Minerals and Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2006/2007

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Contact: Nina Bobe
Warwickshire Observatory
Warwickshire County Council
Telephone: 01926 412358
E-mail: research@warwickshire.gov.uk

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Foreword

Foreword

1 This is the third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for Minerals and Waste published by Warwickshire County Council, as both a Waste Planning Authority and a Minerals Planning Authority. The AMR is one of the portfolio of 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).

2 This AMR reports on progress with the preparation of the emerging MWDF for Warwickshire. As several of the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) are still in preparation, they have not yet formally replaced the previous Minerals Local Plan (MLP) and Waste Local Plan (WLP). These plans were 'saved' until September 2007. The Secretary of State issued a Direction on the 7th September 2007, to save certain policies beyond the 28th September 2007, which over the next few years will be replaced by the new MWDF.

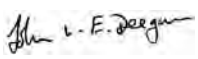
3 As the new DPDs have not yet been formally adopted, this AMR follows the format of earlier reports and provides an update on how we are meeting the key objectives within the 'saved' MLP and WLP. It draws on a wide range of data sources and indicators which are relevant to monitoring these key objectives, including the DCLG's Core Output Indicators and Warwickshire's own "local output" indicators and "significant effects" indicators (where data are available).

4 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.

5 This annually updated series of monitoring reports is proving to be a very valuable resource. It brings together all the relevant data and in some areas, has led to new monitoring procedures being established (for example, in monitoring biodiversity on disused quarries). As a result, this latest 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 AMR to you.

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

County Councillor Mr Chris Saint
Portfolio Holder, Economic Development, Warwickshire County Council



John Deegan
Strategic Director for Environment and Economy, Warwickshire County Council

Executive Summary

Introduction

1 This is the third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the new Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). It covers the monitoring year 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007.

2 The Minerals Local Plan (MLP) and Waste Local Plan (WLP) for Warwickshire were prepared under previous legislation and 'saved' until September 2007. These plans are being progressively replaced by new Development Plan Documents (DPDs) within the MWDF. Whilst the MWDF is being developed, the AMR will continue to monitor the 'saved' MLP and WLP.

3 This AMR reports on progress with the preparation of the new MWDF and also monitors how we are meeting the key objectives within the 'saved' plans. In doing so, it brings together all the national, regional and local targets and indicators which are relevant to these objectives. In some areas, there is inadequate data for monitoring at the county level. These problems are noted and we suggest how they will be addressed in future monitoring reports, especially relating to the government's Core Output Indicators (COI).

MWDF Progress Review

4 This section provides an extended review of progress on the preparation of the Local Development Documents (LDDs) within the MWDF. We report on progress from 1 April 2006 up to mid-December 2007, so that this section is as up to date as possible, prior to publication in December 2007 (as required by the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, 48 (3) (b) (iii)).

5 During this AMR monitoring period, the Warwickshire County Council (WCC) MWDF consisted of the following LDDs:

- Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)
- Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)
- Waste Core Strategy DPD
- Waste Allocations DPD
- Minerals Core Strategy DPD
- Minerals Allocations DPD[1]
- Proposals Map DPD

6 In terms of progress on the LDDs during the monitoring period 2006/07:

- April 5th 2006 - SCI Inspector's report received, setting out binding changes to be made to the SCI;
- April 10th 2006 - end of 6-week consultation period on the "Waste Core Strategy - Issues and Options" and Sustainability Appraisal;
- May 25th 2006 - SCI formally adopted by Cabinet;
- July 13th 2006 - "Waste Core Strategy - Preferred Options and Proposals" report approved by Cabinet;

1 Since April 2007, the MWDS has been amended and we will no longer be preparing a Minerals Allocations DPD.

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- July 13th 2006 - "Minerals Core Strategy - Issues and Options" report approved by Cabinet;
- July 28th - September 8th 2006 - Minerals Core Strategy - Issues and Options - 6-week consultation;
- August 30th 2006 - October 11th 2006 - Waste Core Strategy - Preferred Options and Proposals - 6-week consultation;
- November 28th 2006 - MWDS (second revision) came 'into effect';
- January 2007 - "Sustainability Appraisal of Warwickshire's Waste Development Framework - Waste Core Strategy" report published;
- January 31st - March 13th 2007 - 'Minerals Core Strategy - Preferred Options' - 6-week consultation;
- February 2007 - MWDS (third revision) approved by Cabinet;
- April 1st 2007 - MWDS (third revision, revised draft) submitted to Secretary of State, via Government Office for the West Midlands (GO-WM);
- April 18th 2007 - holding letter received from Secretary of State, advising us not to bring the revised MWDS into effect until we were notified of the decision as to whether to issue a Direction under Section 15(4) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) (2004);
- August 2007 - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) commissioned jointly by WCC, the five Warwickshire Districts, Coventry City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, with a Level 1 report due to be completed by the consultants before Christmas 2007;
- November 15th 2007 - MWDS (third revision, amended) approved by Cabinet;
- December 2007 - SFRA Final Draft Level 1 report received from consultants;
- December 11th 2007 - MWDS (third revision) brought "into effect".

7 The latest revision (November 2007) of the MWDS, which came "into effect" in December 2007, is included in Appendix B 'Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Nov 2007)'. The main reasons for the further amendments to the MWDS during 2006/07 were:

- a new requirement, following publication of "Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) - Development and Flood Risk" (December 2006), to carry out a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) at the Core Strategy stage, rather than the Allocations stage (as originally planned);
- to allow time to fully assess the implications of the proposals in "Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1) - Planning and Climate Change Supplement to PPS1" for the provision of facilities, prior to the submission of both the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPDs;
- to allow time to give more explicit consideration to the spatial strategy to be pursued by the County Council regarding the future management of waste within Warwickshire, following representations received from GO-WM to the Waste Core Strategy DPD at the Preferred Options and Proposals consultation stage (January 2007).

8 As a result, it has been agreed with GO-WM that the Waste Core Strategy needs to be taken back to the Options stage, instead of moving forward to the submission stage, as previously planned. Although consultation has already been undertaken on the key issues in the waste field, the spatial options to deliver the waste strategy have not been considered in sufficient detail to meet the test of soundness. With regard to the Minerals Core Strategy, it has been agreed with GO-WM that we will need to identify strategic sites at the Core Strategy stage. Therefore, it is proposed to produce a Core Strategy only, which will identify strategic sites (rather than a separate Minerals Allocations DPD). This is a major change in direction and will require a lot more detailed

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evidence and site information to be in place by the time the Core Strategy is submitted for Examination. As such, the next stage will be the preparation of a Revised Spatial Options paper, rather than Submission of the Minerals Core Strategy, as previously planned.

Minerals Local Plan

9 As the new Minerals Development Framework (MDF) was not submitted during 2006/07, this AMR reports on progress against the four key objectives identified from the 'saved' MLP, updating the information provided in previous MWDF AMRs. However, these objectives are still very relevant and can be recognised in the vision statement agreed for the MDF in January 2007.

Minerals Development Framework - Vision Statement (January 2007)

"To secure and manage the long term sustainable supply of both primary and secondary minerals serving local, regional and national needs whilst conserving and enhancing the environment and promoting long term community and economic benefits."

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

10 This is assessed with reference to relevant national, regional and county targets, the government's Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Core Output Indicator (COI) (5a) and other local output indicators (LOI). These targets and indicators provide information on minerals production and permitted reserves, as well as recent trends in sales of primary aggregates and non-aggregates.

11 Warwickshire has a requirement to produce:

- 1.043 mt per annum of sand & gravel, over the period 2001-2016;
- 0.593 mt per annum of crushed rock, over the period 2001-2016 - subsequently revised to:
- 0.880 mt per annum pf crushed rock, over the period 2005-2016[2].

12 The latest published data[3] on the production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire is for 2005. The RSS COI 5a figures are as follows:

- Total production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire in 2005 was 1.45 mt, consisting of:
- 0.92 mt of sand & gravel;
- 0.53 mt of crushed rock.

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

2 This revision to the crushed rock apportionment was due to the expectation that production from West Midlands County would be exhausted by 2005. The West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (WMRAWP) agreed that the apportionment for the West Midlands County should be shared between Warwickshire and Shropshire, which are the only counties in the region with availability of a similar rock type.

3 Source: WMRAWP Annual Report - figures are based on annual sales figures, as supplied by all the operators in the minerals industry within Warwickshire.

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- Actual production of sand & gravel in 2005 was 11.8% below the county's annual apportionment figure of 1.043 mt;
- Actual production of crushed rock in 2005 was 39.8% below the revised annual apportionment of 0.88 mt.

14 Although higher production levels were required to meet the revised target of 0.88 mt from 2005 onwards, production actually fell in 2005, to 0.53 mt (almost 40%, or 0.35 mt, below the new apportionment figure). Again, this was due to market fluctuations and the corporate strategies of the quarry operators, as they concentrated on output from their other quarries in Leicestershire and elsewhere.

15 Although the county's annual apportionments are given in terms of production or sales figures, Warwickshire County Council has no direct influence on these outcomes. However, one of the key objectives for minerals planning is to balance environmental considerations against the need to maintain an adequate supply of minerals to meet the needs of the economy. Therefore, the maintenance of sufficient landbanks of permitted mineral reserves to enable production to respond to market demands is crucial. As a Mineral Planning Authority (MPA), the County Council does have an important role in ensuring sufficient future supply of minerals, through our policies and decisions on planning applications. We have therefore included information on recent trends in the permitted reserves and landbank (years of supply) for primary aggregates (sand & gravel and crushed rock) as a useful AMR LOI.

16 Given the lack of published data and as part of our work on developing the Minerals Core Strategy Preferred Options (January 2007), we contacted the operators in Warwickshire directly for an indication of non-aggregate and energy minerals production in 2006/07, as follows:

- **Cement** - 1.2 million tonnes of cement manufactured, with total reserves in the quarries of 30 years;
- **Brick clay** - around 65 million brick items manufactured, with clay reserves currently around 20 years;
- **Building stone** - zero production in 2006/07 (Edgehill and Dryhill quarries in Stratford on Avon District are now becoming exhausted);
- **Coal** - 2.247 million tonnes produced in Warwickshire in 2006/07 (accounting for 25.7% of England's national production), with total reserves in the current licence area of around 10 years, plus further resources beyond the current licence and extending into neighbouring authorities e.g. Solihull, Coventry.

17 The review of planning applications determined during 2006/07 for minerals sites in Warwickshire found that three applications were granted for additional minerals production:

- Extraction of limestone and clay at Southam Quarry - this will produce 600,000 tonnes per annum, totalling 11 million tonnes over 18 years;
- Extraction of secondary aggregate, loams and soil conditioners at Brinklow Quarry - to produce 45,000 tonnes per annum;
- Construction and operation of an asphalt plant at Ling Hall Quarry. This will produce 75,000 tonnes per annum of bituminous road stone materials.

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

18 There are regional, but no sub-regional apportionment figures for secondary/recycled aggregates and hence, no local (MPA) targets. We report on the government's COI (RSS COI 5b), but other relevant local output indicators are yet to be developed. We also update the baseline information with a list of all sites known to be recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, as at April 2007 and details of planning applications submitted or determined during 2006/07 relating to sites which are recycling aggregates.

19 In terms of regional targets, the latest DCLG estimates suggest that 5.06 mt of recycled aggregates (excluding soil) and secondary aggregates were used in 2005. Although the use of secondary and recycled aggregates has increased in recent years, the total figure for the West Midlands is still below the regional annual target figure of 5.5 mt.

20 RSS COI 5b requires us to report on "production of secondary/recycled aggregates". The best available data[4] is published at a sub-regional level, covering Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull. It is not possible to report any figures for Warwickshire MPA. The DCLG report estimates that total production of secondary/recycled aggregates in the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull sub-region in 2005 was 1,747,736 tonnes. This consisted of 577,736 tonnes of recycled construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) and 1.17 mt of secondary aggregates, largely colliery spoil. However, only 20 per cent of the colliery spoil was actually used as alternative aggregate.

21 Looking at the planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, two applications were submitted but not yet determined during 2006/07 and one outstanding application from 2005/06 was granted during 2006/07. This was for the production of 45,000 tonnes per annum of loams, soil conditioners and secondary aggregate at Brinklow Quarry in Rugby District. As this site is within the Green Belt, it is discussed in more detail under MLP Key Objective 4.

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

22 Our methodology for monitoring this objective is still being developed, with reference to national, regional and local targets for biodiversity from UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP/LBAP):

i. The National Biodiversity Strategy[5] contains national targets, but none which directly refer to quarries, although a number of the priority habitats are contained within quarries and gravel pits, such as reed beds, calcareous grassland, etc. The UK BAP process is due to review the national targets and achievements and the West Midlands will need to review its regional targets in the light of this national review.
ii. The RSS for the West Midlands has relevant policies (Minerals Policy M1 and Quality of the Environment policies QE6 and QE7), but no specific targets. Also at the regional level, the Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands[6] identifies the biodiversity linkages for each environmental sector. Within the water and wetlands sector, it identifies recreational water bodies originating from restored quarry workings as providing habitat for birds and other

4 The DCLG-commissioned research project entitled: "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005", published by DCLG in February 2007 and available to download from www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/surveyconstruction2005.
5 "Working with the grain of nature", published on the DEFRA website (www.defra.gov.uk).
6 "Restoring the Region's Wildlife", available from the West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership (WMBP) website (www.wmbp.org).

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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.

iii. At the local level, the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP[7] sets out our priorities for local areas. 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.

23 However, monitoring progress against these national, regional and local targets 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. The main challenge is achieving a regionally coordinated and sustainable approach to monitoring (through core funding, primarily at the local level). Links between Local Record Centres and national initiatives such as the "National Biodiversity Network" (a gateway for biodiversity data) and the Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS[8] are being strengthened. Progress against the objectives and targets in the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP is reported through the BARS.

24 In order to monitor biodiversity at specific quarry sites, we need to identify the habitat and species types relevant to each site and monitor against the relevant local and national BAPs targets. We are currently undertaking work to identify the habitat at each quarry site in Warwickshire, as part of the Habitat Biodiversity Audit Phase 1 Habitat Survey, undertaken in 2001, 2005 and 2006. We are also liaising with the Warwickshire Biological Records Centre (WBRC) 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. Good progress has been made in obtaining data and a report on both habitats and species, including analysis, is due to be published in 2008.

25 As there are no relevant COI, we are developing a range of LOI to assess the impact of minerals development and subsequent restoration work on priority habitats and species and on areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value. At this early stage, we report on the condition (assessed by English Nature) of our Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which are within or adjacent to our quarry sites. We also include a list of all restoration schemes in progress in Warwickshire, as at 1 April 2007 and a brief update on progress with the restoration work at each site during 2006/07.

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

26 There are no national, regional or local targets or COI relating to this objective. We have therefore used our own LOI to give a summary (count) of how many minerals sites fall within various environmental designations (Green Belt, AONB, SSSI, RIGS, SINC and potential SINC[9]).

i. There are eleven minerals sites within a Green Belt location in Warwickshire. All are currently active quarries, with the exception of Griff V quarry in Nuneaton & Bedworth and Dunton quarry in North Warwickshire. Five of these minerals sites are allocated in the 'saved' MLP for Warwickshire and the remaining sites were all permitted prior to 1995.

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7 The Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) is available on the Warwickshire website at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/biodiversity.

8 BARS is an internet-based reporting system for BAPs - www.ukbap.org.uk.

9 Abbreviations defined in Appendix L 'Glossary'.

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ii. There is one minerals site within the Cotswold AONB. This is the building stone quarry at Edge Hill in Stratford District. The permission on this site pre-dates the 'saved' MLP for Warwickshire. Further, the quarry is now inactive as extraction has been exhausted and we are currently negotiating with the landowner to work towards developing a restoration scheme.

iii. There are five minerals sites that are at least partially within a SSSI location, including the River Blythe SSSI which runs through Coleshill sand and gravel quarry in North Warwickshire. One of the sites (Middleton Hall) was allocated as a 'Preferred Area' for sand and gravel extraction in the 'saved' MLP for Warwickshire. The remaining sites were all permitted prior to 1995. There are also four minerals sites that are located adjacent to an SSSI.

iv. The Wildlife Sites Project (WSP) and Warwickshire Geological Conservation Group have identified a total of 63 RIGS, SINCs and potential SINCs which lie within or overlap existing or allocated minerals sites in Warwickshire. Twelve RIGS have been selected, of which four were added in 2006/07. Three sites have been designated as SINCs, two of which were added in 2006/07: Quarries Wood SINC (at Mancetter Quarries, North Warwickshire) and Bubbenhall SINC (which lies within both the existing Bubbenhall Quarry and the Bubbenhall Extension PA allocation). Finally, there are now 48 potential SINCs (up from 32 in 2005/06), which require surveying to establish their status.

27 This approach provides a starting point to monitoring this key objective, because we need to recognise the environmental quality of the area surrounding existing, proposed and allocated minerals sites. The first step is therefore to check whether any site which comes forward for minerals development lies within or adjacent to any areas where the environment has any special or protected status, such as the Green Belt. The 'local output indicators' are supplemented by more detailed tables showing the types of minerals being extracted and the condition or status of the environmental designation.

28 Finally, we also report on all planning applications for minerals sites within the Green Belt. There were no new applications within the Green Belt submitted during 2006/07, but two applications outstanding from 2005/06 were granted during 2006/07. These were an application for an asphalt plant plus ancillary developments at Ling Hall Quarry (Rugby) and an application for the production of loams, soil conditioners and secondary aggregate at Brinklow Quarry (Rugby). In both cases, the applications were for additional activity at existing minerals sites.

Minerals Policy Use

29 The final section in this chapter reviews the use of our 'saved' policies from the MLP and the Warwickshire Structure plan (WASP). It identifies which policies were used when determining minerals planning applications during 2006/07, which policies were not used and the reasons why. It also summarises the use of these MLP policies over the last three years and notes which of the allocated sites in the MLP have actually come forward for development.

30 We are reviewing our 'saved' MLP policies as part of the development of the emerging Minerals DPDs and all the 'saved' policies will be progressively replaced by the DPDs within the MWDF over the next few years. Where it was found necessary to save certain policies beyond September 2007, a case was made to the Secretary of State (by the 31st April 2007). A list of the saved MLP policies is included in Appendix C 'Saved Minerals Local Plan Policies' and the saved WASP policies are listed in Appendix E 'Saved Structure Plan Policies'.

31 Finally, 'Remedial Action for the Minerals Local Plan/MDF' considers the impact of any wider, contextual changes, emerging issues or national/regional policy changes on the emerging Minerals DPD.

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Waste Local Plan

32 As the new Waste Development Framework (WDF) was not submitted during 2006/07, this AMR reports on the four key objectives identified from the 'saved' WLP and updates the information provided in previous AMRs. However, these objectives are still very relevant and can be recognised in the vision statement agreed for the WDF in August 2006.

Waste Development Framework - Vision Statement (August 2006)

"Ensure that sustainable waste management practices are delivered in accordance with the priorities identified in the waste hierarchy taking all appropriate measures to safeguard existing communities, human health and the environment and seeking opportunities to develop economic prosperity within Warwickshire."

WLP Key Objective 1 : *"Move waste up the waste hierarchy"*

33 This is assessed with reference to relevant national, regional and local targets, the government's COI (RSS COI 6b) and other relevant data, such as recent trends in the amount of waste arising (across all waste streams), in waste management (for each waste stream) and waste disposal costs (2000/01 to 2006/07).

34 Looking at our performance against the national targets set in the Waste Strategy (2000), Warwickshire has already exceeded the target to recycle or compost 30% of household waste by 2010. 33% of our household waste was recycled or composted in 2006/07. We have also achieved the 2005 target on reducing the proportion of industrial and commercial waste which goes to landfill. However, we are still below the 2005 target to recover value from at least 40% of municipal waste.

35 The Government's new "Waste Strategy for England (2007)" sets out additional steps and revised targets. We have assessed our county performance against these new national targets, although equivalent targets have not yet been set for Local Authorities. DEFRA have proposed three local indicators to monitor local authorities' contribution to the need to divert waste from landfill, under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS). These new indicators are currently being consulted on, before being introduced in April 2008.

36 The regional targets for the West Midlands (set out in RSS Policy WD1) are aligned with the national Waste Strategy (2000), as reported above.

37 Local targets for Warwickshire are set out in:

i. **Warwickshire County Council - Environment and Economy Directorate - Waste Management Service Plan (2006/07)**
We report on a range of Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI) which relate directly to waste management. These include:
   - **BVPI 82** - Household waste management - our performance has been good on this indicator, with each target met or within a small tolerance range;

Executive Summary

- **BVPI 84** - Household waste collection - Warwickshire has met the 2006/07 target of 550kg per head[10] (maximum);
- **BVPI 87** - Municipal waste disposal costs - Warwickshire's costs were above the 2006/07 target value by £1.75 per tonne, which equates to almost £554,000 additional cost.

ii. **Warwickshire Local Area Agreement (LAA) (March 2007)**
Within the LAA, we refer to LAA Outcome (E4): "Reduced waste to landfill and increased recycling", which is linked to our Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) (March 2006). Four indicators are identified, of which we can report on LPSA2 Target 9 - to increase the proportion of household waste arisings recycled (to 23,000 tonnes by 2009). At this stage, we are on course to exceed this target.

iii. **Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) (October 2005)**
The first annual report on the MWMS key objectives was published in March 2007 and the first review of the strategy will be in 2008/09.

38 In terms of **RSS COI 6b**, the total municipal waste arising was 316,339 tonnes in 2006/07. We also look at trends in waste arisings and waste management over the last decade.

39 Finally, this section outlines the actions that Warwickshire County Council is taking to move waste up the waste hierarchy, in terms of reducing waste and increasing re-use, increasing the level of recycling and composting and our use of EfW facilities, in order to meet the early landfill diversion targets.

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

40 It has been estimated that by 2025/2026, Warwickshire will have a shortfall in waste treatment capacity of 0.60 million tonnes[11] (after taking account of quantifiable expansion plans of existing facilities). This is one of the largest treatment gaps in the West Midlands (third, after Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent WPA and Worcestershire WPA).

41 RSS COI 6a is difficult to monitor, as capacity information is not always complete and we have not been able to confirm whether all sites which are granted permission are operational, or operating at full capacity. There were 22 planning applications for new waste management facilities submitted during 2006/07. Nine of these applications were granted, 2 were refused and 6 were withdrawn. The remaining 5 applications were not yet determined and these will be reported in next year's AMR.

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

42 It is not possible to provide any firm evidence on this key objective. There are no relevant targets (national, regional or local) or COI. We are looking at ways to address this gap for future AMRs. We are in the process of developing a specific WLP LOI to measure the proportion of development proposals submitted to Local Authorities which have Waste Management Plans to deal with the re-use of waste materials on site. However, there have been no Waste Management Plans included with the development proposals or planning applications submitted to any of the five districts/boroughs in Warwickshire during 2006/07.

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10 Note that if this BVPI is re-calculated using the ONS revised 2006 mid-year population estimates, released in August 2007, then the figure is adjusted to 559.7 kg/head, which means that Warwickshire would fail to meet this target.

11 Source: Waste Treatment Facilities and Capacity Survey West Midlands Region Final Report (WMRA, May 2007).

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

43 There were ten planning applications relating to waste sites located within the Green Belt submitted during the monitoring year 2006/07. Of these, seven were granted, two were withdrawn and one was not determined during 2006/07. No applications within the greenbelt were refused. The background to these applications and the reasons for granting permission on Green Belt sites are discussed. It should be noted that all the applications were on existing waste facility sites, with the exception of the windrow composting facility at Blabers Hall Farm (North Warwickshire).

Waste Policy Use

44 The final section in this chapter reviews the use of our 'saved' policies from the WLP and the WASP. It identifies which policies were used when determining waste planning applications during 2006/07, which policies were not used and the reasons why. It also summarises the use of WLP policies over the last three years.

45 We are reviewing our 'saved' WLP policies as part of the development of the emerging Waste DPDs and all the ‘saved’ policies will be progressively replaced by the DPDs within the MWDF over the next few years. Where it was found necessary to save certain policies beyond September 2007, a case was made to the Secretary of State (by the 31st April 2007). A list of the saved WLP policies is included in Appendix D ‘Saved Waste Local Plan Policies’ and the saved WASP policies are listed in Appendix E ‘Saved Structure Plan Policies’.

46 Finally, ‘Remedial Action for the Waste Local Plan/WDF’ considers the impact of any wider, contextual changes, emerging issues or national/regional policy changes on the emerging Waste DPD.

1 Introduction

1.1 This is the third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for Minerals and Waste produced by Warwickshire County Council (WCC). It covers the reporting period 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007.

1.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) 2004 replaced the previous planning system of County Structure Plan and District/Borough Local Plans with a new approach, consisting of a Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and Local Development Frameworks (LDFs). Section 35 of the PCPA requires every local planning authority to produce an AMR, as part of their portfolio of Development Plan Documents (DPDs). The RSS AMR is published by the West Midlands Regional Assembly (WMRA), in collaboration with the West Midlands Local Government Association (WMLGA). The AMRs for the LDFs in Warwickshire are produced by each of the District and Borough Councils within the county.

1.3 Warwickshire is both a Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) and a Waste Planning Authority (WPA). As such, this AMR relates to the county's minerals and waste plans. Our AMR is required to contain the following information:[12]

i. progress on the production of our Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF), i.e. how we are performing in terms of achieving the milestones set out for developing each of the Local Development Documents (LDDs) identified in the approved Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). If the published milestones have been missed or are unlikely to be met, we are required to explain why we are behind schedule and to detail any amendments required to the MWDS.
ii. monitor the implementation and effectiveness of our minerals and waste policies. This will provide the evidence base to support the development and review of policies within the emerging DPDs.

Key Planning Documents for Minerals and Waste in Warwickshire

1.4 The key planning documents that currently apply in Warwickshire, including those prepared by WCC and by other planning authorities, are shown in Table 1.1 ‘Key planning documents for Warwickshire’. This table gives a brief description of each document and shows its current status.

1.5 It is important to understand how these documents relate to each other, particularly given the recent changes in legislation, as the County Council still has current planning policy prepared under the previous legislative framework (see Figure 1.1 ‘Relationship between the Local Development Documents, Saved Plans and other Development Plan Documents’).

1.6 Although the Minerals and Waste Local Plans for Warwickshire were prepared under previous legislation, they were permitted to retain their status for a three-year period after the commencement of the new Planning Act, i.e. until September 2007. The MLP and WLP will be progressively replaced by the DPDs within the MWDF.

1.7 Where it was felt necessary to save certain policies contained within the MLP, WLP and the WASP beyond September 2007, the County Council put forward a case to the Secretary of State by the deadline of 31st April 2007. The Secretary of State issued a Direction on the 7th September 2007, to save certain policies beyond the 28th September 2007. A list of the saved policies is

12 The content of this AMR follows published ODPM/DCLG guidance: "Planning. Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide" (March 2005) and subsequent updates.

1 Introduction

included in the appendices of this AMR (see Appendix C 'Saved Minerals Local Plan Policies', Appendix D 'Saved Waste Local Plan Policies' and Appendix E 'Saved Structure Plan Policies'). We will continue to monitor the performance of these policies, as they are taken forward.

Table 1.1 Key planning documents for Warwickshire

Document Title	Abbreviation	Description	Current Status
West Midlands 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.	DPD (Adopted 2004)
Warwickshire Structure Plan (1996-2011)[13]	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.	"Saved" Policy
Warwickshire Minerals Local Plan (1995-2005)[14]	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 covers the period 1995-2005 and sets out specific policies and proposals to be applied to Planning Applications for mineral workings.	"Saved" Policy
Warwickshire Waste Local Plan (1995-2005) [15]	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 covers the period 1995-2005 and sets out specific policies and proposals to be applied to Planning Applications for waste management facilities such as landfill sites, incinerators and recycling centres.	"Saved" Policy
Warwickshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework	MWDF	New-style planning framework following the PCPA (2004). This is the portfolio of all LDDs and related documents i.e. all planning policies applying within the County. It includes DPDs, SPDs, the SCI, Local Development Scheme (LDS) and AMR.	Emerging Planning Policy

13 A copy of the Warwickshire Structure Plan is available on the Warwickshire website at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wsp.

14 A copy of the Warwickshire Minerals Local Plan is available on the Warwickshire website at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mlp2006.

15 A copy of the Warwickshire Waste Local Plan is available on the Warwickshire website at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wlp2005.

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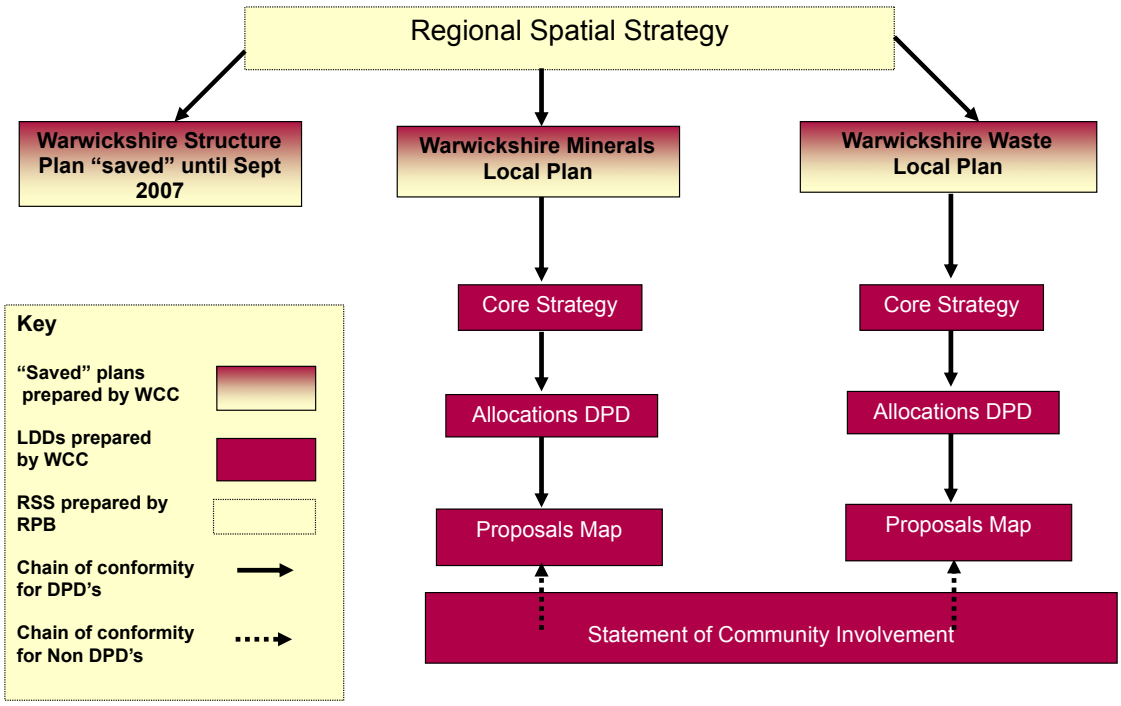
Figure 1.1 Relationship between the Local Development Documents, Saved Plans and other Development Plan Documents



What we are Monitoring

1.8 Chapter 2 'Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review' outlines the MWDS and the milestones therein, giving an indication of progress against the published timetable for the production of each of the DPDs for Minerals and Waste . It also identifies adjustments made to the MWDS timetable since the first version of the MWDS formally took effect in June 2005.

1.9 As the MWDF is still being developed and the Core Strategies for Minerals and Waste are still at pre-submission stages, there are not yet any detailed policies governing development control of waste and minerals facilities.

1.10 The consultations held on the Minerals Development Framework (MDF) Core Strategy have identified a "vision statement" that encapsulates all aspects of minerals planning that the MDF seeks to deliver (see 'Vision for the Minerals Development Framework'). We have also identified the key objectives for the MDF and a set of 28 "Policy Principles", which have been formulated alongside the "Preferred Option" for each Key Issue and indicate the emerging policy direction of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Vision for the Minerals Development Framework

"To secure and manage the long term sustainable supply of both primary and secondary minerals serving local, regional and national needs whilst conserving and enhancing the environment and promoting long term community and economic benefits."

1 Introduction

1.11 Similarly, the consultations held on the Waste Development Framework (WDF) have identified a "vision statement" (see 'Vision for the Waste Development Framework') and a set of key objectives, along with five "Policy Principles" which indicate the emerging policy direction of the Waste Core Strategy.

Vision for the Waste Development Framework

"Ensure that sustainable waste management practices are delivered in accordance with the requirements of the waste hierarchy taking reasonable measures to safeguard human health and the environment and seeking opportunities to develop economic prosperity within Warwickshire."

1.12 The detailed wording of policies in each of the Waste and Minerals Core Strategies will be subject to further consultation when the plans (DPDs) are submitted to the Secretary of State (refer to Appendix B 'Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Nov 2007)' for expected submission dates).

1.13 Until the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies have been formally adopted, we will continue to monitor and report on the existing 'saved' plans. These 'saved' plans were 'in effect' until September 2007, i.e. during the current AMR reporting period. Where it was felt necessary to save certain policies beyond September 2007 the County Council put forward a case to the Secretary of State by the deadline of 31st April 2007. The Secretary of State issued a Direction on the 7th September 2007, to save certain policies beyond the 28th September 2007. Details of those policies within the existing MLP and WLP which are 'saved' beyond September 2007 are given in Appendix C 'Saved Minerals Local Plan Policies' and Appendix D 'Saved Waste Local Plan Policies', respectively.

1.14 As in previous AMRs, we have based this report on the main objectives of the saved plans, rather than attempting to monitor every policy. Although the adopted MLP and WLP do not have specified objectives, from their overarching strategies the key objectives have been identified as follows:

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. Protect the Green Belt against the inappropriate development of waste facilities.

Introduction 1

1.15 Our assessment of progress against these key objectives is based on:

- **Review of existing capacity** for minerals and waste facilities to see whether this is adequate;
- **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' MLP/WLP;
- **Core Output Indicator**s (COI) – these indicators are required by government guidance, or if not available, an explanation of how we intend to monitor them in the next AMR;
- **Local output indicators** – these indicators have been identified as useful in relation to monitoring the key objectives from the saved MLP and WLP and likely to be of continuing relevance to the objectives of the emerging MWDFs;
- **Significant Effects indicators** – these relate to the Sustainability Appraisal on the MWDF.

1.16 In view of the fact that only certain policies from the MLP and WLP are being 'saved' beyond 28th September 2007, next year's AMR will have to review this approach.

1.17 This AMR was circulated to our Policy Panel in December 2007 for information and comment. As the AMR is not a DPD it does not require our Policy Panel to sign it off before Submission to the Secretary of State.

2

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

2 Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

Reporting Period

2.1 Although the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) covers the monitoring year 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007, this section provides an extended review of progress on the Local Development Documents (LDDs) within the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF), up to mid December 2007. This updates the MWDF progress review as far as possible, prior to publication in December 2007 (as required by the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, 48 (3) (b) (iii)).

Proposed Local Development Documents

2.2 During the 2006/07 monitoring year, the Warwickshire County Council (WCC) MWDF consisted of the following LDDs:

- Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)
- Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)
- Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD)
- Waste Allocations DPD
- Minerals Core Strategy DPD
- Minerals Allocations DPD[16]
- Proposals Map DPD

2.3 The ***Minerals and Waste Development Scheme*** (MWDS) sets out the County Council's current planning policies and details of the new Mineral and Waste LDDs that will be prepared, with key milestones for their delivery. It covers the period 2004-2010, with the programme of work identified for the first three years (2005-2008) 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 (SPD) is required).

2.4 The ***Statement of Community Involvement*** (SCI) outlines the approach and standards that WCC will follow when involving stakeholders and the local community in producing all its LDDs.

2.5 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.

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

2.7 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.

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

16 Since April 2007, the MWDS has been amended and we will no longer be preparing a Minerals Allocations DPD.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

2.9 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).

2.10 In addition, the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) will apply to all DPDs and as such, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) will be produced for each document within the MWDF.

Sustainability Appraisals

2.11 As part of the development of the MWDF, there is a statutory requirement to undertake Sustainability Appraisals (SA). The SA reports must incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive EC/42/2001, as they apply to the minerals and waste sectors.

2.12 A Scoping Report for the SA of the MWDF[17] was therefore produced to satisfy the requirement of the SA/SEA, during December 2005 and this was subsequently circulated for comment to statutory and non-statutory stakeholders.

2.13 The next stage was to undertake an initial SA of the Waste Core Strategy[18]. This was released alongside the Waste Core Strategy Issues and Options consultation, during February 2006.

2.14 The SA of the Waste Core Strategy Issues and Options contributed to the formulation of the Preferred Options[19] for the Waste Development Framework (WDF) Core Strategy (published in August 2006) .

2.15 Following on from this, a "Sustainability Appraisal Report on Warwickshire's Waste Development Framework - Waste Core Strategy" was published in January 2007[20]. Appendix B of this Sustainability Report provided a list of Warwickshire's SEA/SA indicators and identified the information source to be used for monitoring them. It also provides an assessment of Warwickshire's performance against these SEA/SA indicators, wherever data is available. The SA is still at the early stages and we do not have data available yet for all SEA/SA indicators. As and when they become available, and when the SA work is developed further, these indicators will be included in future AMRs.

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17 A copy of the Scoping Report for the SA of the MWDF is available from www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf /Links/DBA07EC557D11321802570CA0044B205/$file /WMDF+Scoping+Report+Issue+07.04+06.pdf.

18 The initial Sustainability Appraisal work is incorporated within the Waste Core Strategy Issues and Options paper, which is available from www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf /Links/2151FD7FC0806D9A8025702A00302DB7/$file /Black+and+white+Draft+Issues+and+Options+Paper+Arups2.pdf.

19 A copy of the Sustainability Appraisal to support the Preferred Options is reported (as Appendix 5) in the Preferred Options and Proposals report (August 2006), which is available from www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf /Links/2151FD7FC0806D9A8025702A00302DB7/$file /Preferred+Options+&+Proposals.pdf.

20 A copy of the "Sustainability Appraisal of Warwickshire's Waste Development Framework - Waste Core Strategy (January 2007) is available from www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf /Links/2B165F6B934D1240802570CA004BDDF3/$file /SA+Report+January+2007+Issue+Final.pdf.

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Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

2.16 As mentioned above (para 2.12), the Scoping Report was prepared for both Core Strategies. A separate initial Sustainability Appraisal of the Minerals Core Strategy[21] was published alongside the Minerals Core Strategy Issues and Options consultation, in July 2006.

2.17 The SA of the Minerals Core Strategy at the Issues and Options stage contributed to the formulation of the Preferred Options for the Minerals Core Strategy, which was consulted on in January 2007. [22]

2.18 It is anticipated that in moving forward on producing the Minerals Core Strategy, the objectives on which the SA was assessed will be reviewed, moving away from the current approach of using the joint minerals and waste objectives set out in the original SA Scoping Report.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

2.19 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) 2004, the County Council is required to adopt and regularly review a MWDS, which sets out its programme for the production of the Minerals and Waste LDDs.

2.20 Warwickshire County Council's MWDS was originally submitted to the Government Office for the West Midlands (GO-WM) on 24th March 2005 and formally took effect from 9th June 2005.

2.21 A revised version, the “Warwickshire County Council MWDS (Revised) 2005-2008” was submitted in August 2005 and came into effect on 25th November 2005. This revision amended the timetable for the Waste Core Strategy and Waste Allocations DPDs. Further details were reported in the MWDF AMR 2004/05.

2.22 During the current monitoring period (April 2006 - December 2007), the MWDS was revised again, in October 2006. These amendments were approved by GO-WM and brought into effect on 28 November 2006. In this second revision, the timetable for the preparation of the "Minerals Development Framework (MDF) Core Strategy" DPD was amended to make it more robust. This allowed for an additional three months to consider the comments received from the Issues and Options consultation (28 July - 8 September 2006) and to fully assess all the options when preparing for the next stage of consultation on the "MDF Core Strategy - Preferred Options" paper. Further, it was important to put in place a strong evidence base to ensure that when the document is independently examined it is found to be sound. The Minerals Allocations DPD timetable was not amended at this time.

2.23 A third revision to the MWDS was submitted to Cabinet and approved in February 2007. The amended timetables allowed for an additional five months before submission of the Waste Core Strategy DPD (revised to June 2007) and an additional three months before submission of the Minerals Core Strategy DPD (revised to September 2007). These amendments were necessary in order to address the following factors:

i. following the publication of "Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) - Development and Flood Risk" (December 2006), we sought clarification from Government Office and the EA as to

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21 The findings of this initial Sustainability Appraisal are incorporated as part of the Mineral Development Framework Core Strategy Issues and Options paper (July 2006), which is available from www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf /Links/57E0AC3A8EAF984C8025702A004184D2/$file/Final+Issues+and+options.doc.

22 A copy of the Sustainability Appraisal to support the Preferred Options is available from www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf/Links/3236E9E75EEC64E6802570FF00318341/$file/Preferred_Options+v.27.pdf.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

whether a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was required at the Core Strategy or the Allocations stage (as planned);

ii. to allow time to fully assess the implications of the proposals in "Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1) - Planning and Climate Change Supplement to PPS1" for the provision of facilities, prior to the submission of both the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPDs;

iii. to allow time to give more explicit consideration to the spatial strategy to be pursued by the County Council regarding the future management of waste within Warwickshire, following representations received from GO-WM to the Waste Core Strategy DPD at the Preferred Options and Proposals consultation stage (January 2007);

iv. staff resource issues (20% below capacity).

2.24 The timescales for the respective Allocations DPDs were also amended, to reflect the changes to the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPDs.

2.25 Following Cabinet approval of the revised MWDS (February 2007), the Environment Agency (EA) confirmed that a SFRA needs to be completed prior to submission of the Core Strategy DPDs. The EA also advised that this process may take between 6-8 months after approval of a brief. Consequently, submission of the Waste and Minerals Core Strategy DPDs would be delayed beyond the revised dates.

2.26 A draft Revised MWDS was submitted to the Secretary of State (via GO-WM) by the deadline of 1 April 2007. This provided a 'work in progress' update of the 'in effect' MWDS (November 2006), detailing the revised dates approved by Cabinet in February 2007. On 18 April 2007, the Secretary of State issued a holding letter, advising Warwickshire County Council that more time was needed to consider the scheme and accordingly we should not bring the revised MWDS into effect until we were notified of the decision as to whether to issue a Direction under Section 15(4) of the PCPA (2004).

2.27 Work to amend the MWDS timetable suffered another setback over the summer, with the news that Shropshire and Worcestershire County Councils were advised by the Planning Inspectorate that if they continued with their Submission documents, they would be found "unsound". This has led Warwickshire County Council to review its own progress and approach. As a result, a further report was agreed by Cabinet on the 15th November 2007 amending the timetable again. Details of the specific changes in approach on the DPDs are given below.

2.28 The Third Revision of the MWDS (November 2007) was brought into effect in December 2007 and is included in Appendix B 'Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Nov 2007)'. Full details of earlier versions of the MWDS timetables were reported in previous MWDF AMRs.

2.29 A copy of the current 'in effect' MWDS is available for public inspection at the County Council offices[23] and on the website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/planning).

2.30 Looking in more detail at progress on the documents already completed or underway during the 2006/07 monitoring year, we report below on the SCI, the Waste Core Strategy DPD and the Minerals Core Strategy DPD. Progress on the other DPD's will be reported in future AMRs.

23 Please contact Environment & Economy Directorate, Barrack Street, Warwick.

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Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

2.31 Table 2.1 'Statement of Community Involvement - Milestones' reviews progress on the preparation of the SCI against the published milestones. The first column summarises the stage of production, the next two columns present the timetabled dates, including any amendments[24]. The penultimate column shows the date each stage was actually achieved and the final column gives a graphic representation to indicate whether each stage was on track i.e. completed by the target date given in the MWDS "in effect" at the time of completion.

Table 2.1 Statement of Community Involvement - Milestones

Stage of production	*MWDS Original Timetable (March 2005)*	*MWDS First Revision (November 2005)*	*Date(s) achieved*	*On track?*
Scoping and early stakeholder and community engagement	February-March 2005	-	**Completed** (March-April 2005)	
Consultation and participation on draft SCI	June 2005	-	**Completed** (6-week consultation period ran from 29th July - 9th September 2005)	
Date of submission of revised draft of SCI to SoS	September 2005	November 2005	**Completed** (Submitted to SoS on 7th November 2005)	
Pre-examination meeting (if required)	November 2005	January 2006	Not required	-
Examination	January 2006	March 2006	Inspectors report received 5th April 2006	
Estimated date for adoption of the SCI	March 2006	May 2006	25th May 2006	

2.32 The 2004/05 AMR reported details of the initial scoping, early stakeholder and community engagement stage and of the consultations undertaken on the draft SCI.

2.33 As noted in the 2005/06 AMR, the SCI was submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination on 7 November 2005. However, we did not meet the milestone date "in effect" at the time of submission (i.e. September 2005). The target date for submission was amended from September to November 2005 in the MWDS First Revision, which was approved by GO-WM and brought into effect on 25th November 2005.

2.34 The independent Inspector was appointed by the Government to examine the "soundness" of the Submitted SCI (the tests of soundness applied were set out in Appendix 2 of the 2005/06 AMR). The Inspector reported back to the County Council on the 5th April 2006, setting out binding changes to be made to the SCI (as reported in the 2005/06 AMR).

24 There have been no changes to the timetable for this document since the first revision of November 2005.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

2.35 The County Council did meet the "in effect" target date for adoption of the SCI, which was formally adopted by Cabinet on the 25th May 2006. A copy of the Adopted SCI is available on the County Council's website[25].

2.36 In terms of future work on the SCI, it should be noted that the Government wish to ensure closer integration of plan making, Sustainable Community Strategies and Local Area Agreements, and as such are proposing in the Planning White Paper - "Planning for a Sustainable Future" (published in May 2007) to replace the requirement for independent examination of the SCI with an approach which considers the standards of engagement across the whole authority. Therefore, whilst there are no plans to undertake a review of the SCI at present, once more detail is published by Government on it's proposals, the future and status of the SCI will be reviewed.

Waste Core Strategy DPD

2.37 Table 2.2 'Waste Core Strategy DPD - Milestones' reviews progress on the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy DPD against the published milestones. The first column summarises the stage of production, the following 3 columns present the timetabled dates, including any amendments since the original MWDS was adopted (March 2005). The penultimate column shows the date each stage was actually achieved and the final column gives a graphic representation to indicate whether each stage was on track i.e. completed by the target date given in the MWDS "in effect" at the time of completion.

2.38 The first three stages of public consultation were completed according to the target dates given in the MWDS First Revision (November 2005). The MWDS Second Revision (November 2006) came into effect after these stages had been completed and so the progress on subsequent stages has been assessed against the MWDS Second Revision, which was 'in effect' at the time (i.e. before the Third Revision of November 2007 came into effect). Where a stage was not completed by the scheduled date, an explanation is given below.

2.39 Looking at the stages of production in more detail, the early stakeholder and community engagement undertaken on the Waste Core Strategy was reported in the 2004/2005 AMR. The information gained from this preliminary consultation fed into the "Issues and Options" paper.

2.40 The Issues and Options report was approved by Cabinet on the 2nd February 2006. It then went out for public consultation, from the 27th February until the 10th April 2006. We also consulted on our SA of the Issues and Options at around the same time and established a Waste Development Forum with members invited from industry, statutory bodies, interest groups and the general public. Details of the second consultation stage and related events, exhibitions and workshops were reported in the 2005/06 AMR. The comments received throughout this process were considered and fed into the "Preferred options and proposals" paper.

2.41 Within the current AMR period (since 1 April 2006), we can report that the "Preferred Options and proposals" paper was approved by Cabinet on the 13th July 2006. This paper then went out as the third stage of consultation, between the 30th August and 11th October 2006. We sought to open the consultation as widely as possible. As well as placing publicity in local newspapers, we sent out the "Preferred Options" documentation and questionnaire directly to over 1400 contacts from our mailing list. The documentation and questionnaire were available at all the Warwickshire libraries, the 5 District Council Planning receptions and the County Council reception. The documentation was also available on our website and the questionnaire could be submitted on-line.

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25 Information on the SCI can be found on the planning pages, at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf/Links/982CD97DA0D6456280256FB2005363E3.

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Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

In addition, we held several events: a Waste Development Forum was held on the 26th September 2006, a public consultation workshop was held on the 7th October 2006 and several 'drop-in 'sessions were held at Atherstone, Nuneaton, Rugby , Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick and Kenilworth libraries, where a planner was available to assist with any questions or queries. This consultation period resulted in 50 responses. These were considered and were, wherever possible, taken on board in the preparation of the Submission Draft of the Waste Core Strategy DPD.

2.42 However, submission was delayed beyond the target date of January 2007, partly due to the requirement to undertake a SFRA. As explained above (in 'Minerals and Waste Development Scheme'), this new requirement was not factored into the MWDS Second Revision (November 2006), as it emerged from the publication of "Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) - Development and Flood Risk" (December 2006).

2.43 Having missed the target submission date of January 2007, the planned public consultation on the submission Waste Core Strategy DPD was also delayed. Taking account of the knock-on effects of the delay in submission, a third revision of the MWDS was approved by Cabinet in February 2007. This amended the date for submission of the Waste Core Strategy DPD to June 2007. This allowed an additional five months to deal with a number of issues, as noted above (in 'Minerals and Waste Development Scheme').

2.44 Following Cabinet approval of the revised MWDS (February 2007), the EA confirmed that the SFRA needs to be completed prior to submission of the Waste Core Strategy DPD. It is expected that this process may take between 6-8 months after approval of a brief, so submission of the Waste Core Strategy DPD will be further delayed, beyond the revised date.

2.45 A SFRA was commissioned jointly by Warwickshire County Council, the 5 Warwickshire Districts/Boroughs, Coventry City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council in August 2007. A Final Draft Level 1 report was completed by the consultants in December 2007.

2.46 However, progress on the Waste Core Strategy DPD suffered another setback over the summer, with the news that Shropshire and Worcestershire County Councils were advised by the Planning Inspectorate that if they continued with their Submission documents, they would be found "unsound". This led Warwickshire County Council to review its own progress and approach. Further guidance as to the approach that ought to be taken was sought from Communities and Local Government, the Planning Inspectorate and GO-WM, in order to avoid producing an "unsound" core strategy.

2.47 As a result, a further report was agreed by Cabinet on the 15th November 2007, amending the WDF timetable again. In detail, it has been agreed with GO-WM that the Waste Core Strategy needs to be taken back to the Options stage, instead of moving forward to the submission stage, as previously planned. Although consultation has already been undertaken on the key issues in the waste field, the spatial options to deliver the waste strategy have not been considered in sufficient detail to meet the test of soundness.

2.48 The new MWDS timetable for the Waste Core Strategy DPD approved by Cabinet on the 15th November 2007 is included in Appendix B 'Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Nov 2007)'. This new timetable was brought into effect in December 2007 and will form the basis of next year's AMR progress review.

Table 2.2 Waste Core Strategy DPD - Milestones

Stage of production	*MWDS Original Timetable (March 2005)*	*MWDS First Revision (November 2005)*	*MWDS Second Revision (November 2006)*	Date(s) achieved	On track?
Early stakeholder and community engagement	June – August 2005	-	June 2005	Completed (6-week consultation period ran during July-August 2005)	☺
Consultation on Issues and Options and the Sustainability Appraisal	August – September 2005	February – March 2006	February 2006	Completed (6-week consultation period ran from 27th February - 10th April 2006)	☺
Consultations on the "Preferred options and proposals"	November 2005	August 2006	August 2006	Completed (6-week consultation period ran from 30th August - 11th October 2006)	☺
Date of submission to SoS	May 2006	January 2007	January 2007	Submission delayed due to requirement to undertake SFRA	☹
Public consultation on core strategy	August 2006	June 2007	June 2007		☹
Pre-examination meeting	November 2006	September 2007	May 2007		☹
Examination	February 2007	November 2007	August 2007		☹
Receipt of Inspectors Report	-	-	-		😐
Estimated date for adoption	October 2007	February 2008	February 2008		😐

2

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

Minerals Core Strategy DPD

2.49 Table 2.3 'Minerals Core Strategy DPD - Milestones' reviews progress on the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy DPD against the published milestones. The first column summarises the stage of production, the following 3 columns present the timetable, including any amendments since the original MWDS was adopted (March 2005). The penultimate column shows the date each stage was actually achieved and the final column gives a graphic representation to indicate whether each stage was on track i.e. completed by the target date given in the MWDS "in effect" at the time of completion.

2.50 The first two stages of public consultation were completed according to the target dates given in the MWDS First Revision (November 2005), which were unchanged from the MWDS Original Timetable (March 2005).

2.51 The MWDS Second Revision (November 2006) was brought into effect after these stages had been completed. Hence, progress on subsequent stages of production has been assessed against the MWDS Second Revision (November 2006), which was 'in effect' at the time. Where a stage was not completed by the scheduled date, an explanation for this is given below.

2.52 Looking at the stages of production in more detail, the early stakeholder and community engagement undertaken on the Minerals Core Strategy was reported in the 2005/2006 AMR. To summarize the responses obtained, there was general satisfaction with the methods for assessing the need for aggregate minerals, but dissatisfaction with the lack of guidance on assessing the need for non-aggregate minerals. The main issue of concern was that provision was based on past trends, rather than future need. The information gained from this preliminary consultation fed into the "Issues and Options" paper. In particular, it identified the main "issues", as:

- restoration
- transport
- local building
- extending existing sites
- allocating new sites.

2.53 In the current reporting period (since 1 April 2006), the County Council's Policy Panel met on 23rd May 2006 to consider the draft "Issues and Options" paper. Around this time, we also held three meetings of the Minerals Development Forum, a group consisting of invited attendees from industry and various interest groups. At the meeting on the 8th June 2006, the attendees were invited to contribute further responses, which were incorporated into the draft "Issues and Options" document.

2.54 The "Issues and Options" document was approved by Cabinet on the 13th July 2006. It then went out for public consultation. This statutory 6-week consultation ran from the 28th July until the 8th September 2006. During the period, over 1,000 copies of the documentation and questionnaire were sent out to listed consultees. It was also available at the local council offices, at all County libraries and on our website (a version was published to download and the questionnaire could also be submitted online). The consultation was publicised in the local newspapers and as part of the consultation process, we held a series of events, including:

- a meeting of the Minerals Development Forum on the 11th August 2006, which was well attended by industry representatives and other stakeholder groups;
- two further events held to engage operators, interested groups and members of the public, held at Manor Hall, Leamington Spa;

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

- a Saturday morning workshop on the 2nd September, attended by members of the public and community groups;
- a series of weekday afternoon/evening 'drop-in' sessions, where an officer was available to discuss or answer any questions with members of the public. These sessions were held between 3rd August and 5th September at Atherstone, Nuneaton, Rugby, Southam, Stratford-upon-Avon, Bidford and Warwick libraries.

2.55 This consultation period generated 82 responses which, along with the recorded comments from the Minerals Development Forum and workshop discussions, were considered and fed into the "Preferred Options" paper (the consultation responses are summarised in Appendix A of the "Minerals Core Strategy Preferred Options" paper). The selection of the preferred options also took account of the latest government policy guidance and new information related to each of the key issues, in conjunction with the knowledge and experience of the County Council's planning and other professional staff, to decide on the most appropriate Option, or combination of options, for each issue.

2.56 The County Council then sought the views of all interested parties through a third stage of consultation, with the aim of engaging key stakeholders in a discussion on the selected "Preferred Options" and associated "Policy Principles" which had been developed so far. This statutory six-week consultation period on the "Preferred Options" ran from the 31st January to the 13th March 2007. All comments received were collated and summarised in a written report. The comments were used to further define actual policies at the submission stage.

2.57 The Submission Minerals Core Strategy was due to be submitted in the Secretary of State in June 2007. However, submission was delayed due to the requirement to undertake a SFRA prior to submission (as for the Waste Core Strategy). As this is expected to take at least 6-8 months after approval of the brief, submission was delayed beyond the amended timetable (MWDS Second Revision, November 2006).

2.58 A SFRA was commissioned jointly by Warwickshire County Council, the 5 Warwickshire Districts/Boroughs, Coventry City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council in August 2007. A Final Draft Level 1 report was completed by the consultants in December 2007.

2.59 Progress on the Minerals Core Strategy DPD suffered another setback over the summer, with the news that Shropshire and Worcestershire County Councils were advised by the Planning Inspectorate that if they continued with their Submission documents, they would be found "unsound". This has led Warwickshire County Council to review its own progress and approach. Further guidance as to the approach that ought to be taken, has been sought from Communities and Local Government, the Planning Inspectorate and GO-WM in order to avoid producing an "unsound" core strategy.

2.60 As a result, a further report was agreed by Cabinet on the 15th November 2007, amending the timetable for the MDF again. In detail, it has been agreed with GO-WM that in order to deliver the minerals strategy in Warwickshire, it will be necessary to identify strategic sites at the Core Strategy stage. Therefore, it is proposed to produce a Core Strategy only, which will identify strategic sites. This is a major change in direction and will require a lot more detailed evidence and site information to be in place by the time the Core Strategy is submitted for Examination. As such, the next stage will be the preparation of a Revised Spatial Options paper, rather than Submission of the Core Strategy, as previously planned.

2

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

2.61 The new MWDS timetable for the Minerals Core Strategy DPD, as approved by Cabinet on the 15th November 2007, is included in Appendix B 'Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Nov 2007)'. This new timetable was brought 'into effect' in December 2007 and will form the basis of next year's AMR progress review.

Table 2.3 Minerals Core Strategy DPD - Milestones

Stage of production	*MWDS Original Timetable (March 2005)*	*MWDS First Revision (November 2005)*	*MWDS Second Revision (November 2006)*	Date(s) achieved	On track?
Early stakeholder and community engagement	February 2006	February 2006	-	**Completed** (6-week consultation period ran from 20th February – 3rd April 2006)	☺
Consultation on Issues and Options and the Sustainability Appraisal	July 2006	July 2006	-	**Completed** (6-week consultation period ran from 28th July – 8th September 2006)	☺
Consultations on the "Preferred options and proposals"	October 2006	-	January 2007	**Completed** (6-week consultation period ran from 31stJanuary - 13th March 2007.	☺
Date of submission to SoS	April 2007	-	June 2007	**Delayed** Submission delayed due to requirement to undertake SFRA	☹
Public consultation on core strategy	July 2007	-	July 2007	**Delayed**	☹
Pre-examination meeting	October 2007	-	October 2007	**Delayed**	☹
Examination	January 2008	-	January 2008		
Receipt of Inspectors Report	-	-	-		
Estimated date for adoption	September 2008	-	September 2008		

3 Contextual Background

3.1 Warwickshire is located to the south and east of the West Midlands conurbation, having strong links with Coventry, Solihull and Birmingham. The County is also the gateway from the West Midlands region[26] to identified key growth areas within the rest of the UK, such as Milton Keynes and the South Midlands. Warwickshire lies at the heart of Britain's transport network and several key strategic routes pass through the County. The total area is over 197,500 hectares.

3.2 Warwickshire is a two-tier local authority, with five Local Planning Authorities within its administrative boundaries: the Boroughs of North Warwickshire, Nuneaton and Bedworth, and Rugby and the Districts of Warwick and Stratford on Avon.

Contextual background to waste and minerals planning

3.3 This chapter sets out the key characteristics of Warwickshire which are relevant to minerals and waste planning. For example, the population size and number of households is linked to the amount of waste produced. Future projections of population and household growth will affect the number of new housing completions required. House building and demolition will impact on both the demand for aggregates and the generation of waste material (including material which can be used as secondary aggregate for engineering and construction). Employment rates serve as a proxy measure of economic activity - for example, employment in the construction industry reflects the magnitude of demand for minerals and aggregates. We also look at national and regional trends in minerals and waste production and waste management.

3.4 The critical contextual factors influencing the future waste management and disposal and minerals requirements and options for Warwickshire are:

- Projected growth of population and number of households;
- Changes in employment and businesses/economic environment;
- Improvements to the existing transport infrastructure;
- Trends in waste arisings;
- Trends in minerals production;
- Mineral resources;
- Geology.

Population

3.5 Warwickshire has a population of 522,200[27] and just over a quarter of a million households. The latest available population figures (2006) at district/borough level are shown in Table 3.1 'Total Population Estimates for Warwickshire (2006)'.

Table 3.1 Total Population Estimates for Warwickshire (2006)

District/Borough	Total Population
North Warwickshire	62,300
Nuneaton & Bedworth	120,700
Rugby	90,200

26 as defined in Appendix A 'The West Midlands Region'
27 ONS revised mid-2006 population estimates, published in September 2007.

Contextual Background

District/Borough	Total Population
Stratford-on-Avon	116,100
Warwick	132,900
Warwickshire	**522,200**
Source: Mid-2006 Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics	

Population Distribution

3.6 In terms of population distribution, the largest towns in Warwickshire (as of 2005[28]) are:

- Nuneaton (population 78,650),
- Rugby (population 62,550),
- Leamington Spa (population 45,950), and
- Bedworth (population 41,750).

3.7 Nuneaton, Bedworth and Rugby are traditional industrial towns, where established industries include (or included) coal mining, textiles, cement production and engineering. In the centre and south of Warwickshire lie the prosperous towns of Leamington Spa, Warwick, Kenilworth and Stratford-upon-Avon. Given the focus of population within the main towns of the County, a significant part of Warwickshire is rural in character and sparsely populated (average population density for the county is 2.64 people per hectare).

Population growth

3.8 The population of Warwickshire has grown by 6% over the past 20 years, compared to an overall national rate of increase of 4.9%. The County is now home to 64,000 more people than at the start of the 1970's. Growth has been concentrated in Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick districts (with 10.7% and 9.4% increases respectively). Continued in-migration from the urban areas of Coventry and Birmingham is likely to be the key factor behind this trend. North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth boroughs have seen more modest change (3.1% and 4.6% growth respectively). Rugby has remained relatively unchanged during this period.

3.9 Warwick district, which includes the towns of Warwick, Royal Leamington Spa, Kenilworth and Whitnash, has the largest population and number of households and is expected to have the highest growth up to 2026 (see Table 3.2 ‘Projected changes in population, 2006 to 2016 and 2026’).

3.10 At the county level, Warwickshire's population is estimated to reach a total of 591,000 by 2026 - an increase of 69,000 people, or 13% (based on the revised 2004 mid-year estimates[29]). This projected increase is higher than the expected regional and national population growth rates of 6% for the West Midlands and 10% for England, by 2026.

28 These population figures for towns are derived from the latest available data at Super Output Area level, which are the mid-2005 estimates released by ONS.

29 At the time of writing (December 2007), this is the latest available data on population projections released by ONS.

3 Contextual Background

Table 3.2 Projected changes in population, 2006 to 2016 and 2026

Area	Total Population				% Change	
	2004	2006	2016	2026	2006-2016	2006-2026
North Warwickshire	62,000	62,100	63,200	64,700	2%	4%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	120,100	120,800	124,600	128,500	3%	6%
Rugby	88,800	90,000	95,300	100,700	6%	12%
Stratford-on-Avon	113,600	115,800	125,300	134,100	8%	16%
Warwick	130,100	133,800	149,600	163,100	12%	22%
Warwickshire	514,600	522,500	558,000	591,000	7%	13%
West Midlands	5,326,700	5,362,000	5,522,400	5,692,400	3%	6%
England	50,110,700	50,714,200	53,276,200	55,823,400	5%	10%
Source: Revised 2004-based Sub-national Population Projections, Office for National Statistics						

Households

3.11 There were 226,000 households in Warwickshire in 2006. Forecasts suggest that there will be an additional 27,000 and 52,000 households by 2016 and 2026 respectively.

3.12 The rate of increase in the number of households in recent years has been significantly higher than overall population growth, due to changes in family structures and more single person households. This trend is expected to continue to 2026 (see Table 3.3 'Households in Warwickshire (2006) and projected growth (to 2016 and 2026)'). The large increase, which is significantly higher than the West Midlands region and England, 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.

Table 3.3 Households in Warwickshire (2006) and projected growth (to 2016 and 2026)

Area	Households (2006 Estimate)	Projected Change 2006-2016	Projected Change 2006-2026
North Warwickshire	26,000	+8%	+15%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	51,000	+10%	+16%
Rugby	38,000	+11%	+21%
Stratford-on-Avon	51,000	+12%	+24%
Warwick	60,000	+18%	+33%
Warwickshire	226,000	+12%	+23%
West Midlands region	2,244,000	+9%	+16%
England	21,485,000	+10%	+20%
Source: Sub-national household projections (2003-based estimates), available from Department for Communities and Local Government website (www.communities.gov.uk). Note these latest household projections are based on			

Area	Households (2006 Estimate)	Projected Change 2006-2016	Projected Change 2006-2026
previous 2003-based population projections. New household projections are expected in early 2008, which will be in line with the revised sub-national population projections.			

Housing Provision

3.13 The development of new housing will have an impact on both the demand for primary and secondary aggregates and the generation of waste materials. Guidelines on the level of new housing provision required are provided in the RSS allocation, which set a target figure of 18,000 new dwellings in Warwickshire over the period 2001-2011 and in the WASP, which made provision for around 31,100 new dwellings in Warwickshire between 1996 and 2011.

3.14 Warwickshire is likely to have an over-provision by 2011 of 3,174 dwellings, measured against the WASP allocation (Table 3.4 'Housing completions and provision against WASP targets (1996-2011)'), or 4,370 dwellings when measured against the RSS allocations (Table 3.5 'Housing completions and provision against RSS targets (2001-2011)').

3.15 At the local authority level, Warwick District and Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough could exceed their housing allocations dramatically by 2011[30]. This over-provision of housing has 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).

Table 3.4 Housing completions and provision against WASP targets (1996-2011)

Area	Actual Net Completions 1996/7 to 2006/07	Estimated completions[1] (Net) for 2007/08 to 2010/11	1996-2011		
			Estimated completions	WASP Target	Shortfall or over-provision
North Warwickshire	1,537	1,080	2,617	3,200	-583
Nuneaton & Bedworth	5,339	2,128	7,467	5,600	1,867
Rugby	5,185	1,114	6,299	6,100	199
Stratford on Avon	6,171	1,272	7,443	8,200	-757
Warwick	7,773	1,880	9,653	8,000	1,653
Warwickshire	26,005	7,474	33,479	31,100	2,379

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council
Notes. 1. Estimated projected total net completions for 2007/08 to 2010/11 as provided by the districts in their 2006/07 RSS Housing Land Availability Return

30 All these figures are likely to change following the current review of the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), with Phase 2 including a housing demand study to provide new projections of housing need and demand across the region. The details are not expected until 2009 and local authorities will then need to revise their housing programmes in line with the revised RSS allocations, which will supersede the Warwickshire Structure Plan 1996-2011 (WASP).

3 Contextual Background

Table 3.5 Housing completions and provision against RSS targets (2001-2011)

Area	Actual Net Completions 2001/2 to 2006/07	Estimated completions[1] (Net) for 2007/08 to 2010/11	2001-2011		
			Estimated completions	RSS Target[2]	Shortfall or over-provision
North Warwickshire	768	1,080	1,848	1,852	-4
Nuneaton & Bedworth	3,194	2,128	5,322	3,241	2,081
Rugby	3,442	1,114	4,556	3,531	1,025
Stratford on Avon	3,421	1,272	4,693	4,746	-53
Warwick	4,399	1,880	6,279	4,630	1,649
Warwickshire	15,224	7,474	22,698	18,000	4,698

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council
Notes. 1. Estimated projected total net completions for 2007/08 to 2010/11 as provided by the districts in their 2006/07 RSS Housing Land Availability Return; 2. Housing provision figures derived from Keith Hill's letter of 14th June 2004, as quoted in Table 2 (p78) of the West Midlands RSS Annual Monitoring Supplementary Report (2004).

3.16 Where possible, the completion rate for the period up to 2011 is the best estimate provided by each of the districts, as quoted in their RSS Local Development Framework (LDF) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). These estimates are based on:

- the latest information on outstanding completions for sites that have already got planning permission;
- local knowledge on what housing land identified in the local plan remains available and estimate of the timescale that these will be given permission and subsequently developed;
- an allowance for windfall sites, such as the proportion of planning permissions given that are windfall and the proportion of these that are built;
- RSS allocations.

Economic Context

3.17 The state of the economy has an influence on the generation of waste. The relative performance of the Warwickshire economy appears to have declined since 2000 (although a degree of uncertainty must be attached to estimates at the local authority level). Warwickshire's average annual growth rate (as measured by GVA[31]) in the period 2000-2004 slipped to 4.4%, 1.3 percentage points below the UK average and also lower than the average for the West Midlands region (4.9%).

3.18 Looking specifically at employment trends, the overall employment rate in Warwickshire in 2006 (at 79.1%) was above both the West Midlands average (73%) and the national employment rate for England and Wales (74.1%). Similarly, the total number of employee jobs has increased over the last decade (1996-2006) at a faster rate in Warwickshire (+17%) than in the West Midlands region (+9%) and in England and Wales as a whole (+14%).

31 Gross Value Added (GVA) is a key measure of the total economic activity in a region and provides an indication of the health of a region's economy.

Contextual Background

3.19 Table 3.6 'Employment rate and employee jobs by sector, 1996 and 2006' highlights the changes in employment by main industrial sector over the past decade. In the manufacturing and service sectors, the picture in Warwickshire broadly follows both regional and national trends - the number of manufacturing jobs has declined by 29% in Warwickshire and by 30% in England and Wales, whilst the number of jobs in the service sector has increased by 27% in Warwickshire, by 25% in the West Midlands and by 23% in England and Wales, over the period 1996-2006. The service sector now accounts for 80.7% of all jobs in Warwickshire, which is slightly higher than in the West Midlands region as a whole (78.9%) and slightly below the overall figure for England and Wales (83%).

3.20 It is worth noting that jobs in the construction industry have increased at a faster rate in Warwickshire (by 63% between 1996-2006), compared to an increase of 53% in the West Midlands region and 48% in England and Wales. The construction sector now accounts for around 5% of jobs in Warwickshire, which is in line with both the regional figure (5% for the West Midlands) and the national figure (4.7% for England and Wales) in 2006.

3.21 Finally, although jobs in the mining and quarrying sector only account for a small proportion of all jobs (0.3% in Warwickshire), this sector has grown by a dramatic 289% over the period 1996-2006. This is in stark contrast to a 54% fall in mining and quarrying jobs in the West Midlands region and a 40% fall for England and Wales as a whole over the same period.

Table 3.6 Employment rate and employee jobs by sector, 1996 and 2006

	2006			Change from 1996		
	England & Wales	West Midlands	Warwickshire	England & Wales	West Midlands	Warwickshire
Employment rate	74.1%	73.0%	79.1%	+1.8	+1.2	+1.2
Total employee jobs	23,950,000	2,377,400	245,700	+14%	+9%	+17%
Of which:						
Mining & quarrying	30,600	1,700	800	-40%	-54%	+289%
% of total	*0.1%*	*0.1%*	*0.3%*	*-0.1*	*-0.1*	*+0.2*
Manufacturing	2,639,000	350,700	31,400	-30%	-38%	-29%
% of total	*11.0%*	*14.7%*	*12.8%*	*-6.8*	*-11.0*	*-8.2*
Construction	1,119,000	118,800	12,800	+48%	+53%	+63%
% of total	*4.7%*	*5.0%*	*5.2%*	*+1.1*	*+1.5*	*+1.5*
Services*	19,881,000	1,875,900	198,300	+23%	+25%	+27%
% of total	*83.0%*	*78.9%*	*80.7%*	*+6.5*	*+10.2*	*+6.2*
Sewage, refuse disposal, sanitation	93,000	9,700	700	+8%	+31%	+50%
% of total	*0.4%*	*0.4%*	*0.3%*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*0.1*

Sources: Annual Population Survey, Apr 06-Mar 07; Annual Employment Survey 1996; Annual Business Inquiry, 2006 (www.nomisweb.co.uk) © Crown Copyright 2007.
Notes: Employee job estimates are rounded so may not sum to totals.

3 Contextual Background

	2006			Change from 1996		
	England & Wales	West Midlands	Warwickshire	England & Wales	West Midlands	Warwickshire
** Data on total Service Sector employees includes those working in the Sewage, refuse & sanitation sector.*						

Transport Infrastructure

The Highway Network

3.22 Warwickshire is served by a number of major transport routes, due in part to its location adjacent to the West Midlands conurbation. The M1, M6, M40, M42 and M69 motorways cross through the County and key trunk routes include the A5, A14, A45 and A46. There are important motorway and trunk road interchanges at Longbridge (M40/A46), Tollbar End (A45/A46) and the M1 Junction (M1/M6/A14).There is also a comprehensive network of secondary and local routes serving local destinations.

Rail Network

3.23 The County has a network of mainline inter-city, cross-country and local rail services that meet a variety of travel and commuter needs. Coventry, Rugby and Nuneaton are situated on the West Coast Mainline and provide inter-city services to Birmingham New Street and London Euston. There is also a high frequency cross-country route running between the south coast and the north of England, which stops at Leamington and Coventry. In addition to the main passenger routes there are additional local services crossing the county.

3.24 There are also a number of small and medium sized rail freight facilities across Warwickshire that predominately serve specific sites or railheads. Hams Hall Freight Terminal in North Warwickshire and Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DRIFT) in Northamptonshire provide multi-modal facilities which link to a number of national and international destinations.

Road and Rail Freight

3.25 Warwickshire has a high level of through freight traffic movement, both road (M6, M40, M42 and A46) and rail, via the West Coast Mainline and between the Midlands and the south coast.

3.26 Nationally, road freight traffic increased by 17% between 1990 and 2003. Although rail freight traffic decreased during the mid 1990's, rail freight has grown since the privatisation of rail services.

Waste Arisings and Management in Context

3.27 The Waste Local Plan (WLP) and the emerging Waste Development Framework (WDF) 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 therefore attempts to provide some contextual information on the quantity of waste arising across all waste streams, including municipal waste, industrial and commercial waste, construction and demolition waste and hazardous waste. However, it should be noted that the data currently available on the collection, movement and disposal of these other waste streams are not as up-to-date, accurate or comprehensive as for municipal waste, as it is no longer the responsibility of the Local Planning Authorities to collect it.

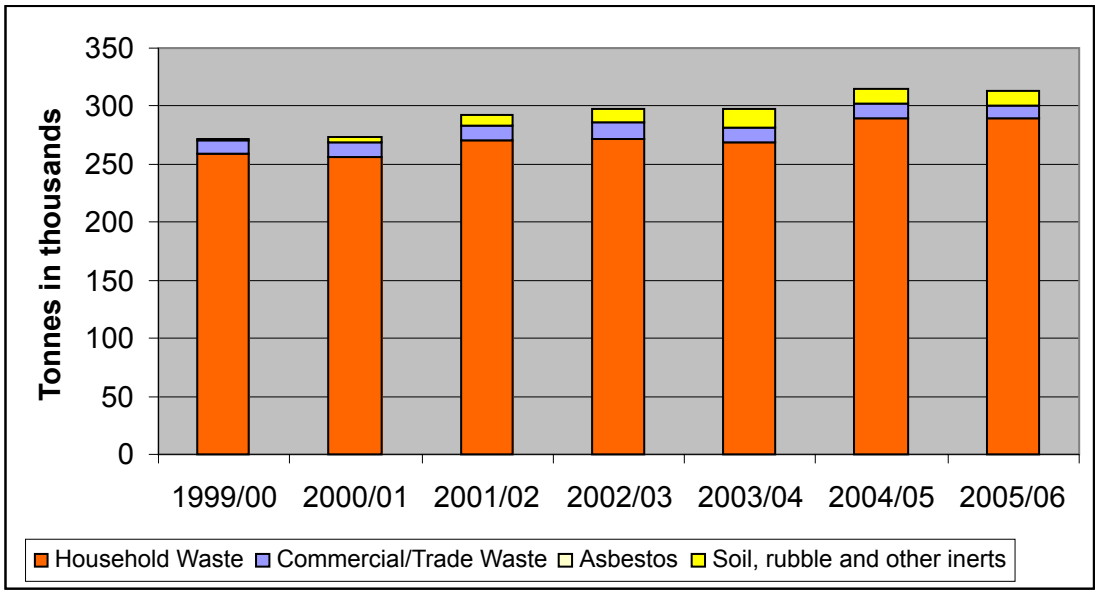
3.28 The estimated total arisings of controlled waste from the municipal, industrial, commercial and construction and demolition sectors in Warwickshire in 2003/04 were about 1,202,000 tonnes.

Municipal Waste

3.29 In Warwickshire, of the 316,339 tonnes of municipal waste arising in 2005/06, 62.0% (i.e. 196,262 tonnes) was disposed to landfill, 15.6% was recycled and 6.7% was recovered.

3.30 The amount of municipal waste produced per annum in Warwickshire had been increasing in the past, but during 2005/06, the total amount of municipal waste experienced a small reduction of 0.5%. Figure 3.1 'Amount of municipal waste arising in Warwickshire by source (1999/00 to 2005/06)' shows the total increase in the amount of municipal waste arising in Warwickshire over the period 1999/00 to 2005/06, with the breakdown of the main sources of municipal waste.

Figure 3.1 Amount of municipal waste arising in Warwickshire by source (1999/00 to 2005/06)



Industrial and Commercial Waste

3.31 In 2003/04 across the West Midlands region as a whole, some 42% of industrial and commercial waste was disposed of to landfill. A further 36% was recycled, reused or recovered, 11% was treated or transferred and 5% was incinerated. However, the pattern of waste management varied considerably across the region, depending on the availability of local facilities.

3.32 For Warwickshire, the total amount of industrial & commercial waste in 2002/03[32] was 635,000 tonnes, of which 291,000 tonnes (46%) were sent to landfill sites.

Hazardous Waste

3.33 The West Midlands disposed of 560,609 tonnes of hazardous waste in 2006. This was down from 672,277 tonnes in 2004 and 707,703 tonnes in 2003.

32 Source: Environment Agency 2003/04 Industrial Waste Survey. This survey is due to be repeated in 2008.

3 Contextual Background

3.34 Warwickshire disposed of 52,876 tonnes of hazardous waste in 2006. This is a dramatic fall, compared with 146,975 tonnes of hazardous waste disposed of in 2004 and 196,056 tonnes in 2003. There has also been a notable shift in the waste disposal methods used for hazardous waste between 2004 and 2006 - only 41% went to landfill, compared with 92% going to landfill in 2004. The changes in the arisings and disposal of hazardous waste in Warwickshire is detailed in Table 3.7 'Hazardous waste arisings and disposal (2004, 2006)'.

Table 3.7 Hazardous waste arisings and disposal (2004, 2006)

Amount of Hazardous Waste in Warwickshire	2004		2006	
	(tonnes)	(percent)[1]	(tonnes)	(percent)[1]
Landfill	135,217	92%	21,808	41%
Recycled/re-use	0	-	9,042	17%
Rejected	0	-	2	0%
Transfer - Disposal/Recovery	2,940	2%	8,559	16%
Treatment	8,819	6%	13,467	25%
Totals	**146,975**	100%	**52,876**	99%

Notes. 1. percentage columns may not sum to 100 due to rounding.
Source: Information on hazardous waste arisings and disposal is published in the Environment Agency - available to download from
www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/103601/wmhaztables06_1902569.xls

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW)

3.35 The latest available information indicates that 9.84 mt of CDEW waste was generated in the West Midlands region in 2005. Half (50%) of this waste was recycled as aggregate or soil and 30% was used at Paragraph 9A(1) and 19(A)2 registered exempt sites. The remaining 20% of unprocessed CDEW went to licensed landfill sites, where 8% was used for landfill engineering or capping and 12% was disposed of as waste.

3.36 The total amount of CDEW in the West Midlands region has increased by 1.7 mt since 2003. The proportion which is recycled as aggregate and soil has fallen from 61% in 2003, back to 2001 levels (50%)

Table 3.8 West Midlands regional estimates for the use/disposal of construction, demolition and excavation waste (2001, 2003 and 2005)

	2001	2003	2005
Used as Recycled Aggregate (*million tonnes)*	3.71	4.29	4.45
Used as Recycled Soil (*million tonnes)*	0.57	0.65	0.47
Disposed of at Landfill (*million tonnes)*	0.40	0.73	1.18
Other (*million tonnes)*	3.94	2.46	3.74
Total	**8.62**	**8.13**	**9.84**

Source: DCLG Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregates in England. 2001, 2003 and 2005 reports.

Minerals Production in Context

National and regional trends in minerals production

3.37 Table 3.9 'Annual production of primary aggregates (1999-2004)' shows recent trends in the production of primary aggregates for Warwickshire, the West Midlands region and England. Since 2000, the production of sand & gravel in Warwickshire has declined slightly, following the national and regional trends. For crushed rock, the overall trend for production in England and the West Midlands is also declining. Production in Warwickshire has fluctuated, declining between 1999-2002, but higher in 2003 and 2004.

3.38 In terms of the regional context, Warwickshire accounts for around 10% of all sand and gravel produced in the West Midlands and around 13% of crushed rock production. The largest producer of sand and gravel is Staffordshire, accounting for around 65% of the regional total. The largest producer of crushed rock is Shropshire, accounting for just under half of total regional production.

Table 3.9 Annual production of primary aggregates (1999-2004)

Annual sales (million tonnes)		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004[1]	2005
Sand & Gravel	Warwickshire	1.02	1.04	1.03	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.90
	West Midlands	10.07	9.84	9.93	9.47	9.56	8.80	9.1
	England	75.14	76.27	74.57	71.32	69.39	74.48	69.9
Crushed Rock	Warwickshire	0.62	0.57	0.57	0.45	0.70	0.66	**
	West Midlands	6.23	5.56	5.49	5.28	5.43	5.09	4.5
	England	88.64	88.03	94.63	87.65	83.96	85.65	83.6

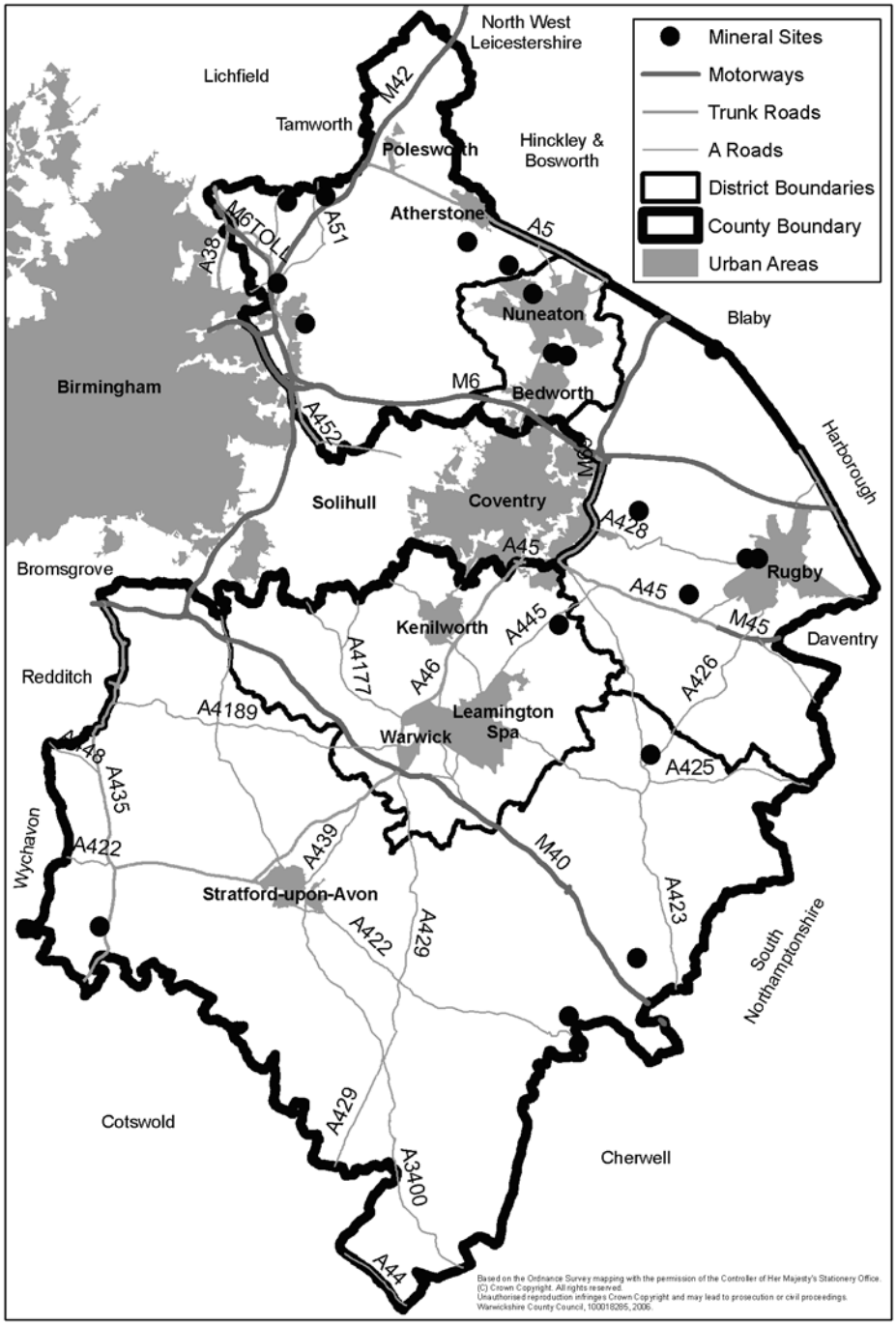
Sources: WMRAWP Annual Reports; Figures for England from "Collation of the results of the 2005 Aggregate Minerals Survey for England and Wales", BGS/DCLG , May 2007 (for consistency purposes, ONS's AMRI figures for England from PA1007 are not used in this table).
Notes.
1. WMRAWP's 2004 figures for Warwickshire and the West Midlands are estimated;
*** Warwickshire's 2005 Crushed Rock figure combined with Staffordshire's for reasons of business confidentiality.*
Table compiled by the Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

Mineral Resources in Warwickshire

3.39 The diverse mineral resources of Warwickshire have been exploited since the first human settlements were established in the county. Today, Warwickshire's proximity to the West Midlands Conurbation and South Midlands Growth Areas of Northampton and Milton Keynes has created a demand for minerals, especially construction materials such as aggregates and cement. The extraction of aggregates (sand and gravel, crushed rock), coal, building stone (sandstone and ironstone), brick clay and limestone and shales (for the production of cement) is still important and extensive reserves of these minerals still exist. The location of current minerals sites is shown in Map 3.1 'Minerals sites, major roads and urban areas in Warwickshire'.

3 Contextual Background

Map 3.1 Minerals sites, major roads and urban areas in Warwickshire



3.40 Aggregates

Aggregates are defined as rock which can be crushed artificially or which already exist as naturally occurring fragments (sand and gravel). The use of an aggregate is determined by its physical and chemical properties and therefore they have a wide range of end uses in the construction industry. **Primary Aggregates** are produced directly from mineral deposits, whilst **Secondary Aggregates** are materials which originate as waste products from quarrying and mining activities, or as by-products from industrial processes, which can be used as aggregate in the construction industry. Construction and Demolition waste can be crushed, screened and processed to produce a **Recycled Aggregate.** The use of secondary/recycled aggregates is becoming increasingly important in reducing the need for primary aggregate extraction. As the Environment Agency (EA) defines

recycled and secondary aggregates as predominately waste materials, the issues relating to these processes will be considered and addressed in full in the WDF, although their importance as a mineral resource is recognised and linked with the Minerals Development Framework (MDF).

- **Sand and gravel**
  The important sand and gravel producing areas in the county are the river terrace deposits of the Tame and Avon, the fluvial-glacial sands around Rugby and the inter-glacial deposits of the Coventry and Warwick area.

- **Crushed rock**
  The Precambrian and Ordovician igneous rocks which outcrop around Nuneaton and up to Mancetter in North Warwickshire are a vital source of high specification roadstone and other aggregates which supply the main road networks of the West Midlands and neighbouring regions.

3.41 Coal

Coal from the Carboniferous coal measures which are exposed at the surface in the north of the county has been exploited since Roman times. Small scale operations from shallow pits continued until the middle to late 19th century, when numerous deep mines began operation in North Warwickshire. This development reflected an increase in the demand for coal and advances in mining technology. One deep mine remains in operation at Daw Mill, near Arley in North Warwickshire. Current coal extraction takes place in the Corley Moor area at a depth of around 800 – 900 metres.

3.42 Building Stone

The use of local stone for building purposes has been widespread in Warwickshire, with Warwick and Kenilworth Castles being obvious examples. Stately homes, churches and various settlements have been constructed from local materials such as the Triassic sandstones and Jurassic ironstones, reflecting the counties varied geology. However, the stone quarries supplying local materials have all but finished working now, which is creating a problem in repairing local buildings and retaining the local distinctiveness of many towns and villages.

3.43 Brick Clay

Historically, bricks have been made across Warwickshire wherever a suitable clay was found. The use of local clay for the production of bricks has now ceased, with the exception of the large scale brickworks at Kingsbury, in Rugby. Here they extract the high quality Etruria Marl which is part of the Counties Carboniferous sequence of rocks.

3.44 Cement

The production of cement has a long history in Warwickshire, with extraction of the required minerals (Jurassic Lias limestones and shales) occuring around Southam and Rugby. Current production comes from one cement kiln in Rugby, where locally extracted materials are mixed with chalk from Bedfordshire.

Geology of Warwickshire

3.45 shows information on the solid geology of Warwickshire, Coventry, Birmingham and Solihull. This map shows the various rock outcrops in Warwickshire, but does not include the more recent glacial and fluvial deposits which would contain the sand and gravel resources in the county. Sand and gravel is widespread around the county, but can generally be found in river terrace deposits

3 Contextual Background

along the floors of major river valleys, such as the Tame and the Avon. Glacial deposits of sand and gravel are also widespread, but are mainly centred around Dunchurch and Wolston, Coleshill and interspersed along the A5 from Hilmorton to Wolvey.

Geology of Warwickshire

Jurassic:

Dyrham Formation incorporates the **Ironstone** which is still used as a building stone.

Penarth Group: includes the **Lias** formations which are used in the production of cement (currently extracted at Southam and Rugby).

Triassic:

Mercia Mudstone contains the Arden Sandstone which has been used in local buildings.

Sherwood Sandstone or **Bromsgrove Sandstone,** which has been a popular building material around Warwick and the wider West Midlands.

Carboniferous/Permian:

Warwickshire Group These include the **Red Sandstones** used at Kenilworth and Maxstoke Castle.

Coal Measures: These rocks include the exposed section of the **Warwickshire Coalfield** and have previously been exploited by open cast and shallow mining.

Precambrian Cambrian: These formations contain the ancient sandstones.

Ordovician: quartzites and **dolerites** which are the source of the high specification aggregates extracted around Nuneaton (Griff, Midland, Jees and Boon) and Judkins) and Mancetter. Only Griff and Mancetter quarries are currently in operation but large permitted reserves still exist at Jees and Boon quarry in Nuneaton.

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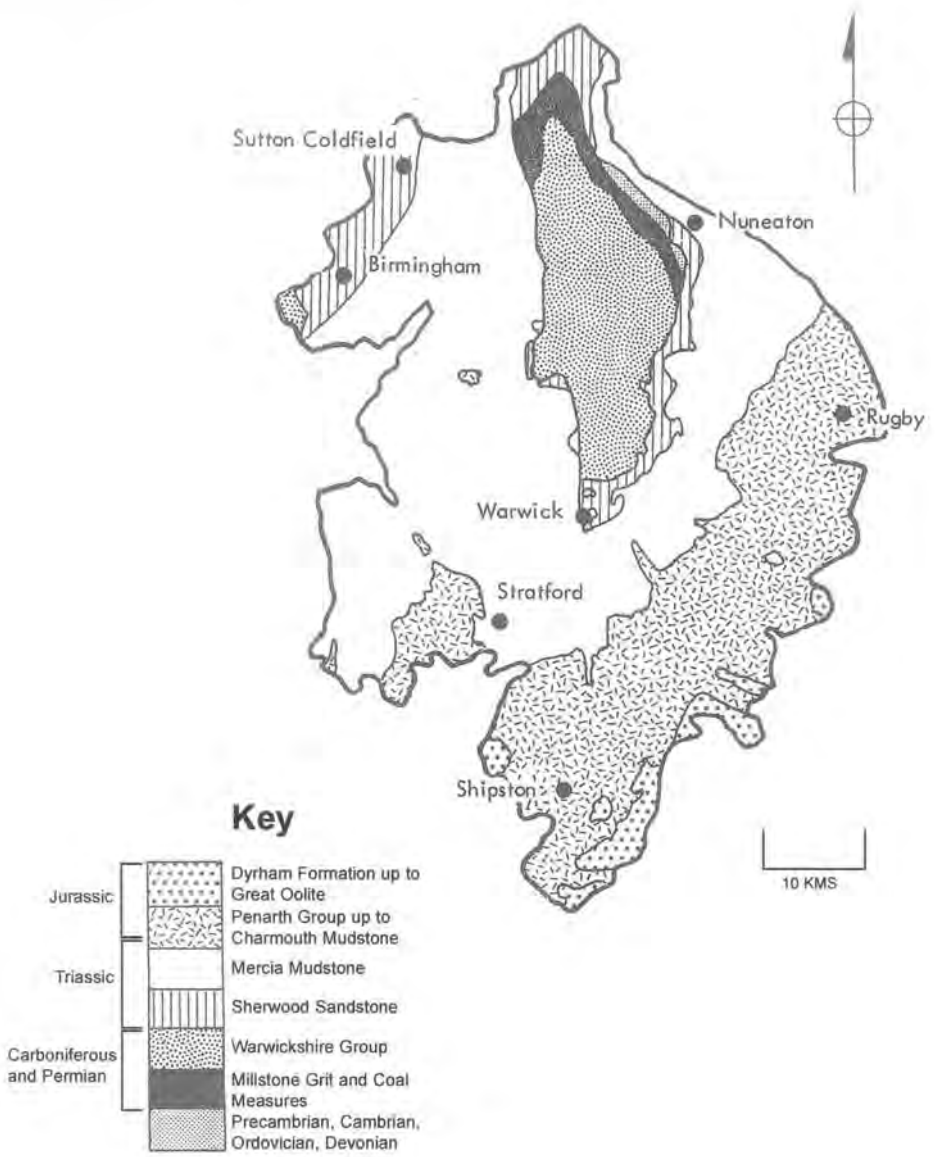
Map 3.2 Geology of Warwickshire



4 Minerals Local Plan

4.1 As the new Minerals Development Framework (MDF) was submitted during the 2006/07 monitoring year, this Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) reports on progress against the key objectives identified from the Minerals Local Plan (MLP) for Warwickshire, updating the information provided in previous Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) AMRs.

4.2 The key objectives from the adopted ('saved') policies in the MLP 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.

4.3 The emerging MDF has identified through consultation that these objectives are still very relevant and has recognised this by incorporating them in the Vision Statement of the Preferred Options document (January 2007).

Minerals Development Framework - Vision Statement (January 2007)

"To secure and manage the long term sustainable supply of both primary and secondary minerals serving local, regional and national needs whilst conserving and enhancing the environment and promoting long term community and economic benefits."

Minerals Local Plan : Monitoring the Key Objectives

4.4 This section presents an analysis of progress against the key objectives in the 'saved' MLP for Warwickshire. The evidence base consists of:

- National, regional and local targets (where applicable);
- Core Output Indicators (COI);
- Local Output Indicators (LOI);
- Significant Effects indicators;
- baseline information on existing minerals facilities (update on active/inactive sites in 2007);
- Review of all minerals planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council during 2006/07 (and any outstanding applications from previous years which were determined during 2006/07), to assess whether the decision made is in accordance with the key objectives in the 'saved' MLP;
- Data on the production and permitted reserves of all mineral types extracted in Warwickshire. This information was collected in preparing the evidence base for both the "Issues and Options" and "Preferred Options" papers for the evolving MDF Core Strategy.

4.5 In addition to our own in-house data, the main published data sources used for monitoring minerals production/reserves are:

- West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (WMRAWP) Annual Reports;
- Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) which provides national, regional and county-level figures;

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- The Coal Authority;
- Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England 2005 - DCLG reports on Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) and on other materials.

4.6 For more information on these published data sources, refer to Appendix 3 of the 2005/6 AMR.

4.7 ***Core Output Indicators*** **(COI)** – these indicators are required by government guidance[33], or if not available, an explanation of how we intend to monitor them in 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.

4.8 ***Local Output Indicators (LOI)*** – some initial indicators have been identified as useful for monitoring the key objectives from the saved MLP for Warwickshire and likely to be of continuing relevance to the objectives of the emerging MWDFs.

4.9 This third AMR updates these initial local output indicators for minerals, where they can be monitored on an annual basis. We will seek to identify further relevant local output indicators for future monitoring reports.

4.10 ***Significant Effects Indicators*** – these seek to identify what significant effects the implementation of the policies in the new Local Development Documents (LDDs) are having on the social, environmental and economic objectives in achieving sustainable development 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).

4.11 A Scoping Report for the SA of our new MWDF was published in April 2006. It included a list of baseline indicators and Significant Effects indicators (in Appendix B). However, most of the Significant Effects indicators are at a stage where no data are available yet. We will work towards reporting on these and any further Significant Effects indicators identified in future AMRs. This approach has been confirmed in guidance[34] issued by the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). We have noted where there is some linkage between these initial Significant Effects indicators and the Local indicators identified for monitoring the 'saved' MLP objectives in this AMR.

4.12 Following the assessment of progress on each of the key objectives, the section on 'Minerals Policy Use' reviews the use of our existing 'saved' policies from the MLP and the Warwickshire Structure plan (WASP), in terms of which policies were used when determining minerals planning applications submitted during 2006/07. We also show which policies were not used during this period and the reasons why, and indicate which policies are likely to be saved beyond September 2007. We also provide an update on the development of our MLP allocated sites and future plans for these allocated sites in the emerging Minerals Development Plan Documents (DPDs).

4.13 Finally, the section 'Remedial Action for the Minerals Local Plan/MDF' considers the impact of any wider, contextual changes, emerging issues or national policy changes on our emerging MDF.

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33 '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).

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

4 Minerals Local Plan

MLP Key Objective 1

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

4.15 This section reports on how Warwickshire is performing on its first key objective of the MLP (to secure an adequate supply of minerals to support local, regional and national economic growth), with reference to national, regional and local targets, the government's Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) COI (5a) and other relevant local output indicators. These targets and indicators provide information on minerals production, permitted reserves and employment in the minerals sector, as well as recent trends in sales of primary aggregates and non-aggregates. The baseline data includes an updated list of active and inactive minerals sites in Warwickshire (see Appendix F 'Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data').

Minerals Local Plan

4.16 Although this section does not include any Significant Effects indicators, these are being developed and will be reported in future AMRs, with reference to the policies in the emerging MDF.

How we are monitoring Key Objective 1 - to secure an adequate supply of minerals to support local, regional and national economic growth:

Performance against relevant National, Regional and Local Targets:

- National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England (June 2003)
- WMRAWP Sub-regional apportionment for primary aggregates provision, approved by the Regional Planning Body (RPB) in December 2003

Relevant Core Output Indicators:

- RSS COI 5a: Production of primary land-won aggregates

Relevant Local Output Indicators:

- Permitted reserves for primary aggregates
- Production of aggregates: sand & gravel for construction, by end-use
- Production of aggregates: crushed rock for construction, by end-use
- 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:

- Tables showing recent trends in sales of primary aggregates (sand & gravel and crushed rock) in Warwickshire, compared with the WMRAWP county apportionment
- Permitted reserves and landbanks for primary aggregates (sand & gravel and crushed rock)
- Tables showing recent trends in sales of sand & gravel and crushed rock, by end-use
- Table showing recent trends in sales of non-aggregate: clay & shale, by end-use
- Report on production/sales of non-aggregates (building stone) in Warwickshire
- Table showing recent trends in annual production of energy minerals (coal)
- Baseline data on active and inactive sites producing sand & gravel, crushed rock and non-aggregates in Warwickshire (status at 2007)

Performance against relevant targets : national, regional and sub-regional guidelines for primary aggregates

National Guidelines

4.17 The national guideline figures for the total annual production of primary aggregates in England[35] are:

35 'National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001-2016, Annex B' (DCLG, June 2003).

4 Minerals Local Plan

- 67 million tonnes (mt) per annum of land-won sand & gravel;
- 101 mt per annum of crushed rock.

Taking into account an assumption of 14 mt per annum of marine-won sand & gravel, 11 mt per annum of net imports to England and 57 mt per annum of alternative materials, this gives an annual total for aggregates provision of 250 mt for England.

Regional Guidelines

4.18 For the West Midlands region[36], an estimated total of 359 mt of aggregate materials will be needed over the period 2001-2016. Taking into account the assumption that 88 mt will be provided from alternative aggregate sources and 16 mt will be imported from Wales, the West Midlands region will need to provide for 255 mt of primary aggregates. Of this, 162 mt is anticipated to be sand & gravel and 93 mt of crushed rock.

4.19 This equates to an annual target production level for the West Midlands region during the period 2001-2016 of:

- 10.125 mt per annum of sand & gravel;
- 5.812 mt per annum of crushed rock .

4.20 It is important to note that the guidelines are based on known capacity of permitted reserves and the latter is more important than the amount produced based on sales figures. Although targets in terms of sales figures are used, Warwickshire County Council has no direct influence on sales, which are more a reflection of market conditions. Thus, not meeting an annual apportionment target should not be taken as critical. This is discussed further in the section on 'Local output indicators' below.

Sub-Regional Guidelines

4.21 Within the West Midlands, the sub-regional apportionment for primary aggregate production is based on the proportional share of production for each Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) within the region, based on the average annual sales figures over the period 1999-2001. Warwickshire accounted for 10.3% of the average production of sand & gravel and 10.2% of the average production of crushed rock in the West Midlands over this period.

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

- 1.043 mt per annum of sand & gravel, over the period 2001-2016.

4.23 Similarly, 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 (93 mt) was apportioned to each MPA area on this basis. Thus, Warwickshire had a requirement to produce 10.2% of 93 mt, which worked out at:

- 0.593 mt per annum of crushed rock, over the period 2001-2016.

36 Regional apportionment figures were produced by the WMRAWP and approved by the RPB in December 2003.

However, this initial apportionment was amended to:

- 0.88 mt per annum for Warwickshire, over the period 2005-2016.

4.24 This revision was due to the expectation that production from the West Midlands County Area (WMCA) would be exhausted by 2005. The WMRAWP agreed that once the crushed rock landbank in the WMCA was exhausted, its apportionment of 0.575 mt per annum be divided equally between Warwickshire and Shropshire (which are the only counties in the West Midlands region with availability of a similar rock type), in addition to their original apportionment.

4.25 In fact, production from the one remaining crushed rock aggregate site in the WMCA had all but ceased after 2005, as only a small reserve of workable material remained. Therefore, the apportionment for the WMCA will now be shared between Warwickshire and Shropshire, as agreed.

Sand & gravel : analysis and interpretation

4.26 Table 4.1 'Annual sales of sand & gravel in Warwickshire, compared with sub-regional apportionment' shows the actual production of sand & gravel in Warwickshire over the period 1999 to 2005, compared with the county's annual apportionment figures. It is worth noting that the apportionment figures are given as guidelines. It is the responsibility of the County Council to ensure that its minerals policies and decisions on planning applications provide for sufficient future supply of minerals, in order that the apportionment figure can be attained. However, operators will respond to market conditions and there is little scope for the MPA to put pressure on operators to either increase or cut-back supply from existing operations.

Table 4.1 Annual sales of sand & gravel in Warwickshire, compared with sub-regional apportionment

Warwickshire	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Sand & gravel production *(million tonnes)*	1.02	1.04	1.03	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.92
Apportionment *(million tonnes)*	0.816	0.816	0.816	0.816	1.043	1.043	1.043
Production as a % of the annual apportionment for the year	125%	128%	126%	104%	79.58%	80.54%	88.21%
Source: WMRAWP Annual Reports *Note: 2004 figures were estimated, due to confidentiality issues; 2005 figures are reported figures.*							

4.27 The sales figures in Warwickshire have fallen overall since 1999, due to fluctuations in the construction industry affecting demand for sand and gravel. Annual sales fell noticeably after 2001, from over 1 million tonnes per annum to around 800,000 tonnes, but increased to around 900,000 tonnes in 2005.

4.28 The sand and gravel apportionment for Warwickshire was re-calculated in 2003, taking account of previous years sales figures. However, since this upwards revision in the apportionment (from 0.817 mt to 1.043 mt), actual sales have been below 1 million tonnes per annum. In 2003 and 2004, annual sales were around 20 per below the new apportionment of 1.043 mt. This shortfall

may be due to fluctuations in local demand for aggregates, but another major factor is that production at Middleton Hall quarry shifted to the Staffordshire site of Middleton Hall quarry, away from Warwickshire.

4.29 However, the latest available data shows that sales of sales of sand & gravel increased to 0.92 mt in 2005, representing 88 per cent of the annual apportionment. This increase is partly due to mineral extraction at Middleton Hall now being switched back into Warwickshire.

Crushed rock : analysis and interpretation

4.30 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.

4.31 Table 4.2 'Annual sales of crushed rock in Warwickshire, compared with sub-regional apportionment' shows the production of crushed rock in Warwickshire over the period 1999 to 2005, compared with the county's annual apportionment figure of 0.593 mt per annum, over the period 2002-2004 and the revised apportionment of 0.88 mt per annum over the period 2005-2016.

Table 4.2 Annual sales of crushed rock in Warwickshire, compared with sub-regional apportionment

Warwickshire	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Crushed rock production (*million tonnes*)	0.62	0.57	0.57	0.45	0.70	0.66	0.53
Annual Apportionment (*million tonnes*)	2.09	2.09	2.09	0.593	0.593	0.593	0.88
Production - as a % of the annual apportionment	29.7%	27.3%	27.3%	75.9%	118.0%	111.3%	60.2%
Source: WMRAWP Annual Reports *Note: 2004 figures were estimated, due to confidentiality issues; 2005 figures are reported figures.*							

4.32 This increase in production of crushed rock since 2002 was probably in response to market conditions, rather than a direct effect of Warwickshire's minerals policies. There was increased demand from industry (mainly road builders) and the aggregate companies themselves were shifting production between their own quarries, in response to market forces dictating the need for particular rock types.

4.33 Higher production levels will be required to meet the revised target of 0.88 mt, from 2005 onwards. However, the latest available data shows that production fell back again in 2005, to 0.53 mt. This is around 40% (or 0.35 mt) below the new apportionment figure. Production levels were lower in 2005 due to market fluctuations and the corporate strategies of the quarry operators, as they concentrated on output from their other quarries in Leicestershire and elsewhere

Core output indicators (RSS COI 5a)

Production of primary land-won aggregates (RSS COI 5a)

4.34 The most recent data available on the production of primary land-won aggregates[37] in Warwickshire is for 2005.

4.35 The RSS COI 5a figures are as follows:

- Total production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire in 2005 was 1.45 mt, consisting of:
- 0.92 mt of sand & gravel;
- 0.53 mt of crushed rock.

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

- The production of sand & gravel in 2005 was 11.8% below the county's annual apportionment figure of 1.043 mt;
- The production of crushed rock in 2005 was 39.8% below the revised annual apportionment of 0.88 mt.

Local output indicators

4.37 The current reserves and demand trends for primary aggregates, brick clay and the minerals for the manufacture of cement, building stone and coal are being assessed as part of the evidence gathering for the Minerals Development Framework. The planning for the future supply of these minerals will then form part of the MDF "Core Strategy".

Local Output Indicators

- Permitted reserves and landbanks for primary aggregates
- Production of aggregates: sand & gravel for construction by end-use
- Production of aggregates: crushed rock for construction by end-use
- Production of non-aggregates: brick clay and clay/shale for cement production
- Production of non-aggregates: building stone
- Production of energy: coal
- Employment in the minerals sector

Permitted reserves and landbanks for primary aggregates

4.38 The national, regional and sub-regional guidelines on aggregates provision are based on known capacity of permitted reserves. As noted above, although these guidelines are given in terms of production or sales figures, this is not an area which Warwickshire County Council can have any direct influence on. However, one of the key objectives for minerals planning is to balance environmental considerations against the need to maintain an adequate supply of minerals in order to meet the needs of the economy. Therefore, the maintenance of sufficient landbanks of permitted mineral reserves to enable production to respond to market demands is crucial. As a MPA, the County Council is able to play an important role to ensure there is sufficient future supply of minerals, through our policies and decisions on planning applications. We have therefore included information on recent trends in the permitted reserves and landbank (years of supply) for primary aggregates (sand & gravel and crushed rock) as a useful Local Output indicator in our AMR.

37 Source: WMRAWP Annual Reports - figures are based on annual sales figures, as supplied by all the operators in the minerals industry within Warwickshire.

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Minerals Local Plan

4.39 The latest available data for Warwickshire covers the period 1999-2005 and is shown in Table 4.3 'Permitted reserves and landbank for sand & gravel (Warwickshire)' and Table 4.4 'Permitted reserves and landbank for crushed rock (Warwickshire)'.

Table 4.3 Permitted reserves and landbank for sand & gravel (Warwickshire)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Permitted Reserves (mt)	13.74	13.46	13.07	12.27	9.29	8.45	8.54*
Annual Apportionment (mt)	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.04	1.04	1.04
Landbank (years)	16.8	16.5	16.0	15	8.9	8.1	8.2*
** 2005 figure (8,539,219 tonnes) confirmed for publication in the WMRAWP AM 2005 Survey Data* *Source: WMRAWP Annual Reports*							

Table 4.4 Permitted reserves and landbank for crushed rock (Warwickshire)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Permitted Reserves (mt)	30.11	30.62	33.10	32.54	31.50	31.40	29.20
Annual Apportionment (mt)	2.09	2.09	2.09	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.88
Landbank (years)	14.4	14.7	15.8	15.9	53.1	53.0	33.2
Source: WMRAWP Annual Reports							

4.40 The landbank for sand & gravel has steadily reduced since 1999, reflecting the national trend of declining landbanks which is due to a lack of applications and permissions being harder to achieve. The decline is quite marked between 2002 and 2003 (from 11.8 to 8.9 years), as Warwickshire's apportionment was increased (from 0.82 mt to 1.04 mt).

4.41 The landbank for crushed rock was over 50 years between 2002 and 2004. Following the revision of the annual apportionment to 0.88 mt and a slight fall in the permitted reserves (by 2.2 mt) in 2005, the landbank has fallen to 33 years, but there is still no immediate pressure to permit new quantities.

Production of aggregates

4.42 The end-use data provided by the AMRI survey[38] is used to assess the demand for certain types of aggregates, which may have specific uses defined by their particular physical and chemical properties. By assessing the specific needs of the market, extra reserves of particular aggregates may be required to be permitted and released, in order to meet market requirements.

38 A publication based on the Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI), which is carried out by ONS for the Department for Communities and Local Government and the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, is published annually as 'Mineral Extraction in Great Britain, Business Monitor PA1007' and is available to download from the National Statistics website at www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=606&Pos=&ColRank=1&Rank=272.

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Production of aggregates: sand & gravel for construction by end-use

4.43 Overall, total sales figures of sand and gravel produced in Warwickshire for construction have remained relatively steady. There was a notable decline of around 230,000 tonnes from a high of around 1.37 mt in 2000 and 2001, to below 1.14 mt in 2002. Since then, total sales have increased, fluctuating year-on-year, but increased again in 2006, up by 3% over 2005, to almost 1.26 mt.

4.44 The majority of sand & gravel used in the construction industry will be used within 15 to 20 miles from the point of extraction, so these fluctuations in supply may reflect building trends in the immediate West Midlands area, as well as possible strategic decisions from individual quarry operators.

4.45 Table 4.5 'Sales of sand and gravel for construction in Warwickshire (1999-2006) (extractors sales, by end use, in thousand tonnes)' shows the detailed breakdown of the sand and gravel sales figures by end use over the period 1999-2006. However, the latest (2006) figures were withheld for Warwickshire, due to confidentiality restrictions on the AMRI data.

Table 4.5 Sales of sand and gravel for construction in Warwickshire (1999-2006) (extractors sales, by end use, in thousand tonnes)

Material		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sand	Building sand for asphalt	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*
	Building sand for use in mortar	137	138	*	115	126	129	111	*
	Concreting sand	552	582	558	432	510	555	532	*
Gravel	Coated with a bituminous binder (asphalt)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concrete aggregate	*	*	616	356	398	468	490	*
	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	1,221	1,258
Total for West Midlands		9,901	9,879	9,894	9,159	9,590	9,401	9,250	9,396

Source: Mineral Extraction in Great Britain, Business Monitor PA1007, Table 2 - based on the AMRI data.
*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.*

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Production of aggregates: crushed rock for construction by end-use

4.46 Total crushed rock production in the West Midlands has undergone a marked fall since 1999. This is likely to be the result of individual quarry operators switching the focus of their supply to other regions, notably the East Midlands. The latest regional figure (4.8 mt in 2006) shows an increase of around 408,000 tonnes since 2005 (up by 9%). However, this is still 1.17 mt below the 1999 level (of 5.9 mt).

4.47 Table 4.6 'Sales of crushed rock for construction in Warwickshire (1999-2006) (extractors sales, by end use, in thousand tonnes)' presents the detailed breakdown of the sales figures of crushed rock for construction, by specific end-use, over the period 1999-2006. Unfortunately, the latest (2006) figures were withheld for Warwickshire, due to confidentiality restrictions on the AMRI data, and overall, the data is too patchy to be able to make any comment on trends.

Table 4.6 Sales of crushed rock for construction in Warwickshire (1999-2006) (extractors sales, by end use, in thousand tonnes)

Material	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Roadstone	*	136	218	388	41	80	*	*
Concrete aggregates	-	-	*	22	*	*	2	*
Fill & ballast	*	*	*	230	*	-	-	-
Total for Warwickshire	556	*	715	*	*	*	*	*
Total for West Midlands	5,996	5,533	5,688	5,835	5,538	4,861	4,416	4,824

Source: Mineral Extraction in Great Britain, Business Monitor PA1007, Table 7 - based on the AMRI data.
*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.*

Production of non-aggregates: brick clay and clay/shale

4.48 Table 4.7 'Sales of clay & shale by end-use in Warwickshire (1999-2006) (thousand tonnes)' shows that in the West Midlands, total sales of clay and shale have fluctuated over the period 1999 to 2006, by around 750,000 tonnes. Sales dipped to just over 2 mt in 2002, but subsequently climbed to over 2.8 mt in 2005. Sales fell back again in 2006, to just below 2.3 mt (down by 540,000 tonnes or 19% on the 2005 figure). These fluctuations at the regional level reflect trends in house-building and other developments.

4.49 The AMRI data for sales of clay and shale for brick and cement manufacture in Warwickshire are subject to confidentiality restrictions, as there is only one operator for each in the county. Looking at the total sales figures for Warwickshire, there seems to have been an increase in clay and shale production between 1999 and 2004, from 378,000 tonnes to 500,000 tonnes. Unfortunately, the total sales figures have not been released for the County since 2004.

4.50 Similarly, the detailed breakdown of sales of clay and shale by specific end-uses is too patchy to comment on trends with any certainty. Sales of clay for making bricks, pipes and tiles in Warwickshire increased significantly in 2004, to 0.5mt. For that year, brick clay was the main component of all clay & shale production in the county, as the production of cement clay had declined dramatically (from 0.3mt in 2003 to less than 500 tonnes in 2004).

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4.51 There was a relatively small amount (4,000 tonnes) of clay and shale produced for general construction use in 2005, but generally, sales have been below the reporting threshold of 500 tonnes for this category since 2000.

Table 4.7 Sales of clay & shale by end-use in Warwickshire (1999-2006) (thousand tonnes)

Material	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bricks, pipes & tiles	*	*	*	*	146	500	*	*
Cement	*	*	267	345	333	-	*	*
Constructional use	*	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Other uses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total for Warwickshire	378	*	*	*	479	500	*	*
Total for West Midlands	2,226	2,492	2,342	2,069	2,367	2,567	2,819	2,279

Source: Mineral Extraction in Great Britain, Business Monitor PA1007, Table 8 - based on the AMRI data.
*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.*

4.52 Given the lack of published data and as part of our work on developing the Minerals Core Strategy Preferred Options (January 2007), we contacted the operators in Warwickshire directly for an indication of non-aggregate production in 2006/07, as follows:

- Cement - 1.2 million tonnes of cement manufactured, with total reserves in the quarries of 30 years;
- Brick clay - around 65 million brick items manufactured, with clay reserves currently around 20 years.

Production of non-aggregates: building stone

4.53 In recent years, Warwickshire has produced a very limited supply of building stone from two ironstone quarries in Stratford on Avon District. However, total extraction has all but ceased, as Edgehill and Dryhill are now exhausted and the output from Dryhill is sporadic and tiny. There was zero production in 2006/7.

Production of energy minerals: coal

4.54 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 in 2006/07. Table 4.8 'Annual coal production in Warwickshire and England, 1999/00 to 2006/07' shows the production trends for Warwickshire and England, over the period 1999/0 to the current monitoring year, 2006/07.

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Table 4.8 Annual coal production in Warwickshire and England, 1999/00 to 2006/07

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Warwickshire *(million tonnes)*	1.173	1.992	1.582	0.663	2.252	2.977	2.346	2.247
England *(million tonnes)*	24.119	20.711	21.764	19.992	17.767	13.802	10.964	8.729

Source: table compiled from the The Coal Authority Annual Reports, available from their website (www.coal.gov.uk). by Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

4.55 At the national level, coal production in England has seen a continuing downward trend since at least 2001/02. However, coal production in Warwickshire has actually increased since 1999/00, apart from a notable dip in 2002/03. Warwickshire's production rose to almost 3 mt in 2004/05 but has since fallen to around 2.2 mt in 2006/07.

4.56 At the end of 2006, there were approximately 22.5 million tonnes of reserves remaining in the licence area, which equates to around 10 years supply. It should also be noted that further resources exist in areas not in the current licence and these extend into neighbouring authorities e.g. Solihull and Coventry.

Baseline information : minerals sites in Warwickshire, April 2007

4.57 The list of minerals sites in Warwickshire (including primary aggregates, non-aggregates and energy minerals) has been updated to April 2007 and full details are given in Appendix F 'Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data'.

Primary Aggregates: Sand and Gravel

4.58 The latest published information[39] identifies 57 active quarries producing sand & gravel in the West Midlands Region in 2005 and 43 inactive sites containing permitted reserves.

4.59 In Warwickshire, there are currently (April 2007) seven active and one inactive sand & gravel quarries.

Primary Aggregates: Crushed Rock

4.60 There are currently (April 2007) 18 active quarries producing crushed rock in the West Midlands Region and 10 inactive sites containing permitted reserves[40].

4.61 In Warwickshire, there are currently (April 2007) three active and five inactive aggregate mineral workings.

39 WMRAWP Annual Report (2005). Note that Appendix 3 lists all mineral workings in the region which contain permitted reserves as of December 21st 2005. Details of the operating company relate to the situation at the time of preparation of the report (2007), but status is at 2005.

40 WMRAWP Annual Report (2005).

Non-aggregates: brick/cement clay, limestone, Ironstone/building stone

4.62 Warwickshire has four active non-aggregate quarries. We produce brick clay in North Warwickshire, limestone and clay for cement manufacture in Rugby and in Stratford on Avon and small quantities of Ironstone are extracted in Stratford on Avon District, which is used for building stone purposes.

Energy minerals: coal

4.63 Warwickshire has one deep coal mine (Daw Mill Colliery) in North Warwickshire, operated by UK Coal.

Summary of planning applications for minerals sites in Warwickshire (2006/07)

Planning Applications submitted during 2006/07

4.64 Details of the minerals applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the monitoring year 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007 are given in Appendix G 'Minerals Local Plan - Planning Applications', including location (district/borough), site name, the type of mineral, details of the application, including capacity figures where applicable, the date submitted and decision, with date of determination. There is also a reference number which can be used to find the full details of each application[41].

4.65 There were three planning applications relating to minerals sites[42]. Only one of these applications was granted - a variation of conditions on a planning consent at an existing minerals site (Southam Cement Works). This does not alter any minerals production figures. The other two applications were not yet determined by the end of 2006/07, so will be reported in next year's AMR.

4.66 In addition, there were two planning applications relating to recycling aggregates submitted during 2006/07[43]. These applications were not yet determined by the end of 2006/07, so will be reported in next year's AMR.

Outstanding Planning Applications, determined during 2006/07

4.67 There were four outstanding applications for minerals sites (including secondary aggregates) submitted before the 2006/07 monitoring year which were determined during 2006/07[44]. These were all granted.

41 Refer to the "Combined application and decision register for Minerals and Waste planning applications" on the Planning and Development section of the WCC website. Go to www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mineralswasteapplications and select the year in which the application was submitted.

42 These are listed in Table G.1 'Planning applications relating to minerals sites in Warwickshire, submitted in 2006/07'.

43 These are listed in Table G.3 'Applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, submitted in 2006/07' and discussed in more detail under MLP Key Objective 2 ('Summary of planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (2006/07)').

44 These are listed in Table G.2 'Outstanding planning applications relating to minerals sites in Warwickshire, determined in 2006/07'.

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Summary

4.68 In summary, during 2006/07, five applications relating to minerals sites were granted and two were not yet determined. In addition, two new applications for recycling aggregates were submitted, but not yet determined by the end of 2006/07. (The four outstanding applications will be reported in next year's AMR).

4.69 In terms of our MLP Key Objective 1 (to secure an adequate supply of minerals), three of the applications granted were for additional minerals production:

- Extraction of limestone and clay at Southam Quarry - this will produce 600,000 tonnes per annum, totalling 11 million tonnes over 18 years;
- Construction and operation of an asphalt plant at Ling Hall Quarry. This would use coarse aggregates from the quarry, supplemented by imported materials to meet production specification and produce 75,000 tonnes per annum of bituminous road stone materials;
- Extraction of secondary aggregate, loams and soil conditioners at Brinklow Quarry - to produce 45,000 tonnes per annum.

4.70 The other two applications granted were for ancilliary development, or variation of conditions of existing permissions:

- Variation of Condition 1 of permission at Southam Cement Works, to allow the continued use of three storage silos for pulverised fuel ash, used in the manufacture of cement, and By-pass Dust, used as a fill and various construction purposes, for a period of five years;
- Application for the installation of a new bag filter with related plant and infrastructure at Rugby Cement Works.

4.71 Although they do not directly contribute to additional minerals supply, they do ensure that existing facilities continue to operate effectively.

MLP Key Objective 2

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

4.72 This section reports on how Warwickshire is performing on its second key objective of the Minerals Local Plan, with reference to national and regional targets and indicators relating to the production and use of secondary and recycled aggregates. There are no sub-regional apportionment figures for secondary/recycled aggregates and hence, no local targets. We report on the government's Core Output Indicator (RSS COI 5b), but other relevant local output indicators are yet to be developed.

4.73 We also update the baseline information with a list of all sites known to be recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, as at April 2007 and details of planning applications submitted or determined during 2006/07 relating to sites which are recycling aggregates.

4.74 Although this section does not include any Significant Effects indicators, these are being developed and will be reported in future AMRs, with reference to the policies in the emerging MDF.

How we are monitoring Key Objective 2 - to maximise the use of secondary/recycled aggregates (versus primary aggregates) :

Performance against relevant National, Regional and Local Targets:

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

Relevant Core Output Indicators:

- RSS COI 5b: Production of secondary/recycled aggregates

Relevant Local Output Indicators:

- None

Key Data:

- “Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England” for 2005 (published by DCLG, 2007)
- "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005 - Other materials" (published by DCLG, 2007)
- List of sites recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (April 2007)
- Planning applications relating to sites recycling aggregates submitted during 2006/07
- Outstanding planning applications relating to sites recycling aggregates determined during 2006/07

Further potential data sources:

4.75 There is limited and incomplete published data concerning the production and use of secondary and recycled aggregates. This is a problem which has been recognised by Warwickshire and other MPAs. Further, there is no agreed methodology for collecting data on secondary/recycled aggregates. This issue has been raised with the Regional Planning Body (RPB) and through the West Midlands Regional Assembly (WMRA), with the DCLG.

4.76 The main source of published data comes from the "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005", commissioned by DCLG in order to assist with minerals planning activities. This is reported in two parts: the “Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England” and the "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005 - Other materials" - both published in February 2007.

4.77 The “Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England” was carried out biennially (2001, 2003 and 2005). This is a survey of operators of crushers, licensed landfill sites and registered exemption sites to provide estimates for the arisings and use of CDEW as an alternative to primary aggregates in England. The 2005 survey data (published in February 2007) has been collated on a sub-regional basis for the first time and the results are published for Warwickshire combined with Solihull and Coventry (see section on ‘Core/Local output indicators (RSS COI 5b)’). However, the report warns that the 2005

sub-regional estimates are less robust than the regional and national estimates, due to low response rates and problems with the grossing methodology (which is based on certain assumptions on the use of mobile crushers, which are increasingly out of line with current recycling technologies). Whilst the results do give a 'reasonable indication' of arisings and recycling of CDEW, the report states that they should only be used with caution to provide contextual background and recommends that in future, sources other than voluntary surveys should be used to obtain this information.

4.78 The "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005 - Other materials" was originally carried out in 2001 (for England and Wales) and repeated for England in 2005 (published in 2007). These surveys contacted relevant producers and processors and other organisations to obtain reasonable estimates on arisings of a wide range of other materials that are used (or have potential use) as alternatives to primary aggregates in the construction industry, including industrial by-products, mineral wastes and other recycled wastes[45] The survey obtained information on arisings and current use of these materials as aggregates or otherwise and the potential availability or stockpiles of material for further use. The results show at the national level "no dramatic change in terms of overall aggregate use" between 2001 and 2005, although the report states (Para 1.11) that "overall there may have been a decline in both the overall arisings of the materials and in the amount used for aggregates, though the proportion used as aggregates may have grown a little."

4.79 Both of these DCLG reports provide estimates of the production of recycled aggregates at national, regional and sub-regional level. For Warwickshire, the relevant sub-region includes Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (combined). There is no geographical analysis of the uses of materials, although in general, these aggregates are usually low value materials that are not transported very far, unless for specialist uses or in very large quantities.

4.80 In order to monitor the use of secondary/recycled aggregates on an annual basis for Warwickshire, we have been investigating the use of Site Waste Management Plans and Waste Management Licences for Waste Transfer Stations. 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. Waste Management Plans will be a requirement for most new developments and once they begin to come through, they will potentially be a useful source of information for assessing levels of aggregate recycling. However, they are not yet being submitted with planning applications, so this will need to be picked up again in future AMRs.

4.81 Another possible option would be to follow the example of the South East Regional Assembly which has contracted its Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) to conduct a local survey of Construction and Demolition Waste (CDW). However, this approach is not recommended by the DCLG report (as noted above).

45 Materials included in the 2005 survey: ball clay waste, colliery spoil, China clay waste, power station Pulverised Fuel Ash (PFA), power station furnace bottom ash, incinerator bottom ash - Waste to Energy plant, blast furnace (iron) slag, basic oxygen furnace (steel) slag, electric arc furnace (steel) slag, non-ferrous slags, spent foundry sand, slate waste, spent railway track ballast, fired ceramic waste, waste (container) glass, recycled ashpalt planings (RAP), gypsum).

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

4.82 The new 'National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England' (June 2003) assume that in the West Midlands region, alternative (non-primary) aggregate sources will provide a total of 88 mt over the 16-year period covered by the guidelines (2001-2016), i.e. an annual target figure of 5.5 mt.

4.83 Estimated figures for recycled and secondary aggregates are available at regional level, based on national surveys carried out by Capita Symonds and published by the DCLG (previously, by ODPM).

Recycled Aggregates

4.84 The latest DCLG report[46] estimates that 4.45 mt of recycled aggregates was produced in the West Midlands in 2005 (consisting of 2,551,655 tonnes of recycled graded aggregates and 1,895,768 tonnes of recycled ungraded aggregate).

4.85 This suggests that production of recycled aggregates has increased since 2003, when the West Midlands estimate was 4.29mt (+ or - 13%)[47]. The production of recycled aggregates appears to be on an upward trend (up from 3.71 mt in 2001).

4.86 Recycled aggregates are derived from the CDEW stream. The regional estimates of total CDEW and the amounts which were either recycled/re-used as aggregate or disposed of are shown in Table H.1 'Estimated use/disposal of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) in the West Midlands (2003-2005)'. Comparative figures are given (where possible) for 2003 and 2005. This suggests that whilst the total estimated arisings of CDEW in the West Midlands have increased (from 8.13 mt in 2003 to 9.84 mt in 2005), the proportion of CDEW which is recycled as aggregates has fallen, from 52.8% in 2003 to 45.2% in 2005.

4.87 At the national level, the results were as follows:

- National estimate for total arisings of CDEW in England in 2005 is 88.63 million tonnes (+ or - 9% at a confidence level of 90%). This is slightly lower than the equivalent estimate for 2003, but the difference is not statistically significant (i.e. it could have occurred by chance).
- National estimate for total production of recycled aggregate in England has risen from 39.60 million tonnes (+ or - 13%) in 2003, to 42.07 million tonnes (+ or - 15%) in 2005. However, this increase is not statistically significant.

Secondary Aggregates

4.88 Secondary aggregates cover a wide range of materials which are derived from industrial by-products, mineral wastes and other recycled wastes, but are used (or have potential use) as alternatives to primary aggregates because they have similar properties. The DCLG surveys also obtained information on arisings and current use of these materials as aggregates (or otherwise) and the potential availability or stockpiles of material for further use.

46 "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005 - Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Final Report", published by DCLG (February 2007).

47 "Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England in 2003", published by ODPM (October 2004).

4.89 At the national level, the surveys found "no dramatic change in terms of overall aggregate use" between 2001 and 2005, although the 2005 report states (Para 1.11) that "overall there may have been a decline in both the overall arisings of the materials and in the amount used for aggregates, though the proportion used as aggregates may have grown a little."

4.90 The regional estimates of total arisings and use of secondary aggregates in the West Midlands in 2001 and 2005 are shown in Table H.2 'Arisings and use of alternatives to primary aggregates in the West Midlands region, 2005 (regional estimates)' and Table H.3 'Arisings and use of alternatives to primary aggregates in the West Midlands region, 2001 (regional estimates)'. The data suggest that, contrary to the national trend, the total estimated arisings of secondary aggregates have increased - from 1.48 mt in 2001 to 2.17 mt in 2005. The amount of material which is used as secondary aggregates has also increased, from 0.54 mt (2001) to 0.61 mt (2005).

Summary

4.91 Taking both recycled aggregates (excluding soil) and secondary aggregates together, the latest DCLG estimates suggest that 5.06 mt was used in 2005. Although the use of secondary and recycled aggregates has increased in recent years, the total figure for the West Midlands is still below the regional annual target figure of 5.5 mt.

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

Use of secondary aggregates in Warwickshire : analysis and interpretation

4.93 It is currently very difficult to monitor whether we are using less primary aggregates and more recycled aggregates in construction in Warwickshire 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 one organisation 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.

4.94 The national surveys of "Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates" covering CDEW have confirmed that most recycling crushers serve a relatively small geographical area, with very little CDEW travelling more than 20 miles to be processed. The 2005 survey estimated there were 10 recycling crushers in the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull sub-region and 100% of the waste materials processed by these crusher operators came from within their own sub-region.

Core/Local output indicators (RSS COI 5b)

Production of secondary/recycled aggregates (RSS COI 5b)

4.95 The best available data[48] on the production of secondary/recycled aggregates is published at a sub-regional level, covering Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull. It is not possible to report any figures at the county level for Warwickshire.

48 The DCLG-commissioned research project entitled: "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005", published by DCLG in February 2007 and available to download from www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/surveyconstruction2005.

4.96 The CDEW element of the project carried out a survey operators of crushers, screens and licensed landfills. It covers arisings and use as aggregate of alternatives to primary aggregates, including materials such as concrete, bricks, tiles, soil and rock, but excluding other materials such as wood, metals and plastics which also arise on demolition and construction sites, but have no potential for use as aggregate. The survey results were used to obtain estimates for the arisings and use as aggregate of CDEW in England in 2005. Similar surveys were carried out in 2003 and 2001, although sub-regional estimates are not available for comparison.

4.97 The sub-regional estimate for the production of recycled aggregates in Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull was a total of 577,736 tonnes in 2005. Table 4.9 'Production of Recycled Aggregates in Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (2005)' also shows the graded/ungraded aggregate and the tonnage per head figures.

Table 4.9 Production of Recycled Aggregates in Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (2005)

	Sub-regional estimate
Production of recycled graded aggregate (tonnes)	384,599
Production of recycled ungraded aggregate (tonnes)	193,137
Total production of recycled aggregate (tonnes)	**577,736**
Population (2001 Census)	1,006,250
Density (persons/km^2)	446
Recycled aggregate per person (tonnes)	0.574
Source: Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005 (Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste), DCLG (February 2007) - extract from Tables A7.3 and A11.13	

4.98 Secondary aggregates were reported separately, based on the findings of a parallel survey in 2005 of relevant producers, processors and other organisations involved in the recovery/production of other materials which are used as alternatives to primary aggregates in England, including slags, ashes, mineral wastes and other comparable materials. This survey and the range of materials covered have been noted above (Para 4.78). The 2005 estimates for secondary aggregates in Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull are shown in Table 4.10 'Arisings and use of Secondary Aggregates in Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (2005)'.

4.99 In this sub-region, the main sources of secondary aggregates are colliery spoil and waste (container) glass. Total arisings for 2005 were 1.13 mt of colliery spoil and 0.04 mt of waste (container) glass. Only 20 per cent of the colliery spoil was used as alternative aggregate (0.23 mt). This leaves 0.9 mt as "potentially available" (taking no account of whether it is practically or technically possible to put this material to aggregate use) and it is likely that this is currently put to disposal. Table 4.10 'Arisings and use of Secondary Aggregates in Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (2005)' also shows a large stockpile of 1.86 mt of colliery spoil in the sub-region. It is not known whether this material is potentially available - it may be rendered inaccessible by planning requirements or conservation designations, for example. Further, as there is also a large arising of colliery spoil, the stockpile would only be of interest if the arisings were being used at a fairly high rate and there was still further demand for the material. This is not the case for the colliery spoil at the moment, or in the foreseeable future.

Table 4.10 Arisings and use of Secondary Aggregates in Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull (2005)

Sub-regional estimates	Total arisings (mt)	Not relevant (mt)	Aggregate use (mt)	Other use (mt)	Potentially available (mt)	Stockpiles (mt)
Colliery spoil	1.13	0	0.23	0	0.9	1.86
Waste (container) Glass	0.04	-	-	-	-	0
Total: "Other" Materials	1.17	0	0.23	0	0.9	1.86

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council. Compiled from "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005: Other materials" (DCLG, February 2007) - Annex 1

Summary - RSS COI 5b

4.100 Total production of secondary/recycled aggregates in the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull sub-region in 2005 was 1,747,736 tonnes (consisting of 577,736 tonnes of recycled CDEW and 1.17 mt of secondary aggregates (largely colliery spoil). However, only 20 per cent of the colliery spoil was actually used as alternative aggregate.

Baseline information : secondary aggregates sites in Warwickshire, April 2007

4.101 Details of all the sites known to be recycling aggregates in Warwickshire in 2006/07 and an indication of their annual capacity (where available) are shown in Table F.7 'List of sites recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (2006-07)'. Note that the capacity information 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.

Summary of planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (2006/07)

Recycling Aggregates: applications submitted in 2006/07

4.102 There were two applications for recycling aggregates[49] submitted in 2006/07. These are discussed briefly below and further details are included in Table G.3 'Applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, submitted in 2006/07', including location (district/borough), site name, the type of activity on site, capacity figures (where available), the date submitted and decision, with date of determination. There is also a reference number which can be used to find the full details of each application [50]

49 In this AMR we have included any sites where the prime activity is recycling aggregates and also sites where this is a secondary activity (the latter were not included in previous AMRs). We have widened the scope of this section in order to give a more accurate picture of the level of activity on recycling aggregates.

50 Combined application and decision register for Minerals and Waste planning applications on the Planning and Development section of the WCC website. Go to www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mineralswasteapplications and select the year in which the application was submitted.

Canalside Yard, Brickyard Lane, Napton

4.103 This is an application for the change of use of an existing building to allow tipping, sorting and storage of waste and recycled materials (not necessarily arising from demolition operations). The waste would be arising from a skip hire business on the site and would typically include DIY/household works and commercial/construction/demolition works. This application would include an element of construction and demolition waste (amount unspecified).

Bodymoor Green Farm, Coventry Road, Kingsbury

4.104 This is a proposal for a new access, demolition of a workshop and continued use of ancillary operation of secondary aggregate production associated with a haulage business. The development is a retrospective change of use to facilitate the handling and sorting or concrete materials for the purposes of recycling to produce secondary aggregates, as an operation ancillary to the primary use of the adjacent land as a transport depot.

Recycling Aggregates: outstanding applications determined in 2006/07

4.105 In addition, there was one outstanding application submitted at the end of the 2005/06 monitoring year which was granted during 2006/07. Summary details are given in Table G.4 'Outstanding applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, determined in 2006/07' and since the application is within the Green Belt, it is discussed further under MLP Key Objective 4, in the section 'Summary of planning applications submitted for minerals sites within the Green Belt (2006/07)'.

MLP Key Objective 3

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

4.106 This section reports on how Warwickshire is performing on the third key objective of the Minerals Local Plan, with reference to national, regional and local targets for biodiversity.

4.107 There are no relevant Core Output Indicators, but we are developing a range of local output indicators relating to the condition of SSSI at quarry sites and the impact of development on priority habitats and species and on areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value.

4.108 The baseline information includes an updated list of all restoration schemes in progress in Warwickshire, as at 1 April 2007 and a brief update on progress with the restoration work at each site.

4.109 Although this section does not include any Significant Effects indicators, these are being developed and will be reported in future AMRs, with reference to the policies in the emerging MDF. We have improved our monitoring of this objective in 2006/07 by including an update on the restoration work undertaken at each of the minerals sites with an approved restoration plan. This

approach ties in with one of our proposed SEA/SA indicators (under the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Topic "Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora") for "monitoring post-working restoration and aftercare of minerals operations."

How we are monitoring Key Objective 3 - *Enhance the potential for increased biodiversity as part of the restoration of disused quarry sites*:

Performance against relevant National, Regional and Local Targets:

- UK & Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets

Relevant Core Output Indicators:

- None

Relevant Local Output Indicators:

- Number of quarries in SSSIs which are in a favourable condition
- In areas of biodiversity importance, the impact due to new development on:

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

Key Data:

- SSSI condition data (source: English Nature);
- Update on restoration schemes underway in Warwickshire, as at 1 April 2007.

Performance against relevant targets for biodiversity

4.110 The National Biodiversity Strategy published by DEFRA[51] contains national targets relating to the Priority Policy Issue for Planning to ensure "*that biodiversity is integrated into the planning system*". This is reflected in the publication of Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 9 (2006). There is nothing which directly refers to quarries, including those within national UK BAP targets for priority habitats and species, although a number of the habitats are contained within quarries and gravel pits, such as reed beds, calcareous grassland, etc.

4.111 The RSS for the West Midlands has relevant policies - Minerals Policy M1 and Quality of the Environment policies QE6 and QE7. It has two indicators 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 UK BAP targets and the regional targets of local partnerships and LBAPs (these would include the West Midlands Regional Biodiversity Audit). These regional targets (included in an Appendix in the RSS) will help ensure that the West Midlands

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

is making an effective contribution to national targets. The UK BAP process is due to review the national targets and achievements and the West Midlands will need to review its regional targets in the light of this national review.

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** and **QE7** 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."

4.112 Also at the regional level, the Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands[52] 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.

4.113 At the local level, the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP[53] sets out our priorities for local areas. 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."

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

53 The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan is available on the Warwickshire website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/biodiversity).

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4.114 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, primarily at the local level). Links between Local Record Centres and 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 BAPs) are being strengthened. 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.org.uk).

4.115 For Warwickshire, the Habitat Biodiversity Audit (HBA) will monitor priority habitat changes and the Wildlife Sites Project (WSP) could monitor relative importance for the county's important restoration sites.

Core/Local output indicators

4.116 The RSS COI (8) relating to biodiversity[54] measures 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.

4.117 In order to monitor biodiversity at specific quarry sites, we 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.

4.118 We are currently undertaking work to identify the habitat at each quarry site in Warwickshire, as part of the HBA Phase 1 Habitat Survey, undertaken in 2001, 2005 and 2006 (the HBA Habitat Survey is updated every five years, on a rolling basis, with annual updates covering 20% of the County). We are also liaising with the Warwickshire Biological Records Centre (WBRC) 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. Good progress has been made in obtaining data and a report on both habitats and species, including analysis, is due to be published in 2008.

4.119 At this stage, we provide an update on the condition of the SSSI for those quarries lying within or adjacent to SSSI sites, as reported by English Nature[55] - see Table F.8 'Condition of SSSI at Minerals Sites in Warwickshire'.

Baseline information : restoration schemes in Warwickshire

4.120 Details of all the restoration schemes currently underway at minerals sites in Warwickshire, including an update on progress during 2006/07 is given in Table F.9 'Restoration schemes in progress in Warwickshire, as at April 2007'.

54 The RSS/LDF COI 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.

55 County data on the condition of SSSI units can be downloaded from the Natural England website (www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/ - look under "Reports and statistics").

MLP Key Objective 4

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

4.121 This section reports on how Warwickshire is performing on the fourth key objective of the Minerals Local Plan. As there are no national, regional or local targets or COI which relate to this objective, we have tried to identify a range of relevant local output indicators (LOI). These are a simple measure of how many minerals sites fall within various environmental designations (Green Belt, AONB, SSSI, SINC, potential SINC (pSINC) and RIGS locations).

4.122 These LOI were chosen because in order to meet this key objective, we need to recognise the environmental quality of the area surrounding existing and allocated minerals sites. The first step is therefore to check whether areas where any minerals development is proposed lie within or adjacent to any areas where the environment has any special or protected status, such as the Green Belt. These local indicators are supplemented by more detailed tables showing the types of minerals being extracted and the condition or status of the environmental designation.

4.123 Finally, we also report on all planning applications for minerals sites which fall within the Green Belt, including new applications submitted during 2006/07 and applications outstanding from previous years, which were determined during 2006/07.

4.124 Although this section does not include any Significant Effects indicators, these are being developed and will be reported in future AMRs, with reference to the policies in the emerging MDF. Our LOI on the number of minerals sites in locations with environmental designations link in with

one of our proposed SEA/SA indicators (under the "Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora" SEA Topic) for "monitoring sites of ecological importance and value habitat achieving or retaining statutory or non-statutory designations."

How we are monitoring Key Objective 4 - Ensure that development takes place in an environmentally sensitive manner :

Performance against relevant National, Regional and Local Targets:

- None

Relevant Core Output Indicators:

- None

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 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) locations;
- Number of sites with other locally important designations e.g. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), potential SINC (pSINC), Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS).

Key Data:

- Details of minerals sites in Green Belt, AONB, SSSI, SINC, pSINC and RIGS locations;
- Report on the outcome of planning applications for mineral sites within the Green Belt.

Performance against relevant targets for environmentally sensitive development

4.125 There are no national, regional or local targets relating to this key objective.

Core/Local output indicators

4.126 There are no COI relating to this key objective.

4.127 We have identified a series of LOI to show the number of minerals sites in locations which have been designated due to their environmental quality and of those, how many sites were active during the monitoring year (see Table 4.11 'Minerals sites in environmentally designated areas (2006/07)'). We checked all the active and inactive minerals sites, plus the Preferred Areas (PA) and Areas of Search (AS) from the MLP to see whether any sites were in the Green Belt or the Cotswolds AONB. We also looked for any SSSI, SINC, pSINC or RIGS which fall within a minerals site - in many cases there were several pSINCs within a minerals site.

Table 4.11 Minerals sites in environmentally designated areas (2006/07)

	Total number of minerals sites in Warwickshire with a	Active minerals sites during 2006/07 with a
Green Belt location	11	9
AONB location	1	0

	Total number of minerals sites in Warwickshire with a	Active minerals sites during 2006/07 with a
Minerals sites which include a SSSI	5	4
Minerals sites which include a SINC	4[56]	2
Minerals sites which include a pSINC	22[57]	10
Minerals sites which include a RIGS	11[58]	6

Source: compiled from information provided by Planning Policy Group and the Ecology Unit, Warwickshire County Council
Note. some of these figures differ from figures reported in the 2005/06 AMR, which we believe is mainly due to an error of interpreting the data last year plus some changes in our designated sites information.

Baseline information : minerals sites within environmentally designated areas in Warwickshire

4.128 This section looks in more detail at the minerals sites lying within the Green Belt, AONB, SSSI, SINCs, potential SINCs and RIGS in Warwickshire.

Minerals sites in Green Belt locations

4.129 There are eleven minerals sites within a Green Belt location, as listed in Table 4.12 'Minerals sites in Green Belt locations in Warwickshire, 2007'.

4.130 All are currently active quarries, with the following exceptions:

- Griff V quarry in Nuneaton & Bedworth (where the permission has not yet been implemented);
- Dunton quarry in North Warwickshire (currently no sand and gravel extraction).

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

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

4.132 The remaining sites were all permitted prior to 1995.

Table 4.12 Minerals sites in Green Belt locations in Warwickshire, 2007

Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Status
North Warwickshire			

56 including both the Bubbenhall quarry and the Bubbenhall Extension Preferred Area.
57 minerals sites may include more than one pSINC.
58 minerals sites may include more than one RIGS.

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Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Status
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)	Inactive
Kingsbury	Non-aggregate: Brick clay	Baggeridge Brick	Active
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
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: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council			

Minerals sites in AONB locations

4.133 There is one minerals site within the Cotswold AONB. This is the building stone quarry at Edge Hill in Stratford District. The permission on this site pre-dates the 'saved' MLP for Warwickshire. Further, the quarry is now inactive as extraction has been exhausted. We are currently negotiating with the landowner to work towards developing a restoration scheme.

Minerals sites in SSSI locations

4.134 There are five minerals sites that are at least partially within a SSSI location, including the River Blythe SSSI which runs through Coleshill sand and gravel quarry in North Warwickshire. There are also four minerals sites that are located adjacent to a SSSI.

4.135 The minerals sites located within or adjacent to SSSI sites are listed in Table F.8 'Condition of SSSI at Minerals Sites in Warwickshire', along with details of the SSSI main habitat and the latest available condition report, with the date of the last assessment (as reported by English Nature[59]).

4.136 One of the active sites (Middleton Hall) is allocated as a 'Preferred Area' in the 'saved' MLP for Warwickshire. The remaining sites were all permitted prior to 1995. Note that the Jees & Boon crushed rock quarry in North Warwickshire is not currently active.

59 County-level data on the condition of SSSI units can be downloaded from the Natural England website (www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/ - look under "Reports and statistics").

Minerals sites within other locally important designations (SINC, potential SINC and RIGS)

4.137 The Wildlife Sites Project (WSP) and Warwickshire Geological Conservation Group have identified a total of 63 SINCs, pSINCs and RIGS which lie within or overlapping areas where there are existing or allocated minerals sites within Warwickshire. These are listed in Table F.10 'Minerals sites in SINC, potential SINC and RIGS locations in Warwickshire (2007)', which also shows the type of mineral at each site and the main habitat of the SINC/pSINC or RIGS.

4.138 Twelve RIGS have been selected, of which four were added in 2006/07:

- Mancetter (Purley) Quarry (at Mancetter Quarries, North Warwickshire)
- Starveall Barn Quarry (at Dry Hill Quarry, Stratford on Avon)
- A422 Quarry Hornton (at Dry Hill Quarry, Stratford on Avon)
- Wood Farm Quarry (falls within both the existing Bubbenhall Quarry and the Bubbenhall Extension PA allocation)

4.139 Three sites have been designated as SINCs, of which two were added to the database in 2006/07:

- Quarries Wood SINC (at Mancetter Quarries, North Warwickshire)
- Bubbenhall SINC (falls within both the existing Bubbenhall Quarry and the Bubbenhall Extension PA allocation)

4.140 There are currently 48 potential SINCs (up from 32 in 2005/06), which require surveying to establish their status.

Summary of planning applications submitted for minerals sites within the Green Belt (2006/07)

Summary of planning applications submitted in 2005/06 for minerals sites within the Green Belt

4.141 There were no planning applications relating to minerals sites located within the Green Belt submitted during the monitoring year 2006/07. However, there were two applications outstanding from 2005/06, which were both determined during 2006/07. Details are given in Table G.5 'Planning applications for minerals sites in the Green Belt, 2006/07', including location (district/borough), site name, applicant, details of the application, the date submitted and decision, with date of determination. There is also a reference number which can be used to find the full details of each application[60].

4.142 The background to these applications and the reasons for granting permission within the Green Belt are discussed briefly below[61].

Green Belt applications granted in 2006/07

1. Ling Hall Quarry, Rugby
2. Brinklow Quarry, Rugby

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60 Refer to the "Combined application and decision register for Minerals and Waste planning applications" on the Planning and Development section of the WCC website - go to www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mineralswasteapplications and select the year in which the application was submitted.

61 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.

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Green Belt applications refused in 2006/07

- none

1. Ling Hall Quarry, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby - Asphalt Plant (received 10/11/05, Regulatory Committee 16/03/2006, granted 07/02/2007)

4.143 The application proposed the construction and operation of an asphalt plant, plus ancillary developments. The asphalt plant would produce bituminous road stone materials and it would be supplied with raw materials from the quarry as much as possible, but importation of Bitumen, Hard stone, Gravel/Limestone and Filler would be necessary to meet product specification, and to supplement the supplies of coarse aggregates from the quarry. Once operational the asphalt plant would have an output of 75,000 tonnes per annum.

4.144 The site lies within the Green Belt as identified in the Rugby Borough Local Plan. It was assessed that the development accords to Policy M7 of the Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire adopted in February 1995, in that the development is ancillary to mineral extraction authorised at the site and involves the processing of materials generated from the site. It was concluded that the development constituted appropriate development in the Green Belt as defined by PP62 “Green Belts”.

2. Brinklow Quarry, Coventry Road, Brinklow, Rugby (received 31/03/2006, Regulatory Committee 11/07/2006, granted 07/02/2007)

4.145 This application sought permission for the production of loams, soil conditioners and secondary aggregate and sale and distribution of imported aggregates on land at Brinklow Quarry, Coventry Road, Brinklow, Rugby.

4.146 The application site is located within the Green Belt as defined within the Rugby Local Plan. It was assessed that the proposed development hereby permitted would have no greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt than existing authorised activities on the site and is not accompanied by any additional harm to the appearance or character or purposes of the Green Belt or by any other detriment that cannot be satisfactorily remedied by conditions which are sufficient to justify withholding planning permission.

Table 4.13 Development Plan policies and Local Plans relevant to minerals applications within the Green Belt (2006/07)

Policy	Site 1	Site 2
Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands - June 2004		
- Policy WD.1 (Targets for Waste Management in the Region)		
- Policy WD.2 (The Need for Waste Management Facilities - by Sub-Region)		
- Policy WD.3 (Criteria for the Location of Waste Management Facilities)		
Warwickshire Structure Plan (1996-2011)		
- Policy GD.1 (Overriding Purpose)	✓	✓
- Policy GD.2 (Regional and National Role)	✓	✓
- Policy GD.3 (Overall Development Strategy)	✓	✓
- Policy GD.4 (Strategic Constraints)	✓	
- Policy GD.5 (Development Location Priorities)	✓	
- Policy GD.6 (Green Belt)	✓	✓
- Policy RA.1 (Development in Rural Areas)	✓	
- Policy ER.1 (Natural and Cultural Environmental Assets)		
- Policy ER.2 (Environmental Impact of Development)		
- Policy ER.4 (Protection and Enhancement of the Landscape)		✓
- Policy ER.5 (Positive Environmental Enhancement)		
- Policy ER.8 (Minerals Local Plan)		

Policy	Site 1	Site 2
- Policy ER.9 (Waste Local Plan)		✓
Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire (adopted February 1995)		
- Policy M6 (Provisions of the development plan and likely overall impact on i. operational and economic needs; ii. physical restraints; iii. other considerations; iv. policy considerations, including a. Green Belt, b. Cotswolds AONB, c. Areas of restraint, d. Special Landscape Areas)	✓	
- Policy M7 (mitigation of any adverse environmental effects and the implications for residents' quality of life)	✓	
Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire (adopted August 1999)		
- Policy 1 (General Land Use)		✓
- Policy 2 (Conditions and Agreements)		✓
- Policy 3 (Landfilling)		
- Policy 6 (Material Recycling Facility)		✓
- Policy 7 (Scrap Yards)		
- Policy 9 (Large Scale Composting)		
Rugby Borough Local Plan Review – Redeposit Plan (May 2005)		✓
Rugby Borough Local Plan (adopted June 1997)	✓	✓
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2007)		

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Minerals Policy Use

4.147 This section looks at the use of policies from the adopted 'saved' Minerals Local Plan (MLP) and the Warwickshire Structure Plan (WASP) when determining minerals planning applications during 2006/07:

- 'Review of minerals planning applications determined during 2006/07' identifies all the relevant MLP, WASP and other policies used in each application determined during 2006/07;
- 'Review of minerals policy use ' lists all the MLP policies and shows whether each policy has been used or not, over the last three years. It also gives a reason for the non-use of any policies in 2006/07;
- 'Minerals Local Plan : development of allocated sites ' identifies which of the allocated sites in the Minerals Local Plan have come forward for development.

4.148 We are reviewing the existing MLP policies as part of the development of the emerging Minerals DPDs and all the 'saved' policies will be progressively replaced by the DPDs within the MWDF over the next few years. Where it was found necessary to save certain policies beyond September 2007, a case was made to the Secretary of State (by the 31st April 2007). A list of the saved MLP policies is included in Appendix C 'Saved Minerals Local Plan Policies' and the saved WASP policies are listed in Appendix E 'Saved Structure Plan Policies'.

Review of minerals planning applications determined during 2006/07

4.149 There were three planning applications relating to minerals sites, plus two applications for recycling aggregates (a secondary activity at existing waste facilities) submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the 2006/07 monitoring year. There were also three applications outstanding from previous years, which were determined during 2006/07 (and one additional application omitted from the 2005/06 AMR). Details of all nine applications are given in Table 4.14 'Policies relevant to minerals planning applications determined in 2006/07', including the location, date submitted, decision (with date determined) and reference[62]. The table also indicates whether the site is an allocation in the MLP and which MLP, WASP or other policies were considered to be relevant when the application was determined.

4.150 In total, four planning applications were granted during 2006/07. These are shown in Table 4.14 'Policies relevant to minerals planning applications determined in 2006/07', which also includes an additional application which was submitted and granted during 2005/06, but was omitted from the 2005/06 AMR (Reference R05CM030).

4.151 There were two further applications relating to minerals sites submitted during 2006/07 but not yet determined by 1 April 2007. In addition, there were two applications relating to recycling aggregates submitted during 2006/07 which were not yet determined by 1 April 2007. These applications are included in the table for information, but the planning decision will be reported on in next year's AMR.

4.152 None of the applications granted during 2006/07 were in an area allocated in the MLP.

62 The reference number can be used to find the full details of each application in the "Combined application and decision register for Minerals and Waste planning applications" on the Planning and Development section of the Warwickshire website - go to www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mineralswasteapplications and select the year in which the application was submitted.

Table 4.14 Policies relevant to minerals planning applications determined in 2006/07

Site	Date submitted (Reference)	Decision (with date)	Site allocated in MLP?	MLP Policies	WASP Policies	Other relevant Policies
Outstanding applications submitted prior to 2006/07, determined during 2006/07						
Southam Quarry, Stratford	15/01/2004[63]	Granted 24/04/2006	No	**M6 M7 M9**	**GD.1, GD.2,GD.3, GD.4, GD.5, RA.1, ER.1, ER.2, ER.4, ER.5, ER.8**	West Midlands Spatial Strategy: **Policies QE1, M1** Stratford on Avon District Local Plan Review 1996-2011 (Revised Deposit Draft, January 2003): **Policies PR.4, PR.5, PR.8, EF.2, EF.4, EF.6, EF.7, EF.11, DEV.1, DEV.2, CTY.1**
Cemex UK, Rugby Cement Works, Rugby	27/09/2005[64] (R05CM030)	Granted 22/12/2005	No	**N/A**	**GD.1, GD.2,GD.3, GD.4, GD.5, ER.1, ER.2, ER.4, ER.5, ER.9**	West Midlands Spatial Strategy: **Policies QE1, QE2** Rugby Borough Local Plan (Adopted June 1997): **Policy R/G1** Rugby Borough Local Plan (First Deposit May 2004): **Policy GP1**
Ling Hall Quarry, Rugby	10/11/2005 (R05CM035)	Granted 07/02/2007	No	**M6 M7**	**GD1, GD2, GD3, GD4, GD5, GD6, RA1**	Rugby Borough Local Plan (Adopted June 1997): **Policies R/G1, R/E9, R/E10**
Brinklow Quarry, Rugby	31/03/2006 (R06CM011)	Granted 07/02/2007	No	**N/A**	**GD1, GD2, GD3, GD6, ER4, ER9**	Waste Local Plan: **Policies 1, 2** and **6** Rugby Borough Local Plan:

63 Application submitted prior to AMR monitoring, but granted in 2006/07
64 Application omitted from 2005/06 AMR

Site	Date submitted (Reference)	Decision (with date)	Site allocated in MLP?	MLP Policies	WASP Policies	Other relevant Policies
						Policies R/E9, R/E10, R/E15, R/E19 Rugby Borough Local Plan Review (Redeposit Plan May 2005): **Policies GP1, GP3, E1** and **E2**
Applications submitted and determined during 2006/07						
Cemex UK, Southam Cement Works, Stratford	16/11/2006 (S06CM035)	Granted 25/01/2007	No	**N/A**	**GD.1, GD.2, GD.3, GD.4, ER.1, ER.2, ER.9.**	Waste Local Plan: **Policy 1** Stratford-on-Avon District Local Plan Review 1996-2011 (Adopted July 2006): **Policies DEV.1** and **CTY.19**
Applications submitted during 2006/07, not yet determined at 1 April 2007						
Merevale & Blyth Estates, Former Shale Tip, Atherstone, North Warwickshire	03/01/2007 (NW07CM001)	Not yet determined	No			
Tarmac Ltd, Mancetter Quarry, North Warwickshire	16/02/2007 (NW07CM005)	Not yet determined	No			
Applications for Recycling Aggregates proposals, submitted during 2006/07						
Jordan Demolition Ltd, Canalside Yard, Napton, Rugby	08/03/2007 (S07CM008)	Not yet determined	No			
Kingsbury Transport & Plant Ltd, Bodymoor Green Farm, Kingsbury, North Warwickshire	26/03/2007 (NW07CM011)	Not yet determined	No			
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council						

4 Minerals Local Plan

Review of minerals policy use

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

4.154 As noted above, there were five planning applications relating to minerals sites granted during 2006/07 (four of these were applications submitted prior to 2006/07).

4.155 Table 4.15 'Minerals Local Plan - policy use (2004/05 to 2006/07)' shows which of the 'saved' MLP policies were used when assessing the applications determined in 2006/07 and where applicable, the reason for not using a particular policy. This table also shows which MLP policies were used when assessing minerals planning applications in previous monitoring years (since 2004/05), in order to show which policies are used more regularly than others. However, it should be noted that where a policy has not been used in any (or all) of these monitoring years, this does not necessarily mean that the policy is no longer required, just that no application was submitted relevant to that policy. For example, Policy M3, "Development Associated with Oil and Gas Exploration and Development" has not been utilised over the last few years because there has been no interest in hydrocarbon exploitation in the county. However, with the Energy White Paper review (Jan 2006) and "Minerals Policy Statement 1, Annex 4: On-shore oil and gas and underground storage of natural gas", there is now encouragement for indigenous supplies of oil and gas. Therefore, there may be hydrocarbon-related development proposals submitted in the near future, as Warwickshire has large resources of underground coal which may have potential for in-situ gas production.

Table 4.15 Minerals Local Plan - policy use (2004/05 to 2006/07)

Policy Number	Policy	Whether used in 2004/05	Whether used in 2005/06	Whether used in 2006/07	Reasons for non-use in 2006/07
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	Yes	Yes	N/A
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	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	No	No Relevant Application Submitted
M4	Applications for planning permission for the working of sand & 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	Yes	No	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	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	Yes	Yes	N/A

Policy Number	Policy	Whether used in 2004/05	Whether used in 2005/06	Whether used in 2006/07	Reasons for non-use in 2006/07
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	Yes	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	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	Yes	No	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	No	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	No	No	Not Relevant When Assessing New Planning Applications
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2007)					

Minerals Local Plan : development of allocated sites

4.156 In addition to policies, the Minerals Local Plan identified (under Policy M1) a list of "Preferred Areas" (PA) where resources are known to exist and broad "Areas of Search" (AS) 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 & gravel, there is insufficient geological information countywide for all areas of proposed extraction to be identified in detail.

4.157 The identification of these areas in the MLP 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.

4.158 Of the nine "***Preferred Areas for sand & gravel extraction***" identified in the MLP, three sites have been at least partially developed since adoption of the plan in 1995:

- 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 & gravel on this site, but most of the area has gone for new housing development.

4.159 PA2 - Lea Marston has been subject to two previous planning applications for the extraction of sand and gravel in 2002 and 2003, but both were withdrawn before determination.

4.160 The remaining Preferred Areas have not been subject to applications for sand & gravel extraction:

- PA3 - Cosford
- PA4 - Brinklow Extension
- PA6 - Dunchurch
- PA8- Greys Mallory
- PA9 - Hampton Lucy

4.161 Of the eleven "***Areas of Search for sand & gravel***" allocated in the MLP, only one site has been the subject of a planning application. This site (AS10 at Bidford-on-Avon), was subject to a planning application for the extraction of sand & gravel with restoration to lakes. The application was submitted by Cemex (then RMC), but was withdrawn before determination.

4.162 The remaining Areas of Search listed below have not been subject to any planning applications for mineral extraction:

- AS1 - Bodymoor Heath
- AS2 - Stretton Baskerville
- AS3 - Ling Hall Extension
- AS4 - Kites Hardwick
- AS5 - Wolfhampcote
- AS6 - Hunscote

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- AS7 - Alveston Pastures
- AS8 - Alveston Hill
- AS9 - Abbots Salford
- AS10 - Bidford-on-Avon (application submitted but later withdrawn)
- AS11 - Atherstone Airfield

Remedial Action for the Minerals Local Plan/MDF

4.163 This section considers whether any policy change is required to reflect contextual changes, emerging issues and changes in national or regional policies, in relation to the impact on future demand for minerals in Warwickshire.

4.164 The market for minerals is linked to future national, regional and local economic activity which will influence changes in demand. For planning for the supply of aggregates, the sub-regional apportionments are based on the 'National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England, 2001-16' (DCLG, June 2003). These guidelines predict the quantity of aggregates which will be required in the UK. The latest figures were published in 2003 and predict aggregate use until 2016. Regional production is monitored annually and collated by the Regional Aggregate Working Parties, who monitor the supply of aggregates in line with the National Guidance.

4.165 DCLG have recently published the Third Monitoring Report (2006) on the National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision and have concluded that there is currently no need to amend them. The report found there was no formal requirement to revise the current guidelines as national forecasts are only slightly different from those on which the guidelines are based. The report also states that if amount of CDEW used as aggregate continues to increase, and/or other alternatives also increase, the national target for alternative aggregates may need to be revised. In conclusion, the revised forecasts show no significant structural changes in demand at a regional level, but any change in current trends will be monitored.

4.166 The MDF, which will replace the MLP, will look to plan for the current market demands for each mineral type. The Framework will also need to be robust and flexible enough should demand for all or certain mineral types increase over the plan period.

4.167 Likely sources of increases in demand which may have an impact on Warwickshire are listed briefly below.

- **West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS) Review**
  Increased house building in the West Midlands is anticipated following the review of the RSS. Urban areas such as Coventry and Rugby may see housing allocations increase sharply from current targets
- **Growth Areas**
  The Government's Sustainable Communities Plan will increase demand for construction materials in the following growth areas:
  London/Stansted/Cambridge/Peterborough; the Thames Gateway; Milton Keynes and the South Midlands.
  Warwickshire is in close proximity to the Milton Keynes/South Midlands Growth area, which will see large scale housing development and associated infrastructure construction in the coming years. Further, the predicted expansion of Daventry and Northampton may need minerals from Warwickshire not currently planned for.
- **Large Scale Developments in the South East**

The resource requirements of the Olympics, London Crossrail and Heathrow Terminal 5 may have impacts on mineral demand in Warwickshire.

- **Climate Change**
  The full implications of climate change and sea level rise are still being assessed but large scale coastal and inland flood defences may be required which will require large amounts of mineral resources.

4.168 In terms of the changing policy context, it should be noted that the WMRSS commenced Phase Three in November 2007. This will include a review of minerals policies, "*to develop policies on safeguarding mineral resources and the future supplies of construction aggregates and brick clay*". Following the launch of the Draft Project Plan for public consultation in November 2007, there will be further consultations on the Options towards the end of 2008 and on the Preferred Option during Summer 2009. The Examination in Public is planned for late 2009, with publication of the Final Phase Three Revision expected in Summer 2010. The emerging Minerals DPDs for Warwickshire will need to be in conformity with the WMRSS, so this regional policy revision process will have an impact on both the content and timing of Warwickshire's MWDF.

5 Waste Local Plan

5.1 As the new Waste Development Framework (WDF) was not submitted during 2006/07, this Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) reports on the key objectives identified from the Waste Local Plan (WLP) for Warwickshire and updates the information provided in previous Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) AMRs.

5.2 The key objectives from the adopted ('saved') policies in the WLP 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;
4. Protect the Green Belt against the inappropriate development of waste facilities.

5.3 These objectives are still very relevant and can be recognised in the vision statement agreed for the Waste Development Framework.

Waste Development Framework - Vision Statement (August 2006)

"Ensure that sustainable waste management practices are delivered in accordance with the priorities identified in the waste hierarchy taking all appropriate measures to safeguard existing communities, human health and the environment and seeking opportunities to develop economic prosperity within Warwickshire."

Waste Local Plan : Monitoring the Key Objectives

5.4 This section presents an analysis of progress against the key objectives in the 'saved' WLP for Warwickshire. The evidence base consists of:

- National, regional and local targets (where applicable);
- Core Output Indicators (COI);
- Local Output indicators (LOI);
- Significant Effects indicators;
- Review of baseline information on existing capacity for waste facilities;
- Update on indicative future capacity requirements for waste facilities;
- Review of waste planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council (WCC) during 2006/07, to assess whether the decision made is in accordance with the key objectives in the 'saved' WLP.

5.5 ***Core Output Indicators*** **(COI)** – these indicators are required by government guidance [65], or if not available, an explanation of how we intend to monitor them in 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.

65 'Planning – Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' (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).

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5.6 ***Local indicators*** – some initial indicators have been identified as useful for monitoring the key objectives from the saved WLP for Warwickshire and likely to be of continuing relevance to the objectives of the emerging MWDFs.

5.7 ***Significant Effects Indicators*** – these seek to identify what significant effects the implementation of the policies in the new Local Development Documents (LDDs) are having on the social, environmental and economic objectives in achieving sustainable development 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).

5.8 A Scoping Report for the SA of our new MWDF was published in April 2006. It included a list of baseline indicators and Significant Effects indicators (in Appendix B). Most of the Significant Effects indicators are at a stage where no data are available yet. We will work towards reporting on these SA/SEA indicators in future AMRs. This approach has been confirmed in guidance[66] issued by the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). We have noted where there is some linkage between these Significant Effects indicators and the Local indicators identified for monitoring the 'saved' WLP objectives in this AMR.

WLP Key Objective 1 : Move waste up the waste hierarchy

5.9 This section reports on how Warwickshire is performing on its key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy, with reference to national, regional and local targets and the Core Output Indicator on the amount of municipal waste arising and managed, by management type (RSS COI (6b)).

5.10 Although this section does not include any Local Output indicators or Significant Effects indicators, these are being developed and will be reported in future AMRs, with reference to the policies in the emerging WDF.

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

5 Waste Local Plan

5.11 We also provide some baseline information on recent trends in waste management, over the last decade. Finally, the section 'Actions on waste management in Warwickshire' outlines the actions Warwickshire County Council is taking to meet our objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

How we are monitoring Key Objective 1 to move waste up the waste hierarchy:

Performance against relevant National and Regional Targets:

- National targets set out in the Government's Waste Strategy (2000) and (2007).
- Regional targets set out in Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Policy WD1.

Performance against relevant Local Targets:

- Warwickshire County Council - Environment and Economy Directorate - Waste Management Service Plan (2006/07)
- Warwickshire Local Area Agreement (March 2007)
- Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2005)

Relevant Core Output Indicators:

- RSS COI 6b: Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed, by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed (2006/07)

Key Data:

- trends in municipal waste arisings, over the last decade (1996-2006)
- trends in waste management, over the last decade (1996-2006)

Performance against National, Regional and Local Targets

National Targets

- National targets set out in the Government's Waste Strategy (2000) and (2007)

5.12 There are three main targets in the Government's 'Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales' (DETR, May 2000). Our performance against these targets is set out in Table 5.1 'Warwickshire's performance (2006/07) against the National Waste Strategy (2000) for England and Wales'.

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Table 5.1 Warwickshire's performance (2006/07) against the National Waste Strategy (2000) for England and Wales

National Target (Waste Strategy 2000)	Warwickshire's performance	Target met?
To recover value from at least 40% of municipal waste by 2005, 45% by 2010 and 67% by 2015	38% of municipal waste was recovered in 2006/07[67], either by recycling, composting or energy recovery. Although this is still below the 2005 target of 40%, our recovery level has increased by 6% over the 2005/06 figure (32%)[68].	▲
To recycle or compost 25% of household waste by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015	33% of household waste was recycled or composted in 2006/07. This is up by 3% over 2005/06 and now meets the target of 33% set for 2015.	★
To reduce the proportion of industrial and commercial waste which is disposed of to landfill to 85% of 1998 levels by 2005	In 1998, the amount of industrial and commercial waste disposed of to landfill was 396,000 tonnes. Taking 85% of this figure gives us a maximum target of 336,600 tonnes to go to landfill by 2005. The latest available figures are for 2002/03[69]. Warwickshire sent 291,000 tonnes of industrial and commercial waste to landfill, which is well below the maximum target.	★
Notes. ▲ for targets not achieved; ★ for targets met.		
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council		

5.13 The Government's 'Waste Strategy for England 2007' was published in May 2007. This new strategy builds on 'Waste Strategy 2000' and the progress already achieved, but sets out additional steps and revised targets, in order to address the key challenges relating to the reduction of total waste arisings and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from waste management activities (for example, by increasing the diversion of waste from landfill).

5.14 A new national target for the reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill will be set shortly - levels are expected to fall by 20% (compared to 2004 levels) by 2010. The new target currently being considered will cut the amount of construction, demolition and excavation waste going to landfill by 50% by 2012.

5.15 There is also a new national target to reduce the amount of household waste that is not re-used, recycled or composted, reflecting the increased emphasis on waste prevention.

5.16 Our current performance (2006/07) measured against the new 'Waste Strategy 2007' targets is shown in Table 5.2 'Warwickshire's performance (2006/07) against the new Waste Strategy (2007) targets'.

67 Source: data on the treatment of municipal waste extracted from WasteDataFlow (www.wastedataflow.org).
68 This figure (32%) excludes the inert waste material (mainly soil, rubble, hardcore) from recycling centres, as approximately two-thirds of this still goes to landfill, although at a cheaper cost per tonne than general rubbish. The 2005/06 AMR quoted a figure of 36% for 2005/06, which included this inert material.
69 Source: Environment Agency.

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Table 5.2 Warwickshire's performance (2006/07) against the new Waste Strategy (2007) targets

National Target (Waste Strategy 2007)	Warwickshire's performance	Target met?
To recover value from **53% of municipal waste by 2010**, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020	38% of municipal waste was recovered in 2006/07[70], either by recycling, composting or energy recovery. Although this is below the revised 2010 target of 53%, our recovery level has increased by 6% over the 2005/06 figure (32%). If this level of improvement is maintained year-on-year, we should be on course to reach 53% recovery by 2010.	▲
To recycle or compost at least **40% of household waste by 2010**, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020	33% of household waste was recycled or composted in 2006/07. This is up by 3% over 2005/06. If we maintain a 3% improvement year-on-year, we should be on course to reach the revised target for 2010 of at least 40% of household waste being recycled or composted.	▲
To reduce the total amount of household residual waste (i.e. waste not re-used, recycled or composted) **by 29%** (from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 to 15.8 million tonnes) **by 2010**. In addition, there is an aspiration to reduce this figure **by 45**%, to 12.2 million tonnes **by 2020**. This is equivalent to a fall of 50% per person (from 450 kg per head in 2000 to 225 kg in 2020).	The total amount of household residual waste (i.e. ***not recycled or composted***) in Warwickshire was 226,648 tonnes in 2000/01 (note we do not have separate figures on the amount of household waste that was "re-used"). To reduce this by 29% would imply a reduction of 65,728 tonnes in Warwickshire i.e. our new target for the amount of household residual waste would be a **maximum of 160,920 tonnes in 2010**. Our actual figure for the amount of household waste collected by Districts and received at County household waste sites, excluding all waste recycled or composted, in 2006/07 was 196,312 tonnes. Although we are currently producing too much waste to meet this new target, the amount of household residual waste in Warwickshire has fallen by 30,336 tonnes between 2000/01 and 2006/07, an average fall of over 5,000 tonnes per annum. However, at this rate, we will not reach the 2010 target of 160,920 tonnes and more needs to be done to improve our waste prevention figures. We also need to look at ways to measure how much household waste is actually being re-used, so that this can be taken in to account.	▲
Notes. ▲ for targets not achieved; ★ for targets met.		
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council		

5.17 The Waste Strategy (2007) has not set any equivalent targets for local authorities. However, Government is heavily dependent on local authorities to meet these national targets, so DEFRA have proposed three local indicators (which will be measured through future WasteDataFlow returns):

1. Household waste not reused, recycled or composted per head(kg/head);
2. Percentage of household waste reused, recycled and composted;
3. Percentage of Municipal Waste landfilled.

70 Source: data on the treatment of municipal waste extracted from WasteDataFlow.

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5.18 These local indicators will monitor local authorities' contribution to an overall waste outcome that leads towards a sustainable management of waste in England. The proposed indicators focus on the amounts of municipal and household waste produced, reused, recycled and landfilled and are consistent with the need for a collective increase in the amount of waste diverted from landfill under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS). Subject to the results of a consultation, DEFRA plan to introduce the new local indicators from April 2008. We will therefore include these in future AMRs.

Regional Targets

- Regional targets set out in RSS Policy WD1.

5.19 The targets for waste management set out in the national 'Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales' have been adopted for the West Midlands, as RSS Policy WD1. Therefore our performance against regional targets is as reported above (Table 5.1 'Warwickshire's performance (2006/07) against the National Waste Strategy (2000) for England and Wales').

Local Targets

- Warwickshire County Council - Environment and Economy Directorate - Waste Management Service Plan (2006/07)
- Warwickshire Local Area Agreement (March 2007)
- Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2005)

Warwickshire County Council - Environment and Economy Directorate - Waste Management Service Plan 2006/07

5.20 We report on a range of Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI) which relate directly to waste management. The BVPI's are set by the Audit Commission and reported in the WCC Waste Management Service Plan and Price Waterhouse Coopers (PwC) Benchmarking annual reports.

Table 5.3 Warwickshire County Council Waste Management Service Plan 2006/07 - BVPI report

BVPI	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Result	Target met?	Notes
BVPI 82 - Household Waste Management				
82a (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled	14.79%	15.78%	★	***Aim: High*** We exceeded this target in 2006/07.
82a (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled	43,128 tonnes	46,148	★	
82b (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been composted or treated by anaerobic digestion	17.08%	16.86%	▲	***Aim: High*** 2006/07 target missed by 1.3%. If year on year improvements are maintained, the 2007/08 targets should be exceeded
82b (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste that has been composted or treated by anaerobic digestion	49,804	49,304	▲	

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BVPI	2006/07 Target	2006/07 Result	Target met?	Notes
82c (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	7.23%	7.19%	▲	***Aim: High*** Although we missed the target by 0.04%. The incineration facility was not able to run at full capacity which impacted badly on this indicator. Good year on year actual improvement.
82c (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste that has been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	21,100	21,033	▲	
82d (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste to landfill	60.90%	60.17%	★	***Aim: Low*** We were below the maximum limit set for landfill in 2006/07 and result shows good year or year trend.
82d (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste to landfill	177,625	175,968	★	
BVPI 84 - Household Waste Collection				
84a - Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of population	550	548	★	***Aim: Low*** We were below the maximum limit set for 2006/07[71].
84b - Percentage change from the previous financial year in the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of population	0%	-0.22%	★	***Aim: Low*** There was a slight fall in the amount of household waste collected per head of population in 2006/07.
BVPI 87 - Municipal Waste Disposal Costs				
87 - Cost of waste disposal per tonne of municipal waste	£36.05	£37.80	▲	***Aim: Low*** The cost of waste disposal was above the target value for 2006/07, by £1.75 per tonne (note equates to almost £554,000 additional cost above our target)
Notes. ▲ for targets not achieved; ★ for targets met.				
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council *Note. The County has a zero tolerance approach, so any underachievement results in a "not met" red triangle.*				

Warwickshire Local Area Agreement (March 2007)

5.21 The Warwickshire Local Area Agreement (LAA) was signed on 20th March 2007 (i.e. within the current AMR monitoring year). It is a collective agreement between all the partners and central government and sets out our approach to tackling the key challenges facing Warwickshire over the next three years. The overall vision for the LAA will focus on:

- Narrowing the gap between the most disadvantaged people and communities and the rest of the County

71 However, if this BVPI is re-calculated using the latest ONS revised 2006 mid-year population estimates, released in August 2007, then this figure is adjusted to 559.7 kg/head, which exceeds the target maximum figure.

- Improving access to public services
- Listening to Warwickshire

5.22 The LAA is structured around 6 functional 'blocks':

- Children and Young People;
- Safer Communities;
- Stronger Communities;
- Healthier Communities and Older People;
- Economic Development and Enterprise;
- Climate Change and the Environment

but it also recognises the connectivity between the issues being tackled and identifies 6 cross-cutting themes, including 'Sustainability'.

5.23 Within these 6 functional blocks, the LAA identifies 52 outcomes. These outcomes were identified through key partnership strategies and in consultation with local people[72]. The LAA sets out an integrated programme to deliver these 52 outcomes, through multi-agency working, thereby enabling innovative and collaborative working to make a real difference.

5.24 For example, under the **'Climate Change and Environment'** block, the **LAA Outcome (E4)** has been identified as:

- Reduced waste to landfill and increased recycling.

5.25 The **LAA Outcome (E4)** has the following indicators:

i. Reduction in the percentage of municipal waste landfilled (measured against a 2006/07 WCC baseline figure of 65.32%).
ii. Increase in the percentage of municipal waste recycled or composted (measured against a 2006/07 WCC baseline figure of 31.98%).
iii. Measure of waste minimisation (measured against a 2005/06 out-turn figure of 550 kg per head). This figure for 2006/07 was 547 kg per head, a fall of 0.5% on the 2005/06 figure.
iv. LPSA2[73] Target 9: To increase the proportion of household waste arisings recycled (through an increase in the recycling of glass, metal, plastic and some textiles).
Our performance against LPSA2 Target 9 will be measured by a specific indicator:
    - *"Total tonnage of household waste recycled, as measured by BVPI 82a(ii), minus the tonnages of paper, card and 50% of textiles".*

At the time of publication of the LAA (2005), our actual performance on this indicator was 16,664 tonnes (for the year ending 31 March 2005). It was anticipated that this figure would increase to 17,000 tonnes by the end of the LPSA period (year ending 31 March 2009), even without an LPSA target in place. Our LPSA Performance Target

72 In accordance with the agreed methodology for the development of the Warwickshire LAA, each District/Borough was asked to prioritise possible LAA outcomes for their area. Their recommendations were one of the main sources used in identifying the outcomes for the Warwickshire LAA. In addition, we were guided by a range of citizen consultation exercises.

73 Note that the LAA Outcome (E4) has been linked to our Local Public Service Agreement and where possible, incorporates the targets which were identified in Warwickshire's second Public Service Agreement. Warwickshire was one of the first authorities to sign a Public Service Agreement (PSA) in 2001. Building on this, a second PSA was concluded in March 2006, hence these targets are referred to as our LPSA2 targets.

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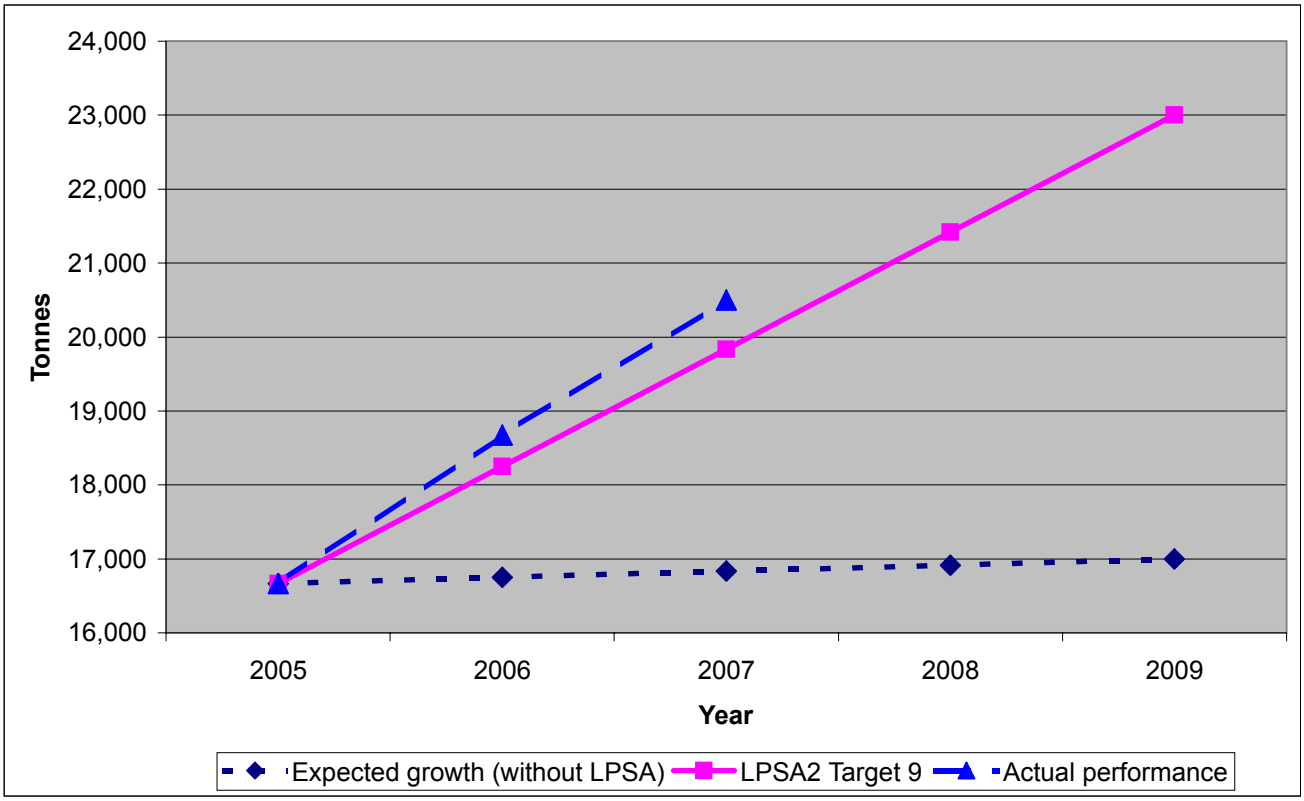
was set at 23,000 tonnes, by 2009. This represents an enhanced performance of 6,000 tonnes in the total tonnage of household waste that is recycled (excluding paper, card and 50% of textiles).

Our progress against this LPSA2 target is shown in Figure 5.1 'Warwickshire LAA Outcome (E4) - LPSA2 Target 9 - Household Waste Recycling'. So far, we are on course to exceed our target, having increased the tonnage of household waste sent for recycling[74] by over 3,800 tonnes in the two years to 2007.

Figure 5.1 Warwickshire LAA Outcome (E4) - LPSA2 Target 9 - Household Waste Recycling



Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2005)

5.26 The management (collection and disposal) of municipal waste is coordinated through a partnership arrangement between Warwickshire County Council, as the waste disposal authority for Warwickshire, and the five shire District and Borough Councils, who are responsible for waste collection. These six authorities have formed the "Warwickshire Waste Partnership".

5.27 In October 2005, Warwickshire's 'Municipal Waste Management Strategy' (MWMS) was adopted by the County Council and its partners. This strategy was launched in January 2006 and sets out how the Warwickshire Waste Partnership authorities propose to manage Warwickshire's municipal waste over the next 15 years.

5.28 The key objectives agreed in the MWMS were:

- To reduce the amount of waste generated in Warwickshire;

74 This indicator is based on non-biodegradable municipal waste. It includes glass, cans, non-ferrous, metal, fridges and WEEE waste, oil, batteries, plastics and 50% of textiles. It excludes paper, card and 50% of textiles.

- To develop integrated, sustainable solutions for managing waste in Warwickshire;
- To meet landfill diversion targets established by the Waste Emissions Trading (WET) Act 2003 (diversion of Biodegradable Municipal Waste, BMW);
- To meet and exceed statutory recycling and composting targets;
- To work in partnership with each other and other stakeholders to produce and implement the Strategy;
- To encourage public participation in the implementation and review of the Waste Strategy;
- To regularly review and update the Strategy and implementation programme.

5.29 The first annual report summarising progress on these MWMS key objectives was published in March 2007[75]. The first review of the strategy will be in 2008/09 and further information on the implementation of the waste strategy will be posted on the website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wwp) during 2007.

Core/Local output indicators

5.30 The **RSS COI 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 2006/07):

Total municipal waste arising was 316,339 tonnes, of which:

- 49,487 tonnes (15.6%) was recycled;
- 49,500 tonnes (15.6%) was composted;
- 21,090 tonnes (6.7%) went to energy recovery;
- 196,262 tonnes (62.0%) was disposed to landfill.

The waste hierarchy : analysis and interpretation

5.31 The waste hierarchy 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) to more sustainable methods of waste management.

5.32 Figure 5.2 illustrates the trend over the last decade (1996/97 to 2006/07) in the amount of municipal waste arising in Warwickshire (for tables, refer to Appendix I 'Trends in Municipal Waste Arisings'). The amount (tonnes) of municipal waste dealt with by more sustainable methods of waste management has steadily increased since 1996/97.

5.33 In terms of year-on-year change, the total amount of municipal waste arising in 2006/07 (316,339 tonnes) was 0.8% higher than in 2005/06, whilst the total amount of waste sent to landfill fell by 2% (3,891 tonnes). In terms of sustainable waste management, the total amount of waste diverted from landfill was 120,077 tonnes, an increase of almost 6% (6,536 tonnes) over 2005/06.

5.34 The amount (tonnes) which was composted increased by 11%, although the amount that was recycled actually decreased by 10%. The amount of waste sent for energy recovery increased by 49% (to 21,090 tonnes).

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75 The MWMS Annual Progress Report (March 2007) is available to download from www.warwickshire.gov.uk/MWMS2007.

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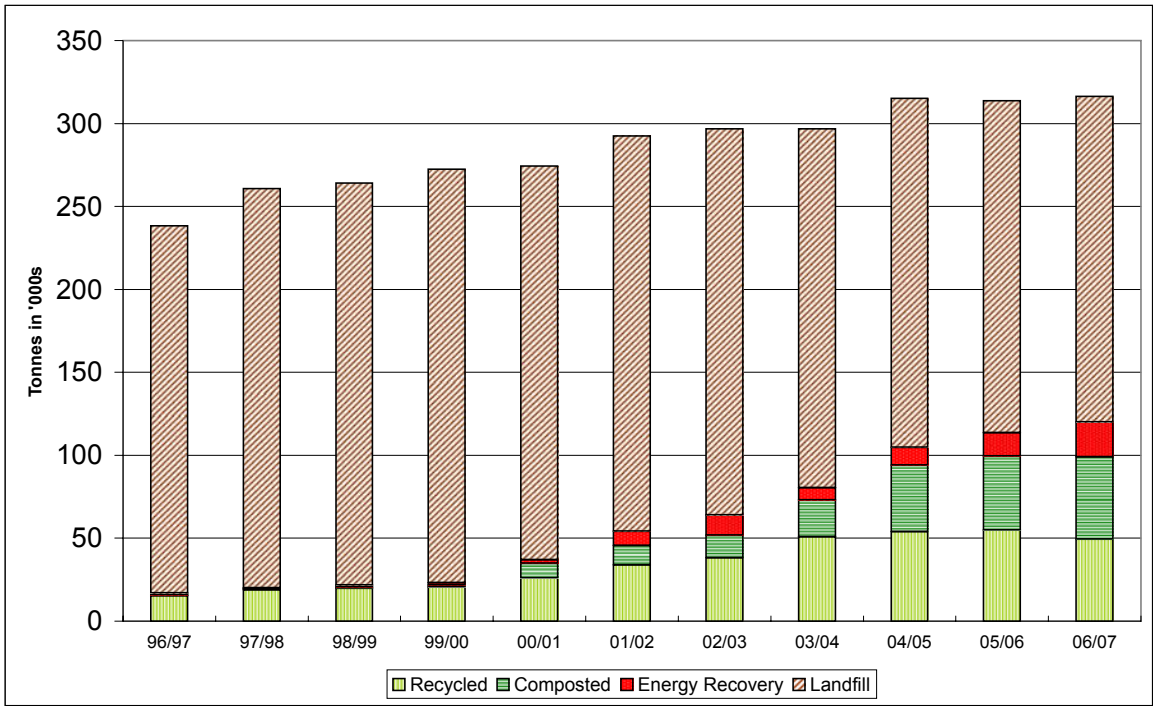
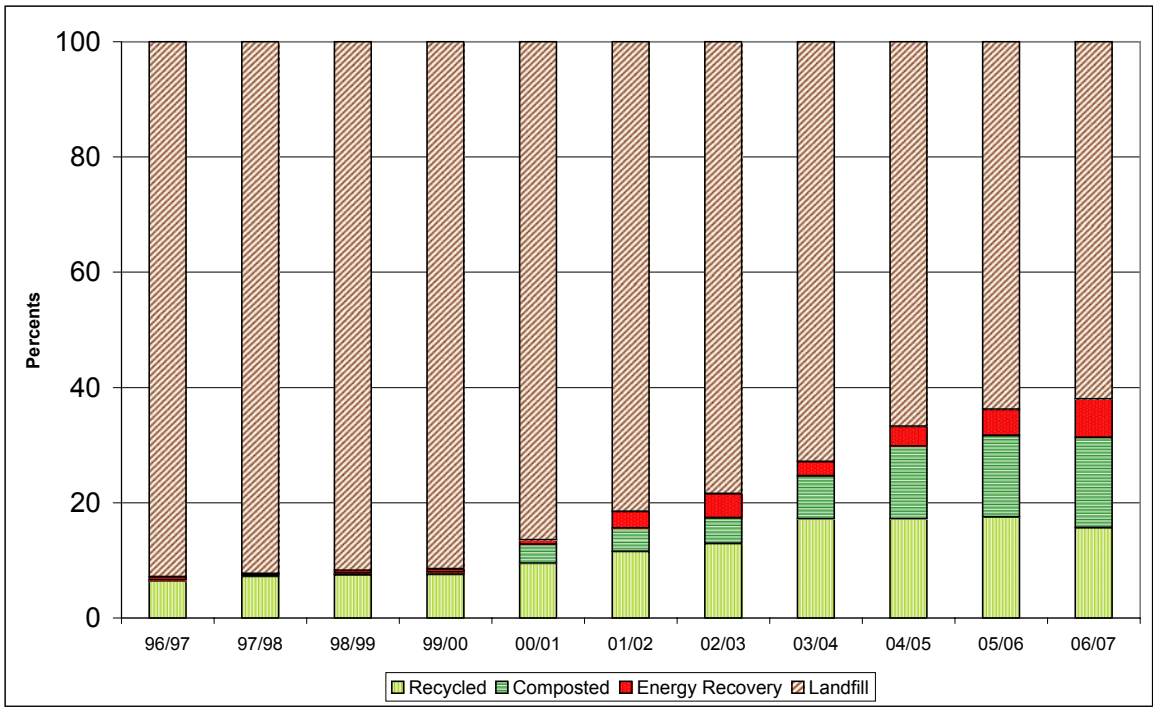
Figure 5.2 Amount of municipal waste arising, by management type, 1996/97 to 2006/07



5.35 Figure 5.3 shows that although the majority of our waste still goes to landfill, this proportion has fallen steadily over the last decade, from 93% in 1996/97 to 62% in 2006/07. The proportion of waste that was recycled or composted actually fell by 0.5% in 2006/07, to 31.2%. The proportion that was used to generate Energy from Waste (EfW) increased by 2.2%, to 6.7%. Thus, Warwickshire is making progress in its key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

Figure 5.3 Waste management type, as percentage of total municipal waste, 1996/97 to 2006/07



5.36 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.

5.37 Further, the cost of waste disposal is an important issue. The increasing volume of household waste in Warwickshire, combined with the introduction of the Landfill Tax in 1996 meant that the cost of waste disposal in Warwickshire almost doubled during the mid to late 1990's. Since 2000/01, the non-adjusted cost per tonne of waste disposal has risen steadily, from £28.48 per tonne in 2000/01 to £37.55 per tonne in 2006/07.

5.38 Warwickshire County Council spent £11.88 million on municipal waste management in 2006/07, up from £11.38 million in 2005/06. This equates to £22.70 per head[76] for municipal waste disposal, compared with £21.70 per head in 2005/06 (an increase of 4.6%).

5.39 The cost of managing our waste is likely to continue rising 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 further investment in additional collection and processing infrastructure for Warwickshire.

Actions on waste management in Warwickshire

5.40 This section outlines how we are tackling the first key objective in the Waste Local Plan, to move waste up the waste hierarchy. Note that many of these initiatives relate to the disposal of municipal waste, including household 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.

Reducing waste and increasing re-use

5.41 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.

5.42 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
- Funding from the Waste Resource Action Programme:
  - Real Nappy Campaign
  - Reducing Junk Mail
  - A-Z of Recycling
  - Smart shopping
  - Home Composting

76 Calculation based on the ONS revised 2006 mid-year population estimates, released in August 2007.

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- Home Wood Chipping
- Waste Education & Information Campaign to underpin the implementation of the Waste Strategy.

5.43 The purpose and take-up of these schemes was reported in detail in our first AMR (2004/05) and more information is available on the County Council website[77]. In addition, there are new projects to re-use waste, such as:

- **Goods Again** - a pioneering project tackling both waste and poverty issues, whilst also offering prisoners at HM Onley Prison the chance to learn new skills and gain a recognised qualification by refurbishing discarded electrical appliances. This project removes white and brown electrical goods from the waste stream and provides a valuable service for people who can't afford new electrical goods. The Goods Again project was launched in January 2006. It is a unique partnership between Warwickshire County Council, Warwickshire Environmental Trust, Coventry City Mission and the Prison Service. It is funded by the Big Lottery Fund's Community Recycling and Economic Development (CRED) Programme, Biffaward and HM Prison Service.

5.44 *Recycling and Composting*

5.45 Warwickshire recycled or composted 32.8% of its household waste in 2006/07. This figure represents further year-on-year improvement of around 3% (compared to 29.9% in 2005/06). We have already exceeded the Government's national target to recycle or compost 30% of household waste by 2010 and are close to the target of 33% set for 2015[78]

5.46 The County Council provides nine Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)[79], located across the county and the range of materials that can be recycled at these Recycling Centres is also expanding.

5.47 Warwickshire County Council is improving its own performance by recycling more of its own waste and running recycling schemes at County Council offices.

5.48 Looking forwards, Warwickshire County Council has set itself some challenging targets (set out in the MWMS):

- 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.

Energy Recovery from Waste

5.49 There are currently no municipal waste 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 6.6% of our waste to this facility in Coventry (20,942.67 tonnes in 2006/07). Here, it is combusted under strictly controlled conditions to produce heat and energy. The heat is supplied to Peugeot's head office in Coventry (Stoke Aldermoor), although this contract is expected to finish in 2008. The electricity is sold to the National grid. We also send

77 www.warwickshire.gov.uk/recyclewarks
78 These Government targets were set out in the 'Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales'.
79 With the exception of Burton Farm, the Household Waste Recycling Centres are run by contractors on behalf of Warwickshire County Council. The sites are monitored by County Council staff and the Environment Agency.

a small amount (91.12 tonnes in 2006/07) of clinical waste to the EfW facility at Tyseley, Birmingham and a further 1.15 tonnes (2006/07) of clinical waste from Stratford District goes to an EfW facility in Staffordshire.

5.50 The EfW facility in Coventry will continue to provide essential waste treatment capacity, enabling Warwickshire to meet its early landfill diversion targets. The MWMS states that in order to achieve our recycling and landfill diversion targets, we will need to invest in new treatment facilities. This is likely to include technologies such as EfW and supporting transfer facilities.

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

Household waste recovery

5.52 Overall, Warwickshire's total household waste recovery rate (including recycling, composting and energy recovery) for 2006/07 was 39.9%, an improvement of over 5 percentage points over 2005/06 (see Table 5.4 'Household waste recovery, by District (2006/07)').

5.53 Within Warwickshire, there is considerable variation between the districts and boroughs in terms of their household waste recovery rates:

- Warwick District had the highest recovery rate in 2006/07 (58.3%) and also the biggest increase over 2005/06 (up by 11.3 percentage points);
- Although Stratford-on-Avon District had the second highest recovery rate (42.2%) in 2006/07, it showed the smallest year-on-year improvement in 2006/07 (up by only 1.9 percentage points over 2005/06);
- The other districts/boroughs were all below the overall Warwickshire recovery rate (of 39.9%): Nuneaton & Bedworth recovered 35.2%;
- The lowest household waste recovery rates in 2006/07 were in North Warwickshire (27.5%) and Rugby (27.2%). However, both boroughs showed notable year-on-year improvement (up by 4.05 and 5.26 percentage points respectively) over 2005/06.

5.54 Table 5.5 'Trends in household waste recovery rates, by District (2004/05 to 2006/07)' also shows recent trends in recovery rates, in terms of the percentage point difference over the three-year period 2004/05 to 2006/07. The biggest improvements have been in Warwick District and Nuneaton and Bedworth (up by 11.2 and 10.5 percentage points respectively). Recovery rates have improved by less than 5 percentage points over the same period in North Warwickshire.

Table 5.4 Household waste recovery, by District (2006/07)

Household waste	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	Total
Tonnes 2006/07						
Recycled	4,831.22	8,624.29	7,363.62	11,720.88	14,055.59	46,595.60
Composted	5,297.35	9,211.97	6,463.84	16,712.58	11,389.37	49,075.11
Energy from Waste	26.93	5,943.38	10.09	10.48	15,044.06	21,034.94

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Household waste	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	Total
Total Household waste recovered	10,155.50	23,779.64	13,837.55	28,443.94	40,489.02	116,705.65
Total Household waste (all)	36,911.28	67,514.29	50,920.09	67,407.25	69,432.14	292,185.05
Percentage of total (2006/07)						
Recycled (%)	13.09	12.83	14.78	17.39	20.24	16.02
Composted (%)	14.35	13.64	12.69	24.79	16.40	16.80
Energy from Waste (%)	0.07	8.80	0.02	0.02	21.67	7.20
Total Recovery Rate 2006/07 (%)	**27.51**	**35.22**	**27.18**	**42.20**	**58.31**	**39.94**
Source: Waste Management Group, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council						

Table 5.5 Trends in household waste recovery rates, by District (2004/05 to 2006/07)

Household waste - Recovery Rates	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	Total
Recovery Rate 3-year percentage point difference 2004/05 to 2006/07	+4.77	+10.53	+7.3	+6.18	+11.22	+8.46
Recovery Rate annual percentage point difference 2005/06 to 2006/07	*+ 4.05*	*+ 2.62*	*+5.26*	*+1.97*	*+11.28*	*+5.19*
Total Recovery Rate 2006/07 (%)	27.51%	35.22%	27.18%	42.20%	58.31%	39.94%
Total Recovery Rate 2005/06 (%)	23.46%	32.60%	21.92%	40.23%	47.03%	34.75%
Total Recovery Rate 2004/05 (%)	22.74%	24.69%	19.88%	36.02%	47.09%	31.48%
Source: Waste Management Group, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council						

Landfill

5.55 As at 2006/07, Warwickshire has still not met the Government's target of a maximum of 60% of municipal waste going to landfill by 2005[80] (62% went to landfill in 2006/07). Even if this target were met, this rate of landfill is not a long-term option for waste disposal, for several reasons:

- A recent study[81] has concluded that at the present rate of consumption (worse case scenario) the existing permitted void space in the region will be exhausted by 2015/16. The best case scenario indicated that there is sufficient landfill void to last the region until 2022/23. However, the existing estimated void space with planning permission is approximately 12 million cubic metres, which is just marginally less than the total void space of 13.5 million cubic metres required to manage municipal, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition wastes arising in Warwickshire cumulatively until 2021. This does not take into account any diversion from landfill resulting from Government initiatives. It also needs to be recognised that landfills in Warwickshire provide a regional resource, which may result in the void space being consumed at a faster rate, which could lead to a shortfall in the requirements necessary to satisfy Warwickshire's needs.
- 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, biodegradable municipal waste that is disposed of to landfill, in an attempt to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases from landfill.

5.56 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 (BMW) sent to landfill to 75% of that produced in 1995;
- By 2013 to reduce the amount of BMW sent to landfill to 50% of that produced in 1995;
- By 2020 to reduce the amount of BMW sent to landfill to 35% of that produced in 1995.

5.57 So by 2010, we will only be permitted to landfill 113,495 tonnes of BMW and this target figure goes down further to 52,897 tonnes by 2020 [82]. Current estimates predict that we are likely to generate in the region of 163,000 tonnes in 2009/10 (based on an estimated compound reduction rate of 5% per annum, applied to the 2005/06 actual figure of 200,153 tonnes of municipal waste going to landfill and projected forwards to 2009/10). This means that we will be about 50,000 tonnes over the limit at 2009/10.

5.58 If we do not do something and fail to meet our landfill diversion targets, we risk being fined by the Government £150 per tonne, for every tonne of waste that we landfill above our allocated annual allowance. This is equivalent to £7.5m for 2009/10. If this continues, by 2019/20, the fine will grow to £22.6m[83]. Currently, the County is considering longer term options, including working in partnership with neighbouring authorities to develop shared treatment facilities, such as EfW.

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80 The Waste Strategy (2000) for England and Wales sets a national target to recover value from at least 40% of municipal waste by 2005, 45% by 2010 and 67% by 2015.

81 'A Study into Future Landfill Capacity in the West Midlands', West Midlands Regional Assembly, May 2007, undertaken by Scott Wilson on behalf of RTAB.

82 Warwickshire's adopted Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2005) Section 2.3.6.

83 see end of Section 5.2 of Warwickshire's MWMS (Adopted October 2005).

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5.59 For the short term, as part of achieving LAA landfill diversion targets, we plan to implement the following:

a. Increasing the input to the Coventry EfW plant from 21,000 to 30,000 tonnes per annum (probable implementation 1.1.2009);
b. Introducing in-vessel composting plants which will enable 3 district councils to collect kitchen waste (one district will commence on 1.4.2008 and the other two on 1.4.2009);
c. The likely adoption of the collection of residual waste on an alternate weekly basis in at least two districts, boosting recycling levels (one district will commence 1.4.2008);
d. Re-building Rugby Recycling Centre (new centre operational from March 2008). The new design should lead to an increase in recycling;
e. The introduction of the collection of card and plastics in Nuneaton and Bedworth from the kerbside (planned for 2008/09);
f. The expansion of plastics recycling at recycling centres to cover additional types of plastics (from early 2008);
g. The introduction of systems to recycle waste arising from flats in North Warwickshire (from early 2008).

WLP Key Objective 2 : Provide adequate waste facilities to meet identified needs

5.60 This section reports on how Warwickshire is performing on its key objective to provide adequate waste facilities to meet identified needs, with reference to national, regional and local targets and a Core Output Indicator on the capacity of new waste management facilities, by type (RSS COI 6a).

5.61 Although this section does not include any specific WLP Local indicators or Significant Effects indicators, these are being developed and will be reported in future AMRs, with reference to the policies in the emerging WDF.

5.62 We also provide some baseline information on waste management facilities in Warwickshire.

How we are monitoring Key Objective 2 to provide adequate waste facilities to meet identified needs:

Performance against relevant National and Regional Targets:

- National targets set out in the Government's Waste Strategy (2000)
- Regional targets set out in RSS Policy WD2

Performance against relevant Local Targets:

- Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2005)

Relevant Core Output Indicators:

- RSS COI 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 are operable

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 2006 - 31st March 2007

Performance against relevant targets

Regional and sub-regional targets for waste management and treatment facilities (based on the National Waste Strategy 2000)

5.63 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 and the capacity requirements for managing other waste streams in the West Midlands region and sub-regionally, for each Waste Planning Authority (WPA), in line with the targets in the National Waste Strategy (2000). RSS Policy WD2 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*." The details are shown below in Table 5.6 'RSS Policy WD2 Table 4 - Needs for waste management facilities' and Table 5.7 'RSS Policy WD2 Table 5 - Additional municipal waste management facilities required by 2021'.

5.64 Subsequent work on future capacity requirements has identified the capacity required by 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2021, for each waste stream (see Table 5.8 'Indicative future recycling/recovery/treatment capacity required in Warwickshire (2001-2021)', below).

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Table 5.6 RSS Policy WD2 Table 4 - Needs for waste management facilities

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

Table 5.7 RSS Policy WD2 Table 5 - Additional municipal waste management facilities required by 2021

	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	1	3
West Midlands Region	1,524	30	1,106	3 to 4	22
Source: RSS Policy WD2 – Table 5 (extract)					

Table 5.8 Indicative future recycling/recovery/treatment capacity required in Warwickshire (2001-2021)

Type of capacity	Existing Capacity (*000 tonnes*)	Future 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[84]	413	424	435	446
Construction & Demolition Recycling	0	594	500	490	490

84 Environment Agency: Industrial & Commercial waste deposits at open gate MRS, Physico-Chemical, Biological and Incineration facilities (2001).

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Type of capacity	Existing Capacity (*000 tonnes*)	Future Capacity (*000 tonnes per annum*) required by			
	2001	2005	2010	2015	2021
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: based on 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.
Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

Local Targets

5.65 Warwickshire's MWMS adopted in October 2005 has identified (in Section 9.2) that the following additional waste handling/treatment facilities will be required by end of 2021:

i. one new transfer station and a couple of smaller bulking facilities for dry recyclables by 2009;
ii. three in-vessel composing facilities with a total of 90,000 tonnes per year by 2009/10 in order to achieve the 40%-45% recycling target by the this date;
iii. one Energy from Waste (EfW) plant capable of treating 250,000 tonnes per year will be needed by 2012. Warwickshire is working jointly with Coventry, Solihull and Staffordshire to provide new EfW capacity, located outside of the county.

Core Output Indicators

RSS COI 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).

5.66 RSS COI 6a is difficult to monitor, as capacity information is not always completed on planning applications and we have not been able to confirm whether all sites which are granted permission are operational, or operating at full capacity.

5.67 There were 22 planning applications for new waste management facilities submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the monitoring year 1 April 2006 – 31 March 2007. A full listing, with details of the location, type of facility, capacity, type of waste to be managed, date of submission and decision, including a link to the full committee report, is given in Appendix K 'Waste Local Plan - Planning Applications'.

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5.68 In summary, during the monitoring year 2006/07, nine of these applications were granted, 2 were refused permission and 6 were withdrawn. The remaining 5 applications were not yet determined as at 31 March 2007 and these will be reported in next year's AMR. There were no outstanding applications from 2005/06 still to be determined during the 2006/07 monitoring year.

5.69 The following planning permissions were granted for new waste management facilities (i.e. additional capacity):

Landfill

- An application to extend the time limit for the importation and deposit of hazardous waste (cement kiln dust, CKD), spillage materials, road sweepings, laboratory samples and kiln bricks arising from Rugby Cement Works to land at Southam Quarry, Long Itchington until 31st December 2007 (variation of Condition 1 of Planning Permission S965/04CM025) (see S965/06CM036).This facility has a total void capacity of 340,000 m^3 and an annual input rate of 13,600 m^3.

Recycling, recovery and other alternatives to landfill

- permission for the importation of 1,000 tonnes per annum of green waste for composting on site and subsequent use of composted material as fertiliser on agricultural land at Blabers Hall Farm, Fillongley (see NW1317/06CM013);
- permission to allow the continued operation of a Material Recovery Facility (MRF) handling construction and demolition waste for an additional 2 years, until 14 August 2008 at Tipping Resources Ltd, Ryton Mill, Ryton-on-Dunsmore (variation of Condition 1 of an existing Planning Permission R821/06CM023) (see R821/06CM023);
- periodic processing (crushing) of waste construction materials for recycling purposes at a MRF, Cubbington (see W748/06CM025);

Other waste management facilities

- permission to allow amendments to the design of a leachate treatment plant including tanks, pipework and ancillary buildings (variation to an existing Planning Permission NW6/02CM010) (see NW6/06CM015);
- planning permission for the construction of a new gatehouse/weighbridge office and a new crew room, together with a retrospective application for the ELV building and two weighbridges at a metal recycling centre (see NW145/06CM033);
- extension to an existing office/reception building at a scrap yard at Ryton Mill (see R433/07CM009);
- the installation of a demonstration micro wind turbine and explanatory panel at Princes Drive Recycle Warehouse, Leamington Spa (see W9/06CM022);
- permission for a 5 metre high permanent litter fence at a landfill site, Bubbenhall (see W118/07CM004).

5.70 Although there is a clear need to provide additional facilities for waste management activities in Warwickshire, the permissions granted in 2006/7 provide little additional capacity. Some of the permissions were for the renewal of temporary permissions or extensions to time limits. For example, the MRF handling construction and demolition waste was extended for two years, so that the site could be considered within the WDF and to allow future use of the site to take account of the emerging policies of the new development framework.

Waste facilities : analysis and interpretation

5.71 It has been estimated that by 2025/2026, Warwickshire will have a shortfall in waste treatment capacity of 0.60 million tonnes[85]. This is one of the largest treatment gaps in the West Midlands (third, after Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent WPA and Worcestershire WPA).

Baseline information : waste management facilities

5.72 There are currently 46 permitted[86] waste management facilities in Warwickshire. Warwickshire also exports waste to the EfW Plant at Whitley in Coventry.

5.73 A summary of the licensed waste management facilities is shown in Table 5.9 'Number of licensed waste management facilities in Warwickshire, by type of waste and location'. A full listing of all the waste management facilities licensed by the Environment Agency, by type and location, is given in Appendix J 'Licensed Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire'.

Table 5.9 Number of licensed waste management facilities in Warwickshire, by type of waste and location

	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford	Warwick	Warwickshire
Landfill - Non-hazardous	1	1	1	0	2	5
Landfill - Restricted	1	0	1	0	0	2
Landfill – Inert	0	0	0	1	1	2
Metal Recycling Sites	3	1	5	0	3	12
Transfer	3	7	4	6	1	21
Treatment - Composting	1	0	1	0	0	2
Treatment - Physical	0	0	1	0	0	1
Treatment - Biological	0	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	9	9	13	7	8	46

Source: based on Environment Agency RATS data (2005)
Summary table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council.

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

5.74 This section attempts to report on how Warwickshire is performing on its key objective of increasing the proportion of waste produced by development which is re-used on site as part of the development. However, there is no firm evidence on this. For example, there are no relevant targets (national, regional or local) or Core Output Indicators which relate to this WLP objective.

85 Source: Waste Treatment Facilities and Capacity Survey West Midlands Region Final Report (WMRA, May 2007).

86 The latest available data from the Environment Agency is for 2005. The list includes all permitted waste sites, but 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 Waste Local Plan

5.75 We are looking at ways to address this gap for future AMRs. We are in the process of developing a specific WLP Local indicator which will measure the proportion of development proposals submitted to all the Local Authorities within Warwickshire which have Waste Management Plans to deal with the re-use of waste materials on site.

5.76 This will link up to our Significant Effects indicators, which are being developed for our emerging WDF policies. The WDF Sustainability Appraisal Report (January 2007) included a SEA/SA indicator to monitor whether Waste Management Strategies were being provided for all major developments, including highways and infrastructure, as part of the planning application process for county matters (i.e. applications submitted to the County Council). The information source for this will be planning consents, although we are not yet able to assess Warwickshire's performance as the data are not yet available.

How we are monitoring Key Objective 3 - Increase the proportion of waste produced by development which is re-used on site as part of the development:

Performance against relevant National, Regional and Local Targets:

- *none applicable*

Relevant Core Output Indicators:

- *none applicable*

Key Data:

- *Data not yet available.*

  This objective could be assessed by looking at the proportion of development proposals which are submitted with Waste Management Plans dealing with the re-use of materials on site, for both Local Authority planning applications and County matter applications.

Waste management plans : analysis and interpretation

5.77 There have been no Waste Management Plans included with the development proposals or planning applications submitted to any of the five districts/boroughs in Warwickshire, or with any county matter applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council during 2006/07.

WLP Key Objective 4 : To protect the Green Belt against the inappropriate development of waste facilities

How we are monitoring Key Objective 4 - To protect the Green Belt against the inappropriate development of waste facilities:

Performance against relevant National, Regional and Local Targets:

- *none applicable*

Relevant Core Output Indicators:

- *none applicable*

Key Data:

- *Details of all planning applications for waste facilities within the Green Belt submitted during 2006/07, the decision reached and reasons for any developments approved within the Green Belt.*

Key Objective 4 : analysis and interpretation

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

5.79 There were ten planning applications relating to waste sites located within the Green Belt submitted during the monitoring year 2006/07. This is relatively high, compared to previous years (there were only three such applications submitted in 2005/06 and five in 2004/05).

5.80 The details of these applications, by local authority, are listed in Table 5.10 'Planning Applications for waste sites in the Green Belt, 2006/07'. including site address, the type of facility and waste managed, capacity figures where available, date submitted and decision taken, as at April 2007. There is also a reference which can be used to find the full details of each application in the "Combined application and decision register for Minerals and Waste planning applications" on the Planning and Development section of the WCC website[87].

5.81 Of the ten applications, seven were granted, two were withdrawn and one was not yet determined in the monitoring year 2006/07. No applications within the greenbelt were refused.

5.82 The background to those applications which were determined during 2006/07 and the reasons for granting (or refusing) permission on sites located within the Green Belt are discussed below[88] A summary table showing which policies were relevant to each decision is presented in Table 5.11 'Development Plan policies and Local Plans relevant to waste applications within the Green Belt (2006/07)' .

87 See www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mineralswasteapplications and select the year in which the application was submitted.

88 The proposals, the policies referred to and the reasons given here for the planning decision reached are necessarily a brief summary of the considerations, which are set out more fully in the application report and minutes of the Regulatory Committees.

5 Waste Local Plan

Applications granted in 2006/07

1. Blabers Hall Farm, Fillongley
2. Sita UK, Packington Landfill Site, Little Packington
3. European Metal Recycling Limited, Kingsbury
4. Tipping Resources Limited, Ryton Mill, Ryton-on-Dunsmore
5. Whites of Coventry, Ryton Mill, Ryton-on-Dunsmore
6. The Cabinet of Warwickshire County Council, Materials Depot, Cubbington
7. Waste Recycling Group, Bubbenhall Landfill Site, Bubbenhall

Applications refused in 2006/07

- none

1. Blabers Hall Farm, Fillongley - Importation of Green Waste for Composting on Site (submitted 08/05/2006, determined 11/07/2006)

5.83 Planning permission was sought for the development of 0.16 ha of agricultural land to be used for the importation of green waste for composting on site at Blabbers Hall Farm near Fillongley.

5.84 It was assessed that the development was small in scale and would not give rise to any significant visual amenity or nuisance issues in the Green Belt. Conditions were imposed to ensure control over the development and the composting operation. The development was also in accordance to the relevant policies in the development plan. Furthermore, with composting being an important form of waste processing and recycling, it was encouraged in order to reduce the level of green waste disposed of to landfill.

2. Sita UK, Packington Landfill Site, Little Packington – Leachate Treatment Facility (submitted 12/06/2006, determined 07/09/2007)

5.85 This application proposed the development of a leachate treatment plant including tanks, pipework and ancillary buildings, as an amendment to a previously approved development at Packington Landfill Site, Packington Lane, Little Packington. The proposed amendments arose as a result of changes to the technology used in respect of this type of facility, changes to the nature of the leachate requiring treatment and increased pollution prevention requirements of the Environment Agency. The site lies within the Green Belt as identified by the Warwickshire Structure Plan and the North Warwickshire Local Plan. The facility had not been developed to date and prior to undertaking the development the applicant sought a number of variations to the approved scheme.

5.86 It was assessed that the development permitted would have no greater impact upon the openness of the Green Belt or amenity of neighbouring occupiers than the existing approved development it supersedes. The proposed development would ensure the proper management and treatment of landfill leachate generated at the site and there were no contrary material considerations sufficient to require refusal.

3. European Metal Recycling Ltd, Trinity Road Scrap Metal Yard, Kingsbury - Weighbridge (submitted 25/10/2006, determined 21/11/2006)

5.87 The application sought permission for the construction of a new gatehouse, weighbridge office and crew room building (to replace the existing site entrance office), together with a retrospective application for the End of Life Vehicle (ELV) dismantling building and two new weighbridges at Trinity Road Scrap Metal Yard, Kingsbury.

5.88 It was assessed that the proposed development would result in the more efficient operation of the scrap yard site, reducing its impact upon the public highway. The proposed buildings were seen to be visually acceptable and would not have a significant adverse impact upon the openness of the Green Belt. It was argued that the harm caused by the inappropriateness of the development permitted in the Green Belt was not accompanied by any other detriment that could not be satisfactorily remedied by conditions and was outweighed by the environmental benefits which would result from improved arrangements at the European Metal Recycling scrap yard.

4. Tipping Resources Ltd, Ryton Mill, Ryton-on-Dunsmore – Continued Operation of Material Recovery Facility (submitted 11/08/2006, determined 17/10/06)

5.89 The application proposed the variation of condition 1 of planning permission R821/00CM020 to allow the site at Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, to operate for an additional two years until 14th August 2008 . The use of land at Ryton Mill for the recycling of construction and demolition waste was granted planning permission at appeal on 14th August 2001. The planning permission granted was temporary for five years. It was considered that continued use of the site for the recycling of construction and demolition waste for a further two years would have no greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt. It was therefore concluded that the development would have no greater impact upon the openness of the Green Belt or amenity of the area than the existing operations undertaken on site.

5. Whites of Coventry, Ryton Mill, Ryton-on-Dunsmore (submitted 13/03/07, determined 08/05/07)

5.90 This application was for the extension of an existing reception building at a scrapyard on London Road to allow for a customer area together with a weighbridge window and secure payments office.

5.91 The application site is located within the Green Belt as defined within the Rugby Borough Local Plan (July 2006). It was considered that the existing site provides a recycling service which accords to Policies 1 and 7 of the WLP for Warwickshire which lend support to development of this nature. It was assessed that the extension was modest and the design and context would makes its impact on the Green Belt insignificant. The extension was seen to improve the efficient operation of the site and could not be located outside the Green Belt. These were considered to constitute very special circumstances outweighing the damage to Green Belt Policy and the proposal caused no other harm to the public interest.

6. The Cabinet of Warwickshire County Council, Materials Depot, Cubbington (submitted18/08/2006, determined 21/11/06

5.92 This application sought consent for use of the land for the periodic processing (crushing and/or grading) of waste construction materials for recycling at the Highways Depot, Leicester Lane, Cubbington. These materials would be derived from road works and road repairs carried out by the County Council or its agents.

5 Waste Local Plan

5.93 The site lies within the Green Belt as identified in the Warwickshire Structure Plan and Warwick District Local Plan. It was assessed that the proposed development centres on an existing open storage site, and in the long term would not detract from the openness of the locality or prejudice Green Belt policy. In this instance, the proposed development was considered as being in accordance with Policy DAP1 of the Warwick District Local Plan and constituted appropriate development in the Green Belt as defined by PPG2. It was considered that the proposed development generally conformed with national policy, making a contribution towards the recycling of waste and reducing the demand for primary aggregates. Planning permission would enable the applicant to recycle most, if not all of the waste highway materials which would normally be disposed of to landfill.

7. Waste Recycling Group, Bubbenhall Landfill Site, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall (submitted 13/02/07, determined 03/04/07)

5.94 This application was for the installation of a five metre high litter fence at the Bubbenhall Landfill Site. The proposed litter fence would assist with preventing litter blowing off site and address an existing problem.

5.95 The application site is located within the designated Green Belt as defined in the Warwick District Local Plan (2005). It was considered that the design and temporary nature of the fence would not result in any long term impact upon the openness of the Green Belt or rural character of the area. The development would improve the management of litter on site which was considered to represent very special circumstances sufficient to outweigh its inappropriateness in this Green Belt location.

Table 5.10 Planning Applications for waste sites in the Green Belt, 2006/07

Site Address	Description of facility	Description of waste to be managed	Capacity (*tonnes pa*)	Date submitted	Decision at April 2007	Reference
North Warwickshire						
Blabers Hall Farm, Fillongley	Windrow Composting	Green waste, excluding kitchen waste	1,000	08/05/2006	Granted	NW06CM013
Sita UK, Packington Landfill Site, Packington Lane, Little Packington	Leachate Treatment Plant	Leachate	n/a	12/06/2006	Granted	NW06CM015
J Roberts Holdings Limited, Buchan Works, Coton Road, Nether Whitacre	Materials Recovery Facility	Wood waste	20,000	24/07/2006	Withdrawn	NW06CM018
European Metal Recycling Limited, Trinity Road, Kingsbury	Weighbridge	n/a	n/a	01/08/2006	Withdrawn	NW06CM020
European Metal Recycling Limited, Trinity Road, Kingsbury	Weighbridge	n/a	n/a	25/10/2006	Granted	NW06CM033
Kingsbury Transport & Plant Ltd, Bodymoor Green Farm,Coventry Road, Kingsbury	In vessel composting	Green Waste and kitchen waste	75,000	26/03/2007	Not yet determined	NW07CM011
Rugby						
Tipping Resources Limited, Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Materials Recovery Facility (renewal of a temporary permission)	Construction Waste	n/a	11/08/2006	Granted	R06CM023
Whites of Coventry, Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Office Building	n/a	n/a	07/03/2007	Granted	S07CM009
Warwick						
The Cabinet of Warwickshire County Council, Materials Depot, Leicester Lane, Cubbington	Materials Recovery Facility	Construction Waste	n/a	18/08/2006	Granted	W06CM025
Waste Recycling Group, Bubbenhall Landfill Site, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall	Permanent Litter Fencing	n/a	n/a	13/02/2007	Granted	W07CM004

Site Address	Description of facility	Description of waste to be managed	Capacity (*tonnes pa*)	Date submitted	Decision at April 2007	Reference
Source: Warwickshire County Council, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire Observatory (2007)						

Table 5.11 Development Plan policies and Local Plans relevant to waste applications within the Green Belt (2006/07)

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7
Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands - June 2004							
- Policy WD.1 (Targets for Waste Management in the Region)	✓						
- Policy WD.2 (The Need for Waste Management Facilities - by Sub-Region)	✓						
- Policy WD.3 (Criteria for the Location of Waste Management Facilities)	✓						
Warwickshire Structure Plan (1996-2011)							
- Policy GD.1 (Overriding Purpose)		✓		✓		✓	✓
- Policy GD.2 (Regional and National Role)				✓		✓	✓
- Policy GD.3 (Overall Development Strategy)	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
- Policy GD.4 (Strategic Constraints)		✓		✓		✓	✓
- Policy GD.5 (Development Location Priorities)			✓	✓			✓
- Policy GD.6 (Green Belt)	✓	✓		✓		✓	
- Policy RA.1 (Development in Rural Areas)							✓

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7
- Policy ER.1 (Natural and Cultural Environmental Assets)							✓
- Policy ER.2 (Environmental Impact of Development)	✓					✓	✓
- Policy ER.4 (Protection and Enhancement of the Landscape)	✓	✓				✓	✓
- Policy ER.5 (Positive Environmental Enhancement)							✓
- Policy ER.8 (Minerals Local Plan)							✓
- Policy ER.9 (Waste Local Plan)	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire (adopted August 1999)							
- Policy 1 (General Land Use)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
- Policy 2 (Conditions and Agreements)	✓			✓			✓
- Policy 3 (Landfilling)				✓			✓
- Policy 6 (Material Recycling Facility)						✓	
- Policy 7 (Scrap Yards)			✓		✓		
- Policy 9 (Large Scale Composting)	✓						
North Warwickshire Local Plan (adopted May 1995)	✓						
North Warwickshire Borough Local Plan (adopted 2006)		✓	✓				

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7
Rugby Borough Local Plan (adopted July 2006)				✓	✓		
Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011 (Revised Deposit Version, May 2005)						✓	✓
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2007)							

Waste Policy Use

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

5.97 There were 22 planning applications relating to waste sites submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the 2006/07 monitoring year. Of these, 9 planning applications were granted, 2 were refused, 6 were withdrawn and 5 are yet to be determined.

5.98 Table 5.12 'Waste Local Plan - policy use (2004/05 to 2006/07)' shows which of the 'saved' WLP policies were used when assessing these applications and where applicable, the reason for not using a particular policy in 2006/07. This table also shows which WLP policies were used in previous monitoring years (since 2004/05). However, it should be noted that even where a policy has not been used in any of these monitoring years, this does not necessarily mean that the policy is no longer required, just that no application was submitted relevant to that policy. For example, although Policy 5 has not been used over the last three years, this is because there have been no relevant applications submitted. It is still critical have we have a policy which outlines additional considerations relevant to any application for an EfW facility.

5.99 We are still at the early stages of our MWDF and all the 'saved' policies will be progressively replaced by the DPDs within the MWDF over the next few years. Where it was found necessary to save certain policies beyond September 2007, a case was made to the Secretary of State (by the 31st April 2007). Details of the saved WLP policies is given in the Appendix D 'Saved Waste Local Plan Policies' and we will continue to monitor their performance in next year's AMR.

Table 5.12 Waste Local Plan - policy use (2004/05 to 2006/07)

Policy Number	Policy	Whether used in 2004/05	Whether used in 2005/06	Whether used in 2006/07	Reasons for non-use in 2006/07
1	General Land Use	Yes	Yes	Yes	*N/A*
2	Conditions and Agreements	Yes	Yes	Yes	*N/A*
3	Landfilling	No	Yes	Yes	*N/A*
4	Land-Raising	No	No	No	No relevant application submitted
5	Incinerators	No	No	No	No relevant application submitted
6	Material Recycling Facilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	*N/A*
7	Scrap Yards	Yes	No	Yes	*N/A*
8	Transfer Stations	Yes	Yes	Yes	*N/A*
9	Large Scale Composting	Yes	Yes	Yes	*N/A*
10	Household Waste Facilities	No	No	No	No relevant application submitted
11	Other Development	No	No	No	No relevant application submitted

5 Waste Local Plan

Policy Number	Policy	Whether used in 2004/05	Whether used in 2005/06	Whether used in 2006/07	Reasons for non-use in 2006/07
12	Segregation of Waste Streams	No	No	No	No relevant application submitted
13	Proposed Facilities	Yes	No	No	No relevant application submitted
14	Jees and Boons Quarry and Midland Quarry	No	No	No	No relevant application submitted
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2007)					

Remedial Action for the Waste Local Plan/WDF

5.100 There is a great deal of legislation at both a European and national level governing the sustainable disposal of waste. European Directives have been particularly important in encouraging the United Kingdom to move away from disposing of its waste primarily to landfill to finding alternative means of disposal. In particular, the EU Landfill Tax Regulations (1996) are a major financial incentive to move away from landfill as a primary means of disposal.

5.101 In the UK, the government's new National Waste Strategy (2007) has a stronger emphasis on reducing waste, linked to the drive to tackle climate change (as landfilled waste is a major source of the greenhouse gas methane and reducing and recycling waste saves raw materials and energy). It has also significantly raised the previous (2000) targets to increase recycling and composting year-on-year and puts greater responsibility on businesses to minimise their environmental impact.

5.102 At the regional level, the policy context is also changing. The West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS) commenced Phase Three in November 2007. This will include a review of environmental policies, "*to further develop environmental policies in the WMRSS, including flood risk, air quality, renewable energy and Green Belt*". Following the launch of the Draft Project Plan for public consultation in November 2007, there will be further consultations on the Options towards the end of 2008 and on the Preferred Option during Summer 2009. The Examination in Public is planned for late 2009, with publication of the Final Phase Three Revision expected in Summer 2010. The emerging Waste DPDs for Warwickshire will need to be in conformity with the WMRSS, so this regional policy revision process will have an impact on both the content and timing of Warwickshire's MWDF.

6 Conclusions

6.1 This third Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for Minerals and Waste has pulled together the latest available information from a wide range of sources and will be used to inform the evidence base in the future development of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF).

MWDF - where are we now?

6.2 In terms of progress on the MWDF during 2006/07, we now have an adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) in place and have carried out consultations on both the Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) and the Minerals Core Strategy DPD, taking them both through the "Issues and Options" and "Preferred Options" stages. However, we have not yet reached the submission stage for either of these DPDs. Our Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) (Second Revision, November 2006) had scheduled the submission of the Waste Core Strategy in January 2007 and submission of the Minerals Core Strategy in June 2007 - both DPDs have been delayed beyond these dates, largely due to issues which have arisen since this timetable was brought into effect.

6.3 For example, the publication of "Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) - Development and Flood Risk" (December 2006) introduced a new government requirement to carry out a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) at the Core Strategy stage, rather than the Allocations stage, as originally planned. After taking advice from the Environment Agency (EA), our SFRA was commissioned in August 2007 (jointly with the five Warwickshire Districts/Boroughs, Coventry City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council). A Final Draft Level 1 report was completed by the consultants in December 2007.

6.4 In response to other issues which have arisen, we have also taken advice on our approach from DCLG, GO-WM and the Planning Inspectorate, in order to avoid producing a core strategy which may then be found to be "unsound".

6.5 As a result, a further revision of the MWDS was approved by the County Council's Cabinet in November 2007. This MWDS (Third Revision, November 2007) was brought "into effect" on the 11th December 2007. It involves not just a revision to the timetables for the DPDs, but significant changes to the work plans, as both our Minerals and Waste Core Strategies are being taken back to the spatial options stage. A further change in the direction of the Minerals Core Strategy will see the inclusion of strategic sites in the submission DPD, rather than producing a specific Site Allocations DPD at a later stage. This change in approach will require a lot more detailed evidence and site information to be in place before the Minerals Core Strategy is submitted for Examination.

Annual Monitoring Report - how well are we monitoring?

6.6 This AMR has assessed how well the County has performed in achieving the objectives and targets relating to policies on minerals and waste planning. As our existing Minerals (MLP) and Waste (WLP) Local Plans were 'saved' until September 2007, this assessment for 2006/07 has been based on the key objectives in each of these 'saved' plans. The findings are summarised in the Executive Summary chapter, and are not re-iterated here.

6.7 However, the monitoring process has identified some gaps in the data that have affected our ability to perform the task. In particular, we have had difficulties in obtaining reliable, local data for the following policy areas:

6 Conclusions

i. **MLP Key Objective 1 - "Secure an adequate supply of minerals to support local, regional and national economic growth"**
Apart from the WMRAWP report on aggregates, the main source of published data on the production of aggregates and non-aggregates is the Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI), published by National Statistics. However, the county-level figures for each type of mineral were withheld in the 2006 AMRI report, to avoid disclosure of any information relating to an individual undertaking or below the reporting threshold. Because of the lack of published data, we contacted the minerals operators in Warwickshire directly for an indication of non-aggregate minerals production in 2006/07 and permitted reserves.

ii. **MLP Key Objective 2 - "Maximise the use of secondary aggregates (versus primary aggregates)"**
We can report on performance against the regional target figures for secondary/recycled aggregates, using national survey data (the DCLG-commissioned "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005", published in February 2007). This updates and significantly improves the information provided in our 2005/06 AMR, as the previous DCLG survey for 2003 did not publish any data at the sub-regional level. In this AMR, we have been able to report 2005 figures at the sub-regional level (for Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull combined) for the first time. However, we are still not able to report on the government's Core Output Indicator (RSS COI 5b) "Production of secondary/recycled aggregates" at the county level.

iii. **WLP Key Objective 2 - "Provide adequate waste facilities to meet identified needs"**
It is difficult to accurately assess on an annual basis how well we are performing against regional and county-level targets for the future needs for waste management facilities (to 2021). This is partly because the development of new capacity is a fairly lengthy process in the current planning system. Secondly, the information on waste management capacity provided on planning applications can be patchy. We have improved our monitoring in this AMR by including capacity information for licensed waste management facilities (maximum permitted capacity and total tonnage deposited), obtained from the Environment Agency.

6.8 For some of our key objectives, there are no relevant targets (national, regional or local) or Core Output indicators against which to assess our performance. We have therefore introduced our own Local Output indicators. In this 2006/07 AMR, we have updated and improved our information in the following areas:

i. **MLP Key Objective 3 - "Enhance the potential for increased biodiversity as part of the restoration of disused quarry sites"**
We have improved our monitoring of this objective in 2006/07 by including an update on the restoration work undertaken at each of the minerals sites with an approved restoration plan. This approach links in with one of our proposed SEA/SA indicators (under the Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora SEA Topic) for "monitoring post-working restoration and aftercare of minerals operations."
We are also liasing with the Warwickshire Biological Records Centre (WBRC) to obtain the most recent species data for each site, which will link with the relevant habitat/species plan for each minerals site. Good progress has been made in obtaining data and a report on both habitats and species is due to be published in 2007/08.

ii. **MLP Key Objective 4 - "Ensure that development takes places in an environmentally sensitive manner"**
We have updated our Local Output Indicators on the number of minerals sites in locations which have been designated due to their environmental quality, taking account of any changes in the designations of Green Belt, AONB, SSSI, SINC, pSINC or RIGS during 2006/07.

Conclusions 6

Again, this approach links in with one of our proposed SEA/SA indicators (under the Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora SEA Topic) for "monitoring sites of ecological importance and value habitat achieving or retaining statutory or non-statutory designations."

iii. **WLP Key Objective 3 - "Increase the proportion of waste produced by development which is re-used on site as part of the development"**There is no evidence to assess our performance on this key objective. We are currently developing a Local Output indicator to measure the proportion of development proposals which are submitted to Local Authorities with Waste Management Plans. This ties in with one of our proposed SEA/SA indicators (under the Waste and Minerals SEA Topic) which will assess the use of Waste Management Strategies on major developments, including highways and infrastructure, as part of the planning application process. However, no Waste Management Plans have yet been submitted to either the County Council or the Districts/Boroughs within Warwickshire.

6.9 Where there are gaps in the data, we will be reviewing the MLP and WLP key objectives during the next monitoring period to ensure that they are still applicable and where possible, new data sources will be explored and monitoring procedures put in place. We will also be looking to develop further our Local Output Indicators and Significant Effects indicators, in conjunction with the forthcoming work on revisiting our sustainability appraisal for the Minerals Core Strategy.

6.10 It is also worth noting that our 2006/07 AMR has been written using new reporting software, which has helped us to manage the production of this document and improve the presentation.

6.11 Finally, it is acknowledged that monitoring is a crucial part of the new planning system and it is our intention to use the information drawn together in this AMR to underpin the development of the new minerals and waste policy frameworks, and in particular to take into account the need to be looking at the implications of monitoring alongside the formulation of the County's spatial planning documents.

A

The West Midlands Region

A The West Midlands Region

Table A.1 The West Midlands Region (at 1 April 2006)

Four Shire Counties:	Three Unitary Authorities:	Metropolitan Districts of the West Midlands County Area:
Shropshire	Herefordshire	Birmingham
Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent (formerly part of Staffordshire)	Coventry
Warwickshire	Telford & Wrekin (formerly part of Shropshire)	Dudley
Worcestershire		Sandwell
		Solihull
		Walsall
		Wolverhampton

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Nov 2007)

B Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Nov 2007)

Table B.1 Waste Core Strategy Timetable

STAGE	APPROVED DATES	PROPOSED DATES
Early Stakeholder and community engagement	June 2005	December 2007 – May 2008
Consultation Date: Issues and Options	February 2006	Revised Spatial Options June 2008
Consultation Date: Preferred Options and Proposals	August 2006	December 2008
Date of Submission to the Secretary of State and public consultation on Core Strategy	January 2007	June 2009
Pre-Examination Meeting	May 2007	To be arranged by PINs
Examination	August 2007	December 2009
Receipt of Inspectors Report	-	June 2010
Estimated Date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	February 2008	July 2010

Table B.2 Waste Allocations DPD Timetable

STAGE	APPROVED DATES	PROPOSED DATES
Early Stakeholder and community engagement	March 2008	March 2010
Consultation Date: Issues and Options	June 2008	To be agreed
Consultation Date: Preferred Options and Proposals	October 2008	To be agreed
Date of Submission to the Secretary of State and public consultation on Core Strategy	February 2009	To be agreed
Pre-Examination Meeting	August 2009	-
Examination	November 2009	-
Receipt of Inspectors Report	-	-
Estimated Date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	May 2010	-

Table B.3 Minerals Core Strategy Timetable

STAGE	APPROVED DATES	PROPOSED DATES
Early Stakeholder and community engagement	February 2006	December 2007 – December 2008
Consultation Date: Issues and Options	July 2006	Revised Spatial Options January 2009
Consultation Date: Preferred Options and Proposals	January 2007	November 2009
Date of Submission to the Secretary of State and public consultation on Core Strategy	June 2007	July 2010
Pre-Examination Meeting	October 2007	To be arranged by PINs

B

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Nov 2007)

STAGE	APPROVED DATES	PROPOSED DATES
Examination	January 2008	January 2011
Receipt of Inspectors Report	-	July 2011
Estimated Date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	September 2008	September 2011

C Saved Minerals Local Plan Policies

Table C.1 Saved Policies (beyond September 2007) - Warwickshire Minerals Local Plan

Policy Number	Policy Name (and purpose)	If yes, state how the Policy meets one or more of the four criteria in Para 5.15 of PPS12	Other reasons why the Policy should be retained	How the saved Mineral Policy will be replaced beyond Sept 2007
M1	Areas of Search (AS) and Preferred Areas (PA).	Meets criteria iii), v) and vi).	PA's (i.e. allocated sites) will be proposed in the new MDF. AS's will be removed as MPS1 supports allocations and safeguarding, rather than leaving large areas of land as AS, which can create uncertainty.	Will be replaced by Policies in the MDF Core Strategy and Allocations Document.
M4	Sand and Gravel Extraction in the context of Landbanks	Meets criteria iii), v) and vi).	Landbanks are set out in MPS1 and will be an important part of the proposed MDF. If this policy is omitted it would leave a policy void as District Local Plans do not cover this issue.	Will be replaced by new Policies in the MDF adopted Core Strategy
M5	Sterilisation of Mineral Reserves	Meets criteria iii), v) and vi).	Sterilisation and Safeguarding sites are included in MPS1. If this policy is omitted it would leave a policy void as District Local Plans do not cover this issue.	Will be replaced by new Policies in the MDF adopted Core Strategy
M6	Considerations and Constraints affecting Minerals Extraction.	Meets criteria iii), v) and vi).	This policy safeguards the consideration of environmental issues at applications stage and gives a guide to assessing sites which is mostly in accordance with the principles of the new MDF and MPS1.	Will be replaced by new Policies in the MDF adopted Core Strategy
M7	Mitigation and Planning Conditions/Agreements	Meets criteria iii), v) and vi).	Conditions are covered in MPS2 while secondary aggregates are in MPS1. If this policy is omitted it would leave a policy void as District Local Plans do not cover this issue.	Will be replaced by new Policies in the MDF adopted Core Strategy
M9	Restoration of Mineral Workings	Meets criteria iii), v) and vi).	Restoration will be covered in the new MDF. The policy is not too different to the new one proposed in the MDF as the preferred option. If this policy is omitted it would leave a policy void as District Local Plans do not cover this issue.	Will be replaced by new Policies in the MDF adopted Core Strategy
M10	Monitoring of Mineral Sites	Meets criteria iii), v) and vi).	Monitoring of sites will be covered in the MDF. This policy is more specific to minerals than most similar policies in District Plans and is therefore required to be saved. If this policy is omitted it would leave a policy void as District Local Plans do not cover this issue.	Will be replaced by new Policies in the MDF adopted Core Strategy

D

Saved Waste Local Plan Policies

D Saved Waste Local Plan Policies

Table D.1 Saved Policies (beyond September 2007) - Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire

Policy Number	Policy Name (and purpose)	If "YES" state how the Policy meets the criteria* in Para 5.15 of PPS12.	Other reasons why the Policy should be retained	How the saved Waste Policy will be replaced beyond Sept 2007
1	General Land Use	vi) The policy is necessary and does not merely repeat national policy.	The policy expresses the basic development control considerations against which proposals for all types of waste facility should be judged.	The adopted Waste Development Framework - Core Strategy
3	Landfilling	vi) The policy is necessary and does not merely repeat national policy.	This policy adds additional consideration for any landfill application over and above those set in Policy 1. Without this policy there would be a policy void.	The adopted Waste Development Framework - Core Strategy
5	Incinerators	vi) The policy is necessary and does not merely repeat national policy.	This policy adds additional consideration for any application for an incinerator over and above those set in Policy 1. Without this policy there would be a policy void.	The adopted Waste Development Framework - Core Strategy
6	Materials Recycling Facilities	vi) The policy is necessary and does not merely repeat national policy.	This policy adds additional consideration for any application for a materials recycling facility over and above those set in Policy 1. Without this policy there would be a policy void.	The adopted Waste Development Framework - Core Strategy
9	Large Scale Composting	vi) The policy is necessary and does not merely repeat national policy.	This policy adds additional consideration for any application for a large scale composting facility over and above those set in Policy 1. Without this policy there would be a policy void.	The adopted Waste Development Framework - Core Strategy
13	Proposed Facilities	v) The policy is effective for any part of the authorities area where significant change in the use or development of land is envisaged and vi) The policy is necessary and does not merely repeat national policy.	This policy identifies facilities which would help to satisfy the minimum requirement to meet the County's waste strategy targets. Without it there would be a policy void and it would be increasingly difficult to meet the County's waste recycling targets.	The adopted Waste Development Framework – Core Strategy will identify the broad spatial strategy and then the adopted Site Allocations Document will identify specific sites

E Saved Structure Plan Policies

Table E.1 Saved Policies (beyond September 2007) - Warwickshire Structure Plan 1996-2011

Policy Number	Policy Name (and purpose)	How the saved Policy will be ultimately replaced beyond Sept 2007.
General Development Strategy		
GD7	Previously developed sites	Request that the WMRA look at it and include in it in the Phase 3 review, which once adopted will replace the saved Policy.
Industrial Policies		
I2	Industrial Land provision	The RSS Phase 2 Review will provide District figures once adopted.
Transport Policies		
T7	Public Transport	Policy SSP5 in the Warwick District Local Plan, which relates specifically to safeguarding land for Warwick and Leamington Spa Park and Ride.
T10	Developer contributions	The County Council and District Councils will need to work jointly on providing additional guidance through SPD, which once adopted will replace this policy.
Town Centre Policies		
TC2	Hierarchy of Town Centres	Those Districts that have not included a hierarchy of town centres in their Local Plans, will need to include it in their Core Strategies.

F

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

F Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

MLP Key Objective 1 - Baseline information: minerals sites in Warwickshire (April 2007)

Primary Aggregates: Sand and Gravel

Table F.1 Active sand & gravel sites in Warwickshire (2007)

District/Borough	Site Name	Operator	Grid Reference	Status
North Warwickshire	Middleton Hall	Hanson Aggregates	SP 193 973	Active
	Blyth Hall/Coleshill	Cemex (formerly RMC Aggregates, Western)	SP 201 897	Active
Rugby	Brinklow Quarry	Mrs J Aston	SP 422 787	Active
	Ling Hall Quarry	Ennstone Johnston	SP 450 730	Active
	High Cross	Cemex (formerly RMC Aggregates, Eastern)	SP 465 887	Active
Stratford	Marsh Farm	Cemex (formerly RMC Aggregates, Western)	SP 075 525	Active
Warwick	Bubbenhall Quarry	Smiths Concrete	SP 363 713	Active
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council				

Table F.2 Inactive sand & gravel sites in Warwickshire (2007)

District/Borough	Site Name	Operator	Grid Reference	Status
North Warwickshire	Dunton Quarry	KSD	SP 188 933	Inactive
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council				

Primary Aggregates: Crushed Rock

Table F.3 Active crushed rock sites in Warwickshire (2007)

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Grid Ref	Status
North Warwickshire	Mancetter	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Lamprophyre)	Tarmac Central	430900 295090	Active
Nuneaton & Bedworth	Griff Quarry - No IV	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Diorite/Shale)	Midland Quarry Products	436200 288900	Active
Stratford on Avon	Avonhill	Aggregate: Crushed rock (Hardrock: Ironstone)	Peter Court	441550 250730	Active
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council					

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

Table F.4 Inactive crushed rock sites in Warwickshire (2007)

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Grid Ref	Status
North Warwickshire	Jees & Boon Quarry	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Quartzite, Cambrian Sandstone)	Midland Quarry Products	433140 294090	Inactive (Valid Planning Permission)
Nuneaton & Bedworth	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 (Production ceased - Restoration in progress)
Stratford on Avon	Edgehill (Hornton Quarry)	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Ironstone)	Hornton Quarries	437180 247040	Inactive (exhausted - extraction now completed and working towards a restoration)
	Dryhill	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (by-product of Ironstone for building stone.	Hornton Quarries	437850 245180	Inactive (exhausted)
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council					

Non-aggregates: brick/cement clay, limestone, Ironstone/building stone

Table F.5 Active non-aggregate sites in Warwickshire (2007)

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
	Avonhill	Non-Aggregate: Ironstone (used for building stone purposes)	Peter Court	441550 250730	Active
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council					

F

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

Energy minerals: coal

Table F.6 Active energy minerals sites in Warwickshire (2007)

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Grid Ref	Status
North Warwickshire	Daw Mill Colliery	Coal	UK Coal	425981 290115	Active
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council					

MLP Key Objective 2 - Baseline information: secondary aggregates sites in Warwickshire (April 2007)

Table F.7 List of sites recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (2006-07)

Location	Type of Site	Maximum Capacity requested (tonnes per annum)	Date submitted	Permission status (at 31 March 2007)	Operating status (at 31 March 2007)
North Warwickshire					
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	3,000	07.03.2005	Granted 15.09.05	Active (not yet operational)
Dunton Landfill site, Curdworth	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	500,000	12.07.2005	Granted 16.11.2005	Active (currently recycling 230,000 tonnes pa)
Rugby					
Tipping Resources, Ryton Mill, Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	100,000	18.03.2003	Granted 09.06.03	Active (currently recycling 55,000 tonnes pa)
Brinklow Quarry, Brinklow, Rugby	Production of loams, soil conditioners and secondary aggregate. Sale and distribution of imported aggregate.	45,000	31.03.2006	Granted 07.02.2007	Active
Stratford on Avon					
Canalside Yard, Napton, Southam	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	N/A	02.06.2003	Granted 21.09.04	Active
Source: Development Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council					

MLP Key Objective 3: Condition of SSSI at minerals sites in Warwickshire (2007)

Table F.8 Condition of SSSI at Minerals Sites in Warwickshire

SSSI Name	Relationship	Minerals site	Mineral type	Status	SSSI Main Habitat	SSSI Condition	Date of last assessment
North Warwickshire							
Boon's Quarry SSSI	is within	Jees and Boon Quarry	Aggregate: Crushed Rock	Inactive	Earth heritage	Favourable	24/09/2004
Kingsbury Brickworks SSSI	is adjacent to	Kingsbury Brickworks Quarry	Non-Aggregate: Brick clay	Active	Earth heritage	Favourable	19/02/2002
Middleton Pool SSSI	is within	Middleton Hall	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Active	Standing open water and canals	Favourable	16/09/2003
River Blythe SSSI	runs through	Coleshill (Blyth Hall)	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Active	Rivers and streams	Unfavourable no change	27/02/2006
Nuneaton and Bedworth							
Griff Hill Quarry SSSI	is within	Griff IV Quarry	Aggregate: Crushed Rock	Active	Earth heritage	Favourable	11/04/2003
Rugby							
Ryton Wood SSSI	is adjacent to	Dunchurch (Preferred Area)	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Inactive	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	Favourable	06/03/2006
Waverley Wood Farm SSSI	is adjacent to	Dunchurch (Preferred Area)	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Inactive	Earth heritage	Favourable	28/08/2003
Warwick							
Ryton Wood SSSI	is adjacent to	Bubbenhall Quarry	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Active	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	Favourable	13/03/2002
Waverley Wood Farm SSSI	is within	Bubbenhall Quarry	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Active	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	Favourable	13/03/2002

Source: SSSI data from English Nature (compiled 2 October 2007), available to download from
www.english-nature.org.uk/Special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C,CF
Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

MLP Key Objective 3: Restoration schemes in Warwickshire (2006/07)

Table F.9 Restoration schemes in progress in Warwickshire, as at April 2007

Site Name	Mineral type	Approved Restoration Plan (Title & date)	Description of restoration (use type)	Site area (ha)	Any designation (AONB, SSSI, etc)?	Restoration work during 2006/07
North Warwickshire						
Kingsbury Brickworks	Brick clay	Development Stages Plan (Oct 1996)	Grassland & woodland		None (but adjacent to Kingsbury Brickworks SSSI)	Limited restoration work undertaken as site is still active
Mancetter Quarry	Lamprophyre	Concept Restoration Proposals (Jan 2003)	Grassland habitat with a mixture of dry and wet woodland and reed beds		None	Restoration is well advanced on one half of site, where extraction is completed. Planting has started and restoration work still in progress. The other half of the site is still being worked for mineral extraction.
Coleshill	Sand & Gravel	Restoration Plan (Feb 1987)	Agricultural land with lakes	Approx 120 ha	Includes section of the River Blythe SSSI	Restoration ongoing
Rugby						
High Cross	Sand & Gravel	Restoration Plan	Agricultural land		None	Still extracting sand and gravel. Site partially restored but work ongoing.
Brinklow Quarry	Sand & Gravel	Restoration Plan (July 1988)	Agricultural land & lakes	Approx 69.3ha	None	Active mineral extraction. Restoration scheme in place but work not yet started as extraction ongoing.
Ling Hall Quarry, Lawford Heath	Sand & Gravel	Wetland Area Restoration Proposals (July 2002)	Wetland area		None	Part of site has been restored to wetland, remainder is to be restored to agriculture (partially complete and ongoing)
Stratford on Avon						
Avon Hill	Iron Stone	Quarrying and Landfill Restoration	Agricultural	Approx 10 ha	None	Parts of site have been restored
Warwick						

Site Name	Mineral type	Approved Restoration Plan (Title & date)	Description of restoration (use type)	Site area (ha)	Any designation (AONB, SSSI, etc)?	Restoration work during 2006/07
Bubbenhall – Waverley Wood	Sand & Gravel	Proposed Restoration (Dec 1997)	Agricultural land with woodland		Site includes Waverley Wood Farm SSSI	Restoration partially completed - ongoing
Bubbenhall - Wood Farm	Sand & Gravel	Restoration Scheme (2000)	Undulating grassland, some low-level lakes & woodland conservation	23 ha	Site adjacent to Ryton Woods SSSI	Restoration partially completed. Phases 1 and 2 of the workings have been extracted and were restored in 2005/06. Phase 3 has now been worked and during 2006/07, the hard landscaping has been completed. Tree planting is currently in progress.
Source: Development Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council						

MLP Key Objective 4: Baseline information - minerals sites in SINC, pSINC or RIGS locations in Warwickshire (2007)

Table F.10 Minerals sites in SINC, potential SINC and RIGS locations in Warwickshire (2007)

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	SINC/pSINC or RIGS name	SINC/pSINC Main Habitat
North Warwickshire					
Mancetter Quarries	Quartzite	RIGS	1992	Oldbury Quarry	
Jees and Boon	Hard Rock	RIGS	1992	Jees Quarry	
Mancetter Quarries	Quartzite	RIGS	added in 2007	Mancetter (Purley) Quarry	
Kingsbury Brickworks Quarry	Brick Clay	pSINC		Wood	Broadleaved Woodland
Mancetter Quarries	Quartzite	pSINC		Mancetter Quarry & Purley Quarries	Quarry
Mancetter Quarries	Quartzite	pSINC		Purley Park	Dense continuous scrub, broadleaved plantation, semi-improved neutral grassland
Mancetter Quarries	Quartzite	pSINC		Oldbury Reservoir	Broadleaved Woodland

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	SINC/pSINC or RIGS name	SINC/pSINC Main Habitat
Mancetter Quarries	Quartzite	pSINC	added in 2007	Upper Coal Spinney	Broadleaved woodland
Mancetter Quarries	Quartzite	pSINC	added in 2007	Meadows	Broadleaved semi-natural woodland
Mancetter Quarries	Quartzite	pSINC	added in 2007	The Outwoods Golf Course	Amenity grassland with broad-leaved woodland
Mancetter Quarries	Quartzite	pSINC	added in 2007	Fields and Wood adjacent to Coventry Canal	Broad-leaved woodland
Mancetter Quarries	Quartzite	SINC	added in 2007	Quarries Wood	Broadleaved semi-natural woodland
Jees and Boon	Hard Rock	pSINC		Coventry Canal	Canal
Jees and Boon	Hard Rock	pSINC		Hartshill Quarries	Quarry
Coleshill	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		River Blythe SSSI	Watercourse
Coleshill	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Field	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Coleshill	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Quarry at Blythe Bridge	Standing water, marshy grassland, semi-improved neutral grassland, broadleaved plantation
Coleshill	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		River Cole	Watercourse
~~*Middleton Hall*~~	~~*Sand & Gravel*~~	~~*pSINC*~~	removed in 2007	~~*Dost Hill Pit & Middleton Hall Pit*~~	~~*Standing water, unimproved neutral grassland*~~
Middleton Hall	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Langley Brook	Watercourse
Middleton Hall	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Birmingham and Fazeley Canal	Canal
Middleton Hall	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		River Tame	Watercourse
Middleton Hall	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Kingsbury Wetlands (Water Park)	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Middleton Hall	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Middleton Pool SSSI	Standing water
Middleton Hall	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Conebury Wood	Broadleaved Woodland
Middleton Hall	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Large Pond	Standing water

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	SINC/pSINC or RIGS name	SINC/pSINC Main Habitat
Middleton Hall	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Middleton Hall Estate	Farmland, new grass, parkland, orchard
Middleton Hall	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Field and Pond	Farmland, semi-improved neutral grassland, wet grassland
Daw Mill	Coal	pSINC	added in 2007	River Bourne	Watercourse
Lea Marston	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	Dunton Wood	Mixed,deciduous woodland
Lea Marston	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	Church Pool Covert, Sych Wood & Hams Lane Wood	Road verge, ditch and woodland
Bodymoor Heath	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	Kingsbury Wetlands (Water Park)	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Nuneaton and Bedworth					
Midland Quarry	Granite	RIGS	1992	Midland Quarry, Tuttle Hill	
Griff 4	Hard Rock	RIGS	1992	Griff No IV Quarry	
Midland Quarry	Granite	pSINC	2002	Holly Stitches & Midlands Quarry	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Midland Quarry	Granite	pSINC	added in 2007	Coventry Canal	Watercourse
Midland Quarry	Granite	SINC	added in 2007	Hollystitches Dell	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
Griff 4	Hard Rock	pSINC		N/A	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Griff 5	Hard Rock	pSINC		Perch Hill Quarry	Standing water
Griff 5	Hard Rock	pSINC	added in 2007	River Ankler	Watercourse
Rugby					
~~*Dunchurch*~~	~~*Preferred Area Sand & Gravel*~~	~~*pSINC*~~	removed in 2007	~~*Radford Railway SP47Li19*~~	~~*Disused Railway*~~
Wolfhampcote	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pSINC		River Leam SP56Li20i and SP56Li20d	Watercourse

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	SINC/pSINC or RIGS name	SINC/pSINC Main Habitat
Wolfhampcote	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Willoughby House Meadow	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Wolfhampcote	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	Dismantled Railway SP56A2	Disused railway
Brinklow	Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	Woodhill Farm Meadows	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Brinklow	Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	New Close & Birchley Wood	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
Ling Hall Extension	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	Radford Railway	Disused railway
Stratford on Avon					
Abbot's Salford	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Salford Coppice, associated hedge and pond	Broadleaved Woodland
Atherston Airfield	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Jerusalem Barns Fields and The Hulks	Farmland, semi-improved, arable, improved grasslands
Edge Hill	Building Stone	RIGS	1992	Edge Hill Quarries	
Avon Hill	Iron Stone	RIGS	2001	Avonhill Quarry	
Marsh Farm	Sand & Gravel	RIGS	2002	Marsh Farm, Salford Priors	
Dry Hill	Iron Stone	RIGS	added in 2007	Starveall Barn Quarry	
Dry Hill	Iron Stone	RIGS	added in 2007	A422 Quarry Hornton	
Avon Hill	Iron Stone	pSINC		Gredenton Hill, Burton Old Covert, Tight Head & quarries	Quarry
Dry Hill	Iron Stone	pSINC		Stone Quarry	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Dry Hill	Iron Stone	pSINC	added in 2007	3 Small Fields	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Hampton Lucy	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	Charlecote Park	Deciduous, mixed woodland & wetland
Bidford-on-Avon	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	River Avon	Watercourse

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	SINC/pSINC or RIGS name	SINC/pSINC Main Habitat
Southam Cement Works	Clay and Limestone	RIGS	1992	Southam Cement Quarries	
Southam Cement Works	Clay and Limestone	pSINC		Long Itchington Quarry	Quarry
Southam Cement Works	Clay and Limestone	pSINC	added in 2007	Disused Railway	Disused railway
Warwick					
Bubbenhall Extension	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Wooded Stream	Broadleaved Woodland
Bubbenhall Extension	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	SINC	added in 2007	Bubbenhall	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
Bubbenhall Extension	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	RIGS	added in 2007	Wood Farm Quarry	
Bubbenhall	Sand & Gravel	RIGS	added in 2007	Wood Farm Quarry	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
Bubbenhall	Sand & Gravel	SINC	added in 2007	Bubbenhall	
Source: Ecology Unit, Warwickshire County Council *Note. newly added sites are due to changes in our designated sites database. Also, please note that two sites have been removed since last year: Dost Hill Pit & Middleton Hall Pit pSINC (overlapping Middleton Hall Minerals Site) and Radford Railway pSINC (overlapping Dunchurch Allocated Minerals Site).*					

MLP Key Objective 1 - Planning applications for minerals sites in Warwickshire (2006/07)

Table G.1 Planning applications relating to minerals sites in Warwickshire, submitted in 2006/07

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Details of application	Date submitted	Decision (with Date)	Reference
North Warwickshire	Merevale & Blyth Estates, Former Shale Tip, Atherstone	Secondary Aggregate: Shale	Mixed development for waste & minerals extraction, which included the extraction of 200,000 tonnes of shale.	03/01/2007	Not yet determined	NW07CM001
	Tarmac Ltd, Mancetter Quarry	none (ancillary application)	Variation of the hours of operation condition of planning consent NW20/00CM001 (dated 13/02/2002) at Mancetter Quarry, to permit the supply of high PSV asphalt on 25 weekend days per year for the remaining life of the planning consent.	16/02/2007	Not yet determined	NW07CM005
Stratford on Avon	Cemex UK, Southam Cement Works	none (ancillary application)	The application proposes the variation of Condition 1 of permission S965/03CM005, dated 21st May 2003, to allow the continued use of three storage silos at Southam Cement Works, Long Itchington for the storage of pulverised fuel ash, used in the manufacture of cement, and By-pass Dust, used as a fill and various construction purposes, for a period of five years.	16/11/2006	Granted (25/01/2007)	S06CM035
Source: Development Group, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2007)						

Table G.2 Outstanding planning applications relating to minerals sites in Warwickshire, determined in 2006/07

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Details of application	Date submitted	Decision (with Date)	Reference
Stratford	Southam Quarry	Non-Aggregate: Limestone & clay	Extraction of limestone and clay and storage of material for offsite transportation to the new Rugby Cement Works and associated landscaping, screening and restoration works. Extraction will be 11 million tonnes of limestone and clay over 18 years (or 600,000 tonnes per annum).	15/01/04 (pre- AMR monitoring)	Granted (24/04/2006)	S965/04CM001
Rugby	Cemex UK Cement Ltd (Rugby Cement Works)	Ancillary	Application for the installation of a new bag filter with related plant and infrastructure at Rugby Cement Works, Lawford Road, Rugby.	27/09/2005 (application omitted from the 2005/06 AMR)	Granted (22/12/2005)	R05CM030
Rugby	Ling Hall Quarry	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Application for the construction and operation of an asphalt plant, plus ancillary developments. The asphalt plant will produce bituminous road stone materials. It will be supplied with raw materials from the quarry as much as possible, but importation of Bitumen, Hard stone, Gravel/ Limestone and Filler would be necessary to meet product specification, and to supplement the supplies of coarse aggregates from the quarry. Once operational the asphalt plant would have an output of 75,000 tonnes per annum.	10/11/2005	Granted (07/02/2007)	R05CM035
Rugby	Brinklow Quarry	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Production of loams, soil conditioners and secondary aggregate. Sale and distribution of imported aggregate. Estimated quantity of materials produced is 45,000 tonnes per annum.	31/03/2006	Granted (07/02/2007)	R06CM011

Source: Development Group, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2007)

MLP Key Objective 2 - Planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (2006/07)

Table G.3 Applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, submitted in 2006/07

District/ Borough	Site Name	Type of Activity	Maximum Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Date submitted	Decision (Date)	Reference
Stratford on Avon	Canalside Yard, Brickyard Lane, Napton	Tipping, sorting and storage of waste and recycled materials	N/A	08/03/2007	Not yet determined	S867/07CM008
North Warwickshire	Bodymoor Green Farm, Coventry Road, Kingsbury	Ancillary operation of secondary aggregate production	N/A	26/03/2007	Not yet determined	NW1296/07CM011
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council						

Table G.4 Outstanding applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, determined in 2006/07

District/ Borough	Site Name	Type of Activity	Maximum Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Date submitted	Decision (Date)	Reference
Rugby	Brinklow Quarry, Coventry Road, Brinklow	Production of loams, soil conditioners and secondary aggregate. Sale and distribution of imported aggregate	45,000	31/03/2006	Granted 07/02/2007	R06CM011
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council						

MLP Key Objective 4 - Planning applications for minerals sites in the Green Belt (2006/07)

Table G.5 Planning applications for minerals sites in the Green Belt, 2006/07

District	Site	Applicant	Details	Date submitted	Decision	Reference
Rugby	Ling Hall Quarry	Ennstone Johnston Ltd	Asphalt Plant plus ancillary development	10/11/2005	Granted (07/02/2007)	R05CM035
	Brinklow Quarry	Brinklow Quarry	Production of loams, soil conditioners and secondary aggregate. Sale and distribution of imported aggregate	31/03/2006	Granted (07/02/2007)	R06CM011
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council						

Minerals Local Plan - Key Objective 2: Arisings and use/disposal of recycled/secondary aggregates

H Minerals Local Plan - Key Objective 2: Arisings and use/disposal of recycled/secondary aggregates

Table H.1 Estimated use/disposal of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) in the West Midlands (2003-2005)

West Midlands - regional estimates	2003		2005	
	million tonnes	percentage	million tonnes	percentage
Recycled as aggregate and soil, of which	4.94	60.8%	4.92	50.0%
Recycled as aggregate	(4.29)	(52.8%)	(4.45)	(45.2%)
Recycled as soil	(0.65)	(8.0%)	(0.47)	(4.8%)
Used at Paragraph 9A(1) and 19(A)2 registered exempt sites	0.78	9.6%	2.91	29.6%
Unprocessed CDEW entering licensed landfills, of which:	1.27	15.6%	2.01	20.4%
Used for landfill engineering or restoration	(0.54)	(6.6%)	-	(-)
Engineering	(-)	(-)	(0.47)	(4.8%)
Capping	(-)	(-)	(0.36)	(3.6%)
Disposed of as waste at landfills	(0.73)	(9.0%)	(1.18)	(12.0%)
Used to backfill quarry voids	1.14	14.0%	-	-
Total estimated arisings of CDEW	8.13	100%	9.84	100%

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council Compiled from "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternative to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste" (DCLG, 2007) - Table A10.4 and "Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England in 2003" (ODPM, 2004) - Tables 1 and 2.

Table H.2 Arisings and use of alternatives to primary aggregates in the West Midlands region, 2005 (regional estimates)

West Midlands - regional estimates	Total arisings (mt)	Not relevant (mt)	Aggregate use (mt)	Other use (mt)	Potentially available (mt)	Stockpiles (mt)
Ceramic (Fired) wastes	0.02	-	0.01	0	0.01	-
Colliery spoil	1.13	0	0.23	0	0.9	1.86
Furnace Bottom Ash - Power stations	0.08	0	0.08	0	0	0
Incinerator Bottom Ash - Waste to Energy plants	0.18	0	0.1	0	0.08	-
Pulverised Fuel Ash	0.42	0	0.08	0.16	0.2	-
Spent Railway Track Ballast	0.13	0.02	0.11	0	-	-
Waste (container) Glass	0.21	0	-	-	-	0
Total: "Other" Materials	2.17	0.02	0.61	0.16	1.19	1.86

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council.
Compiled from "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005: Other materials" (DCLG, February 2007) - Annex 1

Table H.3 Arisings and use of alternatives to primary aggregates in the West Midlands region, 2001 (regional estimates)

West Midlands - regional estimates	Total arisings (mt)	Not relevant (mt)	Aggregate use (mt)	Other use (mt)	Potentially available (mt)	Stockpiles (mt)
Ceramic (Fired) wastes	-	-	-	0	0	0
Colliery spoil	0.1	0	0	0	0	1.0
Furnace Bottom Ash - Power stations	0.13	0	0.13	0	0	-
Incinerator Bottom Ash - Waste to Energy plants	0.21	0	-	0	0	0
Pulverised Fuel Ash	0.62	0	0.21	0.11	0	7
Spent Railway Track Ballast	0.2	0	0.19	0	0	-

Minerals Local Plan - Key Objective 2: Arisings and use/disposal of recycled/secondary aggregates

West Midlands - regional estimates	Total arisings (mt)	Not relevant (mt)	Aggregate use (mt)	Other use (mt)	Potentially available (mt)	Stockpiles (mt)
Waste (container) Glass	0.22	0	0.01	0.07-	0	-
Total: "Other" Materials	1.48	0	0.54	0.18	0	8

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council.
Compiled from "Survey of Arisings and Use of Secondary Materials as Aggregates: 2001 (ODPM, November 2002) - Annex 1

I Trends in Municipal Waste Arisings

Table I.1 Trends over time in the amount of municipal waste arising, by management type (RSS COI 6b) (1996/07 to 2006/07)

Waste arising (Tonnes)	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	*Change (2005/06 to 2006/07)*
Recycled	15,201	18,751	19,844	20,525	25,945	33,815	38,292	50,912	54,027	54,926	49,487	-9.9%
Composted	525	736	727	1,229	9,003	11,694	13,362	22,211	39,858	44,469	49,500	11.3%
Energy Recovery	1,253	575	1,133	1,396	2,120	8,627	12,306	7,383	10,844	14,145	21,090	49.1%
Landfill	221,471	240,769	242,377	249,263	237,239	238,358	232,908	216,308	210,437	200,153	196,262	-1.9%
Total Municipal Waste	**238,450**	**260,831**	**264,081**	**272,413**	**274,307**	**292,494**	**296,868**	**296,814**	**315,166**	**313,694**	**316,339**	0.8%

Source: Waste Management Group. Economy and Environment Directorate, Warwickshire County Council.
Note there has been a change from the 2004/05 AMR. Since inerts from recycling centres are generally recycled as a construction material and those that went to landfill were normally reused, the figures for inerts have been included into recycled instead of landfill.

Table I.2 Percentage of municipal waste arising, by management type (RSS COI 6b)

Waste Management (Percentage)	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	*Change (2005/06 to 2006/07)*
Recycled	6.4	7.2	7.5	7.5	9.5	11.6	12.9	17.2	17.1	17.5	15.6	-1.9%
Composted	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	3.3	4.0	4.5	7.5	12.6	14.2	15.6	1.4%
Energy Recovery	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.9	4.1	2.5	3.4	4.5	6.7%	2.2%
Landfill	92.9	92.3	91.8	91.5	86.5	81.5	78.5	72.9	66.8	63.8	62.0%	-1.8%
Total Municipal Waste	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.9	

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Economy and Environment Directorate, Warwickshire County Council.

J

Licensed Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

J Licensed Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

Table J.1 REGIS A Codes - Definitions

Code	Description	Category
A01	A1 - Co-Disposal Landfill Site	Landfill
A02	A2 - Other Landfill Site taking Special Waste	Landfill
A03	A3 - Borehole	Lagoon / Borehole
A04	A4 - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Landfill	Landfill
A05	A5 - Landfill taking Non-Biodegradeable Wastes	Landfill
A06	A6 - Landfill taking other wastes	Landfill
A07	A7 - Industrial Waste Landfill (Factory curtilage)	Landfill
A08	A8 - Lagoon	Lagoon / Borehole
A09	A9 - Special Waste Transfer Station	Transfer
A10	A10 - In-House Storage Facility	Storage
A11	A11 - Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station	Transfer
A12	A12 - Clinical Waste Transfer Station	Transfer
A13	A13 - Household Waste Amenity Site	Transfer
A14	A14 - Transfer Station taking Non-Biodegradable Wastes	Transfer
A15	A15 - Material Recycling Treatment Facility	Treatment
A16	A16 - Physical Treatment Facility	Treatment
A17	A17 - Physico-Chemical Treatment Facility	Treatment
A18	A18 - Incinerator	Incinerator Storage
A19	A19 - Metal Recycling Site (Vehicle Dismantler)	MRS
A19a	A19a - ELV Facility	MRS
A20	A20 - Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	MRS
A21	A21 - Chemical Treatment Facility	Treatment
A22	A22 - Composting Facility	Treatment
A23	A23 - Biological Treatment Facility	Treatment
A24	A24 - Mobile Plant	Mobile Plant
Source: Environment Agency		

Table J.2 Licensed Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire (2005)

Site Category	Site Type	Regis Acode	Site Name	Licence Holder	Site Address	Grid Ref	Maximum Capacity *(metric tonnes)*	Total tonnage deposited (*metric tonnes*)	Operational Status
Nuneaton & Bedworth									
Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	A01	Judkins Landfill Site	Waste Recycling Group Central Ltd	Judkins Landfill Site, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	SP 35184 92674	1,153,750	166,430	Operational
MRS	Car Breaker	A19a	Volksline	Dhillon Harbhajn	3, Eastborough Way, Nuneaton, Warwickshire,	SP 37594 90799	125	23	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Waste Management Site	Ash Waste Ltd	Pool Road Industrial Estate, Pool Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	SP 34614 92197	24,950	0	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Waste Management Site	Crown Waste Management Ltd	Pool Road Industrial Estate, Pool Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	SP 34620 92196	24,950	3,951	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Crown Waste Services Ltd	Kashan Aslam	Camp Hill Industrial Estate Pool Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	SP 34695 92179	4,998	0	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A09	George Eliot Hospital	George Eliot Hospital N H S Trust	George Eliot Hospital, College Street, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	SP 35702 90727	1,250	0	Operational

Licensed Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

Site Category	Site Type	Regis Acode	Site Name	Licence Holder	Site Address	Grid Ref	Maximum Capacity *(metric tonnes)*	Total tonnage deposited (*metric tonnes*)	Operational Status
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Judkins Household Waste Site	Waste Recycling Group Central Ltd	Judkins H W S, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	SP 35098 92712	24,999	14,203	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A09	A B S Skip Hire Ltd	Simpkins, Mr Brian	Abbey Street Goods Yard, Midland Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	SP 35454 92472	75,000	15,810	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A09	Waste Management Site	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council	Council Depot, St Marys Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	SP 36141 92413	4,999	2,225	Operational
North Warwickshire									
Landfill	Non Hazardous (SNRHW) LF	A01	Packington Landfill	Sita U K Ltd	Packington Landfill Site, Packington Lane, Little Packington, Meriden, Warwickshire	SP 20259 85023	3,125,000	841,106	Operational
Landfill	Restricted LF	A05	Coleshill Quarry	R M C Aggregates Western Ltd	Coleshill Quarry, Gorsey Lane, Coleshill, Warwickshire	SP 20204 90044	75,000	36,485	Operational
MRS	Car Breaker	A19a	Waste Management Site	C P Motors	Pooley Lane, Polesworth, Tamworth, Staffs	SK 25770 03243	2,499	120	Operational
MRS	Metal Recycling	A20	Waste Management Site	Flexdart Ltd	Fairforal Works, Marsh Lane, Water Orton,	SP 18475 91557	74,999	23,461	Operational

Site Category	Site Type	Regis Acode	Site Name	Licence Holder	Site Address	Grid Ref	Maximum Capacity *(metric tonnes)*	Total tonnage deposited (*metric tonnes*)	Operational Status
					Birmingham, Warwickshire				
MRS	Metal Recycling	A20	E M R Ltd	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Trinity Road, Kingsbury, Warwickshire	SP 22014 96868	516,000	52,112	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A12	Atherstone	Rentokil Ltd	Carlyon Road Ind Est, Units 5a/6, Carlyon Road, Fourways, Atherstone, Warwickshire	SP 31496 98006	1,250	95	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A09	R & R M Management Ltd	Recycling & Resource Management Ltd	Carlyon Road Industrial Estate, Unit 12, Carlyon Road, Atherstone, Warwickshire	SP 31478 97986	75,000	1,467	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Grendon Household Waste Site	H W Martin Waste Ltd	Grendon Household Waste Site, Spon Lane, Grendon Island, Grendon, Warwickshire	SP 27496 99520	12,000	5,379	Operational
Treatment	Composting	A22	Packington Composting Facility	Sita Environment Ltd	Packington Landfill Site, Packington Lane, Little Packington, Meriden, Warwickshire	SP 20259 85023	24,999	10,938	Operational
Rugby									

Site Category	Site Type	Regis Acode	Site Name	Licence Holder	Site Address	Grid Ref	Maximum Capacity *(metric tonnes)*	Total tonnage deposited (*metric tonnes*)	Operational Status
Landfill	Non Hazardous (SNRHW) LF	A04	Ling Hall L/f P P C Permit	Onyx Landfill Ltd	Coal Pit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby, Warks	SP 44656 72665	516,422	296,438	Operational
Landfill	Restricted LF	A07	Southam Quarry	Rugby Cement	Southam Works, Long Itchington, Rugby, Warwickshire	SP 42000 63500	46,000	9,221	Operational
MRS	Car Breaker	A19a	Waste Management Site	Truckbusters (Rugby) Ltd	Truckbusters [Rugby] Ltd, Newbold Road, Rugby, Warwickshire	SP 49684 76143	2,499	538	Operational
MRS	Car Breaker	A19a	Waste Management Site	Avon Autospares Ltd	Avon Lane, Off Newbold Road, Rugby, Warwickshire	SP 49703 76237	2,499	1,224	Operational
MRS	Car Breaker	A19a	Arches Lane Autospares	Widdowson Roy	44, Arches Lane, Off Mill Road, Rugby, Warwickshire	SP 51411 76123	2,499	965	Operational
MRS	Car Breaker	A19a	Wilson Motor Spares	Darren Wilson, Mark Wilson, Mary Wilson & Thomas Wilson	18, Thurnmill Road, Long Lawford, Rugby, Warwickshire	SP 48149 75972	2,499	429	Operational
MRS	Metal Recycling	A20	Ryton On Dunsmore	Whites Metals (Coventry) Ltd	Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton On Dunsmore, Warks	SP 37600 75200	24,999	20,021	Non-operational

Site Category	Site Type	Regis Acode	Site Name	Licence Holder	Site Address	Grid Ref	Maximum Capacity *(metric tonnes)*	Total tonnage deposited (*metric tonnes*)	Operational Status
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Cwick Skips	Tailby Brack Ltd	Butlers Leap, Off Archers Lane, Rugby,	SP 51500 76251	65,700	20,200	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Rugby Fuel Supplies	Clews Recycling Ltd	Unit 17, Hunters Lane, Rugby,	SP 50279 76211	24,999	12,952	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Hunters Lane Waste Transfer Station	Key Waste Solutions (Rugby) Ltd	Hunters Lane, Rugby,	SP 50315 76200	70,000	17,478	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Ling Hall Quarry Landfill	Onyx Leigh Environmental Ltd	Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath, Near Rugby, Warwickshire	SP 44756 72665	150,000	98,230	Operational
Treatment	Composting	A22	A. Aston Compost Services	Mr & Mrs Aston	Highwood Farm, Coventry Road, Brinklow, Nr Rugby, Warwickshire	SP 42195 79525	24,999	11,148	Operational
Treatment	Physical treatment	A16	Canalside Yard	J V Demolition Services Ltd	J V Demolition, Brickyard Lane, Napton, Warwickshire	SP 45228 61458	24,999	3,872	Operational
Stratford									
Landfill	Inert LF	A06	Crosshands Quarry	R A Newmam, P Newman And S Newman	Cross Hands Quarry, Little Compton, Moreton in Marsh, Gloucs	SP 26900 29000	24,999	3,000	Operational
Transfer	CA sites	A13	Wellesbourne Household Waste Site	H W Martin Waste Ltd	Loxley Road, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire	SP 27186 54828	4,900	2,285	Operational

Site Category	Site Type	Regis Acode	Site Name	Licence Holder	Site Address	Grid Ref	Maximum Capacity *(metric tonnes)*	Total tonnage deposited (*metric tonnes*)	Operational Status
Transfer	CA sites	A13	Shipston Household Waste Site	H W Martin Waste Ltd	Shipston Household Waste Site, Brailes Road, Shipston On Stour, Warwickshire	SP 26235 40323	3,550	3,114	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Avenue Farm Transfer Station	Ecovert Ltd	Unit 13 Swan Development, Avenue Farm Road, Stratford Upon Avon, Warwickshire	SP 19184 55922	1,825	87,275	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Stockton Household Waste Site	H W Martin Waste Ltd	H W Martin Waste Ltd, Rugby Road, Stockton, Warwickshire	SP 43651 64774	4,900	1,124	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Transfer Station	Bayliss Martin	The Brickyard, Alderminster, Stratford Upon Avon, Warwickshire	SP 21493 50011	3,575	5,629	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Burton Farm Recycling Centre	Warwickshire County Council	Burton Farm, Bishopton Lane, Stratford Upon Avon, Warwickshire	SP 18070 56811	24,999	5,994	Operational
Warwick									
Landfill	Inert LF	A05	Glebe Farm Landfill	Smiths Concrete Ltd	Waverley Wood Farm Quarry, Weston Lane,	SP 35775 71619	221,000	30,222	Operational

Site Category	Site Type	Regis Acode	Site Name	Licence Holder	Site Address	Grid Ref	Maximum Capacity *(metric tonnes)*	Total tonnage deposited (*metric tonnes*)	Operational Status
					Bubbenhall, Warwickshire				
Landfill	Inert LF	A05	Kingston Grange Farm Landfill	R & R White	Kingston Grange Farm, Banbury Road, Lighthorne, Warwick,	SP 35987 54993	300,000	30,305	Operational
Landfill	Non Hazardous (SNRHW) LF	A04	Ufton L/f P P C Permit	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Southam Road, Ufton, Nr Southam, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire	SP 38315 61366	290,458	146,918	Operational
Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	A01	Ufton Farm Landfill Site	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Ufton, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire	SP 38409 61476	1,202,361	111,586	Non-operational
MRS	Car Breaker	A19	Waste Management Site	Harbury Lane Breakers And Dismantlers Ltd	Harbury Lane, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire	SP 33573 61052	5,000	144	Operational
MRS	Metal Recycling	A20	Copes Of Earlswood Ltd	Cope Lawrence Clive & John	Copes Of Earlswood, Juggins Lane, Forshaw Heath, Solihull, West Midlands	SP 08892 73435	24,999	240	Operational
MRS	Metal Recycling	A20	Mercia Metals	Robert & Christine Mc Gee	19-21, Wise Street, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire	SP 31927 65150	24,999	3,318	Operational
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Princes Drive Household Waste Site	H W Martin Waste Ltd	Princes Drive, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire	SP 30927 65418	70,000	22,407	Operational

Licensed Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

Site Category	Site Type	Regis Acode	Site Name	Licence Holder	Site Address	Grid Ref	Maximum Capacity *(metric tonnes)*	Total tonnage deposited (*metric tonnes*)	Operational Status
Treatment	Biological Treatment	A23	Finham Sewage Treatment Works	Severn Trent Water Ltd	St Martins Road, Finham, Coventry,	SP 33518 74049	300,000	1,229	Operational

Source: Environment Agency, RATS data (2005);
Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

K Waste Local Plan - Planning Applications

Table K.1 Planning Applications submitted during 2006/07 for new waste management facilities in Warwickshire

Grid Reference	Site Address	Description of facility	Description of waste to be managed	Capacity	Date submitted	Decision (at April 2007)	Reference
North Warwickshire							
425279 286481	Blabers Hall Farm, Fillongley	Windrow Composting	Green waste, excluding kitchen waste	1000 tonnes pa	08/05/2006	Granted	NW06CM013
421230 285800	Sita UK, Packington Landfill Site, Packington Lane, Little Packington	Leachate Treatment Plant	Leachate	n/a	12/06/2006	Granted	NW06CM015
421850 293950	J Roberts Holdings Limited, Buchan Works, Coton Road, Nether Whitacre	Materials Recovery Facility	Wood waste	20,000 tonnes pa	24/07/2006	Withdrawn	NW06CM018
422000 297100	European Metal Recycling Limited, Trinity Road, Kingsbury	Weighbridge	n/a	n/a	01/08/2006	Withdrawn	NW06CM020
422000 297100	European Metal Recycling Limited, Trinity Road, Kingsbury	Weighbridge	n/a	n/a	25/10/2006	Granted	NW06CM033
425400 325300	John Roberts, Birchmoor Farm, Birchmoor Road, Birchmoor	Inert Landfill	Inert waste (soil, construction and demolition waste)	Total site capacity: 26,650 m^2	25/10/2006	Withdrawn	NW06CM034
427500 297500	Merevale and Blyth Estates, Merevale Lane, Atherstone	Biomass CHP Plant, Anaerobic and aerobic composting	Non-hazardous waste	mixed development, including 40,000 tonnes of green waste; capacities for other waste streams unspecified	11/12/2006	Not yet determined	NW07CM001
433350 294770	Kingsbury Transport & Plant Ltd, Bodymoor Green Farm,Coventry Road, Kingsbury	In vessel composting	Green Waste and kitchen waste	75,000 tonnes pa	26/03/2007	Not yet determined	NW07CM011

Grid Reference	Site Address	Description of facility	Description of waste to be managed	Capacity	Date submitted	Decision (at April 2007)	Reference
Nuneaton & Bedworth							
434549 292205	Crown Waste Management, Pool Road, Nuneaton	Materials Recovery Facility	Non-hazardous waste (wood shredding)	n/a	10/10/2006	Withdrawn	N06CM030
Rugby							
437525 275175	Tipping Resources Limited, Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Materials Recovery Facility (renewal of a temporary permission)	Construction Waste	n/a	11/08/2006	Granted	R06CM023
447600 270000	Mr D Cook, Toft Cottage Farm, Kites Hardwick, Rugby	Inert Landfill	Inert waste	Total site capacity: 20,000 m^3 Annual input capacity: 20,000 m^3 (proposal of 6 month duration)	06/10/2006	Withdrawn	R06CM029
437620 275170	Whites of Coventry, Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Office Building	n/a	n/a	07/03/2007	Granted	S07CM009
Stratford-on-Avon							
445250 261450	County Waste, Canalside Yard, Brickyard Lane, Napton, Rugby	Materials Recovery Facility	Construction Waste	23,000 tonnes pa	31/07/2006	Withdrawn	S06CM019
426741 250117	T D Goodman Esq., Longstaples, Warwick Road, Ettington, Nr Stratford-Upon-Avon	Materials Recovery Facility	Municipal Waste (dry Recyclables)	30,000 tonnes pa	08/08/2006	Refused	S06CM021
428107 264996	Cemex UK Cement Ltd, Southam Quarry, Long Itchington, Southam	Landfill	Hazardous Waste (cement kiln dust)	13,600 (estimate)	03/10/2006	To be determined	S06CM028
445250 261450	Jordan Demolition, Canalside Yard, Brickyard Road, Napton, Rugby	Materials Recovery Facility	Non-hazardous waste	50,000 tonnes pa	24/10/2006	Refused	S06CM032

Grid Reference	Site Address	Description of facility	Description of waste to be managed	Capacity	Date submitted	Decision (at April 2007)	Reference
441850 263160	Cemex UK Operations Limited, Southam Cement Works, Long Itchington, Rugby	Landfill of Hazardous Waste (renewal of a temporary permission)	Hazardous Waste (cement kiln dust)	Total void capacity: 340,000 m^3 Annual input rate: 13,600 m^3	30/11/2006	Granted	S06CM036
445250 261450	Jordan Demolition Ltd, Canalside Yard, Brickyard Road, Napton, Rugby	Materials Recovery Facility	Non-hazardous waste	23,000 tonnes pa	08/03/2007	Not yet determined	S07CM008
445250 261450	Jordan Demolition Ltd, Canalside Yard, Brickyard Road, Napton, Rugby	Two Storey Office Building	n/a	n/a	19/03/2007	Not yet determined	S07CM010
Warwick							
430917 265360	Action 21, Recycle Warehouse, Princes Drive, Leamington Spa	Wind Turbine	n/a	n/a	08/08/2006	Granted	W06CM022
433200 269300	The Cabinet of Warwickshire County Council, Materials Depot, Leicester Lane, Cubbington	Materials Recovery Facility	Construction Waste	n/a	18/08/2006	Granted	W06CM025
436400 271350	Waste Recycling Group, Bubbenhall Landfill Site, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall	Permanent Litter Fencing	n/a	n/a	13/02/2007	Granted	W07CM004
Source: Warwickshire County Council, Environment and Economy Directorate, Planning Policy & Development Groups (2007)							

L

Glossary

L Glossary

Aggregates - Sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used by the construction industry.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) - Assesses the implementation of the LDS and extent to which the policies in LDD's are being achieved.

Apportionment - The splitting of regional guidelines for minerals between planning authorities or sub regions.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) - statutory designation set out in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000.

Biodegradable Waste - Waste that is capable of decomposing through the action of bacteria or other microbes. This includes material such as paper, food waste and green garden waste.

Carboniferous - A division of geological time from around 360 to 290 million years ago.

Clay - A very fine-grained mineral with particles measuring less than 0.002mm. It has high plasticity when wet and considerable strength when air-dry. It is a very useful engineering material.

Coal - Combustible mineral formed from organic matter (mostly plant material). A fossil fuel commonly used in energy production.

Construction & Demolition Waste - Waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures, including roads. It consists mostly of brick, concrete, hardcore, sub-soil and topsoil, but can also contain quantities of timber, metal, plastics and occasionally hazardous waste materials.

Core Strategy - Sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area and the strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision.

Crushed Rock - Hard types of rock, which have been quarried, fragmented and graded for use as aggregate.

Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG) - Government department with national responsibility for housing, urban regeneration, local government and planning. The responsibilities of the ODPM transferred to the DCLG on 5th May 2006.

Department for the Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) - Government department with national responsibility for sustainable waste management.

Development Control policies - A set of criteria-based policies required to ensure that all development within the area meets the vision and strategy set out in the core strategy.

Development Plan Document (DPDs) - These are spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination. They will have 'development plan' status. See the definition of Minerals & Waste Development Plan Document below.

EC Directive - A European Community legal instruction, which is binding on all Member States, but must be implemented through legislation of national governments within a prescribed timescale.

ELV - End of Life Vehicle - scrap cars and other vehicles.

Glossary

Environment Agency (EA) - The principal environmental regulatory body in England and Wales. Responsible for promoting improvements in waste management, permitting waste management facilities including landfills and ensuring consistency in regulation across England and Wales.

EU Directive - A European Union legal instruction that is binding on all Member States and is translated through the implementation of national legislation on a prescribed time-scale.

Green Belt - Areas of land defined in Regional Spatial Strategies, Structure Plans and district-wide Local Plans that are rural in character and adjacent to urban areas, where permanent and strict planning controls apply in order to check surrounding countryside from further encroachment; prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; preserve the special character of historic towns and assist urban regeneration.

Greenfield Land - undeveloped or vacant land not included in the definition of 'previously developed land' (see below).

Greenfield Site - A site previously unaffected by built development.

Hazardous Waste - Broadly any waste on the European Hazardous Waste list that has one or more of fourteen hazardous properties.

Inspector's Report - This will be produced by the Planning Inspector following the Independent Examination and will be binding on the County Council.

Jurassic - A division of geological time from around 200 to 135 million years ago.

Landbank - A stock of planning permissions for the winning and working of minerals. It is composed of the sum of all permitted reserves at active and inactive sites at a given point in time, and for a given area.

Landfill - The deposition of waste onto and into land in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented. Through restoration, land which may be used for another purpose is provided.

Landraising - Deposition of waste onto unworked ground or onto land previously filled to original ground level.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan - non-statutory plan developed through partnership working and seek to identify local priorities and to determine the contribution they can make to the delivery of the national Species and Habitat Action Plan targets.

Local Development Document (LDD) - A document that forms part of the Local Development Framework. Can either be a Development Plan document or a Supplementary Planning Document.

Local Development Framework (LDF) - LDF is the term used to describe a group of documents produced by the Local Planning Authority detailing:

- Development Plan Documents
- Supplementary Planning Documents
- Statement of Community Involvement
- Local Development Scheme
- Annual Monitoring Reports

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Local Development Scheme (LDS) - Sets out the programme for the preparation of the Local Development Documents. Must be submitted to Secretary of State for approval within six months of the commencement date of the Act, regardless of where they are in terms of their current development plan.

Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) - a site with or without building where waste materials are sorted, separated or otherwise processed, and at least 70% by weight in any 12 month period of the facility's total throughput is subsequently re-used as opposed to being disposed of at a landfill site or incinerator.

Mineral - A rock or other such similar material that has a commercial value when extracted and / or processed.

Mineral Planning Guidance (MPG) - Government policy statements exclusively for minerals that are material considerations in determining planning applications.

Mineral Policy Statement (MPS) - Guidance documents which set out national mineral planning policy. They are being reviewed and updated and are replacing MPGs.

Minerals Local Plan - detailed statutory land use plan produced by the County Council setting out specific policies and proposals to be applied to planning applications for mineral working, including sand & gravel, hard rock and opencast coal.

Minerals & Waste Development Framework - Comprises a portfolio of minerals and waste development documents which will provide the framework for delivering the spatial minerals and waste planning strategy for the area.

Minerals & Waste Development Plan Document - Spatial minerals and waste related planning documents that are subject to independent examination. There will be a right for those making representations seeking change to be heard at an independent examination.

Minerals & Waste Development Scheme - Sets out the programme for the preparation of the minerals & waste development documents. Must be submitted to Secretary of State for approval within six months of the commencement date of the Act regardless of where they are in terms of their current development plan.

Municipal Waste - 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).

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) - Former Government department with responsibility for planning and local government. The responsibilities of the ODPM transferred to the DCLG on 5th May 2006.

Permitted Reserves - Mineral deposits with the benefit of planning permission for extraction.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) 2004 - replaces the former system of Structure Plan and Local Plans with a new system of Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and Local Development Frameworks (LDFs).

Glossary

Planning Inspectorate (PINS) - The Government agency responsible for scheduling independent examinations. PINS employ planning inspectors who sit on independent examinations.

Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG's) - Government policy statements on a variety of issues that are material considerations in determining planning applications.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS) - A new system of Government planning advice replacing earlier Government planning guidance on specific topics (e.g. PPS 10 Planning For Sustainable Waste Management).

Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) - This is the new regulatory system for the permitting of specified waste management activities including landfills. These regulations supersede the earlier WML Regulations for many waste management activities and continue to be regulated by the Environment Agency.

Preferred Area - Area containing mineral resources, which can be identified with a high degree of certainty and where the principle of extraction has been established. These areas must be subject to extensive consultation before they are formally delineated.

Previously Developed Land (PDL) - Previously-developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings), and associated fixed surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the development. Previously-developed land may occur in both built-up and rural settings. The definition includes defence buildings and land used for mineral extraction and waste disposal where provision for restoration has not been made through development control procedures. The definition excludes land and buildings that are currently in use for agricultural or forestry purposes and land in built-up areas which has not been developed previously (e.g. parks, recreation grounds and allotments - even though these may contain certain urban features such as paths, pavilions and other buildings). Also excluded is land that was previously developed but where the remains of any structure or activity have blended into the landscape in the process of time (to the extent that it can be reasonably considered as part of the natural surroundings), and where there is a clear reason that could outweigh the re-use of the site - such as its contribution to nature conservation - or it has subsequently been put to an amenity use and cannot be regarded as requiring redevelopment. (For full definition, including footnotes, please refer to PPG3 Annex C).

Proposals Map - Illustrates the policies and proposals in the development plan documents and any saved policies that are included in the local development framework.

Public Consultation - A process through which the public is informed about proposals fashioned by a planning authority or developer and invited to submit comments on them.

Quarry - A type of open-pit mine from which rock or minerals are extracted. They are often shallower than other types of open-pit mine.

Ramsar Site - internationally important sites designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as water fowl habitat, Ramsar 1971.

Reclamation - The process of returning an area to an acceptable environmental state, whether for the resumption of the former land use or for a new use. It includes restoration, aftercare, soil handling, filling and contouring operations.

Recycled Aggregates - Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete, road planning's etc.

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Glossary

Recycling - Involves the reprocessing of waste materials, either into the same product or a different one.

Regional Aggregate Working Party (RAWP) - Supports and advises on aggregate mineral options and strategies for the region. Also assists in the local apportionment exercise for the regional guidelines for aggregate provision.

Regionally Important Geological Site (RIG) - A non-statutory regionally important geological or geomorphological site (basically relating to rocks, the Earth's structure and landform).

Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) - Produced by the Government Office for the South West (GOSW) on behalf of the Secretary of State. Until it is replaced by the new Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) it provides a regional strategy within which Local Plans, Local Development Documents and the Local Transport Plan should be prepared.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) - The strategy for the region over a 15-20 year time prepared by the Regional Planning Body. The RSS identifies scale and distribution of new housing, regeneration areas, along with priorities for environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, minerals, waste management and agriculture.

Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) - Provides specialist advise on waste to the Regional Planning Body in relation to the issues, options and strategies for managing waste produced within the region.

Restoration - The methods by which the land is returned to a condition suitable for an agreed after-use following the completion of tipping operations.

Re-use - The reuse of materials in their original form, without any processing other than cleaning. Can be practised by the commercial sector with the use of products cleaned.

Rural Areas - the rural areas of the county are those outside of the built up areas of Nuneaton, Bedworth, Rugby, Kenilworth, Leamington Spa, Warwick and Stratford-upon-Avon, Atherstone, Polesworth/Dordon and not 'Hams Hall'.

Sand and Gravel - A finely divided rocks, comprising of particles or granules that range in size from 0.063 to 2mm for sand, and up to 64mm for gravel. It is used as an important aggregate mineral.

Saved Plan/Policies - Warwickshire under the Planning Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the Minerals and Waste Local Plans have been 'saved' for a period of three years (until September 2007)

Scheduled Ancient Monument - sites and remains designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 to ensure protection from development.

Secondary Aggregates - Minerals derived from the by-products of the extractive industry that can be used for aggregate purposes e.g. china clay waste, colliery spoil, blast furnace slag, pulverised fuel ash.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) - a site statutorily protected for its nature conservation, geological or scientific value designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

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Special Area of Conservation - candidate and proposed: designated with the intention to protect habitats of threatened species of wildlife, under the European Community Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora.

Special Landscape Areas - an area recognised as being of County-level landscape importance. A non-statutory landscape designation, Special Landscape Areas frequently border Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, protecting the landscape settings of these statutorily designated areas.

Special Protection Area - internationally important sites designated under Council Directive 79/403/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds 1979.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) - Local Planning Authorities must comply with European Union Directive 2001/42/EC which requires a high level, strategic assessment of local development documents (DPDs and, where appropriate SPDs) and other local programmes (e.g. the Local Transport Plan and the Municipal Waste Management Strategy) that are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Structure Plan - part of the statutory development plan required by law (Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended, sections 31-35c). Although the Structure Plan system was superceded by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) 2004, plans prepared under this legislation were permitted to retain their status for a three-year period after the commencement of the new Planning Act, i.e. until September 2007. The Structure Plan sets out the broad framework for planning at the local level and provides a strategic policy framework for planning and development control locally, ensuring provision for development is realistic and consistent with national and regional guidance. Structure Plans should also ensure consistency between local plans for neighbouring areas.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) - Local Planning Authorities are bound by legislation to appraise the degree to which their plans and policies contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of Sustainability Appraisal is similar to Strategic Environmental Assessment but is broader in context, examining the effects of plans and policies on a range of social, economic and environmental factors. To comply with Government Policy, Warwickshire County Council is producing a Sustainability Appraisal that incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment of its Minerals and Waste Local Development Documents.

Sustainable Development - Development, which seeks to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable Mineral Extraction - Means using mineral resources efficiently, so as to carry out mineral working only where it is needed, ensuring that there is sufficient balance between the economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.

UK Biodiversity Action Plan - the Government's national goals for conserving and enhancing habitats and species using individual Action Plans published in The UK Steering Group Report on Biodiversity, 1995.

Waste - The wide ranging term encompassing most unwanted materials and is defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Waste includes any scrap metal, effluent or unwanted surplus substances or articles that require to be disposed of because it is broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled. Explosives and radioactive wastes are excluded.

Waste arisings - The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.

L

Glossary

Waste Collection Authority - A local authority (i.e. district, borough or unitary) responsible for the collection of household waste within its area.

Waste Disposal Authority - A local authority (i.e. a county or unitary) responsible for the management of the waste collected and delivered to its constituent collection authorities. The processing and/or final disposal of the waste is normally contracted to the private sector waste management industry.

Waste Hierarchy - Suggests that, the most effective environmental solution may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated - reduction. Where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be used again, either for the same or a different purpose - re-use. Failing that, value should be recovered from waste, through recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste. Only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed of.

Waste Local Plan - A statutory detailed land-use plan, produced by the County Council. Its purpose is to set out specific land-use policies in relation to waste management development in the county. The policies are applied to planning applications for waste disposal facilities, such as landfill sites, incinerators and recycling depots.

Waste Management Licensing (WML) - This is the system of licensing used to regulate waste management activities, ensuring that operations are carried out in such a way to protect the environment and human health. This system is regulated by the Environment Agency. Many waste treatment and disposal activities originally permitted under this system are now regulated under the newer Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations.

Waste Minimisation - Reducing the volume of waste that is produced.

WET Act 2003 - The Waste Emissions Trading Act 2003 set allowances for each Waste Disposal Authority in the UK to limit the amount of biodegradable waste that can be sent to landfill each year. The allowances will be reduced over time, with a final EU target year of 2020.

M List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AMRI	Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AS	Area of Search
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BARS	Biodiversity Action Reporting System
BGS	British Geological Survey
BMW	Biodegradable Municipal Waste
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
CDEW	Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste
CDW	Construction & Demolition Waste
CKD	Cement Kiln Dust
COI	Core Output Indicator
CRED	Community Recycling and Economic Development (a Big Lottery Programme fund)
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DPD	Development Plan Document
DRIFT	Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal
EA	Environment Agency
EC	European Community
EfW	Energy from Waste
ELV	End of Life Vehicle
EU	European Union
GVA	Gross Value Added
GO-WM	Government Office for the West Midlands
HBA	Habitat Biodiversity Audit
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme

M

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
LOI	Local Output Indicator
LPSA	Local Public Service Agreement
MBC	Metropolitan Borough Council
MDF	Minerals Development Framework
MLP	Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire (1995-2005)
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
MPG	Minerals Planning Guidance
MPS	Minerals Policy Statement
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
MRS	Metals Recycling Site
mt	million tonnes
MWDF	Minerals and Waste Development Framework
MWDS	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (formerly, now DCLG)
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PA	Preferred Area
PCPA	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (Part 2), 29th September 2004
PDL	Previously Developed Land
PFA	Pulverised Fuel Ash
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PPC	Pollution Prevention and Control
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement (replacing Planning Policy Guidance PPG)
pSINC	potential SINC
RAP	Recycled Asphalt Planings
RAWP	Regional Aggregates Working Party
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
RPB	Regional Planning Body
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance (replaced by RSS)
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy (replacing RPG11)
RTAB	Regional Technical Advisory Body (for Waste)
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
WASP	Warwickshire Structure Plan (1996-2011)
WBRC	Warwickshire Biological Records Centre
WCA	Waste Collection Authority
WCC	Warwickshire County Council
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority
WDF	Waste Development Framework
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment as defined by the EU Directive
WET	Waste Emissions Trading Act (2003)
WLP	Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire (1995-2005)
WMBP	West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership
WMCA	West Midlands County Area
WML	Waste Management Licensing
WMLGA	West Midlands Local Government Association
WMRA	West Midlands Regional Assembly
WMRAWP	West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party
WMRSS	West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WSP	Wildlife Sites Project