportional share of production for each Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) within the region, based on average annual sales figures for the period 1999-2001. Warwickshire accounted for 10.3% of the average production of sand and gravel in the West Midlands over this period.

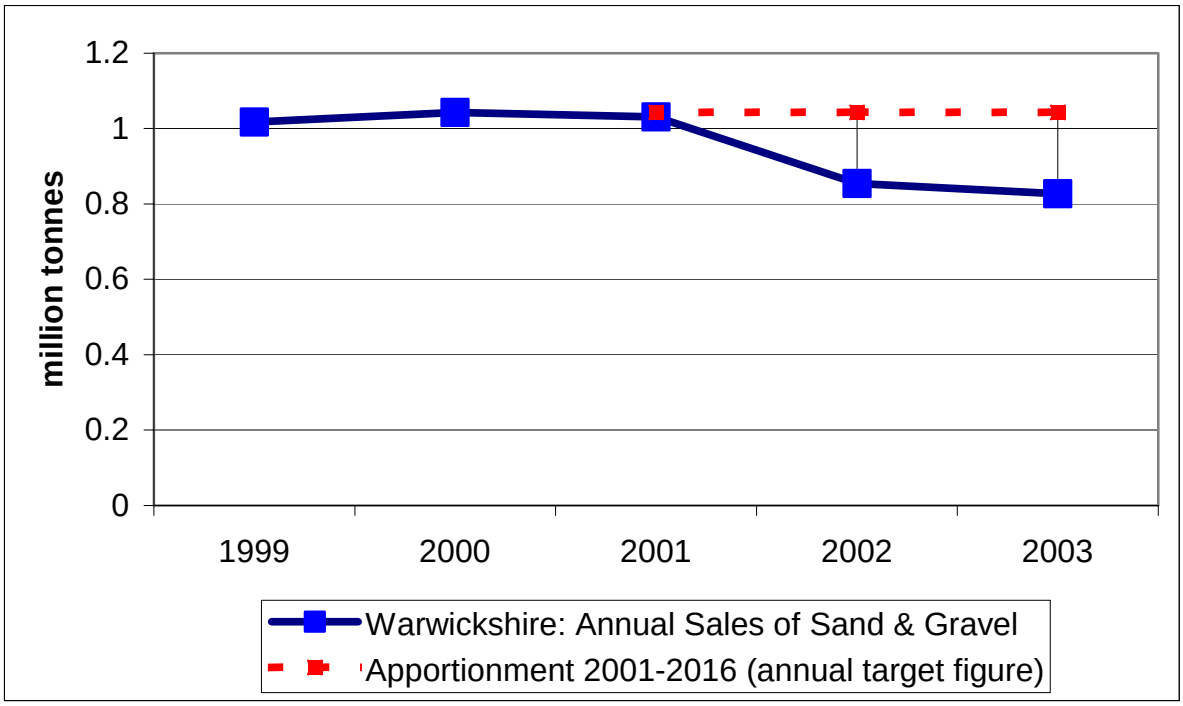
It was assumed that sand and gravel production would remain at similar levels during the period 2001-2016 and the total requirement for sand and gravel in the West Midlands (162 million tonnes) was apportioned to each MPA area on this basis. Thus, Warwickshire has a requirement to produce 10.3% of 162 million tonnes (mt), which works out at 1.043mt each year over the period 2001-2016.

The actual production of sand and gravel[25] over the period 1999 to 2003 is shown in Figure 4.1. The sales figures in Warwickshire have fallen since the County's annual target figures were set – sales in 2002 were 0.854 million tonnes, i.e. 0.189mt (or 18%) below the annual apportionment of 1.043mt and sales in 2003 were 0.827mt, i.e. 0.216mt (or 21%) below the annual apportionment figure.

It is difficult to give precise reasons why the figures have fallen below the annual target figures. The recent decline in sales of sand and gravel since 2001 may reflect a general downturn in the market or be due to some large operators, who have other active sites outside of Warwickshire, making more use of materials from these operations. For example, Hanson Aggregates, who run Middleton Hall quarry in Warwickshire, also have operations in Staffordshire and have recently increased production from these sites.

It is also very difficult to suggest what could be done to reverse the trend of declining sales of sand and gravel, as this is beyond the scope of our minerals planning policies. However, it worth noting that the latest figures on the sales of sand and gravel for construction purposes (reported in section 4.2.4 'Local Output indicators' below) indicate that the decline noted in 2001 may now be reversing.

Figure 4.1 Annual Sales of Sand and Gravel in Warwickshire (1999-2003)



Source: Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP), 2003

[25] For the purposes of this AMR, annual production figures are taken to be the annual sales figures supplied to the WMRAWP by the minerals industry.

4.2.3 Crushed rock: analysis and interpretation

Crushed rock is worked for aggregate purposes throughout the West Midlands region. The type of rock extracted includes limestone, ironstone, sandstone (including quartzite) and igneous rock, including high PSV diorite, which is suitable for use in road surfacing.

As with sand and gravel, the sub-regional apportionment for crushed rock is based on the proportional share of the average production over the period 1999-2001, for each area within the region. The average production for Warwickshire (0.59 million tonnes) accounted for 10.2% of the average production of crushed rock in the West Midlands over this period.

It was initially assumed that crushed rock production would remain at similar levels during the period 2001-2016 and the total requirement for crushed rock in the West Midlands (93mt) was apportioned to each MPA area on this basis. Thus, Warwickshire had a requirement to produce 10.2% of 93mt, which worked out at 0.593mt each year over the period 2001-2016. However, this initial apportionment was amended to 0.88mt per annum for Warwickshire over the period 2006-2016, due to the expected exhaustion of production from West Midlands County[26].

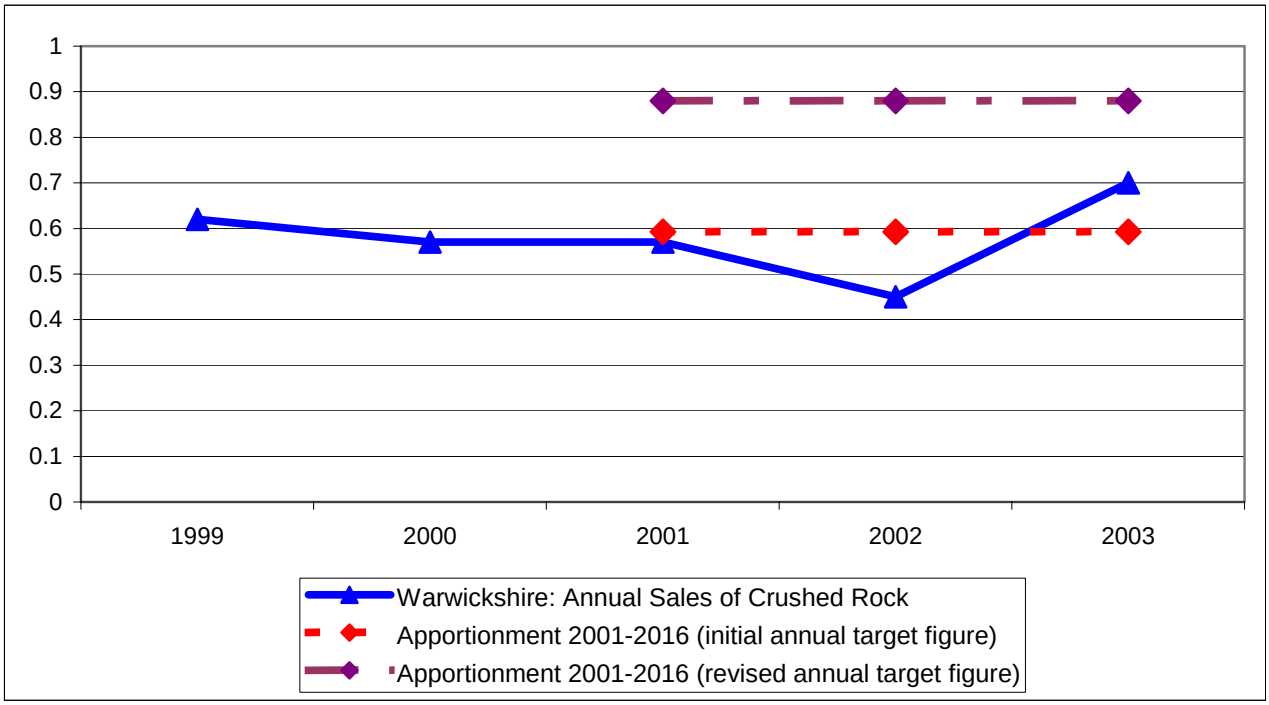
The actual production of crushed rock (based on annual sales figures[27] supplied by the minerals industry) over the period 1999 to 2003 is shown in Figure 4.2. The sales figures in Warwickshire have fluctuated since the County's annual apportionment figure was set. Sales in 2001 were slightly below the initial annual apportionment of 0.593mt (by 0.023mt, or 4% below this target); sales fell further in 2002, to 0.143mt. However, sales recovered dramatically in 2003, to 0.70mt. This exceeds the initial annual apportionment of 0.593mt by 0.107mt (or 18%) and accounts for 80% of the revised apportionment of 0.88mt.

In fact, Warwickshire showed the biggest increase in sales in the West Midlands region, up by 4.4% between 2002-03, to account for 12.9% of the total sales of crushed rock in the region in 2003. This suggests that the figures for Warwickshire are going in the right direction to implement the policy, in terms of meeting the county's revised annual apportionment. The increase in annual sales of crushed rock since 2002 is due to a combination of increased demand from industry (mainly road builders) and the aggregate companies themselves shifting production between their own quarries, in response to market forces dictating the need for particular rock types.

[26] The West Midlands County (WMCA) had an estimated crushed rock landbank at 1st January 2002 of between 3 and 4 years. Once this is exhausted, the WMRAWP agreed that the WMCA annual apportionment of 0.575mt be divided equally between Warwickshire and Shropshire (which are the only counties in the West Midlands with availability of a similar rock type), in addition to their original apportionment.

[27] For the purposes of this AMR, annual production figures are taken to be the annual sales figures supplied to the WMRAWP by the minerals industry.

Figure 4.2 Annual Sales of Crushed Rock in Warwickshire (1999-2003) (million tonnes)



Source: Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP), 2003

4.2.4 Core Output indicators

- *Production of primary land-won aggregates (RSS Core Output indicator 5a)*

The most recent data available on the production of primary land-won aggregates is for 2003. The data is based on annual sales figures supplied by the minerals industry.

The RSS Core Output indicator 5a figures are as follows:

- Total production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire in 2003 was 1.527 million tonnes, consisting of:
- 0.827 million tonnes of sand and gravel;
- 0.700 million tonnes of crushed rock.

In terms of monitoring against the county's annual apportionment figures:

- The production of sand and gravel in 2003 met 79% of the county's annual apportionment figure of 1.043 million tonnes.
- The production of crushed rock in 2003 exceeded the initial annual apportionment of 0.593 million tonnes (by 18%) and met 80% of the revised apportionment of 0.88 million tonnes.

The 'National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England, 2001-16' on which the sub-regional apportionments are based, are monitored by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. The second monitoring report for the Guidelines (November 2005) concluded that although the latest forecasts for construction activity imply higher levels of demand than assumed in the Guidelines, there is no need to revise the Guidelines on the basis of a single year's monitoring data.

4.2.5 Local Output indicators:

- *Production of aggregates: sand and gravel for construction (AMRI, 2005)*
- *Production of aggregates: crushed rock for construction (AMRI, 2005)*
- *Production of non-aggregates: brick clay and limestone clay (cement) (AMRI, 2005)*
- *Production of non-aggregates: building stone*
- *Production of energy (coal)*
- *Employment in the minerals sector*

Aggregates: sand and gravel for construction

- ***Key data.*** Sales of sand and gravel for construction, 1999 – 2004 (Source: Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI), carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for the ODPM and DTI).

The AMRI figures show that sales of sand and gravel for construction use in Warwickshire were declining in 2002 and 2003, but increased by 7% between 2003-2004, to 1.2 million tonnes (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 Sales of Sand and Gravel for Construction in Warwickshire (1999-2004)
(Extractors sales, by end–use, in thousand tonnes)

Material		**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**
Sand	Building sand for asphalt	*	*	*	21	*	*
	Building sand for use in mortar	137	138	*	115	126	129
	Concreting sand	552	582	558	432	510	555
Gravel	Coated with a bituminous binder	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concrete aggregate	*	*	616	356	398	468
	Other screened & graded gravels	-	-	1	172	*	*
Sand, gravel & hoggin for fill		*	118	*	41	*	*
Total for Warwickshire		1,351	1,371	1,370	1,137	1,146	1,228
Total for West Midlands		9,901	9,879	9,894	9,159	9,590	9,407

Source: Mineral Extraction in Great Britain, Business Monitor PA1007 (Office for National Statistics, 2005)
*Notes: * denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of any information relating to an individual undertaking under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947; - denotes figure is nil or less than 500 tonnes; due to rounding, the sums of constituent items may not agree with the totals shown.*

Aggregates: crushed rock for construction

- ***Key data.*** Sales of crushed rock for construction, 1999 – 2004 (Source: Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI), carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for the ODPM and DTI).

Data on sales of crushed rock for construction purposes (1999-2004) was compiled by the AMRI. Unfortunately, the published data on sales of crushed rock for construction purposes in Warwickshire (shown in Table 4.2) is too patchy to be able to make any comment on trends.

Table 4.2 Sales of Crushed Rock for Construction in Warwickshire (1999-2004)
(Extractors sales, by end–use, in thousand tonnes)

Material	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Roadstone	*	136	218	388	41	80
Concrete aggregates	-	-	*	22	*	*
Fill & ballast	*	*	*	230	*	*
Total for Warwickshire	556	*	715	*	*	*
Total for West Midlands	5,996	5,533	5,688	5,835	5,538	4,861

Source: Mineral Extraction in Great Britain, Business Monitor PA1007 (Office for National Statistics, 2005)
*Notes: * denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of any information relating to an individual undertaking under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947; - denotes figure is nil or less than 500 tonnes; due to rounding, the sums of constituent items may not agree with the totals shown.*

Non-aggregates: brick clay and limestone clay (cement)

- ***Key data.*** Sales of clay & shale, 1999 – 2004 (Source: Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI), carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for the ODPM and DTI).

Sales of clay for brick making in Warwickshire have increased significantly in 2004, to 500,000 tonnes (0.5mt). Brick clay is now the main component of clay and shale production in the county, as the production of cement clay has declined and fell below the reporting threshold in 2004 (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 Sales of Clay and Shale in Warwickshire (1999-2004)
(Extractors sales, by end–use, in thousand tonnes)

Material	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Bricks, pipes & tiles	*	*	*	*	146	500
Pottery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cement	*	*	267	345	333	-
Light aggregate	-	-	-	-	-	-
Constructional use	*	-	-	-	-	-
Other uses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Warwickshire	378	*	*	*	479	500
Total for West Midlands	2,226	2,492	2,342	2,069	2,367	2,567

Source: Mineral Extraction in Great Britain, Business Monitor PA1007 (Office for National Statistics, 2005)
*Notes: * denotes figures withheld to avoid disclosure of any information relating to an individual undertaking under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947; - denotes figure is nil or less than 500 tonnes; due to rounding, the sums of constituent items may not agree with the totals shown.*

Non-aggregates: building stone

Warwickshire produces some building stone from the ironstone quarries in Stratford on Avon District. However, total extraction has all but ceased, as Edgehill and Dryhill quarries are now inactive. Avonhill quarry is still active, but production is thought to be very low and annual production figures are not available for this report[28].

[28] The Quarry Products Association had adopted a national policy not to provide any capacity information until Freedom of Information Act issues have been resolved.

Production of energy (coal)

Warwickshire has one deep coal mine - Daw Mill Colliery in North Warwickshire, which is licensed and run by UK Coal. This is the only coal mine in the West Midlands region and one of only eight major deep mines in production in England and Wales, as at 31 March 2005 (Table 4.4).

Annual production of coal in Warwickshire for the year to March 2005 was almost 3 million tonnes[29] (2,997,425 tonnes).

Table 4.4 Major Deep Coal Mines in production in England & Wales (as at 31 March 2005)

Licensee	**Site**	**Location**
Goitre Tower Colliery Ltd	Tower Colliery	Rhondda, Cynon Taff, Mid Glamorgan
UK Coal plc	Daw Mill Colliery	Warwickshire
	Harworth Colliery	Nottinghamshire
	Thoresby Colliery	
	Welbeck Colliery	
	Kellingley Colliery	Yorkshire
	Maltby Colliery	
	Rossington Colliery	
In addition there were 5 smaller deep mines in production at 31 March 2005, viz: *Blaentillery Colliery, owned by Blaentillery Mining Ltd, in Torfaen* *Nanthir Colliery, owned by M & W A Anthracite Ltd, in Neath, Port Talbot* *Aberpergwm Colliery, owned by Energybuild in Glyn Neath* *Eckington Colliery, owned by Eckington Colliery Partnerships, in Derbyshire* *Hay Royds Colliery, owned by Hayroyds Colliery LLP, in Yorkshire*		

Source: The Coal Authority

Employment in the minerals sector

Key data:

- Employment in coal mining (source: The Coal Authority);
- Employment, by mineral sector, 1999 – 2004[30] (source: Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI), by ONS for ODPM and DTI).

We have included information on employment in the minerals sector to supplement the information on production capacity, which is patchy in some areas. Figure 4.3 shows an overall decline in the number of persons employed in the extraction of minerals in Warwickshire, since 1999. This reflects the regional trend in the West Midlands, where employment has declined from a peak of 2063 persons in 2002, to 890 in 2004.

[29] Statistics compiled by The Coal Authority, available from their website (www.coal.gov.uk).

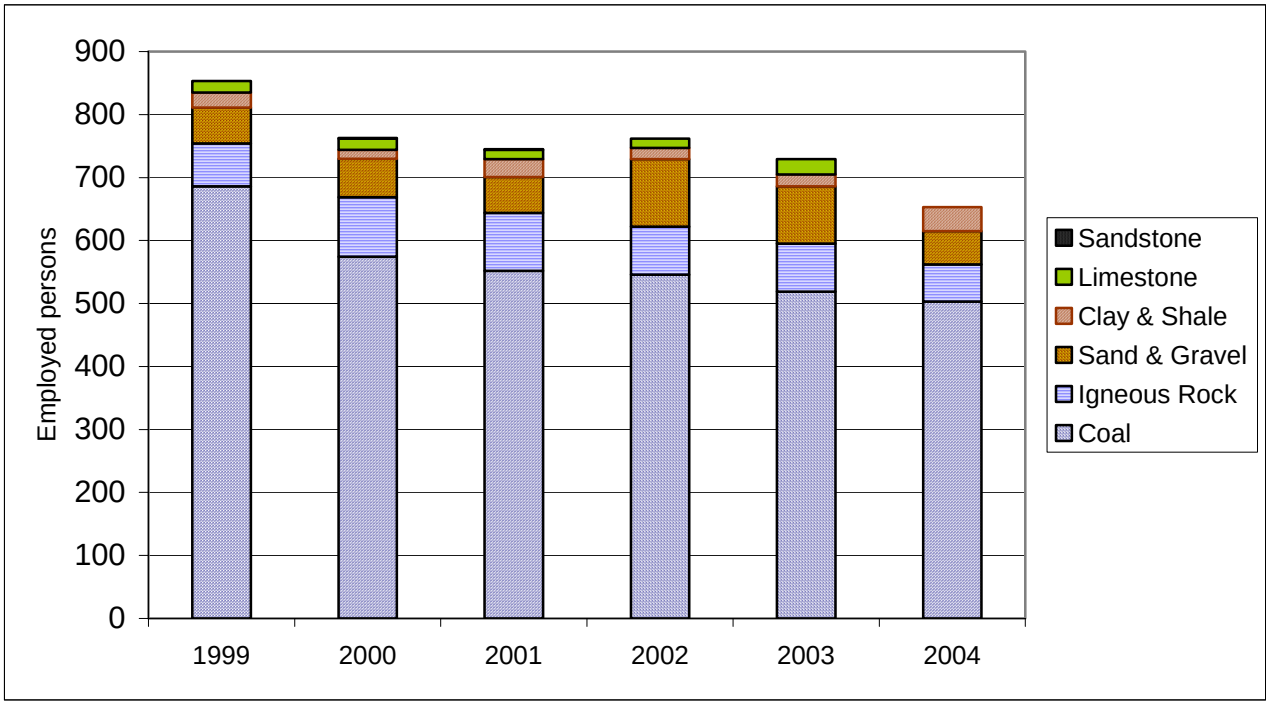
[30] The AMRI figures on employment in the minerals industry show the numbers of persons employed directly and indirectly, during a sample week in September of each year, who were subject to the provisions of the Mines and Quarries Acts 1954 and 1969. This Includes working proprietors, drivers of haulage and other vehicles (whether or not on the quarry payroll) and persons employed by contractors and sub-contractors to carry out drilling, blasting, plant installation and modification etc. (excludes persons who were employed on any operations subject to the provisions of the Factories Act 1961). Where more than one mineral is extracted at a mine or quarry, all employment is attributed to the main mineral (in terms of tonnage sold).

Over a quarter of coal mining workers in Warwickshire in 1999 had lost their jobs by 2004, as employment in coal mining steadily declined from 686 (1999) to 503 (2004). However, in the year to March 2005, the number of workers increased to 574, reflecting a recent increase in coal output levels. Coal output in Warwickshire has increased from a low of 0.66 million tonnes (2003) to 2.98 million tonnes in 2005.

In terms of employment in the extraction of aggregates, the numbers employed in the extraction of sand and gravel for construction[31] in Warwickshire almost doubled between 2001 (57) and 2002 (107), but fell back again between 2003 (91) and 2004 (to 53). Employment in the extraction of igneous rock (used to produce crushed rock) for construction uses has fluctuated, from a high of 95 in 2000 to a low of 59 (2004).

Employment in the extraction of non-aggregates in Warwickshire since 1999 is much lower. The numbers employed in the extraction of clay and shale has fluctuated, from a low of 14 (2000) to a high of 38 (2004). Employment in the extraction of limestone for construction uses has also fluctuated from 15 (in 2001 and 2002) to 24 (2003), but fell below the reporting threshold in 2004. There has been very little employment in the extraction of sandstone in Warwickshire and none since 2002.

Figure 4.3 Employment by Minerals sector in Warwickshire (1999-2004)



Source: compiled from figures published in 'Mineral Extraction in Great Britain, Business Monitor PA1007' (Office for National Statistics, 2005), plus figures on coal workers from The Coal Authority.

[31] Sand and gravel for construction: employment in quarries only.

4.2.6 Baseline information: minerals sites in Warwickshire, April 2005

The latest published information[32] identifies 57 active quarries producing sand and gravel in the West Midlands Region in 2002 and 43 inactive sites containing permitted reserves.

In Warwickshire, there are currently (April 2005) 7 active and 2 inactive sand and gravel quarries (listed in Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 Active and Inactive Sand and Gravel Sites in Warwickshire (2005)

District/Borough	Site Name	Operator	Grid Reference	Status
Rugby	Brinklow Quarry	Mrs J Aston	SP 422 787	Active
	Ling Hall Quarry	Ennstone Breedon	SP 450 730	Active
	High Cross	Cemex (formerly RMC Aggregates, Eastern)	SP 465 887	Active
	Barn Cottage Farm Quarry	Mr J D Stephens	SP 415 735	Inactive (extraction finished)
North Warwickshire	Middleton Hall	Hanson Aggregates	SP 193 973	Active
	Blyth Hall/Coleshill	Cemex (formerly RMC Aggregates, Western)	SP 201 897	Active
	Dunton Quarry	KSD	SP 188 933	Inactive (currently no sand & gravel extraction)
Stratford	Marsh Farm	Cemex (formerly RMC Aggregates, Western)	SP 075 525	Active
Warwick	Bubbenhall Quarry	Smiths Concrete	SP 363 713	Active

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

There were 17 active quarries producing crushed rock in the West Midlands Region in 2002 and 10 inactive sites containing permitted reserves. There are currently (April 2005) 3 active and 5 inactive aggregate mineral workings in Warwickshire (listed in Table 4.6).

[32] West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report 2003.

Table 4.6 Active and Inactive Crushed Rock Sites in Warwickshire (2005)

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Grid Ref	Status
Nuneaton & Bedworth	Griff Quarry No IV	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Diorite/Shale)	Midland Quarry Products	436200 288900	ACTIVE
	Griff Quarry No V	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Diorite/Shale)	Midland Quarry Products	436900 288725	INACTIVE (permission not yet implemented)
	Midland Quarry	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Cambrian Sandstone & Lamprophyre)	Mineral Investments	434990 292460	INACTIVE (extraction now completed)
Stratford on Avon	Edgehill	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Ironstone)	Hornton Quarries	437180 247040	INACTIVE (extraction now completed and working towards a restoration)
	Dryhill	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Ironstone)	Hornton Quarries	437850 245180	INACTIVE
	Avonhill	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Ironstone)	Peter Court	441550 250730	ACTIVE
North Warwickshire	Mancetter	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Lamprophyre)	Tarmac Central	430900 295090	ACTIVE
	Jees & Boon Quarry	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Quartzite, Cambrian Sandstone)	Midland Quarry Products	433140 294090	INACTIVE (with permission but dormant)

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

In addition, Warwickshire has 3 active non-aggregate quarries - one producing brick clay and two working cement clay (listed in Table 4.7).

Table 4.7 Active and Inactive Non-Aggregate Sites in Warwickshire (2005)

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Grid Ref	Status
North Warwickshire	Kingsbury Brickworks	Non-Aggregate: Brick clay (Etruria Marl)	Baggeridge Brick	421600 299500	ACTIVE
Rugby	Lodge Farm	Non-Aggregate: Limestone/Clay	Cemex	448270 275670	ACTIVE
Stratford on Avon	Southam Cement Works	Non-Aggregate: Limestone/Clay	Cemex	441900 263100	ACTIVE

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

4.2.7 Review of planning applications in 2004/05 for minerals sites in Warwickshire

The latest published information[33] shows that there were no new applications for crushed rock extraction in the West Midlands at all during 2002. New planning permissions were granted for 12.35 million tonnes of sand and gravel extraction in the West Midlands region during 2002. However, there were no planning applications submitted for sand and gravel extraction in Warwickshire during that year.

Looking at the latest available information for Warwickshire, there were two planning applications for sand and gravel quarries, five applications relating to crushed rock quarries and two applications relating to non-aggregate production submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the year 2004/05, as listed in Table 4.8.

Only one of the applications on the crushed rock sites resulted in an increase in capacity for minerals extraction. An application was granted to extend an existing site (Griff Quarry V) in order to allow an additional 1 million tonnes of crushed rock to be extracted. However, this permission has not yet been implemented. A second application at Griff Quarry was also granted, for a variation of conditions (extending the time limit for working). There were three applications at Mancetter Quarry relating to variations in conditions (on working hours) at an existing site and were all refused.

The applications for the sand and gravel quarries did not result in any increase in capacity. The application at Brinklow Quarry was granted for a variation in the conditions on an existing site. The application at Broom Court Farm was to extend the existing site at Marsh Farm, but was withdrawn before going to the planning committee.

In addition, there were two applications relating to non-aggregate production (brick clay at Kingsbury Brickworks, North Warwickshire and cement clay at Lodge Farm, Rugby). The application at Kingsbury Brickworks was granted for a variation of the conditions at an existing site, which did not increase the capacity of the site. The application regarding cement clay extraction at Lodge Farm was for the variation of conditions on an existing site, but was withdrawn.

[33] West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report 2003.

Table 4.8 Planning Applications submitted in 2004/05 relating to Minerals sites in Warwickshire

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Date submitted	Decision	Details of application
North Warwickshire	Mancetter Quarry	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Lamprophyre)	22.07.2004	Refused (all 3 applications)	3 applications for variations of conditions on an existing site
	Kingsbury Brickworks	Non-Aggregate: Brick clay	24.11.2004	Granted	Variation of conditions on existing site
Nuneaton & Bedworth	Griff Quarry No V	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Diorite/Shale)	18.10.2004	Granted	Extension of existing site to increase capacity for extraction
	Griff Quarry No V	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Diorite/Shale)	30.03.2005	Granted	Variation of conditions on existing site
	Brinklow Quarry	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	28.01.2005	Granted	Variation of conditions on existing site
Rugby	Lodge Farm	Non-Aggregate: Clay (Cement)	21.05.2004	Withdrawn	Variation of conditions on existing site
Stratford on Avon	Broom Court Farm, Bidford-on-Avon	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	30.03.2004	Withdrawn	Extension to existing site at Marsh Farm

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

4.3 Key Objective 2

"Maximise the use of secondary/recycled aggregates (versus primary aggregates)."

Relevant National/Regional/Local Targets:

- *National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England (June 2003)*

Relevant Core Output indicators:

- *Production of secondary/recycled aggregates (RSS Core Output indicator 5b)*

Relevant Local Output indicators:

- *None*

Key data:

There is currently no data available on the use of secondary/recycled aggregates in Warwickshire. For example, the generation of alternative aggregate material by mobile plant on construction/demolition sites is not currently monitored.

Because of the lack of published data, Warwickshire County Council carried out a survey of all minerals operators within the county during September 2005, to try to

ascertain the levels of activity on-site during 2004. Operators were asked to state the quantity of any recycled and secondary aggregates produced/processed on site.

Unfortunately, of the 18 active or dormant sites in Warwickshire, only 2 operators (covering 3 sites) responded to the survey, due to industry concerns over the Freedom of Information Act. As a result of this low response, we are unable to use any of the information provided in this Annual Monitoring Report. We may have more informed data for next year's Annual Monitoring Report.

We will also investigate the use of Site Waste Management Plans[34] and Waste Management Licences for Waste Transfer Stations as a potential source for providing this information in future AMRs.

4.3.1 Performance against relevant targets: national and regional guidelines for secondary aggregates

Information on recycling of aggregates is currently only available at regional level, based on national surveys carried out by the Symonds Group and published by the West Midlands Regional Assembly[35]. This suggests that 4.29 million tonnes of construction, demolition and excavation waste was used as recycled aggregate in the West Midlands in 2003, up from 3.71 million tonnes in 2001.

This increase in the use of recycled aggregates is encouraging, but the figure remains below the West Midlands target of 5.5 million tonnes per year, as stated in the new National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England (June 2003). These guidelines assume that in the West Midlands region, alternative (non-primary) aggregate sources will provide 88 million tonnes over the 16-year period covered by the guidelines (2001-2016), i.e. an annual target figure of 5.5 million tonnes. The RSS AMR (2005) concludes there is a continued need to encourage the supply of alternative materials, especially in the Major Urban Areas where opportunities are likely to be greatest.

There are no relevant targets at the county-level, as there is currently no sub-regional apportionment figure for secondary aggregates.

4.3.2 Use of secondary aggregates in Warwickshire: analysis and interpretation

It is currently very difficult to monitor whether we are using less primary aggregates and more recycled aggregates in construction because of the lack of records for construction and demolition waste, either re-used on site or disposed of at exempt sites. Further, there is no body responsible for collecting data on materials re-used from mobile demolition plant. The use of mobile plant is very common, but it is difficult to trace which operators are currently working in the county as they are authorised by the Local Authority where the company is based and obviously will travel between authorities, according to local demand.

[34] Waste Management Plans should state how much waste will be produced, for example, as part of a large housing development, and how much of the waste will be re-used on site.
[35] West Midlands Waste Treatment Facilities Capacity Study: Phase 2: Future Capacity Requirements, published by the West Midlands Regional Assembly (November 2004)

4.3.3 Core/Local Output indicators

- *Production of secondary/recycled aggregates (RSS Core Output indicator 5b)*

The data on production of secondary/recycled aggregates is not currently available at a sub-regional level, so it is not possible to report any figures for Warwickshire.

Further, there is no agreed methodology for collecting data on secondary/recycled aggregates. This issue has been raised with the Regional Planning Body and through the WMRA, with the ODPM.

4.3.4 Baseline information: secondary aggregates sites in Warwickshire, April 2005

In the absence of any sub-regional figures on the annual production of secondary/recycled aggregates, Table 4.9 provides details of all the sites known to be recycling aggregates in Warwickshire as at April 2005 and an indication of their annual capacity. Note that this is based on the maximum annual capacity requested in the planning application, which may not be the capacity at which the site is currently operating. For example, both the Dunton Landfill site (Curdworth) and Ryton Mill (Ryton-on-Dunsmore) are currently operating at about half their maximum permitted capacity. Further, the capacity quoted refers to the capacity for the whole site, not just the aggregate recycling activity. Also note that this table does not include those sites recycling small and untraceable quantities of aggregate materials.

Table 4.9 List of all sites Recycling Aggregates in Warwickshire, as at April 2005

Location	Type of Site	Maximum Capacity requested (tonnes per annum)	Date submitted	Permission status at 1 April 2005	Operating status at 1 April 2005
Middleton Hall Quarry, North Warwickshire	Retention of existing inert aggregate materials recycling facility	150,000	04.02.02	Granted 15.04.02	*Not operating*
Dunton Landfill site, Curdworth	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	500,000	28.06.2002	Granted 05.09.03	Active (currently recycling 230,000 p.a.)
Tipping Resources, Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	100,000	18.03.2003	Granted 09.06.03	Active (currently recycling 55,000 p.a.)
Canalside Yard, Napton, Southam	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	N/A	02.06.2003	Granted 21.09.04	Active
Coleshill Quarry, Coleshill	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	N/A	04.08.2003	Granted 23.10.03	Permission not yet implemented
Southfields Farm, Coleshill	Recycling of brick waste	N/A	07.03.2005	Granted 15.09.05	Active (not yet operational)

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005.

4.3.5 Review of planning applications in 2004/05 for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire

Details of all planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the 2004/05 monitoring year where the prime activity is recycling aggregates and the decision made are summarized in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Applications for Recycling Aggregates in Warwickshire (2004/05)

Location	Type of Site	Tonnage	Date submitted	Status at 1 April 2005
Newdigate (former colliery site)	Continued use of recycling compound beyond restoration of adjacent colliery tip site	130,000 tonnes per year	22.07.2004	Refused 26.10.2004
Southfields Farm, Coleshill	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	3,000 tonnes per year	07.03.2005	Granted 15.09.2005 (not yet operational)
Bodymoor Green Farm, Kingsbury	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	20,000 – 25,550 per year	30.03.2005	Refused 25.05.2005

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

Newdigate (former colliery site)

The application at the former Newdigate Colliery, Bedworth, proposed the permanent establishment of an inert recycling facility for the screening and crushing of demolition and construction waste, for re-use off site.

The existing recycling facility was permitted on a temporary basis for the duration of the colliery restoration works. In mitigation for not restoring the site back to agriculture, the applicant proposed that an adjacent area of land in his ownership would be managed for the benefit of conservation interests and access to the public would be opened up.

However, this application was refused because the site is located in an Area of Restraint in open countryside and the proposal is a departure from the development plan and was considered to be an inappropriate permanent use for this site for the following reasons:

- The proposed development would be contrary to Policy Env 2 of the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Local Plan (Second Deposit Draft) because the development would adversely affect the open character of the area and the proposed use does not accord with the criteria set out within the policy.

- The proposed development is contrary to Policy 6 of the Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire because its location would not be an integral part of a waste disposal facility, is not on an industrial estate, and is not on land used for a commercial use where the proposed use would be compatible with adjacent land uses.

- The proposed development is contrary to Policy 1 of the Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire because it would have a significant adverse impact on the appearance and character of the locality.

- The proposed development is contrary to Policy 1 of the Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire because, the applicant has failed to show that the proposal would not have an adverse impact on highway safety.

Southfields Farm, Coleshill
Permission was granted for the change of use to mixed use for the storage and crushing of waste brick, together with the relocation of the haulage business from an adjoining building at Southfields Farm, Packington Lane, Coleshill, subject to certain conditions, as noted in the Regulatory Committee Report. The operation handles around 3,000 tonnes of brick waste per year. The crushing process is only carried out on a maximum of 8 days per year.

Bodymoor Green Farm, Kingsbury
Planning permission was refused for an application for the storage and processing of concrete, to produce secondary aggregates, as an ancillary operation to the primary use of the land as a transport depot. Permission was refused for the following reasons:

- The proposed development would be contrary to Policy GD6 (Green Belt) in the Warwickshire Structure Plan 1996-2011 and to Policy ENV1 (Green Belt) in the North Warwickshire Borough Local Plan 1995 and to Policy ENV14 (Green Belt) in the Revised Deposit Draft of the North Warwickshire Local Plan 2004 because the development would adversely affect the open character of the area and the proposed use does not accord with the criteria set out within this policy.

- The proposed development would be contrary to Policy 1 and 6 of the Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire because it would have a significant adverse impact on the character of the locality and amenity of local occupiers by reason of noise and dust.

4.4 Key Objective 3

"Enhance the potential for increased biodiversity as part of the restoration of disused quarry sites."

Relevant National/Regional/Local Targets:
- *None applicable*

Relevant Core Output indicators:
- *None applicable*

Relevant Local Output indicators:
- *For quarries within/adjacent to SSSI sites, condition of the SSSI site*

Key data:
- *List of restoration schemes in Warwickshire, as at April 2005;*
- *Case study report on the restoration scheme at Wood Farm, Bubbenhall.*

4.4.1 Performance against relevant targets for biodiversity

The National Biodiversity Strategy published by DEFRA[36] contains national targets, but there is nothing which directly refers to quarries. However, there are national UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets for priority habitats and species, including a number of the habitats contained within quarries and gravel pits, such as reed beds, calcareous grassland, etc.

The Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands has relevant policies (Minerals Policy M1 and Quality of the Environment policies QE6-7), but no specific targets, although it does note that the plans and policies of local authorities and relevant agencies should enable the West Midlands to achieve its minimum share of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) targets and the regional targets of local partnerships and BAPS (these would include the West Midlands Regional Biodiversity Audit and Local Biodiversity Action Plans, LBAPs). These regional targets (included in an Appendix in the Regional Spatial Strategy) will help ensure that the West Midlands is making an effective contribution to national targets. The UK BAP process is due to review the national targets and achievements in 2005 and the West Midlands will need to review its regional targets in the light of this national review.

At the regional level, the Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands[37] identifies the biodiversity linkages for each environmental sector (as used in the England Biodiversity Strategy). For example, within the water and wetlands sector, the Regional Biodiversity Strategy identifies recreational water bodies originating from restored quarry workings as providing habitat for birds and other species. The suggested actions for this sector include investigating the options for end uses of quarry workings that benefit wildlife, whilst considering long term management.

Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands. Chapter 8. Quality of the Environment.

Policy M1: 'Mineral Working for Non-Energy Minerals', includes the statement that:

> *"B. Development plans should: vii) protect and seek improvements to biodiversity during the operational life of workings and include policies requiring that the restoration of mineral workings should contribute to local/regional biodiversity targets."*

Policies QE6-7 note that in restoring sites, there may be opportunities to increase and enhance woodland cover, biodiversity and habitats:

Policy QE6: 'The conservation, enhancement and restoration of the Region's landscape' states that:

> *"Local authorities and other agencies, in their plans, policies and proposals should conserve, enhance and, where necessary, restore the quality, diversity and distinctiveness of landscape character throughout the Region's urban and rural areas by: … vi) identifying opportunities for the restoration of degraded landscapes including current and proposed minerals workings and waste disposal sites."*

[36] "Working with the grain of nature", published on the DEFRA website (www.defra.gov.uk).

[37] "Restoring the Region's Wildlife" is the Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands, launched on 9 March 2005. It was published by the West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership (WMBP), on behalf of the West Midlands Regional Assembly and is available from the WMBP website (www.wmbp.org/strategy).

At the local level, the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan[38] (LBAP) sets out our priorities for local areas. This plan contains 26 Species Action Plans for our threatened plants and animals and 24 Habitat Action Plans covering farmland, woodlands, wetlands, grasslands, urban areas and post-industrial land. There is a Habitat Action Plan specifically for "Quarries and Gravel Pits", as this land-use has produced many large, species-rich wildlife sites and is uniquely placed to create new ones for the future. The objectives identified in the Quarries and Gravel Pits Habitat Action Plan include:

- "to identify all ecologically important quarries, gravel pits and sandpits, and their ownership";
- "to maintain and enhance the extent and quality of semi-natural habitats in and around minerals sites (with regard to any restoration plans and planning requirements already in place), with priority given to those holding UK BAP Priority Species, Red Data Book, Nationally Scarce and Regionally Scarce species."

However, monitoring progress against national, regional and local targets and indicators requires good quality, accessible data. The West Midlands Biodiversity Audit indicates that we lack up-to-date quantitative data for many of the UK BAP's priority habitats and there are gaps in the data for some species (for others, a range of voluntary specialist groups provide regular updates). The main challenge is achieving a regionally coordinated and sustainable approach to monitoring (through core funding). We are starting to link into national initiatives such as the "National Biodiversity Network" (a gateway for biodiversity data) and the Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS – an internet-based reporting system for Biodiversity Action Plans). Progress against the objectives and targets in the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP is reported through the BARS. The latest information is available to view on the BARS website (www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk).

4.4.2 Core/Local Output indicators

Although there are RSS Core Output indicators relating to biodiversity[39], these measure change in the area (hectares) of priority habitats and populations of priority species and change in the area of sites designated for their intrinsic environmental value, at the local authority level.

In order to monitor biodiversity at specific quarry sites, we would need to identify local output indicators, by identifying the habitat and species types relevant to each site and monitoring against the relevant local and national BAPs targets.

We are currently undertaking work to identify the habitat at each quarry site in Warwickshire, with reference to the Habitat Biodiversity Audit Phase 1 Habitat Survey, undertaken in 2001 (this data is due to be updated every five years). We are also liaising with the Warwickshire Biological Records Centre to obtain the most recent species data available for each site. This information will provide the link with the relevant habitat/ species plan for each minerals site and should then enable us to develop a methodology, drawing on the appropriate targets, for monitoring biodiversity during the use and restoration of quarry sites.

[38] The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan is available on the Warwickshire website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/biodiversity).
[39] The RSS/LDF Core Output Indicator 8 (Biodiversity) is required for each Local Authorities LDF AMR and the regional RSS AMR, but is not required for the Minerals and Waste AMR.

At this stage, we can provide some information for those quarries lying within or adjacent to a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), by reporting on the condition of the SSSI (based on information published by English Nature):

- The sand and gravel quarry at Coleshill, North Warwickshire, includes a section of the River Blythe SSSI. All sections of this SSSI were recently assessed (March 2004) as being in an unfavourable, but recovering condition.
- The sand and gravel quarry at Wood Farm, Bubbenhall in Warwick District is adjacent to the Ryton Woods SSSI. In their most recent assessment (part in March 2002 and part in November 2004), all sections of this SSSI were reported to be in a favourable condition.

4.4.3 Baseline information: restoration schemes in Warwickshire

Table 4.11 Restoration Schemes in progress in Warwickshire, as at April 2005

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral type	Approved Restoration Plan Title & date	Description of restoration (use type)	Site area (ha)	Any designation (AONB, SSSI, etc)?
North Warwickshire	Kingsbury Brickworks	Brick clay	Development Stages Plan. Oct 1996	Grassland & woodland		none
North Warwickshire	Mancetter Quarry	Lamprophyre	Concept Restoration Proposals. Jan 2003	Grassland habitat with a mixture of dry and wet woodland and reed beds		none
North Warwickshire	Coleshill	Sand & Gravel	Restoration Plan. Feb 1987	Agricultural land with lakes	Approx 120 ha	includes section of the River Blythe SSSI
Stratford on Avon	Avon Hill	Iron Stone	Quarrying and Landfill Restoration	Agricultural	Approx 10 ha	none
Warwick	Bubbenhall – Waverley Wood	Sand & Gravel	Proposed Restoration Dec 1997	Agricultural land with woodland		none
Warwick	Wood Farm, Bubbenhall	Sand & Gravel	Restoration Scheme, 2000	Undulating grassland, some low-level lakes & woodland conservation	23 ha	Site adjacent to Ryton Woods SSSI
Rugby	High Cross	Sand & Gravel	Restoration Plan	Agricultural land		none
Rugby	Brinklow Quarry	Sand & Gravel	Restoration Plan. July 88	Agricultural land & lakes	Approx 69.3ha	none
Rugby	Ling Hall Quarry, Lawford Heath	Sand & Gravel	Wetland Area Restoration Proposals. July 2002	Wetland area		none

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005.

4.4.4 Case study report: Wood Farm, Bubbenhall

On the 16th October 2000, planning permission was granted for the extraction of sand and gravel at Wood Farm, Bubbenhall, Warwickshire, subject to the site being restored to provide low-level lakes, woodland conservation and grassland.

The site is situated between three blocks of woodland – Ryton Woods (a Site of Special Scientific Interest) to the north, Wappenbury Woods to the east (owned by Warwickshire Wildlife Trust) and Bubbenhall Wood (owned by Smiths Concrete) to the west.

There are 3 phases to the workings at Wood Farm: phases 1 and 2 have been extracted and restored. Restoration commenced approximately 18 months ago and has recently been completed. Phase 3 is currently being worked and then will also be restored over the coming 12 - 18 months. Therefore the quarry is still active, as restoration occurs at the earliest possible opportunity and usually follows each phase of extraction.

The overall objective of the restoration scheme for Wood Farm is to enhance the nature conservation value of the site. The restoration scheme is designed to retain features of interest, to mitigate for adverse impacts to existing features and species and introduce new habitats. Landform is to be gently undulating as well as varied slopes to create a variety of micro habitats. The site is to be partly planted and partly left to natural tree/shrub regeneration to encourage the development of woodland links between the adjacent woodlands. A geological exposure has been included within the restoration scheme. This is intended to retain an exposure typical of those uncovered during quarrying activities. Such an exposed face may also be suitable for sand martin nesting.

4.5 Key Objective 4

"Ensure that development takes place in an environmentally sensitive manner."

Relevant National/Regional/Local Targets:

- *None applicable*

Relevant Core Output indicators:

- *None applicable*

Relevant Local Output indicators:

- *Number of minerals sites in the Green Belt;*
- *Number of minerals sites in Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) locations;*
- *Number of minerals sites in Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) locations;*
- *Future monitoring could also include coincidence of sites with other locally important designations e.g. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Regionally Important Geological Site (RIG).*

Key data:

- Details of minerals sites within Green Belt, AONB and SSSI locations;
- Example of a minerals site within a potential SINC;
- Report on the outcome of minerals planning applications submitted during 2004/05 for mineral sites within the Green Belt.

4.5.1 Performance against relevant targets for environmentally sensitive development

There are no national/regional/local targets relating to this key objective of the saved Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire.

4.5.2 Core/Local Output indicators

There are no Core Output indicators relating to this key objective. We report (in Table 4.12) on a series of local output indicators that identify the number of minerals sites within locations designated due to their environmental quality and of those, how many sites were active during the monitoring year.

Table 4.12 Key Objective 4 (Minerals Local Plan) – Local Output Indicators

	Total number of minerals sites in Warwickshire within a	Number of minerals sites active during 2004/05 within a
Green Belt location	11	10
AONB location	1	0
SSSI location[40]	4	3

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

4.5.3 Baseline information: Minerals sites within environmentally designated areas in Warwickshire

In order to expand on the basic information provided by the Local Output indicators (above), this section provides details and commentary on the minerals sites lying within the Green Belt (Table 4.13), AONB, SSSI (Table 4.14) and potential SINC areas in Warwickshire.

- ***Minerals sites in Green Belt locations***

There are eleven minerals sites within a Green Belt location, as listed in Table 4.13. All are currently active quarries, with the exception of Griff V quarry in Nuneaton and Bedworth, where the permission has not yet been implemented.

Five of the minerals sites in Green Belt locations are allocated in the current Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire (1995-2005):

- Middleton Hall (North Warwickshire), Brinklow (Rugby) and Bubbenhall (Warwick) are allocated as “Preferred Areas” (i.e. sand and gravel resources are known to exist);
- Dunton (North Warwickshire) and Ling Hall (Rugby) are allocated as “Areas of Search” (i.e. mineral deposits are believed to be present but there is no firm evidence about their economic viability).

The remaining sites were all permitted prior to 1995.

[40] Including all sites at least partially within a SSSI.

Table 4.13 Minerals sites in Green Belt locations in Warwickshire, 2005

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Status
Nuneaton & Bedworth	Griff IV Quarry	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Diorite/Shale)	Midland Quarry Products	Active
	Griff V Quarry	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Diorite/Shale)	Midland Quarry Products	Inactive
North Warwickshire	Daw Mill Colliery	Energy: Deep Coal	UK Coal Ltd	Active
	Middleton Hall	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Hanson Aggregate	Active
	Coleshill	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Cemex	Active
	Dunton	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	KSD (Haulage)	Active
	Kingsbury	Non-aggregate: Brick clay	Baggeridge Brick	Active
Rugby	High Cross	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Cemex	Active
	Brinklow	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Mrs Ashton	Active
	Ling Hall	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Ennstone Johnstone	Active
Warwick	Bubbenhall	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Smiths Concrete	Active

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

- ***Minerals sites in AONB locations***

There is one minerals site within the Cotswold AONB. This is the building stone quarry at Edge Hill in Stratford District. Although this is not an allocated site in the current local plan, the permission on this site pre-dates the Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire (1995-2005). Further, the quarry is now inactive as extraction has been completed and the site is working towards a restoration scheme.

- ***Minerals sites in SSSI locations***

There are four minerals sites that are at least partially within a SSSI location, as listed in Table 4.14.

Only one of the sites (Middleton Hall) is allocated as a 'preferred area' in the current Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire.

The remaining sites were all permitted prior to 1995. Further, the Jees & Boon crushed rock quarry in North Warwickshire is not currently active.

Table 4.14 Minerals sites in SSSI locations in Warwickshire, 2005

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	SSSI Location	SSSI Name	SSSI Main habitat	SSSI condition	Date
Nuneaton & Bedworth	Griff IV Quarry, Nuneaton	Aggregate: Crushed Rock	Minerals site falls partially within the SSSI	Griff Hill Quarry SSSI	Earth heritage	Favourable	11/4/03
North Warwickshire	Middleton Hall	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Minerals site includes the whole SSSI	Middleton Pool SSSI	Standing open water and canals	Favourable	16/9/03
	Coleshill	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Minerals site includes a section of the SSSI	River Blythe SSSI	Rivers and streams	Unfavourable recovering	25/3/04
	Jees & Boon	Aggregate: Crushed Rock	Minerals site largely covers the SSSI	Boons Quarry SSSI	Earth heritage	Favourable	24/9/04

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

- ***Minerals sites within other locally important designations (SINC, RIG, etc.)***

Parkfield Road Quarry, Rugby

This site includes 9 hectares of derelict land, which is contaminated. However, it also falls within an area that has been identified as a potential SINC, pending further survey and assessment as part of the Habitat Biodiversity Audit currently being undertaken by Warwickshire County Council.

4.5.4 Review of planning applications submitted in 2004/05 for minerals sites within the Green Belt

There were five planning applications relating to minerals sites located within the Green Belt submitted during the monitoring year 2004/05, all of which were granted (Table 4.15). The background to these applications and the reasons for granting permission within the Green Belt are discussed below[41].

[41] The proposals, policies referred to and reasons given for granting planning permission are brief summaries of the considerations set out more fully in the application report and minutes of the Regulatory Committees.

Table 4.15 Planning Applications for Minerals sites in the Green Belt, 2004/05

District	**Site**	**Applicant**	**Date submitted**	**Decision**	***Notes***
Nuneaton & Bedworth	Griff Quarry 4	Hanson Aggregates	18/10/2004	Granted	Variation of condition of existing planning permission – to extract an additional 1 million tonnes of crushed rock
	Griff Quarry 5	Hanson Aggregates	30/03/2005	Granted	Variation of conditions of existing planning permission – no additional extraction
North Warwickshire	Kingsbury Brickworks	Baggeridge Brick Plc	24/11/2004	Granted	Variation of conditions of existing planning permission - no additional extraction
Rugby	Brinklow Quarry	Brinklow Quarry	28/01/2005	Granted	Extension of an existing quarry – to extract an additional 110,000 tonnes of clay
	Ling Hall Quarry (land adjacent to)	Ennstone Johnston Ltd	18/02/2005	Granted	Variation of conditions of existing planning permission - no additional extraction

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

Although the Griff 4 and Griff 5 quarries are not allocated sites in the current Minerals Local Plan (1995-2005), hard rock has been extracted in the Griff area for many years, pre-dating this plan. The sites known as Griff 1, 2, and 3 (located to the north of Griff 4) are long since exhausted, infilled and restored.

- ***Griff Quarry 4*** - Application to allow amendment of the final approved landform upon completion of mineral extraction at Griff Quarry 4, in order to allow all available rock to be extracted from the quarry.

  The current quarry (Griff 4) has a reserve life of around 18 months. This proposal would release an additional 1 million tonnes (approximately) of mineral for extraction and provide the quarry with a mineral reserve of around eight years at current output. Output from the site would remain at existing levels of between 200,000 to 300,000 tonnes per annum (hence there would be no increase in vehicle movements from the site).

Griff 4 is located within the Green Belt defined by the Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Local Plan 2nd Deposit Draft (2002). As such, development is tightly controlled and the circumstances in which development will be permitted do not include mineral extraction. However, PPG2 (Green Belts) does recognise that minerals can only be worked where they are found and states that mineral extraction need not be inappropriate in the Green Belt, provided that high environmental standards are maintained.

The proposed revised final landform does not extend beyond the boundaries of the existing quarry and would allow all exploitable mineral reserves to be worked, therefore avoiding sterilisation of natural resources. Further, allowing extraction of all the material from this site, where the environmental impacts are limited and acceptable, will avoid the need to obtain this stone from other, potentially less suitable, sites. Permission was granted because it was considered that the proposal would have no greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt that the existing development and so does not conflict with Green Belt policy.

- ***Griff Quarry 5*** - Application to vary the condition on an existing planning permission to extend the period within which mineral extraction must commence.

  Planning permission was granted in 1997 for the extraction of diorite and shale from land at Perch Hill (Griff 5), as an extension to Griff 4. To date, mineral extraction has not commenced at Griff 5 as there are still sufficient reserves at Griff 4, which is likely to remain operational until 2012. It is not necessary to commence extraction at Griff 5 in the short term, hence an extension of time within which development may commence was sought.

  Although the site is within the Green Belt, this application was granted because the principle of the development had already been established with the granting of the original planning permission, based on the provisions of the development plan. It was considered that this proposal would not have any greater environmental impact on the Green Belt than the previously approved scheme, as the only change would be the timing of when the development would start.

- ***Kingsbury Brickworks*** - Application to amend various conditions of an existing planning permission (relating to waste type, vehicle numbers and traffic calming).

  The Kingsbury Brickworks site is location in the Green Belt defined in the Revised Draft Deposit North Warwickshire Borough Local Plan, which makes a general presumption against development and that the open nature of the area should be retained.

  The proposed amendments to the existing planning permission were requested due to a change in site operator and source of waste. It was considered that the change in circumstances/proposed amendments would not result in the development having any greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and therefore would not impinge on the purposes of the Green Belt designation.

- ***Brinklow Quarry*** - Application for the extraction and sale of clay at Brinklow Quarry, Rugby. This would be an extension to the existing quarry, to permit the extraction

and sale of 110,000 tonnes of clay (the overburden overlying the sand and gravel already permitted for extraction) at the rate of 10,000 tonnes per annum over a period of 11 years. The application site consists of 6 hectares of land at Brinklow Quarry and the clay extracted would be used in the production of clay tiles at the Lafarge Redland factory, Bedworth. The site would be restored in accordance with the approved restoration plan.

The existing quarry was granted permission in 1991 for the extraction of 3.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel from 70 hectares of land on the site now known as Brinklow Quarry. Extraction is required to be completed in 2016. Planning permission was granted in 1996 for the extraction and sale of 180,000 tonnes of clay from part of the site. Permission for the extraction of a further 180,000 tonnes of clay from the site was refused in 1999. There is also a composting facility at the quarry.

Brinklow Quarry is located within the Green Belt as defined within the Rugby Borough Local Plan, where development is not to be permitted except in special circumstances. Note that this site is also allocated as a “Preferred Area” for the extraction of sand and gravel in the current Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire (1995-2005). However, there are no “preferred areas” or “areas of search” identified for clay extraction.

Permission was granted because it was considered that the extraction and sale of the clay would have negligible additional impact on the openness of the locality and no long-term impact on the Green Belt. The area of clay proposed for extraction overlies the sand and gravel already permitted to be extracted and therefore must be removed in order to gain access to the sand and gravel. Further, the current application is for a less intensive development than that refused permission in 1999. The principal concerns were to do with satisfactory restoration of the site. It was felt that the current proposal would not jeopardise the ability to restore the site to a satisfactory standard, as there was sufficient clay overburden on site for the approved restoration scheme. Further, the clay overburden on site is suitable for the manufacture of tiles and would provide a local source of clay to a local manufacturing industry, thus preventing the need to transport raw material long distances by road. In conclusion, the removal of the clay would have negligible additional environmental impact.

- ***Ling Hall Quarry*** - Application to vary a condition on an existing permission in order to allow revised details for the construction and operation of a Concrete Batching Plant on land adjacent to Ling Hall Quarry, Rugby.

  The application site is located within the Green Belt as defined within the Rugby Borough Local Plan, where development is not to be permitted except in special circumstances. Note that this site is also on land adjacent to Ling Hall Quarry, which is allocated as an “Area of Search” in the current Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire (1995-2005).

  It was considered that in this case, the principle of the development of a concrete batching plant on the site had already been considered and agreed and that the amendments to the design of the facility would not result in any greater impact on

the openness of the locality or cause any greater prejudice to the purpose of the Green Belt than the original permission (granted in 2003).

4.6 Mineral Policy Use

This section looks at the use of policies from the current 'saved' Minerals Local Plan (MLP) and the Warwickshire Structure Plan (WASP) when determining minerals planning applications submitted during 2004/05. It identifies whether each of the policies in the Minerals Local Plan was used during 2004/05 and if not, the reasons why. It also identifies which of the allocated sites in the Minerals Local Plan have come forward for development. We are reviewing the existing policies as part of the development of the emerging Minerals Development Plan Documents and provide a summary of our current position.

4.6.1 Review of minerals planning application decisions during 2004/05

For the purposes of this AMR, we have looked at the use of existing policies from the Minerals Local Plan (1995-2005) and the WASP (1996-2011) when determining planning applications on minerals sites during the monitoring year 2004/05.

There were 9 planning applications relating to minerals sites submitted during the 2004/05 monitoring year. Of these, one was withdrawn and the outcome for one other is not yet known. Four planning applications were granted during 2004/05, as listed in Table 4.16.

Three planning applications were refused during 2004/05, as listed in Table 4.17. These were all related to the same site and were applications to vary conditions (relating to the hours of operation) on an earlier planning permission. In each case, permission was refused due to the negative impact it would cause to the neighbouring properties, using MLP Policy M7 and Environmental Resource Policy ER.2[42] from the Warwickshire Structure Plan (WASP), as well as relevant policies from the North Warwickshire Borough Local Plan (adopted).

Only one of the planning applications submitted during 2004/05 was in an area allocated in the Minerals Local Plan. The Brinklow Quarry, Rugby is in a "Preferred Area" for the extraction of sand and gravel, but this application was granted for the extraction of clay (the overburden of permitted sand and gravel extraction) and there are no "preferred areas" or "areas of search" identified for clay extraction.

[42] Policy ER.2 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT states "The environmental impact of all proposed development on human beings, soil, fauna, flora, water, air, climate, the landscape, geology, cultural heritage and material assets must be thoroughly assessed, and measures secured to mitigate adverse environmental effects to acceptable levels. Local plans should include policies to ensure this takes place. The impact of existing sources of environmental pollution on the occupants of any proposed new development should also be taken into account. All assessment of environmental impact should take account of, and where possible seek to reduce, uncertainty over the implications of the proposed development. If adverse impacts cannot be mitigated to acceptable levels, development will not be permitted."

Table 4.16 Minerals Planning Applications Granted in 2004/05

Site	Date application submitted	Site allocated in MLP?	MLP Policies used	WASP Policies used	Other relevant Policies
Griff Quarry 4, Nuneaton	18/10/2004	No	M6 M7	GD.1 GD.2 GD.4 ER.8	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Local Plan (Second Deposit Draft): *Policy Env1*
Kingsbury Brickworks	24/11/2004	No	None	GD.1 GD.2 GD.3 GD.4 ER.9	Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire: *Policies 1, 2, 3;* North Warwickshire Borough Local Plan (Revised Deposit Draft): *Policies Env1, Env3, TPT1, TPT2*
Brinklow Quarry, Rugby	28/01/2005	Preferred Area (PA4: Brinklow Extension)	M6 M7	GD.1 GD.2 GD.3 GD.4 GD.5 GD.6 RA.1	Rugby Borough Local Plan: *Policies R/G1, R/E9, R/E10*
Griff Quarry 5, Nuneaton	30/03/2005	No	M1 M4 M6 M7 M9	GD.1 GD.2 GD.4 ER.1 ER.2 ER.5	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Local Plan (adopted Feb 1993): *Policies E1, L11;* Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Local Plan (proposed modifications): *Policies Env1, Env3*

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

Table 4.17 Minerals Planning Applications refused in 2004/05

Site	Date application submitted	Site allocated in MLP?	MLP Policies used	WASP Policies used	Other relevant Policies
Mancetter Quarry, North Warwickshire	22/07/2004	No	M7	ER2	North Warwickshire Local Plan (adopted April 1995): *Policies ENV22(1), ENV24(1)*
	22/07/2004	No	M7	ER2	North Warwickshire Local Plan (adopted April 1995): *Policies ENV22(1), ENV24(1)*
	22/07/2004	No	M7	ER2	North Warwickshire Local Plan (adopted April 1995): *Policies ENV22(1), ENV24(1)*

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

4.6.2 Minerals policy use during 2004/05

Table 4.18 shows which of the Minerals Local Plan policies were used to determine planning applications submitted during 2004/05 and where applicable, the reason for not using each policy. However, if a policy was not used during the year, it does not necessarily mean that the policy is no longer required, just that no application was submitted relevant to that policy. We are still at the early stages of our Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks and these policies are being reviewed as part of plan preparation. A summary of our current position is given below (in Section 4.6.4) and more information on the appraisal of our saved policies will be available in next year's Annual Monitoring Report.

Table 4.18 Minerals Local Plan – Policy use in 2004/05

Policy Number	MLP Policy	Whether used in 2004/05	Reason for non-use
M1	Areas have been defined on the proposals map as "areas of search" and "preferred areas". Permissions will normally only be given within these areas. It does not follow that all applications within these areas will be acceptable.	Yes	No relevant application submitted
M2	The County Council will support activities for the exploration of mineral resources provided they do not have an unacceptable environmental impact and the site is fully restored after use.	No	No relevant application submitted
M3	Development associated with the exploration and extraction of oil and gas will be considered in the context of policies M2 and M5 and will then only be permitted if satisfactory arrangements are made for the disposal of waste materials and avoidance of pollution.	No	No relevant application submitted
M4	Applications for planning permission for the working of sand and gravel will be considered in the context of an assessed regional demand and the aim to provide and maintain a stock of permitted reserves in accordance with the latest national and regional guidelines throughout the plan period.	Yes	No relevant application submitted
M5	Where appropriate and whether within or outside the identified areas of search and preferred areas, the County Council will seek to secure the winning of proven and potentially workable minerals prior to the implementation of development which would otherwise sterilise them.	No	No relevant application submitted
M6	Applications for the extraction of minerals whether within or outside the identified areas of search and preferred areas will be considered on the basis of the provisions of the development plan and their likely overall impact on: 1. Operational and economic needs; 2. Physical restraints; 3. Other considerations; 4. Policy considerations (including green belt, the Cotswolds AONB, Areas of Restraint and Special Landscape Areas).	Yes	N/A
M7	In seeking to ensure that any adverse environmental effects and the implications for residents' quality of life are mitigated at all mineral workings, the County Council may impose conditions when granting planning permission (refer to the MLP for details of the possible conditions).	Yes	N/A
M8	When considering the disposal of mineral spoil the County Council will encourage, wherever possible, its use as an alternative to primary aggregates, but will otherwise give priority to proposals involving the restoration of voids left by mineral extraction, in accordance with an approved restoration scheme.	No	No relevant application submitted
M9	Restoration of workings to a high standard and a beneficial after use will be required in accordance with the Development Plan. Satisfactory arrangements for aftercare will also be sought.	Yes	No relevant application submitted
M10	The County Council will regularly monitor mineral workings and restoration schemes for their effect on the local environment and to ensure compliance with planning conditions.	No	Not relevant when assessing new planning applications.
M11	The County Council will have regard to the policies in this plan when reviewing sites as required by the Town and Country Planning Acts.	No	Not relevant when assessing new planning applications.

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

4.6.3 Minerals Local Plan: development of allocated sites

In addition to policies, the Minerals Local Plan identified "Preferred Areas" where resources are known to exist and broad "Areas of Search" within which mineral deposits are believed to be present, but there is no firm evidence about their economic viability. For hardrock, opencast and deep coal, the geological resource has been shown; for sand and gravel, there is insufficient geological information countywide for all areas of proposed extraction to be identified in detail.

The identification of these areas in the Local Plan does not imply that these areas will necessarily be worked in total, or even in part, nor are they the only areas where mineral working could be considered. However, the County Council considered that the development of these areas would meet the least planning objection and be consistent with the concept of sustainable development.

Of the nine "preferred areas for sand and gravel extraction" identified in the Minerals Local Plan, three sites have been at least partially developed:

- PA1 – Middleton Hall Extension – this site has been partially worked and restoration is in progress;
- PA5 – Bubbenhall Extension – this site at Wood Farm has been partially extracted and the quarry is still active. The areas which have been already been extracted have recently been restored and once extraction is complete, the final phase will be restored for water recreation and agricultural use (this site is reported on in more detail in Section 4.1.3).
- PA7 – South West Warwick – there has been some extraction of sand and gravel on this site, but most of the area has gone for new housing development.

Of the eleven "areas of search for sand and gravel extraction" identified in the Minerals Local Plan, only one site has been the subject of a planning application. This site (AS10) is at Bidford-on-Avon, where a planning application for the extraction of sand and gravel, followed by a wet restoration, has yet to be determined.

4.6.4 Review of current minerals policies

As part of the development of the emerging Minerals Development Plan Documents, our current minerals policies have been reviewed internally. At this stage, the indications are that most of the policies should be carried forward, but will need some revision.

Minerals Local Plan Policies

- M1 – should be revised to consider new issues, such as judging future site allocations in accordance with criteria set out in the Sustainability Appraisal;
- M2 – should be carried forward, although it is rarely used as there are few applications for the exploration of mineral resources;
- M3 - although rarely used, it should be carried forward but revised to take account of new coal technologies
- M4 – should be amended to reflect possible changes in demand for sand and gravel and expanded to cover new issues such as hard rock land banks and demand fluctuations outside current forecasts;
- M5 – should be amended to provide greater protection to all potential mineral reserves;
- M6 – should be updated to reflect current legislation and policy;

- M8 – needs alterations to reflect market changes with the increased focus on secondary aggregates;
- M9 – needs amendments for clarification and to reflect new issues, e.g. how aftercare will be funded;
- M10 – should be carried forward but updated to link to the AMR;
- M11 – should be carried forward but needs some clarification

Warwickshire Structure Plan (1996-2011) Policies:

- E2 – should not be carried forward because it duplicates RSS policies, but could be incorporated into an expanded MLP policy M6;
- E3 – should be carried forward because it overlaps but provides greater detail than in RSS policies, although it could be cross-referenced to an expanded MLP policy M6;
- E4 – should be carried forward as it provides greater detail than the equivalent RSS policy, but should be revised to reflect new criteria for designating national assets;
- E4.1 - at this stage, it is considered that this policy should not be carried forward;
- E5 – should be carried forward but needs to be updated in line with current approaches to appraising landscape character and incorporate some new issues in this area
- E5.1 – should be carried forward, but simplified and also incorporate the issue of demand for local stone from the Cotswolds AONB;
- E6 – should be carried forward, but needs updating and to cover new issues such as the Countryside & Rights of Way Act (2000);
- E7 – should be carried forward, but could possibly be incorporated into E6;
- E8 – should be carried forward, but needs updating and could be incorporated into E5;
- E12 – as only parts of the policy are relevant to minerals applications, policy M6 could be extended to cover these issues, plus additional issues such as water levels;

- G5 – should be expanded to cover new issues such as more specific reference to conservation and amenity gain;

In addition, the following IC policies from a previous Structure Plan have been considered:

- IC23 – should be carried forward, but not necessarily as a policy;
- IC24 – if carried forward, would need to consider new issues such as the WMRAWP regional apportionment figures and the need to maximise use of secondary aggregates;
- IC25 – if carried forward, should be revised to consider the impact of applications on sustainability, not just environment;
- IC26 – if carried forward, should be amended so consider a wider range of impacts, in addition to the environmental impact;
- IC27 – if carried forward, should be simplified and requirements relating to colliery spoil and coal stocking should be updated;
- IC28 – should be carried forward, but not necessarily as a policy as it is also a legal requirement.

4.7 Remedial Action for Minerals Policies

This section considers whether any policy change is required to reflect contextual changes, emerging local issues or national policy changes.

Indications in the consultation papers on MPS1 and its Annexes are that National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty will no longer provide a landbank of permissions for mineral extraction as, "*any new permissions … will be the exception rather than the norm, for environmental reasons*" (par. 1.3.13, Consultation Paper on Annexes to Minerals Planning Statement 1 ODPM, July 2005).

This may impact on Warwickshire's level of imports from areas such as Snowdonia National Park and impact on the extraction of specialist stone from the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. However, extraction from these areas has been at a minimum level for many years, so the impact should be minimal.

The implications are being closely monitored by the West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party. The whole issue of aggregate supply from Wales into England, due to the actions of the Welsh Regional Assembly Government, has not presented a problem so far, but things may possibly change in the future.

5. Waste Local Plan

Warwickshire County Council is the waste disposal authority for Warwickshire, whilst the five shire District and Borough Councils are responsible for waste collection. These six authorities have formed the "Warwickshire Waste Partnership". During 2005/06, Warwickshire County Council, working with its partners in the five Districts and Boroughs, has started to put a new Waste Strategy in place, to take the County forward over the next fifteen years. Warwickshire's "Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy" is currently at draft stage (as at April 2005), but should be adopted in time for the 2005/06 AMR[43].

The new Waste Strategy only deals with municipal waste, whilst the emerging Waste Development Framework will cover all waste streams. Further, since both these documents were at the early stages of preparation during the 2004/05 monitoring year, this first AMR reports on the key objectives identified from the current 'saved' Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire. However, these objectives are still very relevant and will feed through to the emerging plans. For example, the new Waste Strategy states its "*…main objective [of the Strategy] is to provide a sustainable framework for managing our waste, working our way up the waste hierarchy and reducing our reliance on landfill as our primary means of waste disposal*."

5.1 Waste Local Plan: Monitoring the Key Objectives

The key objectives from the existing ('saved') policies in the Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire are:

1. Move waste up the waste hierarchy (reduce-reuse-recycle);
2. Provide adequate waste facilities to meet identified needs;
3. Increase the proportion of waste produced by development which is re-used on site as part of the development (e.g. by increasing the proportion of sites which submit Waste Management Plans with the aim of re-using materials, with their development proposals);
4. Protect the Green Belt against the inappropriate development of waste facilities.

This section presents an analysis of progress against these key objectives, based on the available data, in terms of:

- National, regional and local targets (where available);
- Core Output indicators;
- Local Output indicators;
- Significant Effects indicators[44];
- Review of baseline information on existing capacity for waste facilities;
- Review of all waste planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council during 2004/05, to assess whether the decision made is in accordance with the key objectives in the 'saved' Waste Local Plan.

Core Output indicators – these indicators are required by government guidance[45], or if not available, an explanation of how it is intended to address any gaps in the available

[43] The Warwickshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy was approved by the Warwickshire Waste Management Partnership in October 2005 and launched in November 2005.

[44] Significant effects indicators will be reported in future AMRs, once the Sustainability Appraisal on the new Minerals and Waste Development Framework has been carried out

data for the next AMR. Figures should be reported for the whole local authority area and measured on an annual basis for the period 1st April to 31st March.

The Core Output indicators specified for Waste Planning Authorities are required for both the Minerals and Waste Development Framework AMR (this document) and the Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report.

Local Output indicators – some initial indicators have been identified as useful for monitoring the key objectives from the saved Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire and likely to be of continuing relevance to the objectives of the emerging Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks.

This first AMR provides baseline information for these initial Local Output indicators for waste, that can be monitored on an annual basis in future AMRs. It may also be the case that additional Local Output indicators are identified for future monitoring reports.

Significant Effects indicators – these will identify what significant effects the implementation of the policies in the new local development documents (LDDs) is having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and whether these effects are as intended. The indicators will be specific for Warwickshire and are being developed in conjunction with our Sustainability Appraisal (SA). As our Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks are due to replace our existing Minerals and Waste Local Plans, there is no point in conducting a SA on the existing 'saved' plans. We are currently in the early stages of producing a Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal of our new Minerals & Waste Development Frameworks and therefore not in a position to report on Significant Effects indicators until next year's Annual Monitoring Report. This approach has been confirmed in guidance[46] issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM).

5.2 Key Objective 1. Move waste up the waste hierarchy (reduce-reuse-recycle)

Relevant National/Regional/Local Targets:

- *National targets from the Government's Waste Strategy*

Relevant Core Output indicators:

- *Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed (RSS Core Output indicator 6b)*

Relevant Local Output indicators:

- *None*

[45] 'Planning – Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (OPDM), March 2005); 'Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) - FAQs and Seminar Feedback on Emerging Best Practice 2004/05' (ODPM, September 2005); 'Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators: Update 1/2005' (ODPM, October 2005).

[46] Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – FAQs and Seminar Feedback on Emerging Best Practice 2004/05 (ODPM, September 2005).

Key data. *Trends in amount of municipal waste arising, by management type (recycling, composting, recovery and landfill, by tonnage and percentage) since 1996/97.*

This section reports on how Warwickshire is performing on its key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy, with reference to national targets and RSS Core indicators on the amount of municipal waste arising and managed, by management type.

5.2.1 Performance against relevant targets:

National Targets

There are three main targets in the Government's Waste Strategy[47]:

1. To recover value from at least 40% of municipal waste by 2005/06, 45% by 2010/11 and 67% by 2015/16;

   
   In Warwickshire, 29% of municipal waste was recovered, either by recycling, composting or energy recovery, in 2004/05. It will be a challenge to meet this target for 2005/06.

2. To recycle or compost 25% of household waste by 2005/06, 30% by 2010/11 and 33% by 2015/16;

   
   In Warwickshire, 28% of household waste was recycled or composted in 2004/05.

3. To reduce the proportion of industrial and commercial waste which is disposed of to landfill to 85% of 1998 levels by 2005/06;

   
   Unfortunately, it is not currently possible to monitor this target, as there are no trend data available to assess industrial and commercial waste arisings within the region since 1998.

Regional Targets

The targets for waste management set out in the National Waste Strategy (above) have been adopted for the West Midlands, as RSS Policy WD1.

Sub-Regional Targets

We are close to achieving all the 2005/06 targets for Warwickshire as a whole[48] and are currently awaiting further targets from the government for future years:


In Warwickshire, 71% of municipal waste went to landfill in 2004/05, which already meets the 2005/06 maximum target (71.8%) for municipal waste going to landfill.


The 2004/05 figures for the percentage of municipal waste being composted (12.6%) already meets the targets set for 2005/06 (11%).

[47] 'Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales' is available from the DEFRA website at: http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/index.htm

[48] Each of the Warwickshire Authorities was also set specific targets for 2003/04 and 2005/06.

The percentage of municipal waste used for energy recovery (3.4%) already meets the targets set for 2005/06 (3.2%).

There is a slight shortfall to make up in the percentage of municipal waste being recycled (12.9% in 2004/05) in order to meet the 2005/06 target of 14% being recycled.

5.2.2 Core/Local Output indicators

- *Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed (RSS Core Output indicator 6b)*

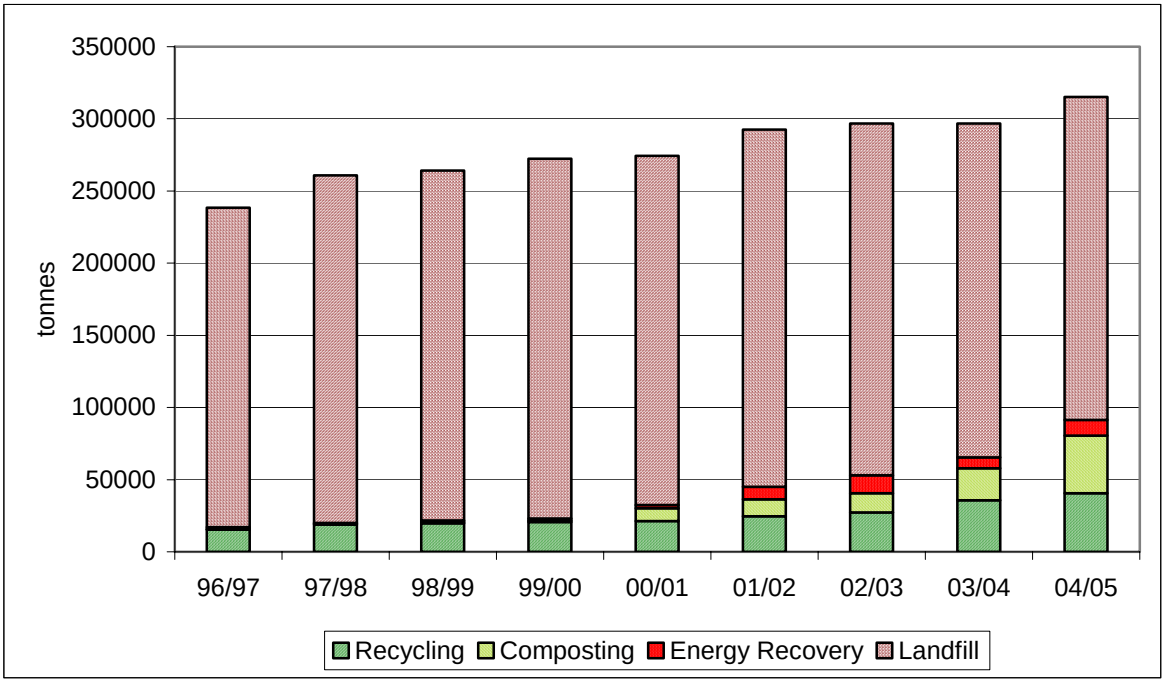
RSS Core indicator 6b - Waste arising and waste management

The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Core Output indicator (6b) on the amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed, is as follows (for 2004/05):

- Total municipal waste arising is 315,166 tonnes, of which:
  - 40,606 tonnes (12.9%) was recycled;
  - 39,858 tonnes (12.6%) was composted;
  - 10,844 tonnes (3.4%) went to energy recovery;
  - 223,858 tonnes (71.0%) was disposed to landfill.

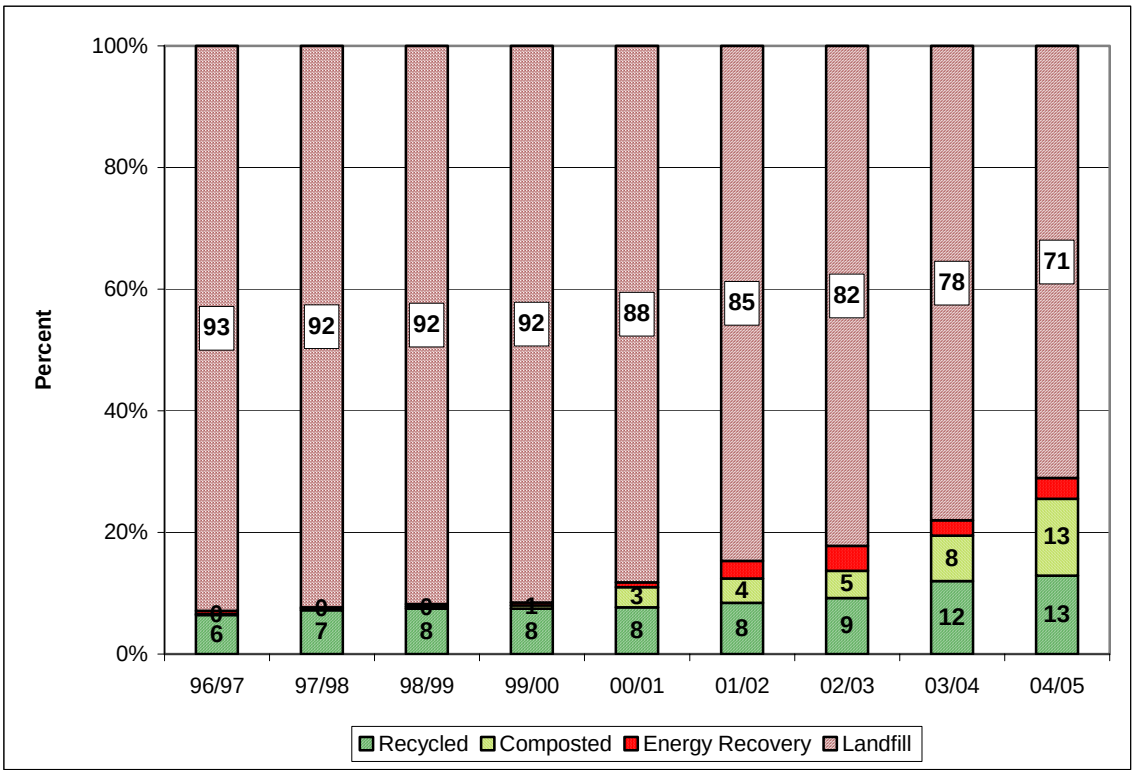
Figures 5.1 and 5.2 illustrate the trend over time (1996/97 to 2004/05) in the amount of municipal waste arising and in waste management (for detailed tables, refer to Appendix 2).

Figure 5.1 Amount of municipal waste arising, by management type (1996/97 to 2004/05)



Source: Warwickshire County Council

Figure 5.2 Trends in Municipal Waste management in Warwickshire (1999/00 to 2004/05)



Source: Warwickshire County Council

5.2.3 Key Objective 1 - Analysis & interpretation

The waste hierarchy (Figure 5.3) establishes an order of preference for the management of waste. We need to change how we manage our waste, by moving away from disposal (to landfill), which is at the bottom, up the hierarchy to more sustainable methods of waste management.

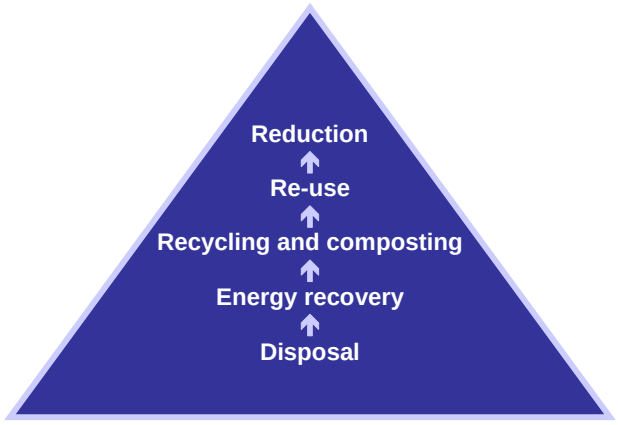
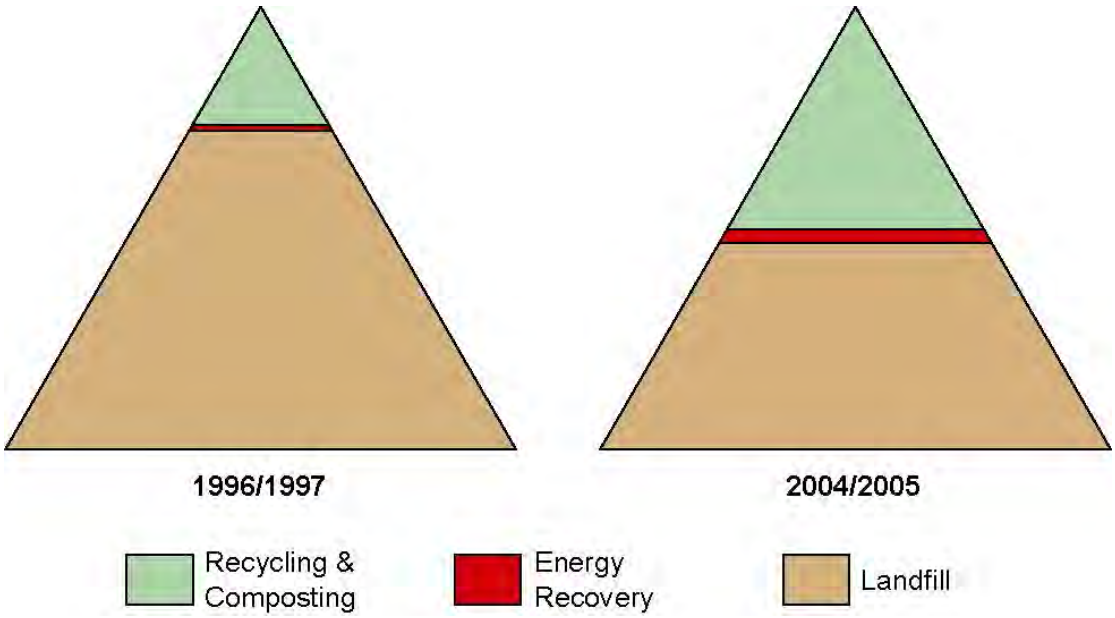


Figure 5.3 The Waste Hierarchy

Figure 5.4 illustrates progress on moving waste up the waste hierarchy, in terms of the proportion of municipal waste going landfill versus more sustainable treatment methods. (The figures on which this diagram is based are given in Appendix 2.2). Although the majority of our waste still goes to landfill, this proportion has fallen steadily from 93% (1996/97) to 78% in 2003/04 and dropped further, to 71%, in 2004/05.

Figure 5.4 The Waste Hierarchy – Progress in Warwickshire (1996/97 to 2004/05)



Thus, Warwickshire is making progress in its key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy. The amount (tonnes) of municipal waste dealt with by more sustainable methods of waste management has steadily increased since 1996/97. During the last year, the amount of municipal waste (tonnes) which was composted increased by 79%, the amount of recycled waste increased by almost 14% and the amount of waste sent for energy recovery increased by 47% (Appendix 2.1). This amounts to almost 26,000 tonnes of waste being diverted from landfill. Despite this, the amount of waste sent to landfill fell by only 3% (7,600 tonnes), because the total amount of waste generated continued to increase in 2004/05.

Although the national trend for municipal waste arisings is downwards, the amount of municipal waste generated in Warwickshire actually increased in 2004/05, up by 6% over the previous year. Of the 315,166 tonnes of municipal waste collected in 2004/05, the majority was disposed of to landfill (71%), only 3% was used to generate energy from waste and 26% was recycled or composted.

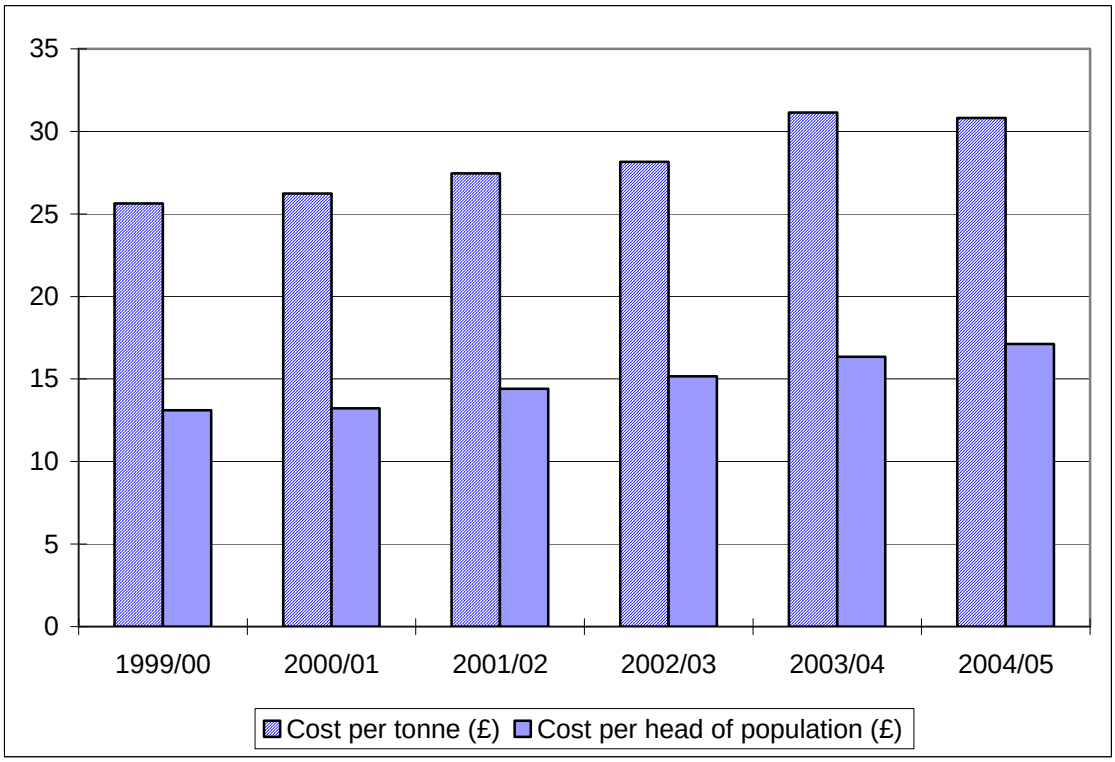
Although these waste management figures are an improvement on previous years, the continued growth in total waste arising is not sustainable and we must be more pro-active in curbing waste growth (“reduce/re-use”) and in developing alternative methods of waste treatment and disposal (such as recycling, composting and energy recovery). We are rapidly running out of landfill space and cannot continue to rely on disposal to landfill as our main means of dealing with waste.

Further, the cost of waste disposal is an important issue. The increasing volume of household waste in Warwickshire, combined with the introduction of Landfill Tax in 1996 meant that the cost of waste disposal in Warwickshire almost doubled during the mid to late 1990s. Since 1999/00, the cost per tonne of waste disposal has continue to rise steadily, although there was a slight decrease (by 1%) last year (2004/05) (Figure 5.5).

Warwickshire County Council spent £9.9 million on Waste Management in 2004/05 (including £207,000 on Waste Minimisation), up from £9.12 million in 2003-04. This equates to £18.80 per head for municipal waste disposal, up by 7% on the 2003/04 figure (£17.55) (Figure 5.5). Although the county has a lot of waste to dispose of, Warwickshire was amongst the top five Shire Counties in terms of the most efficient cost for waste disposal, per head of population in 2004-05.

However, the cost of managing our waste is likely to increase in the future, as the rate of landfill tax is set to increase year-on-year, in addition to increasing gate fees paid per tonne to dispose of waste. Further, we need to find alternative means of waste management in order to meet our landfill diversion targets, otherwise face substantial fines. This will require investment in additional collection and processing infrastructure within Warwickshire.

Figure 5.5 Cost of Waste Disposal in Warwickshire (1999/00 to 2004/05)



Source: Warwickshire County Council

5.2.4 Actions on waste management in Warwickshire

This section outlines how we are tackling the first key objective in the Waste Local Plan, to move waste[49] up the waste hierarchy.

Reducing waste and increasing re-use

Warwickshire County Council is tackling the need to reduce waste proactively, by working at local and regional level to promote waste minimisation, reuse and recycling.

Current programmes and initiatives to reduce the amount of waste produced by both domestic and commercial/industrial waste streams include:

- Business Environmental Support programme
- Reducing Waste in Schools and the Eco-Schools programme
- Waste Resource Action Programme:
    - Real Nappy Campaign
    - Reducing Junk Mail
    - A-Z of Recycling
    - Home Composting
    - Home Wood Chipping

- ***Business Environmental Support programme***

The Business Environmental Support programme provides free, confidential one to one waste minimisation advice to help Warwickshire businesses improve their environmental performance and meet their legal obligations. This programme provides:

- Advice on improving profitability by reducing waste & improving energy efficiency;
- Advice on recycling opportunities;
- Assistance with Environmental improvement projects;
- Advice & Audits to identify potential savings and areas of non compliance;
- A site waste/energy audit can be arranged - free of charge - to highlight areas for improvement and identify potential savings and areas of non-compliance;
- Seminars and workshops on a range of environmental topics.

- ***Reducing Waste in Schools and Eco-Schools***

Schools produce a large amount of waste, which is mainly sent to landfill sites. In Warwickshire, schools currently spend around £383,000 per year on waste disposal. The potential for reducing waste and making savings in disposal costs was demonstrated in a pilot waste project ("Towards Zero Waste in Schools").

This project was funded by a Biffaward grant, awarded to the Warwickshire Environmental Trust. Warwickshire County Council's Schools Waste Coordinator worked with seven schools in Warwickshire from November 2003 - March 2005. The project's objectives were:

- To set up recycling schemes with the pilot schools;
- To integrate waste issues into the school curriculum;
- To produce a best practice waste reduction manual for all Warwickshire schools.

[49] The actions and initiatives mainly relate to the disposal of municipal waste. This is because Warwickshire County Council is responsible for the disposal of all municipal waste. This is managed by letting contracts to private operators, so we are able to monitor the amount of waste disposed of by each waste management route. Other waste streams are dealt with directly by private waste operators, who are not required to report on the amount of waste handled or how it is disposed of.

Further information on the pilot project is available on the Warwickshire website at: www.warwickshire.gov.uk/zerowaste and the 'Guidance on Waste Reduction for Schools' can be found on the Eco schools webpages (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/ecoschools).

Warwickshire County Council also began implementing the Eco Schools programme in November 2004, working with fifteen local schools. This is an international programme for schools with the aim of increasing environmental protection and reducing environmental impacts at schools, for example by reducing energy and water consumption and reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill sites.

- ***Waste Resource Action Programme (WRAP)***

The Waste Resource Action Programme (WRAP) funds a countywide waste awareness campaign, WasteWise, which has taken the national recycling campaign identity of 'Recycle Now' and adapted it to 'Recycle for Warwickshire'. The key aims of WasteWise are to:

- Promote waste prevention and minimisation;
- Encourage recycling;
- Increase public awareness of waste issues;
- Provide educational and support information.

Warwickshire County Council also project manage a regional awareness campaign, 'Recycle for the Midlands', again funded by WRAP. The project, which began in September 2004, has implemented a regional waste awareness campaign in partnership with 12 other local authorities in the Midlands. The campaign includes advertising on television, radio, trains, buses and a dedicated call centre and intensive market research is being carried out to evaluate the outcomes.

The various "WasteWise" projects and initiatives are proving very successful, as reported below:

- ***Real Cotton Nappy Campaign***

The "Cotton on!" scheme was launched at the beginning of 2004 and is funded by the Waste Resource Action Programme (to the end of March 2006). Warwickshire County Council provide the project with a member of staff to run the project and office space.

The project promotes the use of real cotton nappies by:

- Providing information on the Warwickshire website;
- Running regular "Nappuccino" mornings to introduce parents to modern washable cotton nappies, with demonstrations and free samples. These events are promoted by leaflet distribution, local advertising with the National Childbirth Trust (NCT) and local press and are currently held in Leamington Spa, Stratford, Rugby, Nuneaton, Bedworth, Coleshill and Southam every month;
- Warwickshire County Council also reimburses £25 against the cost of cotton nappies purchased (from any supplier).

The success of the project can be seen from the level of conversions – between 1st April 2004 to 31st March 2005, 374 people claimed the £25 cash-back for converting to washable nappies.

- ***Reducing Junk Mail***

This WasteWise initiative provides information on the website to advise residents on how to reduce unwanted Direct Mail, by registering with the Mail Preference Service. The number of households who have registered with the Mail Preference Service in Warwickshire is increasing year-on-year:

  - 2003 - 2004 = 24,420
  - 2004 - 2005 = 34,020

However, this is a relatively small proportion (around 11% in 2003-04) of all households in Warwickshire. If every household in Warwickshire received just one piece of unwanted Direct Mail a day, it would create approximately 6.5 million pieces of wasted paper per month.

- ***A-Z of Recycling***

This is an on-line directory of information about recycling in Warwickshire. The A-Z was published and distributed from October 2003 and was funded by SITA Environment Trust through landfill Tax Credits.

The A-Z of Recycling was initially distributed across Warwickshire[50] using the Royal Mail's door-to-door service. It is currently available on the Warwickshire website and printed booklets are also available in all local libraries and are posted out to residents, on request (figures are not monitored).

- ***Home Composting***

Warwickshire County Council runs a Home Composting campaign. This promotes home composting through information provided on the website, via a Composting Helpline to answer queries and the sale of compost bins at discounted prices.

  - This scheme is proving very successful and has received extra financial resources to increase provision:

  - Over 10,000 compost bins were sold in 2004 and almost 6,000 compost bins have already been sold in the first six months, April to September 2005.

  - A recent survey found that almost everyone who had purchased a compost bin were still using them and were very satisfied with the results.

  - As a result of the home composting campaign, over 2,000 tonnes of organic biodegradable waste has been diverted from landfill sites, over 700 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions have been averted and over £64,000 has been saved in disposal costs.

- ***Home Wood Chipping***

The Countywide Home Wood Chipping Service is a free service for chipping garden waste, available to residents in Warwickshire. The service enables residents who are not able to take their green waste to our Household Recycling Centres (such as those without transport or with physical disabilities) to participate in a green waste recycling scheme, thus

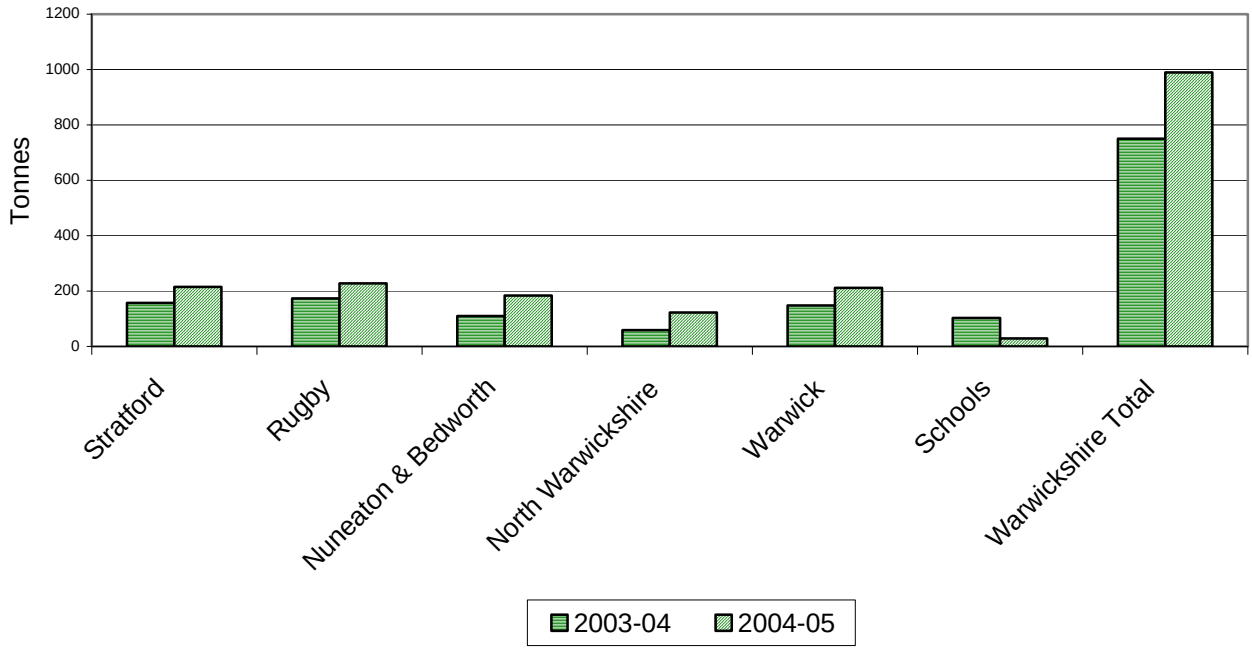
[50] It was not distributed in Southam, due to the closure of a walk-in station, for which we have received compensation from Royal Mail.

minimising green waste going into the waste stream. The service is also provided to all our schools, with the aim of reducing green waste from schools.

The home wood chipping service started in May 2003 and was provided free of charge to residents up to the end of March 2004, through a grant from DEFRA. Subsequently, the operating costs have been met by Warwickshire County Council (£62k per annum), although capital items will need to be replaced over the next few years.

The scheme has proved very successful at increasing the amount of green waste material being averted from the waste stream (Figure 5.6). The total amount of wood chipped in Warwickshire in 2004/05[51] (990 tonnes) was 32% higher than in 2003/04. The use of this scheme has increased by at least 30% in all districts/boroughs during 2004/05, but the highest growth was in North Warwickshire (up by 108%) and Nuneaton & Bedworth (up by 67%). On a yearly basis, the amount of wood chipped equates to a saving in disposal costs of approximately £54,080. With landfill tax increasing each year, the service will become self-financing within the next two financial years.

Figure 5.6 Growth in Home Wood Chipping (2003/4 to 2004/5) (tonnes)



Source: Warwickshire County Council

Recycling and composting

Warwickshire recycled or composted 27.6% of its household waste in 2004/05, which exceeded the Government's 2005/06 target of 25%. This was a significant increase on the previous year's figure of 21.5% (2003/04).

This builds on the progress made to increase recycling and composting rates over the past few years. Appendix 2.1 shows there was a notable increase in composting between 1999/00 and 2000/01, which was due to the introduction of green waste separation at most

[51] Figures refer to the annual monitoring year 1 April – 31 March, rather than the published annual figures.

household waste sites from February 2000. The further increase in recycling and composting rates between 2002/03 and 2003/04 was due to the introduction of expanded collection schemes. The County Council operates nine Recycling Centres[52], located across the county and the range of materials that can be recycled at these Recycling Centres is also expanding (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 Recycling Centres in Warwickshire, by waste type (as at April 2005)

District/ Borough	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby		Warwick		Straford-on-Avon		
Recycling Centre	Grendon	Judkins	Hunters Lane, Rugby	Stockton, Rugby	Cherry Orchard, Kenilworth	Princes Drive, Leamington	Burton Farm, Straford	Wellesbourne	Shipston, Shiptson-on-Stour
Aluminium Foil	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Batteries	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Bricks and Soil	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Cans	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cardboard	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cooking Oil	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Glass	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Green Garden Waste	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mobile Phones	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Newspaper	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Plastic (HDPE and PET)	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Recycling Shop	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Scrap Metal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Textiles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Toner and Inkjet Cartridges	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Untreated wood	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Yellow Pages	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes

Note. Princes Drive is the only Recycling Centre licensed to receive **chemical waste**.

Source: Warwickshire County Council (2005)

[52] The Recycling Centres are run by contractors on behalf of Warwickshire County Council. The sites are monitored by County Council staff and the Environment Agency.

Looking forwards, Warwickshire County Council has set itself some challenging targets:

- To increase recycling and composting rates to over 30% over the next few years, in order to comply with EU landfill diversion targets for biodegradable waste;
- To recycle 40-45% of our waste by 2009/10;
- To recycle 60% of the material that is taken to household waste recycling centres.

The Waste Strategy sets out how we will achieve these targets – for example, by increasing the frequency of collection of recyclable materials and introducing a separate collection for biodegradable kitchen waste (such as cooked food and meat, which is not suitable for home composting[53]). Further, Warwickshire County Council is improving its own performance by recycling more of its own waste and introducing recycling schemes at County Council sites.

Energy Recovery from Waste

There are currently no thermal treatment facilities in Warwickshire. However, Warwickshire has a long tradition of exporting waste to the Coventry and Solihull Energy from Waste (EfW) facility. We currently send 3.7% of our waste to this facility in Coventry (10,725 tonnes in 2004/05). Here, it is combusted under strictly controlled conditions to produce heat and energy. The heat is used at the Peugeot plant at Ryton and the electricity is sold to the National grid. We also send a small amount (119 tonnes) of clinical waste to the Energy from Waste facility at Tysley, Birmingham.

The EfW facility in Coventry will continue to provide essential waste treatment capacity, enabling Warwickshire to meet its early landfill diversion targets until our own new waste treatment facilities are operational.

The new Joint Municipal Waste Strategy states that in order to achieve our recycling and landfill diversion targets, we will need to invest in new treatment facilities in Warwickshire. This is likely to include one thermal treatment facility, such as an “energy from waste” facility, for the treatment of residual waste, to be operational by 2011/12.

The development of any new waste treatment facilities will be subject to strict planning guidelines, as set out in the saved Waste Local Plan and the emerging Waste Development Framework and a full public consultation will be carried out on any planning application for waste treatment facilities.

Summary: Waste Recovery

Overall, the total household waste recovery rate (including recycling, composting and energy recovery) for 2004/05 was 31.5%, up by almost one-third from 2003/04 (24.2%).

Within Warwickshire, there is considerable variation between the districts/boroughs in terms of their waste recovery rates (Table 5.2). Warwick District had the highest level of household waste recovery in 2004/05 (47%, up from 38% in 2003/04), but the highest annual increase was in Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough, where recycling increased by 54%, up from 16% (2003/04) to 25% (2004/05).

[53] The requirements of the Animal By-Product regulations state that composting is not a permitted disposal route for any material that has possibly been contaminated by meat products. Any food/kitchen waste needs to be separately composted in fully enclosed, temperature controlled “in-vessel” composting facilities.

Table 5.2 Household Waste Recovery Rates, by District (2004/05)

	Stratford	Warwick	Rugby	Nuneaton	North Warwickshire	Total
Tonnes 2004/05						
Recycling	10,537	11,686	6,352	7,601	4,362	40,539
Composting	12,163	12,077	3,826	7,817	3,974	39,858
Energy from Waste	0	9,247	73	1,406	0	10,725
Percentage 2004/05						
Recycling	16.7%	16.7%	12.3%	11.2%	11.9%	14.0%
Composting	19.3%	17.2%	7.4%	11.5%	10.8%	13.8%
Energy from Waste	0.0%	13.2%	0.1%	2.1%	0.0%	3.7%
Total Recovery Rate 2004/05 (%)	**36.0%**	**47.1%**	**19.9%**	**24.7%**	**22.7%**	**31.5%**
Total Recovery Rate 2003/04 (%)	**23.9%**	**38.3%**	**18.2%**	**16.0%**	**21.3%**	**24.2%**

Source: Warwickshire County Council (2005)

Landfill

Although Warwickshire has already met its 2005/06 target for the amount of municipal waste going to landfill in 2004/05, there is no room for complacency, as landfill will not provide a long-term option for waste disposal, for several reasons:

- Firstly, we are running out of landfill space. It has been estimated are that we have just over 7 years of landfill capacity left in Warwickshire[54].
- It is increasingly difficult to find locations for new landfill sites, which have to comply with strict environmental operating standards;
- The costs of landfill will increase as the rate of landfill tax is set to increase year-on-year and the gate fee paid per tonne to dispose of waste will increase as landfill capacity decreases;
- We have challenging EU and UK targets to reduce the amount of waste, especially biodegradable municipal waste, which is disposed of to landfill, in an attempt to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases from landfill.

The Landfill Directive states that we must significantly reduce the amount of waste disposed of to landfill and has set challenging targets for the UK:

- By 2010 to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of that produced in 1995;
- By 2013 to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 50% of that produced in 1995;
- By 2020 to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 35% of that produced in 1995;

By 2020, we will only be permitted to landfill 52,897 tonnes of biodegradable waste, but current estimates are that we are likely to generate in the region of 280,000 tonnes. Clearly,

[54] From a study carried out by the Environment Agency in 2001, based on existing sites with planning permission.

recycling and composting alone will not be sufficient to meet the landfill diversion target and the remaining waste will have to be treated to further reduce the biodegradable waste sent to landfill. Failure to meet our landfill diversion targets will incur substantial fines from the Government and risk being fined £150 per tonne of waste that is sent to landfill, over our allowances.

5.2.5 Baseline information: quantity of waste arising in Warwickshire

The Waste Local Plan and the emerging Waste Development Framework cover all waste streams. Whilst is has been the subject of several recent policy initiatives, hence its inclusion as a RSS Core Output indicator, municipal waste represented only around 15% of the total waste generated in the West Midlands in 2001.

This section attempts to provide some baseline information on the quantity of waste arising across all waste streams, including a more detailed breakdown of the sources of municipal waste arising. It should be noted that the currently available data on the collection, movement and disposal of other waste streams, including industrial and commercial, construction and demolition and hazardous waste, is not as up-to-date, accurate or comprehensive as for municipal waste.

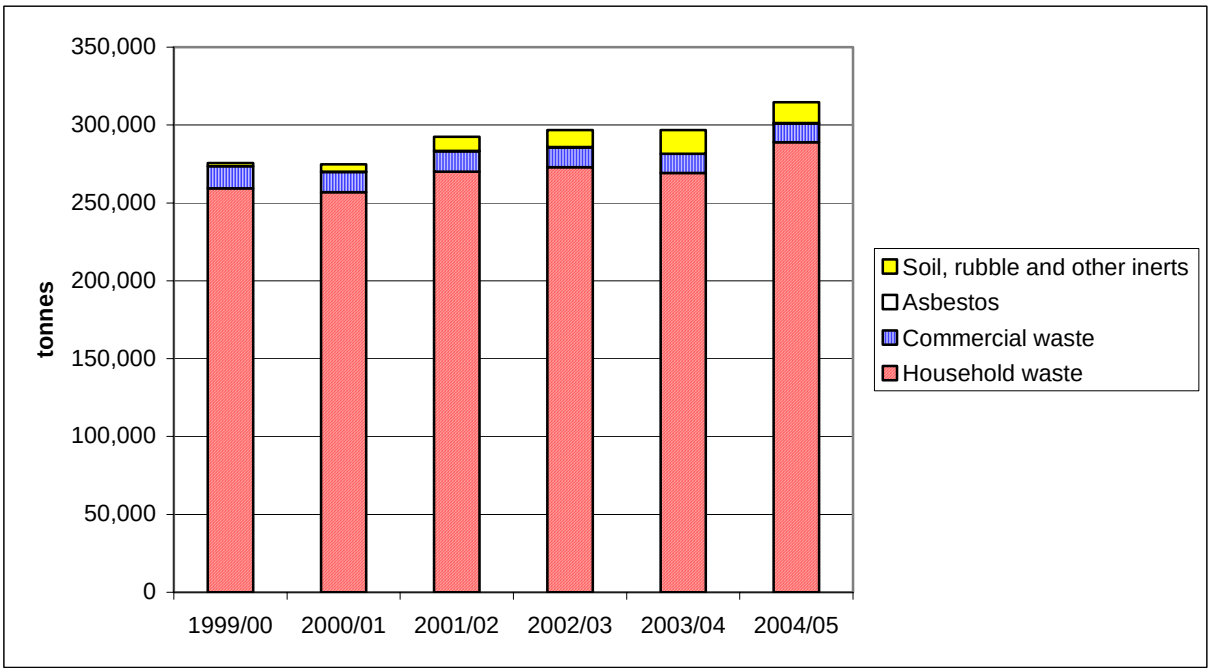
- ***Municipal Waste***

The amount of municipal waste[55] produced per annum in Warwickshire has been increasing over recent years. During 2004/05, the total amount of municipal waste increased by 6%.

Figure 5.7 shows the total increase in the amount of municipal waste arising in Warwickshire over the period 1999/00 to 2004/05, with the breakdown of the main sources of municipal waste (the data behind this diagram is included in Appendix 3).

[55] Municipal waste includes all household waste, waste delivered to council recycling points, civic amenity site waste, inert building waste received at public household waste sites, street litter, municipal parks and garden wastes, council office waste and some commercial/trade waste from shops, nursing and residential homes for the elderly and smaller trading estates, where local authority waste collection agreements are in place (this commercial waste is only a small percentage of the total quantity of municipal waste collected in the West Midlands).

Figure 5.7 Amount of Municipal Waste arising in Warwickshire, by source (1999/00-2004/05)



Source: Warwickshire County Council (2005)

- ***Household Waste***

The largest component of municipal waste is household waste. Warwickshire's residents produced around 289,000 tonnes of household waste in 2004/05 (Table 5.3), an increase of 7% on the previous year (2003/04). Household waste amounted to 551 kg per head of population in Warwickshire (2004/05), an increase of 6% since 2003/04 (519kg per head).

Table 5.3 Household Waste produced by District (2004/05)

	Stratford	Warwick	Rugby	Nuneaton & Bedworth	North Warwickshire	Warwickshire
Total household waste *(tonnes)*						
2004/05	63,017.55	70,099.94	51,551.23	68,133.79	36,658.71	289,461.22
2003/04	53,938.81	66,819.71	48,365.44	65,599.85	34,668.65	269,392.46
% change 2003/4 to 2004/5	16.8%	4.9%	6.6%	3.9%	5.7%	7.5%
Kilos per head[56]						
2004/05	540	514	572	566	591	551
2003/04	468	504	542	545	560	519
% change 2003/4 to 2004/5	15.4%	2.0%	5.5%	3.9%	5.6%	6.1%

Source: Warwickshire County Council (2005)

The amount of household waste produced per person increased in all districts during 2004/05, but the largest increase was in Stratford-on-Avon District (15%). However, North

[56] Mid 2004 population estimates are used for 2004/05 and mid 2003 population estimates for 2003/04.

Warwickshire produced the most household waste - 591 kg per person, compared with only 514 kg per person in Warwick District (Table 5.3).

- ***Industrial and Commercial Waste***

Industrial and commercial waste refers to waste produced by businesses, as follows:

- Commercial waste – waste arising from wholesalers, catering establishments, retail premises and offices;
- Industrial waste – waste arising from factories and industrial plants;

It does *not* include hazardous waste, construction and demolition waste and the relatively small proportion of waste collected from smaller shops and trading estates where local authority waste collection agreements are in place (this is treated as municipal waste).

The most recent data available for industrial and commercial waste is the 1998/99 national waste production survey, as published in the 'Strategic Waste Management Assessment' (SWMA) for the West Midlands[57]. This survey estimates that around 683,000 tonnes of industrial and commercial waste was produced in Warwickshire in 1998, of which 430,000 tonnes was industrial waste and 253,000 tonnes was commercial waste. The breakdown of waste types making up these totals is shown in Table 5.4 and the methods by which these waste streams were managed are shown in Table 5.5.

Table 5.4 Production of Industrial and Commercial Waste in Warwickshire (1998), by waste type (000s tonnes)

Waste type	**Industrial**	**Commercial**
Inert	14	1
Construction, demolition & asbestos	20	1
Paper & card	17	23
Food	15	4
General commercial	1	184
General industrial	103	-
Other general & biodegradable	69	21
Metals & scrap equipment	58	7
Contaminated general	83	7
Healthcare risk	4	1
Mineral wastes & residues	10	0
Chemical & other	36	4
TOTAL	430	253

Note. Data are rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes
Source: Strategic Waste Management Assessment: West Midlands (Environment Agency, 2000)

[57] Available on the Environment Agency website at http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/waste/1031954/315439/147529/147571/?lang=_e

Table 5.5 Management of Industrial and Commercial Waste in Warwickshire (1998)
(000s tonnes)

Waste management method	Industrial	Commercial
Land disposal	284	112
Land recovery	-	-
Re-used	3	1
Recycled	94	68
Thermal	8	1
Transfer	1	15
Treatment	38	4
Unrecorded	1	53
No local data	-	-
TOTAL	430	253

Note. Data are rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes; dashes indicate values more than 0 but less than 500 (i.e. don't round up to 1,000).
Source: Strategic Waste Management Assessment: West Midlands (Environment Agency, 2000)

An updated SWMA survey is planned, but there is currently no trend data available to look at recent growth in commercial and industrial waste. Further, assessing the existing capacity for the disposal/treatment of industrial and commercial waste is problematic, partly because the theoretical (licensed) capacity is often higher than the actual throughput.

- ***Construction and Demolition Waste***

Construction and demolition (C&D) waste arises from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures. It mostly consists of brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil, but it can also include timber, metal, plastics and occasionally, special waste materials.

Construction and demolition waste is the largest waste stream in the West Midlands region, accounting for 46% of all waste.

This waste stream has traditionally been disposed of locally, either through:

- exempt activities which use waste as a fill material;
- licensed activities which restore or reclaim land for beneficial use, using waste as engineering, landscaping or fill material;
- landfill sites, often sites licensed specifically for these materials.

At the regional level, the total estimated construction and demolition (C&D) waste arising in 2001/02 was 8.6 million tonnes. Of this, half was recycled (50%), 46% was used on exempt sites and for engineering and land restoration purposes and just 5% went to landfill.

By 2003, the quantity of C&D waste arising had reduced by 6% to 8.13 million tonnes. Of this, the proportion recycled had increased to 61% (the highest performance for any region in England); the quantity of material used on exempt sites and for engineering/ restoration fell to 30% and the proportion going to landfill had increased to 9%.

Changes in the waste management licensing regulations and the introduction of the Landfill and Aggregate Taxes have had a significant impact on this waste stream, an increasing proportion of which is being treated in screening and crushing plants prior to re-use as a secondary aggregate or fill.

As a result of these changes in waste management, there is little data available on the amount of construction and demolition waste generated. The most recent data available is the national survey carried out in 2003 on behalf of the ODPM by Symonds[58]. Whilst this is the best data available, it does not provide an accurate picture at the Waste Planning Authority level, although various assumptions have been used to disaggregate the data to individual Waste Planning Authorities[59].

- ***Hazardous Waste***

Hazardous wastes include many potentially dangerous substances, such as asbestos, strong acids and pesticides. This waste stream also includes waste products from many daily activities, such as used engine oils and mobile phone batteries. The definition of hazardous waste is becoming tighter. Since 2002, discarded fridges and freezers have been classed as hazardous waste and new EC Directives will classify scrap cars (End of Life Vehicles) and some waste electrical equipment as hazardous waste.

Since the introduction of the Special Waste Regulations 1996, all movements of hazardous (special) waste are tracked until they reach a waste management facility. This means that relatively detailed information about the production, movement and treatment of this waste stream is available from the Environment Agency.

The most recent data available for this waste stream are provided by the Environment Agency Special Waste Tracking database (SwaT). This shows that in 2003, the West Midlands produced about 665,000 tonnes of hazardous waste (about 4% of the total waste produced in the region). The main source of hazardous waste, accounting for almost 40% of all hazardous waste produced in the region, was construction and demolition waste and asbestos (most of which was due to a single large site clearance of contaminated land in Coventry).

Table 5.6 Hazardous Waste Management in Warwickshire and the West Midlands (2002)

Facility Type ('000 tonnes)	Incineration		Landfill	Recycling/ Reuse	Transfer	Treatment	Total
	With recovery	Without recovery					
Warwickshire	0	0	81,960	0	1,509	10,407	93,876
	0%	0%	87.3%	0%	1.6%	11.1%	100.0%
West Midlands Region	432	118	206,435	101,323	87,647	195,331	591,286
	0.1%	0.0%	34.9%	17.1%	14.8%	33.0%	100.0%

Source: Environment Agency

There are significant inter-regional transfers of hazardous waste. The West Midlands exports hazardous waste to all regions, but particularly to the East Midlands, North-West and Yorkshire and Humberside. The West Midlands also imports waste from all regions, particularly the East Midlands. The region is a net importer of hazardous waste, reflecting the availability of treatment capacity in some areas. Around 708,000 tonnes of hazardous waste was deposited in the West Midlands in 2003.

[58] "Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England in 2003" (ODPM, October 2004).

[59] Figures for future construction and demolition waste arisings in the Waste Planning Authorities, including Warwickshire, were estimated in the report "West Midlands Waste Facilities – Phase 2: Future Capacity Requirements", produced by Shropshire County Council for the West Midlands Regional Assembly (2004).

5.3 Key Objective 2. Provide adequate waste facilities to meet identified needs

Relevant National/Regional/Local Targets:

- *National targets from the Government's Waste Strategy*
- *Regional targets from the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS Policy WD2)*
- *Local targets from Warwickshire County Council Waste Strategy (once adopted)*

Relevant Core Output indicators:

- *Capacity of new waste management facilities by type (e.g. landfill, recycling, recovery and other alternatives to landfill) which has received planning permission and are operable (RSS Core Output indicator 6a).*

Note that WCC have not been able to confirm whether all sites are operational or that they are operating at full capacity. It is only possible to monitor the amount of permitted capacity.

Relevant Local Output indicators:

- *None*

Key data: *The number of permitted waste management facilities in Warwickshire or nearby, by type and location;*
The number and type of new facilities that have been permitted in the year 1st April 2004 – 31st March 2005.

This section reports on how Warwickshire is performing on its key objective of providing adequate waste facilities to meet identified needs, with reference to national, regional and local targets and RSS Core Output indicator 6a.

5.3.1 Performance against relevant targets:

Regional targets for waste management and treatment facilities

The Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) has carried out technical work to determine a broad indication of the needs for municipal waste recycling/composting and recovery facilities in the West Midlands and the capacity requirements for managing other waste streams (RSS Policy WD2). This policy states "*in preparing development plans, local planning authorities should take into account the needs outlined in Table 4 – for waste treatment and landfill capacity generated by each sub-region*."

Table 5.7 RSS Policy WD2 - Table 4 – Needs for Waste Management Facilities (Warwickshire)

	Municipal waste recycling and composting facilities	**Municipal waste recovery**	**Cumulative landfill void capacity required for all waste streams, taking into account the target reductions in the National Waste Strategy 1998/99-2020/21**		
	Annual throughput capacity required by 2020/21 ('000 tonnes)		Municipal ('000 tonnes)	Industrial & commercial ('000 tonnes)	Construction & demolition ('000 tonnes)
Warwickshire	172	173	4,479	9,379	
West Midlands Region	1,734	1,940	38,789	75,236	28,700*

*Note. * data not available to enable a sub-regional assessment of needs for waste management facilities for construction and demolition waste.*
Source: RSS Policy WD2 – Table 4 (extract)

Table 5.8 RSS Policy WD2 - Table 5 – Additional Municipal Waste Management Facilities Required by 2021 (Warwickshire)

	Recycling and Composting		**Recovery – either EfW or MRF**		
	Additional capacity required by 2021 (annual throughput capacity in '000 tonnes)	Equivalent number of facilities @ 50,000 tonnes pa capacity	Additional capacity required by 2021 (annual throughput capacity, '000 tonnes)	Equivalent number of EfW facilities required at 300,000 tonnes pa	Equivalent number of MRFs required at 50,000 tonnes pa
Warwickshire	151	3	173	0.5	3
West Midlands Region	1,524	30	1,106	3-4	22

Source: RSS Policy WD2 – Table 5 (extract)

Subsequent work on the Future Capacity Requirements has identified the capacity required by 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2021, for each waste stream (shown in Table 5.9).

Sub-Regional Targets

The sub-regional targets (set out in RSS Policy WD2 Tables 4 and 5) for the waste management facilities required within each waste planning authority (WPA) were set in order to meet the targets in the National Waste Strategy.

Local Targets

The 2005-06 Waste Development Plan should reflect the needs identified in the Waste Strategy (currently in draft). Future AMRs will report on the provision of waste facilities against the needs identified in the Warwickshire County Council Waste Strategy, once adopted.

Table 5.9 Indicative Future Capacity Required in Warwickshire (2001-2021)

Type of capacity	Existing Capacity ('000 tonnes)	Capacity ('000 tonnes per annum) required by			
	2001	2005	2010	2015	2021
Recycling, Recovery & Treatment					
Municipal Recycling/ Composting	14	75	104	117	119
Municipal Recovery	0	58	49	114	116
Industrial & Commercial Recycling & Recovery	207[60]	413	424	435	446
Construction & Demolition Recycling	0	594	500	490	490
Construction & Demolition engineering uses	705	1,500	2,289	2,908	3,527
Hazardous Recycling & Recovery	0	15	18	18	18
Total	*926*	*2,655*	*3,384*	*4,082*	*4,716*
					Disposal
Non-Hazardous	9,260	2,995	5,639	8,049	10,374
Hazardous	0	430	871	1,294	1,717
Total	*9,260*	*3,425*	*6,510*	*9,343*	*12,091*

Source: compiled from the West Midlands Waste Treatment Facilities Capacity Study Phase 2: Future Capacity Requirements (Shropshire County Council, 2004) – extracted from Tables 2.3, 2.4, 3.3, 4.3, 4.4, 5.5.

5.3.2 Core Output indicators

RSS Core indicator 6a - Capacity of new waste management facilities, by type

(e.g. landfill, recycling, recovery and other alternatives to landfill) which has received planning permission and made operable).

The following planning permissions submitted during the 2004/05 monitoring year for new waste management facilities (i.e. additional capacity) have been granted[61]:

- One waste transfer/treatment facility to process 25,000 tonnes per annum of inert/non-hazardous/scrap metal;
- One vehicle dismantling facility to process 50 vehicles per annum;

[60] Environment Agency: Industrial & Commercial waste deposits at open gate MRS, Physico-Chemical, Biological and Incineration facilities 2001.

[61] In addition, permission for a recycling/storage/transfer facility of 5,000 tonnes per annum was granted but not implemented as the applicant had acquired a site in the vicinity that already had planning permission for a greater throughput.

- One end of life vehicle storage and dismantling facility, to process 500 tonnes per annum;
- One composting facility extension, to process an additional 17,500 tonnes per annum of green waste (site already has permission for 12,500 tonnes per annum);
- One facility for leachate storage, to manage the landfill leachate generated on site;
- One facility to utilise landfill gas to generate electricity (annual throughput capacity unknown);
- No applications for additional landfill capacity.

Further details of the planning applications for new waste management facilities submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the monitoring year 1 April 2004 – 31 March 2005 are given in Appendix 4.

5.3.3 Baseline information: waste management facilities in Warwickshire

There are currently around 60 permitted[62] waste management facilities in Warwickshire or nearby, including seven landfill sites used by Warwickshire County Council and the Energy from Waste (EfW) Plant at Whitley in Coventry.

A summary of the licensed waste management facilities, by location and type is given in Table 5.10. A listing of all the waste management facilities licensed by the Environment Agency, by type, in Warwickshire is provided in Appendix 5.

Table 5.10 Number of Licensed Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire, by type and location

	North Warwickshire	**Nuneaton & Bedworth**	**Rugby**	**Stratford**	**Warwick**	**Total**
Landfill - Non-inert	5	2	4	2	6	19
Landfill – Inert	1	0	1	1	4	7
Transfer	4	6	4	0	1	15
Civic Amenity	0	0	0	5	2	7
Treatment – Physical	1	0	1	0	0	2
Treatment – Physico-Chemical	0	1	0	0	0	1
Treatment – Biological	0	1	0	0	0	1
MRS	3	0	2	0	2	7
Total	14	10	12	8	15	59

Source: compiled from the Strategic Waste Management Assessment (SWMA): West Midlands, Annex 6 (Environment Agency, 2000)

[62] The data presented in this AMR is limited to permitted waste sites. It should be noted that there is additional waste management capacity across various waste streams at sites which are known to be operating but are currently unauthorised.

5.3.4 Key Objective 2: analysis and interpretation

This section outlines recent trends in waste management and future capacity requirements for waste management facilities in Warwickshire, by waste stream.

Municipal Waste

- ***Recent trends in waste management***

The latest available annual DEFRA survey data for 2002/03 shows that the West Midlands Region produced some 3 million tonnes of municipal waste, of which 2.7 million tonnes was household waste. Overall in 2002/03, 54% of the region's municipal waste was disposed of to landfill (compared to the England average of 75%). The West Midlands region had the lowest reliance on landfill of all English regions. A significant amount (32%) of municipal waste was incinerated with energy recovery (compared with the England average of 9%, this was by far the highest rate amongst English regions). A further 14% of the region's municipal waste was recycled (compared to the average rate for England of 16%).

In Warwickshire, of the 296,995 tonnes of municipal waste arising in 2002/03, 78% (i.e. 230,407 tonnes) was disposed to landfill, 18.1% was recycled and 4.3% was recovered.

- ***Future capacity requirements***

The report on future capacity requirements for the West Midlands provides projected arisings of municipal waste (household collection plus civic amenity waste sites and an element of non-domestic arisings) over the period 2001-2021, for each Waste Planning Authority (WPA), based on various assumptions.

The preferred growth rate option is based on the assumption that for the period 2004-2007, the annual growth in municipal waste arising for each WPA will be the household growth rate (2000-2007) plus 1%. For the periods 2007-2011 and 2011-2021 it was assumed that projected rates of household growth will reflect the targets and allocations for new dwellings set out in the RPG/RSS, adjusted to take account of demolitions and vacancy rates for each WPA area. Under these assumptions, the cumulative quantity of municipal waste arising in Warwickshire over the period 2001-2021 will be 6,253,000 tonnes.

The projections of the amount of municipal waste arising and assumptions regarding future waste management trends[63] were also used to estimate the annual capacity that will be required by each Waste Planning Authority in the West Midlands. The projected annual capacity required for municipal waste recycling/composting and municipal waste recovery by 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2021 in Warwickshire is shown in Table 5.9 and the cumulative landfill capacity needed for the disposal of residual waste up to 2021 is given in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11 Indicative Minimum Cumulative Landfill Capacity required to dispose of Municipal Waste in Warwickshire (2001-2021) ('000 tonnes)

Cumulative capacity required by 2001-2005	Cumulative capacity required by 2001-2010	Cumulative capacity required by 2001-2015	Cumulative capacity required by 2001-2021
1,112	2,017	2,679	3,210

Source: West Midlands Waste Treatment Facilities Capacity Study Phase 2: Future Capacity Requirements (Shropshire County Council, 2004) – extract from Table 2.5

[63] The projections for municipal waste assume that short term Best Value and longer term national targets for recycling and composting will be met and that additional recovery of municipal waste will occur, in order to meet the requirements of the Landfill Directive for the diversion of biodegradable waste away from landfill.

Industrial and Commercial Waste

- ***Recent trends in waste management***

In 1998/99 across the West Midlands region as a whole, some 42% of industrial and commercial waste was disposed of to landfill. A further 30% was recycled, 8% was treated and 5% was incinerated. However, the pattern of waste management varied considerably across the region, depending on the availability of local facilities.

The latest available figures for Warwickshire refer to 2000/01, when 85% of the 1,295,000 tonnes of industrial and commercial waste managed by the county (i.e. 1,101,000 tonnes) was disposed of to landfill.

- ***Future capacity requirements***

The 1998 Strategic Waste Management Assessment (SWMA) data was used in the report on future capacity requirements for the West Midlands[64], modified to exclude hazardous (Special) waste. The 1998/99 figures were used to estimate industrial and commercial waste arisings for 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2021, under various assumptions.

The most realistic option was taken to be the assumption that the combined impact of various policy drivers would result in a progressive reduction in waste arising of 0.5% per annum from the 1998 base data until 2005, followed by a 1% per annum reduction after the implementation of the landfill regulations in July 2005, until 2010. Under these assumptions, the quantity of waste is projected to fall by 7% over the period to 2021. As a result, the projected cumulative quantity of industrial and commercial waste that will be generated in Warwickshire over the period 2001-2021 is 11,429,000 tonnes.

In terms of waste management, these projections assumed that re-use and recycling would increase slowly, before levelling off at 50% and that other treatment and recovery methods would increase slowly, before levelling off at 25%, reflecting pre-treatment requirements and increase waste management costs. This change is assumed to be sufficient to meet the National Waste Strategy Landfill Target.

The projections of the amount of industrial and commercial waste arising and future waste management trends were also used to estimate the annual capacity which will be required by each Waste Planning Authority in the West Midlands. The projected annual capacity required by 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2021 in Warwickshire is shown in Table 5.9 and the cumulative landfill capacity needed for the disposal of residual waste, up to 2021, is shown in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12 Indicative Minimum Cumulative Landfill Capacity required to dispose of Industrial and Commercial Waste in Warwickshire ('000 tonnes)

Cumulative capacity required by 2001-2005	Cumulative capacity required by 2001-2010	Cumulative capacity required by 2001-2015	Cumulative capacity required by 2001-2021
2,102	3,969	5,759	7,506

Source: West Midlands Waste Treatment Facilities Capacity Study Phase 2: Future Capacity Requirements (Shropshire County Council, 2004) – extract from Table 3.4

[64] "West Midlands Waste Facilities – Phase 2: Future Capacity Requirements", produced by Shropshire County Council for the West Midlands Regional Assembly, 2004.

Construction and Demolition Waste

- ***Recent trends in waste management***

The latest available information (ODPM Survey, 2004) indicates that approximately 8.13 million tonnes of construction and demolition (C&D) waste was generated in the West Midlands region in 2003. Most (61%) of this C&D waste was recycled (the highest performance for any region in England). The quantity of C&D waste used at exempt sites fell to 30% (to the lowest level of any region other than London). The remaining 9% of C&D waste (731,000 tonnes) was deposited to landfill.

- ***Future capacity requirements***

The report on future capacity requirements for the West Midlands[65] provides estimates of future construction and demolition waste arisings for each Waste Planning Authority over the period 2001-2021, in three phases (2001-2007, 2007-2011 and 2011-2021). These estimates are based on the assumption that the quantity of waste generated will reflect the relative levels of housing development (as a proxy for all development), including a weighting for the proportion of development on previously developed land and the level of demolitions in each WPA area, as both of these factors have the potential to significantly increase the quantity of C&D waste generated.

The projections for Warwickshire and the West Midlands region are shown in Table 5.13. The indications are that the current levels of C&D waste will reduce to 566,840 tonnes per annum in Warwickshire and 7.14 million tonnes per annum in the West Midlands region by 2021. Over the period 2001-2021, a total of approximately 150 million tonnes of C&D waste will be generated in the West Midlands.

Table 5.13 Calculation of Future Construction and Demolition Waste Arising in Warwickshire

	C&D Waste (tonnes per annum) 2001-2007	C&D Waste (tonnes per annum) 2007-2011	C&D Waste (tonnes per annum) 2011-2021
Warwickshire	865,477	643,787	566,840
West Midlands region	8,30,000	7,447,893	7,141,040

Source: West Midlands Waste Facilities – Phase 2: Future Capacity Requirements, Shropshire County Council (2004) – extract from Table 4.2

The projections of the amount of construction and demolition waste arising and future waste management trends were also used to estimate the annual capacity that will be required by each Waste Planning Authority in the West Midlands. The projected annual capacity required to recycle C&D waste and the capacity required for the use of C&D waste on exempt sites and for engineering and land restoration uses by 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2021 in Warwickshire is shown in Table 5.9 and the cumulative non-hazardous landfill capacity needed for the disposal of residual C&D waste, up to 2021, is shown in Table 5.14.

[65] "West Midlands Waste Facilities – Phase 2: Future Capacity Requirements", produced by Shropshire County Council for the West Midlands Regional Assembly, 2004.

Table 5.14 Indicative Non-Hazardous Landfill Capacity required to dispose of C&D waste in Warwickshire (2001-2021) ('000 tonnes)

Cumulative void capacity required by 2005	Cumulative void capacity required by 2010	Cumulative void capacity required by 2015	Cumulative void capacity required by 2020
303	588	844	1,099

Source: West Midlands Waste Treatment Facilities Capacity Study Phase 2: Future Capacity Requirements (Shropshire County Council, 2004) – extract from Table 4.5

Hazardous Waste

- ***Recent trends in waste management***

The West Midlands produced around 665,000 tonnes of hazardous waste in 2003, up from 591,286 tonnes in 2002 (of which 35% was disposed of to landfill, 33% was treated, 17% was recycled/re-used and 15% was managed by a transfer facility in 2002). Within Warwickshire, of the 93,876 tonnes of hazardous waste produced in 2002, 87% was disposed to landfill, 11% was treated and 2% was managed by a transfer facility (Table 5.6).

- ***Future capacity requirements***

The Future Capacity Requirements Study estimates that some 12 million tonnes of hazardous waste might be generated in the West Midlands region over the period 2001-2021. The Existing Capacity Study indicates there may be some spare waste treatment capacity at existing sites and concludes that the existing capacity may be adequate to manage the anticipated future quantities of waste, based on the quantities of waste handled at licensed hazardous waste recycling and treatment facilities in 2001.

However, the current emphasis in regional planning policy (RPG11) on brownfield development will increase the need to deal with contaminated soils, as a significant proportion of brownfield land in the major urban areas has been affected by previous industrial use. The implementation of the new Hazardous Waste Regulations in 2005 will increase the tonnage of wastes defined as hazardous, regardless of trends in the overall volume of waste generated. For example, the lower thresholds for ecotoxic materials in concrete, bricks and tiles (construction and demolition waste) and in contaminated soil and asbestos will have an impact on the amount of hazardous waste arisings – C&D Waste and Asbestos arisings in 2005 are estimated to increase by 38% from the 2002 arisings. This projected growth has implications for waste management.

The likely future capacity requirement for the recycling and recovery of hazardous waste in Warwickshire (2001-2021) is shown in Table 5.9. The cumulative landfill capacity required for the disposal of residual hazardous waste, up to 2021, is shown in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15 Indicative Cumulative Landfill Capacity required to dispose of Hazardous waste in Warwickshire (2001-2021) ('000 tonnes)

Capacity 2001/02	Cumulative capacity required by 2005	Cumulative capacity required by 2010	Cumulative capacity required by 2015	Cumulative capacity required by 2020
0	430	871	1,294	1,717

Source: West Midlands Waste Treatment Facilities Capacity Study Phase 2: Future Capacity Requirements (Shropshire County Council, 2004) – extract from Table 5.6

5.4 Key Objective 3. Increase the proportion of waste produced by development which is re-used on site as part of the development

Relevant National/Regional/Local Targets:
- *None applicable*

Relevant Core Output indicators:
- *None applicable*

Relevant Local Output indicators:
- *None*

Key data: *Data not yet available.*
This objective could be assessed in terms of increasing the proportion of sites which submit Waste Management Plans, with the aim of re-using materials, with their development proposals.

5.4.1 Key Objective 3: analysis and interpretation

At this stage, we are unable to report on this key objective, as we currently have no information regarding the number of sites that have submitted Waste Management Plans with their development proposals. This will need to be monitored in future AMRs by contacting the District and Borough councils, once we have agreed on the specific information which they are able to provide (e.g. how many applications included Waste Development Plans).

5.5 Key Objective 4. To protect the Green Belt against the inappropriate development of waste facilities

Relevant National/Regional/Local Targets:
- *None applicable*

Relevant Core Output indicators:
- *None applicable*

Relevant Local Output indicators:
- *None*

Key data:
- *Details of all planning applications for waste facilities within the Green Belt submitted during 2004/05, the decision reached and reasons for any developments approved within the Green Belt.*

5.5.1 Key Objective 4: analysis and interpretation

This section reports on how Warwickshire is performing on its key objective of protecting the Green Belt against the inappropriate development of waste facilities.

There were five planning applications relating to waste sites located within the Green Belt submitted during the monitoring year 2004/05 and only one of these was refused

permission. The background to these applications and the reasons for granting permission within the Green Belt are discussed below[66].

Table 5.16 Planning Applications for waste sites in the Green Belt, 2004/05

District	Site	Applicant	Date submitted	Decision	Type of application
North Warwickshire	Packington Landfill Site, Coleshill	Sita UK Limited	07/07/2004	Granted	Leachate tanks
	Southfields Farm, Packington Lane, Coleshill	Stibbs Haulage & Plant	07/03/2005	Granted	Construction & Demolition waste
	Bodymoor Green Farm, Kingsbury	Kingsbury Transport Ltd	30/03/2005	Refused	Construction & Demolition waste
Rugby	Ryton Pools Country Park, Bubbenhall	Ryton Energy Limited	24/03/2005	Granted	Landfill gas utilisation
Warwick	Bath Cottage (rear of), Earlswood	Stephen Farrar	30/06/2004	Granted	End of Life Vehicles

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

- ***Packington Landfill Site*** – This was a retrospective planning application to retain the leachate storage and ancillary facilities at Packington Landfill Site for a more appropriate period than that originally granted in a previous planning permission (granted in 2000).

  Permission was granted on the grounds that the retention of the leachate tanks is essential to prevent unacceptable pollution and contamination of the environment.

  The Development Plan Policies and Proposals relevant to the decision to grant permission were:
  Warwickshire Structure Plan (WASP) 1996-2011
  - GD.1 (Overriding Purpose)
  - GD.4 (Strategic Constraints)
  - GD.6 (Green Belt)
  - ER.2 (Environmental Impact of Development)
  - ER.5 (Positive Environmental Enhancement)

  North Warwickshire Local Plan 1995
  - ENV1 (Green Belt)
  - ENV6 (Special Landscape Area)

- ***Southfields Farm*** – This application was for the change of use to mixed use, for the storage and crushing of waste brick, together with the relocation of the haulage

[66] The proposals, policies referred to and reasons given for the planning decision reached are brief summaries of the considerations set out more fully in the application report and minutes of the Regulatory Committees.

business to a large, existing farm building. The brick-crushing element of the application was retrospective and intended to regularise the activities on the site, which is the subject of enforcement investigations. The crushing of brick is associated with the haulage and plant business of site, which provides hardcore for engineering operations around the West Midlands. Around 3000 tonnes of brick waste is handled at the site per year, on up to 8 days per year.

Although the site is located within the Green Belt as defined in the North Warwickshire Local Plan (1995), this application proposes the re-use of an existing building, which would retain the external appearance of a substantial farm building and so does not prejudice the openness of the Green Belt.

The proposal is contrary to the Waste Local Plan as it fails to meet the site selection criteria of Policy 6. However, it does comply with the general land use criteria in Policy 1 and the facility provides a small, but valuable contribution to the Waste Local Plan's objective of substantially increasing the volume of recycling aggregates and is consistent with the development plan objectives of reducing waste going to landfill. It was therefore considered that there are sufficient overriding considerations to enable the proposal to be supported, although it is not in compliance with Policy 6 of the Waste Local Plan.

The Development Plan Policies and Proposals relevant to the decision to grant permission were:

Warwickshire Structure Plan (WASP) 1996-2011
- GD.1 (Overriding Purpose)
- GD.2 (Regional and National Role)
- GD.3 (Overall Development Strategy)
- GD.6 (Green Belt)
- RA.4 (Conversion of Existing Rural Buildings)
- ER.4 (Protection and Enhancement of the Landscape)
- ER.9 (Waste Local Plan)

Waste Local Plan For Warwickshire 1999
- Policy 1 – General Land Use
- Policy 6 – Material Recycling Facilities
- Policy 13 – Proposed Facilities

North Warwickshire Local Plan 1995
- ENV1 (Green Belt)
- ENV6 (Special Landscape Area)
- BEM6 (Re-use of Rural Buildings)

- ***Bodymoor Green Farm*** – This application for permission to use the land for the storage and processing of concrete, to produce secondary aggregates, was refused.

  Permission was refused because the proposed development would adversely affect the open character of the area and does not accord with the criteria set out within the policies listed below. The proposal is also contrary to the provisions of PPG2 (Green Belts), as it does not maintain the openness of the area.

The proposal would be a consolidation of inappropriate development in the Green Belt and there are no special circumstances to justify overriding Green Belt Policy. Further, the proposed development would be contrary to Policy 1 and 6 of the Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire, as it would have a significant adverse impact on the character of the locality and amenity of local occupiers, by reason of noise and dust.

The Development Plan Policies and Proposals relevant to the decision to refuse permission were:

Warwickshire Structure Plan (WASP) 1996-2011
- GD.6 (Green Belt)

Waste Local Plan For Warwickshire 1999
- Policy 1 – General Land Use
- Policy 6 – Material Recycling Facilities

North Warwickshire Local Plan 1995
- ENV1 (Green Belt)

North Warwickshire Local Plan 2004 (Revised Deposit Draft)
- Policy ENV14 (Green Belt)

- ***Ryton Pools Country Park, Bubbenhall*** – This application for a replacement generator for a landfill gas utilisation facility was granted for a limited period of 15 years.

  The former County Council landfill site, Ryton Landfill, is now Ryton Pools Country Park. The existing generator on the site has been generating electricity from the landfill gas produced by waste decomposing with the landfill since 1991. It is no longer efficient and would have to cease commercial operations within the next 12-24 months. The proposed replacement generator would be a smaller, more efficient unit, housed within the existing compound area. It would mean that landfill gas (LFG) produced at the site would continue to be properly controlled.

  The application site is located within the Green Belt, as defined in the Rugby Borough Local Plan, where development is not permitted except in very special circumstances. The location of the proposed development within the existing facility compound would have no greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt. It would reduce the potential hazards and problems associated with LFG production and allow the beneficial and safe use of a waste product. The continuation of an existing LFG utilisation facility at a lesser scale, with more efficient equipment will have no significant effects on the environment. These special circumstances are sufficient to support the development of this facility within the Green Belt.

  The Development Plan Policies and Proposals relevant to the decision to grant permission were:

Warwickshire Structure Plan (WASP) 1996-2011
- GD.1 (Overriding Purpose)
- GD.2 (Regional and National Role)
- GD.3 (Overall Development Strategy)
- GD.4 (Strategic Constraints)
- GD.6 (Green Belt)
- ER.9 (Waste Local Plan)

Waste Local Plan For Warwickshire 1999
- Policy 1 – General Land Use
- Policy 2 – Conditions and Agreements

Rugby Borough Local Plan (June 1997)
- Policies R/E9, R/E10

Rugby Borough Local Plan (First Deposit May 2004)
- Policy GP1, GP2, E1, E2 and E3.

- ***Bath Cottage, Earlswood*** – This application for a change of use of an existing shed for vehicle dismantling (End of Life Vehicles) was granted for a temporary period of 5 years, with conditions.

  This was a retrospective planning application and the application site is already an exempt site for the recovery of scrap metal and the dismantling of vehicles. Planning permission from Warwickshire County Council and a full Waste Management Licence from the Environment Agency are being sought in order to dismantle end of life vehicles. The operation will remain small-scale, within the existing shed.

  The application site is within the Green Belt, so subject to paragraphs 3.7-3.9 of PPG2 (Green Belts). However, the proposed use will be wholly contained within an existing building, so does not impact on the openness of the Green Belt. The proposal also meets the criteria in the Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire (Policy 1 and 7) as it will be contained within buildings, will prevent the external storage of scrap vehicles, plant or other materials and the levels of noise, dust or smell generated are not likely to adversely affect the amenities of local residents. The existing small scale dismantling use has operated for 6 years and further use on the current scale is unlikely to have any significant environmental impacts on neighbouring businesses and residents.

  The Development Plan Policies and Proposals relevant to the decision to grant permission were:

  Warwickshire Structure Plan (WASP) 1996-2011
  - ER.1 (Natural and Cultural Environmental Assets)

  Waste Local Plan For Warwickshire 1999
  - Policy 1 – General Land Use
  - Policy 7(i) – Scrap Yards

  Stratford on Avon District Local Plan 2000
  - Policy ENV13, ENV19

5.6 Waste Policy Use

The aim of this section is to identify those policies in the current 'saved' Waste Local Plan that are *not* being used and reasons why and what we intend to do about these policies in the future.

There were 21 planning applications relating to waste sites submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the 2004/05 monitoring year. Of these, thirteen planning applications were granted, seven planning applications were refused and one was withdrawn. Table 5.17 shows whether each of the 'saved' Waste Local Plan policies were used or not, when assessing these applications.

Table 5.17 Waste Local Plan – Policy use in 2004/05

Policy Number	Policy	Whether used in 2004/05
1	General Land Use	Yes
2	Conditions and Agreements	Yes
3	Landfilling	No
4	Land-Raising	No
5	Incinerators	No
6	Material Recycling facilities	Yes
7	Scrap Yards	Yes
8	Transfer Stations	Yes
9	Large Scale Composting	Yes
10	Household Waste Facilities	No
11	Other Development	No
12	Segregation of Waste Streams	No
13	Proposed Facilities	Yes
14	Jees and Boons Quarry and Midland Quarry	No

Source: Warwickshire County Council, 2005

Although some policies were not used during 2004/05, this does not necessarily mean that the policy is no longer required, just that no application was submitted relevant to that policy.

We are still at the early stages of our Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks and all the 'saved' policies will be reviewed as part of plan preparation. More information on the appraisal of our saved policies will be available in next year's Annual Monitoring Report.

5.7 Remedial action for the Waste Local Plan/MWDF

There is a great deal of legislation at both a European and national level governing the sustainable disposal of waste. European Directives have largely shaped the direction of waste disposal, moving the United Kingdom from disposing its waste via landfill to finding alternative means of disposal. The Landfill Tax Regulations (1996) are a major financial incentive to move away from landfill as a primary means of disposal. In the UK, the government's National Waste Strategy (2000) sets targets to increase recycling and composting year-on-year. This national strategy for waste is currently under review – the results of which will be published early 2006.

All these pressures and drivers will be taken into account as we develop the County Council's policies within the Waste Development Framework.

6. Conclusions

This first Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for Minerals and Waste has pulled together the latest available information from a wide range of sources and will inform the future development of the new Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF).

In terms of progress on the new MWDF, Warwickshire County Council has an approved Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (the revised version came into effect on 25 November 2005) and we are currently working on the Statement of Community Involvement and the Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Documents.

The production of this AMR has identifies some gaps in the available data, which has affected our ability to report on all the key objectives in the current Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan. The main points to emerge from our assessment of these key objectives are as follows:

Minerals Local Plan – Key Objectives

- *Key Objective 1: "secure an adequate supply of minerals to support local, regional and national economic growth".*

The production of sand and gravel in Warwickshire has fallen since the County's annual apportionment figures were set – sales in 2002 were 18% below our annual target figure and sales in 2003 were 21% below our annual apportionment (of 1.043 million tonnes). However, it is very difficult to suggest what could be done to reverse this downward trend in sales of sand and gravel, as it is beyond the scope of our minerals planning policies.

The production of crushed rock has fluctuated since the County's annual apportionment figure was set. Sales initially fell in 2001 and 2002, but recovered significantly in 2003, to exceed our annual apportionment of 0.593 million tonnes by 18% (accounting for 80% of the revised apportionment of 0.88 million tonnes which comes into effect from 2006).

In terms of new planning applications for minerals sites in Warwickshire during 2004/05, there was only one application that resulted in an increase in capacity for minerals extraction. This was an extension of an existing site, Griff Quarry 5, in order to extract an additional 1 million tonnes of crushed rock (although this permission has not yet been implemented).

- *Key Objective 2: "Maximise the use of secondary/recycled aggregates (versus primary aggregates)".*

It has proved difficult to monitor whether we are using less primary aggregates and more recycled aggregates in construction because of the lack of information on construction and demolition waste, either re-used on site or disposed of at exempt sites. Further, the use of mobile demolition plant is very common, but there is no body responsible for collecting data on the re-use of materials from mobile demolition plant.

Warwickshire County Council contacted all minerals operators within the county during September 2005 to obtain information about the quantity of any recycled aggregates produced/processed during 2004/05. Unfortunately, due to the low response rate we did not obtain any information which could be reported in this AMR.

We were therefore unable to report the RSS Core Output indicator 5b on the production of secondary/recycled aggregates. There is no published data on the production of secondary/recycled aggregates at a sub-regional level and no agreed methodology for collecting this information. This issue has been raised with the Regional Planning Body and through the WMRA, with the ODPM.

In terms of new planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire during 2004/05, only one application was granted for the recycling of 3,000 tonnes per annum of construction and demolition waste at Southfields Farm, Coleshill (not yet operational).

- *Key Objective 3: "Enhance the potential for increased biodiversity as part of the restoration of disused quarry sites."*

We have reported on the current restoration schemes in progress on quarry sites in Warwickshire, with a detailed case study of Wood Farm, Bubbenhall, and on the condition of those sites which are coterminous with SSSI sites.

We have also developed an approach to monitoring this objective, which draws on the local and regional Biodiversity Action Plans, in terms of identifying relevant targets and on the Habitat Biodiversity Audit Phase 1 Habitat Survey (2001), to identify the habitat type at each quarry site.

- *Key Objective 4: "Ensure that development takes place in an environmentally sensitive manner."*

We have reported on a series of local output indicators relating to this key objective, to identify the number of minerals sites within locations designated due to their environmental quality (Green Belt, AONB and SSSI). Most of these sites are currently active.

There were five new planning applications submitted during 2004/05 for minerals sites within the Green Belt, all of which were granted. We have discussed the background to these applications and the reasons for granting permission within the Green Belt.

Mineral Policy Use

We have identified which of the Minerals Local Plan policies were used to determine planning applications submitted during 2004/05 and those policies that were not used. The existing 'saved' policies in the Minerals Local Plan are currently being reviewed as part of the development of the emerging Minerals Development Plan Documents and further discussion of the appraisal of our saved policies will be included in next year's AMR.

Waste Local Plan – Key Objectives

- *Key Objective 1: "Move waste up the waste hierarchy (reduce-reuse-recycle)"*

Warwickshire is making good progress in terms of moving waste up the waste hierarchy. Although the majority of our waste still goes to landfill, the proportion has fallen steadily from 93% (1996/97) to 71% (2004/05). Overall, the total household waste recovery rate

(recycling, composting and energy recovery) for 2004/05 was 31.5%, up by almost one-third from 2003/04 (24%).

Further, we have met the national 2005/06 target to recycle or compost 25% of household waste by 2005/06. However, there is some way to go before we will meet the 2005/06 target to recover value from at least 40% of municipal waste (we recovered 29% of municipal waste through recycling, composting or energy recover in 2004/05).

For some waste streams, particularly industrial and commercial waste and construction and demolition waste, the lack of published trend data at the sub-regional level means we are unable to monitor against national targets.

- *Key Objective 2: "Provide adequate waste facilities to meet identified needs"*

We report on our existing waste management facilities and recent trends in waste management. We also discuss the future requirements for waste management facilities in Warwickshire, as set out in RSS Policy WD2 and subsequent technical studies, covering the period to 2021.

At this stage, the indications are that there will be a need to provide significant additional facilities by 2021, even taking account of the anticipated impact of new legislation and targets aimed at reducing the amount of waste generated.

- *Key Objective 3: "Increase the proportion of waste produced by development which is re-used on site as part of the development"*

At this stage, we are unable to report on this key objective, as we currently have no information regarding the number of sites that have submitted Waste Management Plans with their development proposals. This will be monitored in future AMRs by contacting the District and Borough Councils, once we have agreed on the specific information required.

- *Key Objective 4: "To protect the Green Belt against the inappropriate development of waste facilities"*

There were five planning applications relating to waste sites located within the Green Belt submitted during the monitoring year 2004/05 and only one of these was refused permission. The background to these applications and the reasons for granting permission within the Green Belt were discussed.

Waste Policy Use

We have identified which of the Waste Local Plan policies were used to determine planning applications submitted during 2004/05 and those policies that were not used. The existing 'saved' policies in the Waste Local Plan will be reviewed as part of the development of the emerging Waste Development Plan Documents and further discussion of the appraisal of our saved policies will be included in next year's AMR.

Appendix 1. MWDS Timetable: First version (March 2005) and Revised version (November 2005)

Minerals & Waste Development Scheme (March 2005)

1. Statement of Community Involvement

Overview

Role & Subject	It will set out how the County Council intends to consult with the local community and key stakeholders during the plan making process and in determining planning applications.
Coverage	County-wide, involving all agencies and organisations with an interest in minerals and waste issues.
Status	A Local Development Document, but not a DPD
Conformity	Must meet the minimum requirements as set out in the Regulations as well as the Council's Corporate Consultation Strategy.

Timetable

Stage	Dates
Scoping and early stakeholder and community engagement	February - March 2005
Consultation and participation on draft SCI	June 2005
Date of submission to SoS	September 2005
Pre-examination meeting (if required)	November 2005
Examination	January 2006
Estimated date for adoption	March2006

Arrangements for Production

Organisational Lead	Director of Planning, Transport and Economic Strategy
Political Management	SCI will be approved by Cabinet.
Internal Resources	Resources from Strategy Unit and Development Group. Administrative support Costs of production, e.g. printing, and postage costs Pre-examination costs.
Community & Stakeholder Involvement	Wide stakeholder and community involvement with an interest in minerals and waste issues.
Monitoring and Review	The SCI will be monitored in line with the Council's Corporate Consultation Strategy.

2. Waste Core Strategy

Overview

Role & Subject	The Core Strategy will contain the vision, objectives and strategy for waste development and provide the framework for waste development control.
Coverage	County-wide, involving all agencies and organisations with an interest in minerals and waste issues.
Status	Development Plan Document
Conformity	With the RSS

Timetable

Stage	Dates
Early stakeholder and community engagement	June 2005
Consultation date: Issues and options	August 2005
Consultation date: Preferred options and proposals	November 2005
Date of submission to SoS	May 2006
Public consultation on core strategy	August 2006
Pre-examination meeting	November 2006
Examination	February 2007
Estimated date for adoption	October 2007

Arrangements for Production

Organisational Lead	Director of Planning, Transport and Economic Strategy
Political Management	Core Strategy will be approved by Full Council following a recommendation by Cabinet.
Internal Resources	Resources from Strategy Unit and Development Group. Administrative support Costs of production, e.g. printing, and postage costs Pre-examination costs.
Community & Stakeholder Involvement	Wide stakeholder and community involvement with an interest in minerals and waste issues, in accordance with the SCI.
Monitoring and Review	The Annual Monitoring Report will review actual progress with the targets and milestones as set out in the MWDS, as well as the effectiveness of the DPDs

3. Waste Allocation DPD

Overview

Role & Subject	Will provide detailed allocations for waste related development and criteria based policies where this is not possible.
Coverage	County-wide, involving all agencies and organisations with an interest in minerals and waste issues.
Status	Development Planning Document
Conformity	With the waste Core Strategy

Timetable

Stage	Dates
Early stakeholder and community engagement	February 2007
Consultation date: Issues and options	April 2007
Consultation date: Preferred options and proposals	July 2007
Date of submission to SoS	January 2008
Public Consultation on DPD	April 2008
Pre-examination meeting	July 2008
Examination	October 2008
Estimated date for adoption	June 2009

Arrangements for Production

Organisational Lead	Director of Planning, Transport and Economic Strategy
Political Management	Waste Allocations DPD will be approved by Full Council following a recommendation by Cabinet.
Internal Resources	Resources from Strategy Unit and Development Group. Administrative support Costs of production, e.g. printing, and postage costs Pre-examination costs.
Community & Stakeholder Involvement	Wide stakeholder and community involvement with an interest in minerals and waste issues, in accordance with the SCI.
Monitoring and Review	The Annual Monitoring Report will review actual progress with the targets and milestones as set out in the MWDS, as well as the effectiveness of the DPDs

4. Minerals Core Strategy

Overview

Role & Subject	The Core Strategy will contain the vision, objectives and strategy for minerals development and provide the framework for minerals development control.
Coverage	County-wide, involving all agencies and organisations with an interest in minerals and waste issues.
Status	Development Planning Document
Conformity	With the RSS

Timetable

Stage	**Dates**
Early stakeholder and community engagement	February 2006
Consultation date: Issues and options	July 2006
Consultation date: Preferred options and proposals	October 2006
Date of submission to SoS	April 2007
Public consultation on core strategy	July 2007
Pre-examination meeting	October 2007
Examination	January 2008
Estimated date for adoption	September 2008

Arrangements for Production

Organisational Lead	Director of Planning, Transport and Economic Strategy
Political Management	The Minerals Core Strategy will be approved by Full Council following a recommendation by Cabinet.
Internal Resources	Resources from Strategy Unit and Development Group. Administrative support Costs of production, e.g. printing, and postage costs Pre-examination costs.
Community & Stakeholder Involvement	Wide stakeholder and community involvement with an interest in minerals and waste issues, in accordance with the SCI.
Monitoring and Review	The Annual Monitoring Report will review actual progress with the targets and milestones as set out in the MWDS, as well as the effectiveness of the DPDs

5. Minerals Allocations DPD

Overview

Role & Subject	Will provide detailed allocations for mineral related development and criteria based policies where this is not possible.
Coverage	County-wide, involving all agencies and organisations with an interest in minerals and waste issues.
Status	Development Planning Document
Conformity	With the RSS

Timetable

Stage	Dates
Early stakeholder and community engagement	December 2007
Consultation date: Issues and options	March 2008
Consultation date: Preferred options and proposals	June 2008
Date of submission to SoS	November 2008
Public Consultation on DPD	February 2009
Pre-examination meeting	June 2009
Examination	September 2009
Estimated date for adoption	May 2010

Arrangements for Production

Organisational Lead	Director of Planning, Transport and Economic Strategy
Political Management	The Minerals Allocation DPD will be approved by Full Council following a recommendation by Cabinet.
Internal Resources	Resources from Strategy Unit and Development Group. Administrative support Costs of production, e.g. printing, and postage costs Pre-examination costs.
Community & Stakeholder Involvement	Wide stakeholder and community involvement with an interest in minerals and waste issues, in accordance with the SCI.
Monitoring and review	The Annual Monitoring Report will review actual progress with the targets and milestones as set out in the MWDS, as well as the effectiveness of the DPDs

6. Proposals Map

Overview

Role & Subject	A Submission proposals map will accompany the submission of each DPD and will illustrate all the policies set out. (it may be the case that Core Strategies may not necessitate a change to an Adopted Proposals Map). The County Council will work with the District Councils, who must include on their adopted proposals map, safeguarded areas, mineral consultation areas and any adopted minerals and waste allocations.
Coverage	County-wide
Status	Development Plan Document
Conformity	N/A, however, will need to conform will all adopted DPDs.

Timetable

The submission proposals map will be prepared alongside the DPDs. The proposals map will be revised every time a DPD is revised. Therefore, the timetable for preparation will be the same as these.

Arrangements for Production

Organisational Lead	See 'Core Strategy'
Political Management	See 'Core Strategy'
Internal Resources	See 'Core Strategy'
Community & Stakeholder Involvement	See 'Core Strategy'
Monitoring and Review	See 'Core Strategy'

Revised Minerals & Waste Development Scheme (November 2005)

1. Statement of Community Involvement

Overview

Role & Subject	It will set out how the County Council intends to consult with the local community and key stakeholders during the plan making process and in determining planning applications.
Coverage	County-wide, involving all agencies and organisations with an interest in minerals and waste issues.
Status	A Local Development Document, but not a DPD
Conformity	Must meet the minimum requirements as set out in the Regulations as well as the Council's Corporate Consultation Strategy.

Timetable

Stage	**Dates**
Scoping and early stakeholder and community engagement	February - March 2005
Consultation and participation on draft SCI	July 2005
Date of submission to SoS	November 2005
Pre-examination meeting (if required)	January 2006
Examination	March 2006
Estimated date for adoption	May 2006

Arrangements for Production

Organisational Lead	Director of Planning, Transport and Economic Strategy
Political Management	SCI will be approved by Cabinet.
Internal Resources	Resources from Strategy Unit and Development Group. Administrative support Costs of production, e.g. printing, and postage costs Pre-examination costs.
Community & Stakeholder Involvement	Wide stakeholder and community involvement with an interest in minerals and waste issues.
Monitoring and Review	The SCI will be monitored in line with the Council's Corporate Consultation Strategy.

2. Waste Core Strategy

Overview

Role & Subject	The Core Strategy will contain the vision, objectives and strategy for waste development and provide the framework for waste development control.
Coverage	County-wide, involving all agencies and organisations with an interest in minerals and waste issues.
Status	Development Plan Document
Conformity	With the RSS

Timetable

Stage	Dates
Early stakeholder and community engagement	June 2005
Consultation date: Issues and options	February 2006
Consultation date: Preferred options and proposals	August 2006
Date of submission to SoS and public consultation on Core Strategy	January 2007
Pre-examination meeting	May 2007
Examination	August 2007
Estimated date for adoption	February 2008

Arrangements for Production

Organisational Lead	Director of Planning, Transport and Economic Strategy
Political Management	Core Strategy will be approved by Full Council following a recommendation by Cabinet.
Internal Resources	Resources from Strategy Unit and Development Group. Administrative support Costs of production, e.g. printing, and postage costs Pre-examination costs.
Community & Stakeholder Involvement	Wide stakeholder and community involvement with an interest in minerals and waste issues, in accordance with the SCI.
Monitoring and Review	The Annual Monitoring Report will review actual progress with the targets and milestones as set out in the MWDS, as well as the effectiveness of the DPDs

3. Waste Allocation DPD

Overview

Role & Subject	Will provide detailed allocations for waste related development and criteria based policies where this is not possible.
Coverage	County-wide, involving all agencies and organisations with an interest in minerals and waste issues.
Status	Development Planning Document
Conformity	With the waste Core Strategy

Timetable

Stage	Dates
Early stakeholder and community engagement	March 2008
Consultation date: Issues and options	June 2008
Consultation date: Preferred options and proposals	October 2008
Date of submission to SoS and public consultation on DPD	February 2009
Pre-examination meeting	August 2009
Examination	November 2009
Estimated date for adoption	May 2010

Arrangements for Production

Organisational Lead	Director of Planning, Transport and Economic Strategy
Political Management	Waste Allocations DPD will be approved by Full Council following a recommendation by Cabinet.
Internal Resources	Resources from Strategy Unit and Development Group. Administrative support Costs of production, e.g. printing, and postage costs Pre-examination costs.
Community & Stakeholder Involvement	Wide stakeholder and community involvement with an interest in minerals and waste issues, in accordance with the SCI.
Monitoring and Review	The Annual Monitoring Report will review actual progress with the targets and milestones as set out in the MWDS, as well as the effectiveness of the DPDs

4. Minerals Core Strategy

Overview

Role & Subject	The Core Strategy will contain the vision, objectives and strategy for minerals development and provide the framework for minerals development control.
Coverage	County-wide, involving all agencies and organisations with an interest in minerals and waste issues.
Status	Development Planning Document
Conformity	With the RSS

Timetable

Stage	**Dates**
Early stakeholder and community engagement	February 2006
Consultation date: Issues and options	July 2006
Consultation date: Preferred options and proposals	October 2006
Date of submission to SoS	April 2007
Public consultation on core strategy	July 2007
Pre-examination meeting	October 2007
Examination	January 2008
Estimated date for adoption	September 2008

Arrangements for Production

Organisational Lead	Director of Planning, Transport and Economic Strategy
Political Management	The Minerals Core Strategy will be approved by Full Council following a recommendation by Cabinet.
Internal Resources	Resources from Strategy Unit and Development Group. Administrative support Costs of production, e.g. printing, and postage costs Pre-examination costs.
Community & Stakeholder Involvement	Wide stakeholder and community involvement with an interest in minerals and waste issues, in accordance with the SCI.
Monitoring and Review	The Annual Monitoring Report will review actual progress with the targets and milestones as set out in the MWDS, as well as the effectiveness of the DPDs

5. Minerals Allocations DPD

Overview

Role & Subject	Will provide detailed allocations for mineral related development and criteria based policies where this is not possible.
Coverage	County-wide, involving all agencies and organisations with an interest in minerals and waste issues.
Status	Development Planning Document
Conformity	With the RSS

Timetable

Stage	Dates
Early stakeholder and community engagement	December 2007
Consultation date: Issues and options	March 2008
Consultation date: Preferred options and proposals	June 2008
Date of submission to SoS	November 2008
Public Consultation on DPD	February 2009
Pre-examination meeting	June 2009
Examination	September 2009
Estimated date for adoption	May 2010

Arrangements for Production

Organisational Lead	Director of Planning, Transport and Economic Strategy
Political Management	The Minerals Allocation DPD will be approved by Full Council following a recommendation by Cabinet.
Internal Resources	Resources from Strategy Unit and Development Group. Administrative support Costs of production, e.g. printing, and postage costs Pre-examination costs.
Community & Stakeholder Involvement	Wide stakeholder and community involvement with an interest in minerals and waste issues, in accordance with the SCI.
Monitoring and review	The Annual Monitoring Report will review actual progress with the targets and milestones as set out in the MWDS, as well as the effectiveness of the DPDs

6. Proposals Map

Overview

Role & Subject	A Submission proposals map will accompany the submission of each DPD and will illustrate all the policies set out. (it may be the case that Core Strategies may not necessitate a change to an Adopted Proposals Map). The County Council will work with the District Councils, who must include on their adopted proposals map, safeguarded areas, mineral consultation areas and any adopted minerals and waste allocations.
Coverage	County-wide
Status	Development Plan Document
Conformity	N/A, however, will need to conform will all adopted DPDs.

Timetable

The submission proposals map will be prepared alongside the DPDs. The proposals map will be revised every time a DPD is revised. Therefore, the timetable for preparation will be the same as these.

Arrangements for Production

Organisational Lead	See 'Core Strategy'
Political Management	See 'Core Strategy'
Internal Resources	See 'Core Strategy'
Community & Stakeholder Involvement	See 'Core Strategy'
Monitoring and Review	See 'Core Strategy'

Appendix 2 Trends over time in RSS Core Output indicator 6b – Municipal waste arising, by management type (amount and percentage)

Appendix 2.1 Amount of municipal waste arising, by management type (RSS Core Output indicator 6b)

Waste arising (Tonnes)	**1996/97**	**1997/98**	**1998/99**	**1999/00**	**2000/01**	**2001/02**	**2002/03**	**2003/04**	**2004/05**	***Change (2003/04 to 2004/05)***
Recycled	15,201	18,751	19,844	20,525	21,244	24,698	27,250	35,735	40,606	*13.6%*
Composted	525	736	727	1,229	9,003	11,694	13,362	22,211	39,858	*79.4%*
Energy Recovery	1,253	575	1,133	1,396	2,120	8,627	12,306	7,383	10,844	*46.9%*
Landfill	221,471	240,769	242,377	249,263	241,940	247,475	243,950	231,485	223,858	*-3.3%*
Total Municipal Waste	238,450	260,831	264,081	272,413	274,307	292,494	296,868	296,814	315,166	*6.2%*

Source: Warwickshire County Council (2005)

Appendix 2.2 Percentage of municipal waste arising, by management type (RSS Core Output indicator 6b)

Waste Management (Percentage)	**1996/97**	**1997/98**	**1998/99**	**1999/00**	**2000/01**	**2001/02**	**2002/03**	**2003/04**	**2004/05**	***2005/06 Targets***
Recycled	6.4%	7.2%	7.5%	7.5%	7.7%	8.4%	9.2%	12.0%	12.9%	*14%*
Composted	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	3.3%	4.0%	4.5%	7.5%	12.6%	*11%*
Energy Recovery	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	2.9%	4.1%	2.5%	3.4%	*3.2%*
Landfill	92.9%	92.3%	91.8%	91.5%	88.2%	84.6%	82.2%	78.0%	71.0%	*71.8%*
Total Municipal Waste	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Source: Warwickshire County Council (2005)

Appendix 3 Trends in amount of municipal waste arising in Warwickshire, by source (1999/00-2004/05)

Waste Arisings (Tonnes)	**1999/00**	**2000/01**	**2001/02**	**2002/03**	**2003/04**	**2004/05**	**Change 2003/4 to 2004/5 (%)**
Household waste[67]	259,293	256,895	270,080	272,854	269,298	288,973	7.3
Commercial/trade waste	14,184	13,021	13,195	12,845	12,220	12,051	-1.4
Asbestos	106	95	101	127	119	165	38.7
Soil, rubble and other inerts	2,108	4,688	9,117	11,042	15,177	13,421	-11.6
Total Municipal Waste	**275,691**	**274,700**	**292,494**	**296,868**	**296,814**	**314,610**	**6.0**
Annual Change (%)		-0.4	6.5	1.5	0.0	6.0	

Source: Warwickshire County Council (2005)

[67] Note that the reduction in household waste between 1999/00 and 2000/01 was due to a change in definition, with rubble and soil now excluded.

Appendix 4 Details of planning applications submitted during 2004/05 for new waste management facilities in Warwickshire

Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description of waste types)	**Waste Treatment Facilities**: Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	**Landfill**: Total void capacity Annual input rate Input rate restrictions (cubic metres)	Decision at April 2005
Hammond Recycling, Hammond Recycling Yard, Bayton Road Industrial Estate, Bayton Road, Bedworth	SP 357859	Recycling Facility	Construction and Demolition	<75,000 tonnes/annum		Granted. Note that this was a new building to replace an existing and does not provide new capacity.
Midlands Waste Services Ltd., Land at Pool Road, Nuneaton	SP 346859	Waste Transfer/Treatment	Inert/non-hazardous/Scrap Metal	25,000 tonnes/annum		Granted
RMC (UK) Limited, Long Itchington, Rugby	SP 418631	Landfill	Site for the in-house disposal of Cement Kiln Dust Hazardous Waste		25,000 tonnes/annum	Application is for the Variation of a condition that time limited the activity. **Note.** Not yet determined and that it will not provide additional capacity

Stratford Stone Ltd., Camp Hill Industrial Estate, Pool Road, Nuneaton	SP 346921	Recycling/storage/ transfer	Non-hazardous	5000 tonnes/annum		Granted. **Note.** Permission not implemented as applicant acquired a site within the vicinity that had Planning Permission for greater throughput
Stephen Farrar Rear of Bath Cottage, Poolhead Lane, Earlswood, Solihull	SP 092729	Vehicle dismantling	Scrap Metal	50 vehicles/annum,		Granted but time limited to 5 years
Sita UK Limited Packington Landfill Site, Packington Lane, Coleshill,	SP 211855	Leachate Storage	Landfill Leachate	N/A as used for storage of leachate generated on site		Granted
Rt Hon The Viscount Daventry, Newdigate Colliery, Bedworth	SP 333872	Inert Recycling Facility	Demolition and Construction Waste			Refused
R & R White Kingston Grange Farm, Lighthorne	SP 363554	Composting	Green Waste	30,000 tonnes/annum		Granted. **Note.** Provides additional composting capacity of 17,500 tonnes/annum as already had planning Permission for 12,500 tonnes/annum.
Mrs C M Deeley Claridge 17-19 Colliery Lane, Bedworth	SP357858	Waste transfer and storage	Non-hazardous	Unknown (Possibly 30,000 tonnes/annum as this was the capacity quoted in a subsequent		Application for Certificate of Lawful use refused

				application.		
K Dhillon Volksline Eastboro Way Nuneaton	SP376907	End of Life vehicle storage and dismantling	Scrap Metal	500 tonnes/annum		Granted
Sita (UK) Ltd 21A Crondal Rd., Bedworth	SP 358857	Materials Recovery Facility	Non-hazardous	50,000 tonnes/annum		Refused but likely to re-submit an alternative proposal
Budget Skip Services Ltd 17-19 Colliery Lane, Exhall Bedworth	SP 358858	Waste storage, treatment and transfer	Non-hazardous	30,000 tonnes/annum		Refused and now subject to appeal
Stibbs Haulage and Plant Southfields Farm, Packington Lane, Coleshill	SP 205878	Crushing of waste brick	Inert	3000 tonnes/annum		Not yet determined but recommendation that it should be approved
A Woodfield Blabers Hill Farm Fillongley Coventry	SP 252864	Green Waste Composting	Compostable green waste	3000 tonnes/annum		Application withdrawn
Ryton Energy Limited Ryton Pools Country Park, Ryton Road, Bubbenhall, Coventry	SP 372725	Utilisation of landfill Gas to generate electricity	N/A	N/A		Granted

Kingsbury Transport Ltd Bodymore Green Farm, Coventry Road Kingsbury	SP 222947	Inert waste recycling	Clean inert waste and crushed concrete	75,000 tonnes/annum		Refused

Source: Warwickshire County Council (2005)

Appendix 5 Licensed waste management facilities in Warwickshire

	North Warwickshire	**Nuneaton & Bedworth**	**Rugby**	**Stratford**	**Warwick**
Landfill - Non-inert	Sita Packington, Packington	Hanson Quarry Products, Tuttle Hill	Onyx Leigh Environmental, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath	Peter Court Plant Hire Ltd, Avonhill Quarry, Avon Dasset	Biffa Waste Services, Ufton, Leamington Spa
	Environment Agency, Lea Marston, Coleshill	Pioneer Aggregates UK Ltd, Gipsy Lane, Nuneaton	Redland Aggregates, Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Mr S Newman Little Compton Moreton in Marsh	Smiths Concrete, Windy Wood Farm, Bubbenhall
	Mr Neachell, Sutton Coldfield		British Waterways, Yelvertoft, Northampshire		Smiths Concrete Ltd, Glebe Farm, Bubbenhall
	Landfill Development Co Ltd, Curdworth		The Rugby Portland Cement Company Ltd, Rugby		Websters Hemming, Stoney Stanton Rd, Coventry
	RMC Aggregates Western Ltd, Coleshill Quarry, Coleshill				Severn Trent Water Ltd, Baginton
					Rugby Cement, Southam Works, Long Itchington
	North Warwickshire	**Nuneaton & Bedworth**	**Rugby**	**Stratford**	**Warwick**
Landfill - Inert	Central Landfill Ltd, Earlswood		Lafarge Redland Aggregates Ltd, Stretton on Dunsmore	R & R White, Lighthorne	Western Aggregates Ltd, Dunnington, Salford Priors
					Hal Green Excavations Ltd, Rowington Green, Warwick
					D Hardwick, Old Milverton, Warwick
					Skye Plant Hire Ltd, Claverdon, Warwick

	North Warwickshire	**Nuneaton & Bedworth**	**Rugby**	**Stratford**	**Warwick**
Transfer stations	Recycling & Resource Management Ltd	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council	Severn Trent Water PLC		Severn Trent Water Ltd
	Mr T Douglas	Mr B Simpkins	Key Waste Solutions (Rugby) Ltd		
	Beacon Waste Ltd	George Eliot Hospital NHS Trust	R Bailey & P Shirley		
	Rentokil Ltd	Severn Trent Water Ltd/Coventry & North Warks District	George Wilson Brack		
		Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd			
		Godiva Stone Ltd			
	North Warwickshire	**Nuneaton & Bedworth**	**Rugby**	**Stratford**	**Warwick**
Civic Amenity				Lancashire Waste Services Ltd	C I Wills, K R Murphy
				Mercia Waste Management Ltd	Serviceteam Ltd
				Warwickshire County Council	
				Mercia Waste Management Ltd	
	North Warwickshire	**Nuneaton & Bedworth**	**Rugby**	**Stratford**	**Warwick**
Treatment – Physical	Severn Trent Water Ltd		Hunt Bros Smockington		
Treatment – Physico-Chemical		Cleansing Service Group Ltd			
Treatment - Biological		Sarp UK Ltd			
MRS	Cope Lawrence C, J		White, J		Coles, D A
	Flexdart Ltd		Simms Metals Ltd		Mc Gee, R C
	European Metal Recycling Ltd				

Source: Environment Agency, SWMA: West Midlands (2000)

Appendix 6. List of acronyms

ABI	Annual Business Inquiry
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AMRI	Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DPD	Development Plan Document
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EfW	Energy from Waste
GOWM	Government Office for the West Midlands
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
MLP	Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire (1995-2005)
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
MWDF	Minerals and Waste Development Framework
MWDS	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PCPA	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (Part 2), 29th September 2004
PSA	Public Service Agreement
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
RPB	Regional Planning Body
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
RTAB	Regional Technical Advisory Body (for Waste)
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SOA	Super Output Area
SoS	Secretary of State
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SWMA	Strategic Waste Management Assessment
WASP	Warwickshire Structure Plan (1996-2011)
WLP	Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire (1995-2005)
WMRA	West Midlands Regional Assembly
WMRAWP	West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party
WPA	Waste Planning Authority