

Minerals and Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2007/2008

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Disclaimer

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Foreword

Foreword

1 This is the fourth 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 covers the monitoring year 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008. As several of the new Development Plan Documents (DPDs) within the MWDF are still in preparation and 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' Minerals Local Plan (MLP) and Waste Local Plan (WLP) for Warwickshire. 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. This AMR also reports on progress with the preparation of the emerging MWDF for Warwickshire.

3 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.

4 This annually updated series of monitoring reports is proving to be a very valuable resource. It brings together 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). 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.



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Chair, Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks Policy Panel, Warwickshire County Council



County Councillor Mr Chris Saint

Portfolio Holder, Economic Development, Warwickshire County Council



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Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Introduction

- 1 This is the fourth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the new Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). It covers the monitoring year 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008.
- 2 The Minerals Local Plan (MLP) and Waste Local Plan (WLP) for Warwickshire were prepared under previous legislation and 'saved' in their entirety until September 2007. A case was made to the Secretary of State to save certain policies beyond this point. These saved policies 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 policies.
- 3 This AMR reports on how are meeting the key objectives within the 'saved' plans and on progress with the preparation of the new MWDF. In so doing, 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 1st April 2007 up to mid-December 2008, so that this section is as up to date as possible, prior to publication in December 2008 (as required by the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, 48 (3) (b) (iii)).
- 5 Warwickshire County Council's (WCC) MWDF consists of the following LDDs⁽¹⁾:
 - Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)
 - Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)
 - Waste Core Strategy DPD
 - Waste Allocations DPD
 - Minerals Core Strategy DPD
 - Proposals Map DPD
- 6 The **Minerals and Waste Development Scheme** (MWDS) sets out details of the new Mineral and Waste LDDs that will be prepared, with key milestones for their delivery. The timetable covers the period 2007 - 2010, with an indication of stages going beyond these dates. 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). The latest revision of the MWDS (November 2007) came "into effect" in December 2007.
- 7 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. 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. The Planning White Paper - "Planning for a Sustainable Future" (published in 2007) proposed replacing

1 The MWDS was amended in April 2007 and we are no longer preparing a Minerals Allocations DPD.

Executive Summary

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 MWDF SCI at present, we may need to review the future and status of the SCI at some point, in order to keep up to date with Government requirements on this issue.

8 The **Waste Core Strategy DPD** will set a long-term spatial vision, objectives and strategy for waste development across the County up to 2021 and provide the framework for waste development control. It has now 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. The "in effect" timetable for the Waste Core Strategy DPD is shown in [Table B.3](#).

9 The **Waste Allocations DPD** will provide detailed allocations for waste related development and criteria based policies where this is not possible. At this stage we anticipate that work will commence on this document, if required, in 2010. The current "in effect" Waste Allocations DPD timetable is included for information in [Table B.4](#). However, it is difficult to give precise timings at the moment, particularly in the light of the Planning White Paper and its implications for DPD timings. We are currently focusing on the Waste Core Strategy, which may include Strategic Allocations.

10 During 2007/08, the following key tasks have been undertaken:

- **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment**

A SFRA was commissioned in August 2007. A Final Draft Level 1 report was completed in December 2007.

- **Early stakeholder and community engagement on the Revised Spatial Options**

This work was undertaken between December 2007 and May 2008. This provided the opportunity for a range of stakeholders to comment upon the emerging Spatial Options, which would help to decide where future waste management facilities should be located in the County. The comments fed into a 'Revised Spatial Options' consultation document that was approved by Cabinet in May 2008 for consultation in June 2008.

- **Consultation on the Waste Core Strategy - Revised Spatial Options**

This was planned for June 2008. In parallel with work on the Waste Core Strategy, the County Council is working with sub-regional partners, Coventry City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, in bringing forward a shared residual waste treatment facility known as Project Transform. This work is in the early stages, with an Outline Business Case submitted to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) for PFI credits at the end of October 2008. Therefore, in order to ensure that any spatial planning implications in Warwickshire of a joint facility are incorporated into the Waste Core Strategy, the planned consultation has been delayed. It is expected that a revised timetable for work on the Waste Core Strategy will be available in early 2009.

- **Consultation on the "Preferred Options and Proposals"**

This milestone was missed as a knock-on effect of the delay in the "Issues and Options (Revised Spatial Options)" consultation.

Executive Summary

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

12 However, during the 2007/08 monitoring year, there has been a major amendment to our Minerals Core Strategy, so that instead of moving forwards to the submission stage with this DPD, we have agreed with GO-WM to go back a stage and revisit the Spatial Options. This reflects recent government guidance (issued during 2007) which put forward changes to existing PPS 12 paragraph 2.16, and has led mineral authorities to include Strategic Sites for future minerals extraction within their Minerals Core Strategy, rather than in a separate Allocations DPD, as originally planned.

13 This 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 Minerals Core Strategy, as previously planned. This major amendment to the scope of our Minerals Core Strategy required a revision to the timetable for this DPD and new dates were approved by Cabinet in November 2007 (see [Table B.5](#)).

14 During 2007/08, the following key tasks have been undertaken:

- **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment**

A SFRA was commissioned in August 2007. A Final Draft Level 1 report was completed in December 2007.

- **Early stakeholder and community engagement on the Revised Spatial Options**

In July 2008, in preparation for the Revised Spatial Options Consultation Paper (Issues and Options stage), we invited key stakeholders to put forward potential sites for consideration as allocated sites in the Minerals Development Framework. The closing date for submitting sites for consideration was October 31st 2008.

- **Consultation on "Issues and Options" (amended to take account of the Revised Spatial Options)**

A Revised Spatial Options document will go out for public consultation in January 2009. The number of sites finally chosen will depend on the requirements for each mineral during the plan period.

15 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).

16 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.

Executive Summary

Minerals Local Plan

17 As the new Minerals Development Framework (MDF) was not submitted during 2007/08, 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"

18 This is assessed with reference to relevant national, regional and county targets, the government's Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Core Output Indicator (COI) (M1) 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.

19 Warwickshire has a requirement to produce:

- 1.043 million tonnes (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 of crushed rock, over the period 2005-2016⁽²⁾.

20 The latest published data⁽³⁾ on the production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire is for 2006. The RSS COI M1 figures are as follows:

- Total production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire in 2006 was 2.38 mt, consisting of:
- 0.98 mt of sand & gravel;
- 1.4 mt of crushed rock (note that crushed rock figures are for Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined, due to confidentiality restrictions).

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

- Actual production of sand & gravel in 2006 was 6% below the county's annual apportionment figure of 1.043 mt;
- Actual production of crushed rock in 2006 was 38.5% below the revised combined annual apportionment of 2.275 mt (Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined).

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 2006 (Final Draft) - figures are based on annual sales figures, as supplied by all the operators in the minerals industry within Warwickshire.

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22 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.

23 The landbank for sand & gravel has steadily reduced since 1999, reflecting the national trend of declining landbanks. The landbank figure has fallen further in 2006, with a landbank of 5.9 years remaining, as at 31st December 2006. Government advice (MPS1) is that Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) should aim to maintain landbanks of 7 years or above.

24 The landbank for crushed rock was over 50 years between 2002 and 2004. Following the revision of the annual apportionment to 0.88 mt in 2005 (due to the end of production from the West Midlands County), combined with a slight fall in the permitted reserves (by 2.2 mt), the landbank fell significantly to 33 years in 2005. By the end of 2006, permitted reserves had increased by 1.57 mt to 30.8 mt in Warwickshire, giving a landbank figure of 35 years. At this level, there is still no immediate pressure to permit new quantities. The landbank remains healthy and has absorbed the increased apportionment.

25 We contacted the operators in Warwickshire directly for an indication of non-aggregate and energy minerals production in 2007/08, as follows:

- Cement - 1.2 million tonnes of cement manufactured, with total reserves in the quarries of 30 years (2006/07 latest figures);
- Brick clay - around 65 million brick items manufactured, with clay reserves currently around 20 years (2006/07 latest figures);
- Building stone - zero production in 2006/07 (Edgehill and Dryhill quarries in Stratford on Avon District are now becoming exhausted);
- Coal - 2.56 million tonnes produced in Warwickshire in 2007/08, up by 14% since 2006/07. At the end of 2007, there were approximately 20 mt of reserves remaining in the current licence area, which should last until approximately 2016, plus further resources beyond the current licence, extending into neighbouring authorities e.g. Solihull, Coventry.

26 The review of planning applications determined during 2007/08 for minerals sites in Warwickshire found that four applications were granted for additional minerals production:

- **Midland Quarry Products, Griff Quarry** - Variation of Condition in order to allow the importation of up to 25,000 tonnes per annum of high PSV stone for the production of asphalt, using local coating facilities.
- **Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 1** - Excavation of 380,000m³ of primary aggregate (Mercia mudstone) for use as engineering material at the M40/A46 Longbridge improvement works, importation of surplus material and restoration to farmland.
- **Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 4** - Excavation of 21,000m³ primary aggregate (Mercia mudstone) for use as engineering material at the M40/A46 Longbridge improvement works, importation of surplus material and restoration to farmland.
- **Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 5** - Excavation of 158,000m³ primary aggregate (Mercia mudstone) for use as engineering material at the M40/A46 Longbridge improvement works, importation of surplus material and restoration to farmland.

Executive Summary

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

27 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 M2), 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 2008 and details of planning applications submitted or determined during 2007/08 relating to sites which are recycling aggregates.

28 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.

29 RSS COI M2 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.

30 Looking at the planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, there were four applications for recycling aggregates submitted in 2007/08:

- **Dunton Landfill Site, Curdworth**
This application to extend the time limit for the storage and recycling of waste materials at Dunton Landfill site until 31 December 2010 was granted.
- **Hammonds Skip Hire, Colliery Lane, Exhall**
This application for an ancillary operation relating to the replacement of an existing building to house a recycling plant and relocation of an existing workshop on the site was granted.
- **TCSR Ltd., Judkins Quarry, Tuttle Hill**
This application is for a materials recycling facility and associated infrastructure dealing with the cleansing of contaminated soils and materials via a heat treatment process. The development would be for a temporary period of five years on land at Judkins Quarry, Nuneaton. The application was considered at a Committee meeting on 9 May 2008 and a decision was deferred. Hence, it was not determined during the 2007/08 monitoring year.
- **Biffa Waste Services, Ufton Landfill Site, Ufton**
This application for the extension to an existing landfill site and the construction of a new reception compound including materials recovery, in-vessel composting and replacement power generation facilities was withdrawn in March 2008.

31 In addition, there were two outstanding applications submitted at the end of the 2006/07 monitoring year which were determined during 2007/08:

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.

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- **Kingsbury Transport Plant Ltd., Bodymoor Green Farm, Kingsbury**
The application for an ancillary operation of secondary aggregates production was refused.
- **Jordan Demolition Ltd., Canalside Yard, Brickyard Lane, Napton**
This application for the tipping, sorting and storage of waste and recycled materials was granted.

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

32 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). However, monitoring progress against these national, regional and local targets requires good quality, accessible data. 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.

33 During 2007/08, we have identified the habitat at each quarry site in Warwickshire and also whether any protected species are affected. This information will provide the link with the relevant habitat/species action 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.

34 As there are no relevant COI for this key objective, we have included 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 stage, we can 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 and a brief update on progress with the restoration work at each site during 2007/07.

MLP Key Objective 4: “Ensure that development takes place in an environmentally sensitive manner”

35 There are no national, regional or local targets or COI relating to this objective. We have several minerals sites located within various environmental designations (Green Belt, AONB, SSSI, RIGS, SINC and potential SINC⁽⁶⁾).

- i. Eleven minerals sites within a Green Belt location in Warwickshire. These sites were either allocated in the 'saved' MLP for Warwickshire or permitted prior to 1995. All are currently active quarries, with the exception of Griff V quarry in Nuneaton & Bedworth and Dunton quarry in North Warwickshire.
- ii. 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. Eight minerals sites 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

Executive Summary

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 66 RIGS, SINCS and potential SINCS which lie within or overlap existing or allocated minerals sites in Warwickshire. Fourteen RIGS have been selected. Three sites have been designated as SINCS and there are 48 potential SINCS, which require surveying to establish their status.

36 We need to recognise the environmental quality of the area surrounding existing, proposed and allocated minerals sites and 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.

37 Finally, we also report on the planning applications for minerals sites located within the Green Belt. There were seven planning applications relating to minerals sites submitted during the monitoring year 2007/08, all of which were located within the Green Belt. Four were granted, one was withdrawn (the extraction of 1.2 mt of sand and gravel at Wolston Fields Farm, Wolston, Rugby) and two were not yet determined by 31st March 2008. There were no planning applications outstanding from 2006/07.

38 The applications which were granted include:

1. Griff Quarry, Nuneaton (variation of condition of an existing permission)
2. Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 1, Hampton on the Hill
3. Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 4, Hampton Lodge Farm, Sherbourne
4. Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 5, New Barn Farm, Sherbourne.

39 In addition, there was one application for recycling aggregates within the Greenbelt (to be discussed under Waste Local Plan - Key Objective 2).

Minerals Policy Use

40 This section 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 2007/08. It also summarises the use of these MLP policies over the last few years and notes which of the allocated sites in the MLP have actually come forward for development.

41 We have reviewed 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](#) and the saved WASP policies are listed in [Appendix E](#).

42 The final section in this chapter 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

43 As the new Waste Development Framework (WDF) was not submitted during 2007/08, 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"*

44 This is assessed with reference to relevant national, regional and local targets, the government's COI (RSS COI W2) 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 2007/08).

45 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, as 35% of our household waste was recycled or composted in 2007/08. We have also achieved the 2005 target on reducing the proportion of industrial and commercial waste which goes to landfill (based on 2002/03 data). Since the 2006/07 AMR, we have also met the 2005 target to recover value from at least 40% of municipal waste - the figure reached 40% in 2007/08. The next target was set at 45% by 2010.

46 The Government's new "Waste Strategy for England (2007)" sets out additional steps and revised targets. For example, the target for recovering value from municipal waste was raised from 45% by 2010 (Waste Strategy 2000) to 53% by 2010 (Waste Strategy 2007). We have assessed our county performance against these new national targets, and although we are moving in the right direction, there needs to be a step change to reach these new targets by 2010.

47 During 2007/08, DEFRA have consulted on three indicators to monitor local authorities' contribution to the need to divert waste from landfill, under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS). These new indicators were introduced with effect from 1st April 2008, as part of the new National Indicators (NI 198). The figures for Warwickshire are reported as baseline data for 2007/08 (National Indicators NI 191, 192, 193) and progress will be reported in the 2008/09 AMR.

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

49 Local targets for Warwickshire are set out in:

i. **Warwickshire County Council - Environment and Economy Directorate - Waste Management Service Plan (2007/08)**

We report on a range of Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI) which relate directly to waste management. These include:

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- **BVPI 82 - Household waste management** - our performance has generally been good on this indicator. The 2007/08 targets for percentage of total tonnage of household waste recycled or composted was exceeded and the amount of waste sent to landfill continued its downward trend. However, we did not meet the target for BVPI 82c on household waste being used to recover heat, power and other energy sources.
 - **BVPI 84 - Household waste collection** - Warwickshire was below the 2007/08 (maximum) target of 550kg per head.
 - **BVPI 87 - Municipal waste disposal costs** - Warwickshire's costs were above the 2007/08 target value by £1.50 per tonne, which equates to almost £455,660 additional cost on the 303,773 tonnes of municipal waste collected in 2007/08.
- 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 an updated Annual Progress Report was published in September 2008. The first review of the strategy will be undertaken in 2008/09.

50 In terms of **RSS COI W2**, the total municipal waste arising was 303,772.69 tonnes in 2007/08, of which 59.6% was disposed to landfill. We also look at trends in waste arisings and waste management over the last decade.

51 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"

52 It has been estimated that by 2025/2026, Warwickshire will have a shortfall in waste treatment capacity of 0.60 million tonnes⁽⁶⁾ (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).

53 RSS COI W1 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 21 planning applications for new waste management facilities submitted during 2007/08. Eleven of these applications were granted and two were approved, subject to satisfactory S106 agreements (including the proposed MRF for cleansing contaminated soils at Judkins Quarry, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton). Three applications were refused and two were withdrawn. The remaining three applications were not yet determined and these will be reported in next year's AMR.

54 In addition, there were seven outstanding applications from the 2006/07 monitoring year. Four were granted and one was approved subject to a legal agreement for vehicle routing being agreed. Two applications were refused.

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

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55 A review of all 28 planning applications found that there were 5 applications for new recycling or recovery facilities and 2 applications for new in-vessel composting facilities granted this year. There were no applications granted for new landfill capacity during 2007/08.

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

56 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.

57 Although there was a Waste Management Plan submitted during 2007/08 with the proposal for the redevelopment of North Leamington School (a County Matter application), it did not give sufficient details to be able to report on the amount of waste produced or reused on site.

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

58 There were eight planning applications relating to waste sites located within the Green Belt submitted during the monitoring year 2007/08. Of these, four were granted, three were refused and one was not determined during 2007/08. In addition, there were two applications outstanding from 2006/07 which were both granted during 2007/08. The background to these applications and the reasons for granting permission on Green Belt sites are discussed.

Waste Policy Use

59 This section 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 2007/08. It also summarises the use of WLP policies over the last four years.

60 We have reviewed our 'saved' WLP policies as part 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](#). These policies are still in use and reference is also made to the revised Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) waste policies in planning decisions.

61 The final section in this chapter considers the impact of any wider, contextual changes, emerging issues or national/regional policy changes on the emerging Waste DPD.

1 Introduction

1 Introduction

1.1 This is the fourth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for Minerals and Waste produced by Warwickshire County Council (WCC). It covers the reporting period 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008.

1.2 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:⁽⁷⁾

- 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

1.3 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](#). This table gives a brief description of each document and shows its current status.

1.4 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 and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), i.e. until September 2007. The MLP and WLP will be progressively replaced by the DPDs within the MWDF.

1.5 In response to a request from the County Council to save certain policies contained within the MLP, WLP and the WASP, 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 included in the appendices of this AMR (see [Appendix C](#), [Appendix D](#) and [Appendix E](#)). 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)

⁷ The content of this AMR follows published ODPM/DCLG guidance: "Planning. Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide" (March 2005) and subsequent updates.

Document Title	Abbreviation	Description	Current Status
Warwickshire Structure Plan (1996-2011) ⁽⁸⁾	WASP	The previous strategic plan for Warwickshire. The WASP was adopted in 2001 and was "saved" until September 2007, except for any parts that were not in conformity with the RSS. Certain policies were saved beyond September 2007 (see Table E.1).	"Saved" Policies
Warwickshire Minerals Local Plan (1995-2005) ⁽⁹⁾	MLP	The previous 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. The MLP was "saved" until September 2007 and selected policies were saved beyond this date (see Table C.1).	"Saved" Policies
Warwickshire Waste Local Plan (1995-2005) ⁽¹⁰⁾	WLP	The previous 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. The WLP was "saved" until September 2007 and selected policies were saved beyond this date (see Table D.1).	"Saved" Policies
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

What we are Monitoring

1.6 The AMR is required to monitor progress with producing the MWDF and to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of our minerals and waste policies. Chapter 2 outlines the MWDS and the milestones therein, giving an indication of progress against the current published timetable for the production of each of the DPDs for Minerals and Waste. It also shows the adjustments made to the original MWDS timetable, which formally took effect in June 2005.

1.7 As the new Core Strategies for both Minerals and Waste are still at pre-submission stages, there are not yet any detailed policies governing development control of waste and minerals facilities in Warwickshire. Therefore, 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 remained 'in effect' until September 2007, i.e. within 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. A Direction was issued 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](#) and [Appendix D](#), respectively.

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

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

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

1 Introduction

1.8 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;
4. Protect the Green Belt against the inappropriate development of waste facilities.

1.9 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 Indicators (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.

1.10 This AMR was circulated to our Policy Panel in December 2008 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.

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 2007 to 31st March 2008, 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 2008. This updates the MWDF progress review as far as possible, prior to publication in December 2008 (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 2007/08 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
- Proposals Map DPD

2.3 The **Minerals and Waste Development Scheme** (MWDS) sets out details of the new Mineral and Waste LDDs that will be prepared, with key milestones for their delivery. The timetable covers the period 2007 - 2010, with an indication of stages going beyond these dates. 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 spatial 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 spatial vision, objectives and strategy for mineral development across the County up to 2021, including the identification of strategic sites and provide the framework for minerals development control.

2.8 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).

2.9 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.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

Sustainability Appraisals

2.10 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.

2.11 The background to the SA work undertaken so far was outlined in the 2006/07 AMR. In brief, an initial Scoping Report for the SA of the MWDF was prepared for both the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies in December 2005. This set out joint minerals and waste objectives on which the SA would be assessed. An initial SA of the Waste Core Strategy Issues and Options was published as part of the consultation (February 2006) and fed into the Preferred Options for the Waste Development Framework Core Strategy (published in August 2006). Similarly, a 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.

2.12 However, in moving forwards on the Minerals Core Strategy, a decision has been taken that the original (joint) minerals and waste objectives will be need to be reviewed, to identify more tailored minerals objectives.

2.13 There is also a need to consider the SA work required as part of developing the Spatial Options for the Waste Core Strategy, which will in turn move forward with separate waste objectives.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

2.14 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. A copy of the current 'in effect' MWDS is available for public inspection at the County Council offices⁽¹¹⁾ and on the website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/planning).

2.15 Warwickshire County Council's first 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. A revised version was brought into effect on 25th November 2005. This revision amended the timetable for the Waste Core Strategy and Waste Allocations DPDs, as reported in the 2004/05 AMR.

2.16 During 2006/07, the MWDS was revised again, amending the timetable for the preparation of the "Minerals Development Framework (MDF) Core Strategy" DPD. Details of these amendments were reported in the 2006/7 AMR. The MWDS (Second revision) was brought into effect on 28 November 2006.

2.17 A third revision was submitted to Cabinet and approved in February 2007. This amended the timetable for submission of the Waste Core Strategy DPD (revised to June 2007) and the Minerals Core Strategy DPD (revised to September 2007). These reasons for these amendments were given in the 2006/07 AMR. The timescales for the respective Allocations DPDs were also amended, to reflect the changes to the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPDs. However, this revision was not brought "into effect" because it was overtaken by events, such as the new requirement to complete a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) prior to submission of the Core Strategy DPDs.

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

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

2.18 During the current monitoring year (2007/08), work to amend the MWDS timetable suffered another setback during the summer (2007), with the news that Shropshire and Worcestershire County Councils had been 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. 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 for each of the DPDs are given in the following sections. This Third Revision of the MWDS came "into effect" in December 2007.

2.19 Looking in more detail at progress on the documents already completed or underway during the 2007/08 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.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

2.20 A copy of the Adopted SCI is available on the County Council's website⁽¹²⁾. The SCI was formally adopted by Cabinet on the 25th May 2006, thus meeting the "in effect" target date for adoption⁽¹³⁾.

2.21 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. The Planning White Paper - "Planning for a Sustainable Future" (published in 2007) proposed replacing 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 MWDF SCI at present, we may need to review the future and status of the SCI at some point, in order to keep up to date with Government requirements on this issue.

Waste Core Strategy DPD

2.22 This section reviews progress on the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy DPD. We begin with a review of progress on the initial stages of the WDF, against the published milestones which were "in effect" at the time each stage was completed. However, during the 2007/08 monitoring year, there has been a major amendment to the direction of our Waste Core Strategy, so that instead of moving forwards to the submission stage, we have agreed with GO-WM to go back to the Options stage and to undertake further consultations on the spatial options to deliver the waste strategy.

2.23 We have also been advised that for the purposes of this 2007/08 AMR, the 'line in the sand' MWDS is the version "in effect" on 31st March 2008, which is the MWDS (Third Revision) approved by Cabinet on the 15th November 2007 and brought "into effect" on 11th December 2007. This is the MWDS which DCLG will be using for assessing our Housing Planning Delivery Grant (HPDG).

Review of the early milestones (2004/05 to date)

2.24 The first stage of early stakeholder and community engagement on the Waste Core Strategy was completed according to the target date given in the original MWDS (brought into effect on the 9th June 2005). This work was reported in the 2004/2005 AMR.

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

13 May 2006, as given in the MWDS First Revision, November 2005.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

2.25 The information gained from this preliminary consultation fed into the initial "Issues and Options" paper for the Waste Core Strategy. This paper went out for public consultation between 27th February and 10th April 2006, alongside a consultation on our Sustainability Appraisal of the Issues and Options. This was completed "on target" against the MWDS (First Revision, November 2005). Further details of this consultation stage were reported in the 2005/06 AMR.

2.26 The comments received fed into the "Preferred options and proposals" paper, which was approved by Cabinet on the 13th July 2006 and then went out to consultation, between the 30th August and 11th October 2006. Again, this stage was completed "on target" against the MWDS (First Revision, November 2005). Details of this consultation process were reported in the 2006/07 AMR.

2.27 The Submission Draft of the Waste Core Strategy DPD was delayed beyond the target date of January 2007 (as given in the "in effect" MWDS, the Second Revision, November 2006). The reasons for this delay were reported in the 2006/07 AMR. As a consequence, the planned public consultation on the submission Waste Core Strategy DPD was also delayed.

2.28 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.

2.29 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 and advised that this process may take between 6-8 months after approval of a brief, so submission of the Waste Core Strategy DPD would be further delayed, beyond the revised date. Further amendments to the WDF timetable were agreed by Cabinet on the 15th November 2007 and this new timetable was brought into effect on the 11th December 2007.

2.30 [Table B.1](#) summarizes our progress against these early milestones, covering the period up to and including the 2007/08 monitoring year. The first column shows the stage of production and subsequent columns give the timetabled dates (for the original and revised MWDS). 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 in the MWDS which was "in effect" at the time of completion (date shown in bold). Where a stage was not completed by the scheduled date, a brief explanation is given.

Report against milestones "in-effect" for 2007/08

2.31 [Table 2.1](#) summarizes our progress against the current "in effect" MWDS (December 2007). This effectively replaces the earlier MWDS because rather than proceed to the Submission stage, we are going back to the first stage of early stakeholder and community engagement. This approach has been taken following guidance from DCLG, the Planning Inspectorate and GO-WM, in order to avoid producing an "unsound" core strategy. We have agreed with GO-WM that 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.

2.32 During 2007/08, the following key tasks have been undertaken:

- **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment**

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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. At the point at which strategic sites are identified, a Level 2 SFRA will need to be commissioned.

- **Early stakeholder and community engagement on the Revised Spatial Options**

Early stakeholder and community engagement on the Revised Spatial Options was undertaken between December 2007 and May 2008. This provided the opportunity for a range of stakeholders to comment upon the emerging Spatial Options, which would help to decide where future waste management facilities should be located in the County. The emerging Spatial Options built upon the key issues and policy principles that were consulted on in the original Preferred Options in August 2006. The Spatial Options were tested and refined through engagement with the Government Office for the West Midlands (GOWM), the County's Waste Development Forum (which is made up of representatives from industry, interest groups, statutory consultees such as the Highways Agency and the Environment Agency), the Warwickshire districts/boroughs and through a workshop with adjoining authorities. These inputs were then used to produce a 'Revised Spatial Options' consultation document that was approved by Cabinet in May 2008 for consultation in June 2008.

- **Consultation on Revised Spatial Options**

Consultation on the "Waste Core Strategy - Revised Spatial Options" was planned for June 2008. In parallel with work on the Waste Core Strategy, the County Council is working with sub-regional partners, Coventry City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, in bringing forward a shared residual waste treatment facility known as Project Transform. This work is in the early stages, with an Outline Business Case submitted to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) for PFI credits at the end of October 2008. Therefore, in order to ensure that any spatial planning implications in Warwickshire of a joint facility are incorporated into the Waste Core Strategy, the planned consultation has been delayed. It is expected that a revised timetable for work on the Waste Core Strategy will be available in early 2009.

- **Consultation on the "Preferred Options and Proposals"**

This milestone was missed as a knock-on effect of the delay in the "Issues and Options (Revised Spatial Options)" consultation.

2.33 With regard to the Waste Allocations DPD, at this stage we anticipate that work will commence on this document, if required, in 2010. The current "in effect" Waste Allocations DPD timetable is included for information in [Table B.4](#). However, it is difficult to give precise timings at the moment. We are currently focusing on the Waste Core Strategy, which may include Strategic Allocations.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

Table 2.1 Waste Core Strategy DPD - "In Effect" Milestones for 2007/08

Stage of production	MWDS Third Revision ('n effect' from 11 th December 2007)	Date(s) achieved	On track?
Early stakeholder and community engagement on the Revised Spatial Options	December 2007 - May 2008	Completed (December 2007-May 2008)	
Consultation on "Issues and Options" (amended to take account of the Revised Spatial Options)	June 2008	This milestone was missed as the consultation documents were delayed (See above)	
Consultation on the "Preferred Options and Proposals" (amended to take account of the Revised Spatial Options)	December 2008	This milestone was missed as a knock-on effect of the delay in the "Issues and Options (Revised Spatial Options)" consultation	
Date of submission to SoS	June 2009	to report in 2008/09 AMR	
Public consultation on Core Strategy	June 2009	to report in 2008/09 AMR	
Pre-examination meeting	To be arranged by PINS	to report in 2008/09 AMR	
Examination	December 2009	to report in 2008/09 AMR	
Receipt of Inspectors Report	June 2010	to report in 2008/09 AMR	
Estimated date for adoption (Full Council approval needed)	July 2010	to report in 2008/09 AMR	

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

Minerals Core Strategy DPD

2.34 This section reviews progress on the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy DPD. We begin with an overview of progress on the initial stages of the Minerals Development Framework (MDF) against the published milestones which were "in effect" at the time each stage was completed.

2.35 However, during the 2007/08 monitoring year, there has been a major amendment to our Minerals Core Strategy, so that instead of moving forwards to the submission stage with this DPD, we have agreed with GO-WM to go back a stage and revisit the Spatial Options. This reflects recent government guidance (issued during 2007) which put forward changes to existing PPS12 paragraph 2.16, and has led mineral authorities to include Strategic Sites for future minerals extraction within their Minerals Core Strategy, rather than in a separate Allocations DPD, as originally planned. This 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 Minerals Core Strategy, as previously planned. This major amendment to the scope of our Minerals Core Strategy required a revision to the timetable for this DPD and new dates were approved by Cabinet in November 2007.

2.36 We have also been advised that for the purposes of this 2007/08 AMR, the 'line in the sand' MWDS is the version "in effect" on 31st March 2008, which is the MWDS approved by Cabinet on the 15th November 2007 and brought "into effect" on 11th December 2007. This is the MWDS which DCLG will be using for assessing our Housing Planning Delivery Grant (HPDG).

Review of the early milestones (2004/05 to date)

2.37 The first two stages of public consultation were completed according to the target dates given in the MWDS Original Timetable (March 2005) and reported in detail in the 2005/06 AMR.

2.38 Progress on the following stages were assessed against the MWDS Second Revision (November 2006), which was 'in effect' at the time and reported in detail in the 2006/07 AMR. The draft "Issue and Options" paper was considered by the County Council's Policy Panel and the Minerals Development Forum, a group consisting of invited attendees from industry and various interest groups. The "Issues and Options" document was approved by Cabinet on the 13th July 2006 and then went out for public consultation. This statutory 6-week consultation ran from the 28th July until the 8th September 2006. The responses generated by this consultation period fed into the "Preferred Options" paper and this went out for a statutory six-week consultation period from the 31st January to the 13th March 2007. The comments were used to further define actual policies in preparation for the submission stage. Further details of these stages were reported in the 2006/07 AMR.

2.39 The Minerals Core Strategy was due to be submitted to the Secretary of State in June 2007. However, submission was delayed beyond the target date given in the MWDS Second Revision (November 2006), due to a new requirement to undertake a SFRA prior to submission (as for the Waste Core Strategy). 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.

2.40 Progress on the Minerals Core Strategy DPD was also affected during the summer of 2007 by the need to review our approach and seek further guidance from the Department for Communities and Local Government, the Planning Inspectorate and GO-WM in order to avoid producing an "unsound" core strategy.

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2.41 Subsequently, it was agreed with GO-WM that in order to deliver the minerals strategy in Warwickshire, it would be necessary to identify strategic sites at the Core Strategy stage. This advice reflects changes to Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12, and a consultation document ("Streamlining Local Development Frameworks") which was issued by DCLG in November 2007. The decision to identify Strategic Sites in Warwickshire's Minerals Core Strategy DPD (rather than in a later Allocations DPD, as originally planned), is a major change in direction and requires a lot more detailed evidence and site information to be in place by the time the Core Strategy is submitted for Examination. As a result, the next stage is the preparation of a Revised Spatial Options paper, rather than Submission of the Core Strategy, as previously planned. A report amending the MWDS timetable for the MDF to reflect these changes was agreed by Cabinet on the 15th November 2007. This new timetable was brought "into effect" in December 2007 and forms the basis of the 2007/08 progress review.

2.42 [Table B.2](#) summarises our progress against these early milestones, covering the period up to and including the 2007/08 monitoring year. 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.

Report against milestones "in-effect" for 2007/08

2.43 [Table 2.2](#) summarises our progress against the current "in-effect" MWDS (December 2007). This effectively replaces the earlier MWDS because rather than proceed to the Submission stage, we are going back to the stage of early stakeholder and community engagement. This approach has been taken following new policy guidance from DCLG, the Planning Inspectorate and GO-WM, in order to avoid producing an "unsound" core strategy. We have agreed with GO-WM that although consultation has already been undertaken on the key issues for minerals planning, the spatial options have not been considered in sufficient detail to meet the test of soundness.

2.44 During 2007/08, the following key tasks have been undertaken:

- **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment**
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.
- **Early stakeholder and community engagement on the Revised Spatial Options**
In preparation for the Revised Spatial Options Consultation Paper (Issues and Options stage), we contacted key stakeholders in July 2008 to invite operators, developers and landowners to put forward potential sites for consideration as allocated sites in the Minerals Development Framework. This accompanying document⁽¹⁴⁾ included a checklist for ensuring that proposed sites were compatible with the emerging strategy. The closing date for submitting sites for consideration was October 31st 2008.
- **Consultation on "Issues and Options" (amended to take account of the Revised Spatial Options)**
A Revised Spatial Options document will go out for public consultation in January 2009. The number of sites finally chosen will depend on the requirements for each mineral during the plan period. The minerals to be included are:


14 Minerals Core Strategy - Summary Paper and Request for Potential Strategic Sites, July 2008.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

- Construction aggregates - Sand and Gravel, Crushed Rock
- Brick clay
- Limestone and Shale for the production of cement
- Coal (opencast)
- Building and Restoration stone

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Table 2.2 Minerals Core Strategy DPD - "In Effect" Milestones for 2007/08

Stage of production	MWDS Third Revision ("in effect" from 11 th December 2006)	Date(s) achieved	On track?
Early stakeholder and community engagement on the Revised Spatial Options	December 2007-December 2008	Completed	
Consultation on Issues and Options (amended to take account of the Revised Spatial Options)	January 2009	<i>on target</i>	
Consultations on the "Preferred Options and Proposals" (amended to take account of the Revised Spatial Options)	November 2009	-	
Date of submission to SoS	July 2010	-	
Public consultation on the Core Strategy	July 2010	-	
Pre-examination meeting	To be arranged by PINS	-	
Examination	January 2011	-	
Receipt of Inspectors Report	July 2011	-	
Estimated date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	September 2011	-	

Contextual Background

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⁽¹⁵⁾ 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 197,855 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 526,700⁽¹⁶⁾ and an estimated 222,000 households. The latest available population figures (mid-2007 estimates) at district/borough level are shown in [Table 3.1](#).

Table 3.1 Total Population & Population Density for Warwickshire (mid-2007 estimates)

District/Borough	Total Population	Area (km ²)	Persons per sq. km
North Warwickshire	62,200	285	218
Nuneaton & Bedworth	121,200	79	1,534
Rugby	91,000	356	256

15 as defined in [Appendix A](#).

16 National Statistics revised mid-2007 population estimates, published in August 2008.

Contextual Background

District/Borough	Total Population	Area (km ²)	Persons per sq. km
Stratford-on-Avon	117,800	977	121
Warwick	134,600	282	477
Warwickshire	526,700	1,979	266

Source: Mid-2007 Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) Crown Copyright 2008

Population Distribution

3.6 In terms of population distribution, the largest towns in Warwickshire (as of 2006⁽¹⁷⁾) are:

- Nuneaton (population 78,800)
- Rugby (population 62,950)
- Royal Leamington Spa (population 46,400)
- Bedworth⁽¹⁸⁾ (population 35,800)
- Warwick (population 28,250)
- Stratford-upon-Avon (population 24,650)
- Kenilworth (population 23,600)

3.7 Nuneaton, Rugby and Bedworth are traditional industrial towns, where established industries include (or included) coal mining, textiles, cement production and engineering.

3.8 In the centre and south of Warwickshire lie the prosperous towns of Royal Leamington Spa, Warwick, Kenilworth and Stratford-upon-Avon.

3.9 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 266 people per square kilometre).

Population growth

3.10 The population of Warwickshire has continued to grow and the County is now home to 69,000 (15%) more people than at the start of the 1970's. Over the period 1971 to 2001, the population of Warwickshire increased by 10.5% (compared with 2.6% growth in the West Midlands region as a whole and a decline of 10.5% in the population of Coventry). These figures suggest that people moving into Warwickshire from elsewhere in the UK (internal migration) was a major factor in this growth, rather than natural increase (births minus deaths).

3.11 In the last five years, in-migration from the urban areas of Coventry and Birmingham has continued. The population of Warwickshire has grown by 3.2% (2001-2006), compared with 1.3% growth in Coventry and 1.6% growth in the West Midlands region as a whole. Figures show that internal migrants have accounted for more than 90% of the increase in Warwickshire's population since 2001.

17 These population figures for towns are derived from the latest available data below local authority level (using Super Output Areas), which are the mid-2006 population estimates released by the Office for National Statistics in 2008.

18 The definition of Bedworth used here is based on a best fit of Super Output Areas, which includes the wards of Bede, Exhall, Heath, Poplar and Slough, but not Bulkington ward, which has a population of 6,100.

Contextual Background

3.12 There has been increased international migration into Warwickshire since the opening up of the UK labour market to citizens of the new member states of the EU in May 2004. Figures suggest that the greatest number of international migrants from the eight accession states (A8)¹⁹ have come to live in Stratford-on-Avon District and Rugby Borough.

3.13 Population growth has been unevenly distributed across the county (see [Table 3.2](#)). Over the period 1971-2001, there were high rates of growth in Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick districts (16.6% and 12.9% increases respectively) and in Nuneaton and Bedworth borough (10.5% growth). North Warwickshire (5.8%) was more in line with UK average growth (5.7%) over this period. Rugby had the lowest growth rate within Warwickshire (3.6%), but this was still higher than the West Midlands region as a whole (2.6%).

3.14 In the last five years, the pattern of population growth has shifted, with the highest growth in Warwick District (5.4%), followed by Stratford-on-Avon (4.1%) and Rugby (3.1%). These increases were all above the UK average growth rate of 2.5% over the period 2001-2006. Elsewhere, growth was lower than in the West Midlands region as a whole (1.6%). Growth in North Warwickshire (1.3%) was at the same level as in Coventry (1.3%) between 2001-2006, whilst the population of North Warwickshire was relatively unchanged (0.8%).

Table 3.2 Population Change, 1971-2006

Area	Total Population (000's)					Change (%)	
	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2001/1971	2006/2001
North Warwickshire	58.4	60.0	61.0	61.8	62.3	5.8%	0.8%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	107.9	113.9	117.5	119.2	120.7	10.5%	1.3%
Rugby	84.5	87.5	85.0	87.5	90.2	3.6%	3.1%
Stratford-on-Avon	95.6	100.7	105.4	111.5	116.1	16.6%	4.1%
Warwick	111.7	115.5	118.1	126.1	132.9	12.9%	5.4%
Warwickshire	458.1	477.2	487.1	506.2	522.2	10.5%	3.2%
Coventry	339.3	319.4	303.9	302.8	306.6	-10.5%	1.3%
West Midlands region	5,146.0	5,186.6	5,229.7	5,280.7	5,366.7	2.6%	1.6%
UK	55,928	56,357	57,439	59,113	60,587	5.7%	2.5%

Source: 2006-based Sub-National Population Projections, Office for National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) Crown Copyright 2008.

19 The term A8 refers to the eight Eastern European states that joined the EU in May 2004 - the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. Malta and Cyprus were the other two states to join the EU in May 2004.

3 Contextual Background

3.15 Looking forwards, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes long-term sub-national population projections, based on past trends. The latest set of figures use 2006 as the base year⁽²⁰⁾ and give estimates of future trends in population growth for the period 2006 to 2031, based on the assumption that recent demographic trends (i.e. levels of births, deaths and migration) over the previous five years continue into the future.

3.16 At the county level, Warwickshire's population is estimated to reach a total of 637,400 by 2031 - an increase of 115,200 people, or 22.1% (based on the 2006 ONS mid-year estimate). This projected increase over the next twenty five years is higher than the projected regional and national population growth rates of 13.9% for the West Midlands and 19% for the UK, by 2031.

3.17 Within Warwickshire, the highest rates of population growth are forecast to be in the south of the County. Warwick District, which includes the towns of Warwick, Royal Leamington Spa, Kenilworth and Whitnash, and currently has the largest population and number of households, is expected to have the highest growth up to 2031, with an overall increase of 31.6% between 2006 and 2031, bringing the total population in the district to 174,900 (see [Table 3.3](#)).

Table 3.3 Population Projections, 2006 to 2031

Area	Total Population (000's)				% Change	
	2006	2011	2021	2031	2021/2006	2031/2006
North Warwickshire	62.3	63.5	66.7	69.7	7.1%	11.9%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	120.7	123.5	130.8	137.2	8.4%	13.7%
Rugby	90.2	93.8	102.2	109.9	13.3%	21.8%
Stratford-on-Avon	116.1	122.1	134.7	145.6	16.0%	25.4%
Warwick	132.9	142.1	159.8	174.9	20.2%	31.6%
Warwickshire	522.2	545.1	594.1	637.4	13.8%	22.1%
Coventry	306.6	314.6	333.6	353.3	8.8%	15.2%
West Midlands region	5,366.7	5,506.4	5,823.9	6,113.7	8.5%	13.9%
UK	50,762.9	52,706.4	56,757.0	60,431.5	11.8%	19.0%

Source: 2006-based Sub-National Population Projections, Office for National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) Crown Copyright 2008.

Households

3.18 There were 222,000 households in Warwickshire in 2006⁽²¹⁾. Forecasts suggest that there will be an additional 27,000 and 56,000 households in Warwickshire by 2016 and 2029 respectively.

20 In 2007, ONS used improved methods of estimating international migration to produce the mid-2006 population estimates and to revise the mid-year estimates for the previous years, 2002 to 2005. These revised mid-year estimates were then used as the basis for taking forwards the population projections to 2031. As a result, the figures differ considerably from those previously published and in Warwickshire, Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick were the districts most affected by these revisions.

21 This estimate is based on the sub-national household projections (revised 2004-based estimates, published in March 2008) and has been revised since the 2006 household figure quoted in the 2006/07 AMR. Updated 2006-based estimates are due for publication in December 2008.

Contextual Background

3.19 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 2029 (see [Table 3.4](#)). This increase, which is above the projected growth rate for England and significantly higher than neighbouring Coventry and the West Midlands region as a whole, 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 3.4 Households in Warwickshire (2006) and projected growth (to 2029)

Area	Household Estimates (thousands)						Projected Change (percentage)	
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2029	2016/2006	2029/2006
North Warwickshire	26	27	28	29	30	30	+7.7%	+15.4%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	51	53	55	57	59	60	+7.8%	+17.6%
Rugby	38	40	42	44	46	47	+10.5%	+23.7%
Stratford-on-Avon	50	53	56	59	62	63	+12.0%	+26.0%
Warwick	58	63	68	72	76	79	+17.2%	+36.2%
Warwickshire	222	235	249	262	273	278	+12.2%	+25.2%
Coventry	126	130	133	137	140	142	+5.6%	+12.7%
West Midlands region	2,239	2,334	2,433	2,527	2,607	2,647	+8.7%	+18.2%
England	21,518	22,646	23,836	24,973	25,975	26,497	+10.8%	+23.1%

Source: Sub-national household projections (2004-based estimates), available from Department for Communities and Local Government (www.communities.gov.uk).

Housing Provision

3.20 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.

3.21 Warwickshire is likely to have an over-provision by 2011 of 2,800 dwellings, measured against the WASP allocation ([Table 3.5](#)), or over 5,300 dwellings when measured against the RSS allocations ([Table 3.6](#)).

3.22 At the local authority level, Warwick District and the two boroughs of Nuneaton & Bedworth and Rugby could exceed their housing allocations dramatically by 2011. 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).

3 Contextual Background

Table 3.5 Housing completions and provision against WASP targets (1996-2011)

Area	Actual Net Completions 1996/7 to 2007/08	Estimated completions ¹ (Net) for 2008/09 to 2010/11	1996-2011		
			Estimated completions	WASP Target	Shortfall or over-provision
North Warwickshire	1,679	450	2,129	3,200	-1,071
Nuneaton & Bedworth	5,661	1,620	7,281	5,600	1,681
Rugby	5,979	1,446	7,425	6,100	1,325
Stratford on Avon	6,578	793	7,371	8,200	-829
Warwick	8,369	1,350	9,719	8,000	1,719
Warwickshire	28,266	5,659	33,925	31,100	2,825

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council
Notes. 1. Estimated projected total net completions for 2008/09 to 2010/11 as provided by the districts in their 2007/08 RSS Housing Land Availability Return

Table 3.6 Housing completions and provision against RSS targets (2001-2011)

Area	Actual Net Completions 2001/2 to 2007/08	Estimated completions ¹ (Net) for 2008/09 to 2010/11	2001-2011		
			Estimated completions	RSS Target ²	Shortfall or over-provision
North Warwickshire	910	450	1,360	1,852	-492
Nuneaton & Bedworth	3,516	1,620	5,136	3,241	1,865
Rugby	4,403	1,446	5,849	3,531	2,318
Stratford on Avon	3,828	793	4,621	4,746	-125
Warwick	4,995	1,350	6,345	4,630	1,715
Warwickshire	17,533	5,659	23,311	18,000	5,311

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council
Notes. 1. Estimated projected total net completions for 2008/09 to 2010/11 as provided by the districts in their 2007/08 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).

3.23 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;

Contextual Background

- before 2007/08, an allowance for windfall sites, such as the proportion of planning permissions given that are windfall and the proportion of these that are built;
- From 2007/08, results from the district's latest Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, where available;
- current RSS allocations.

3.24 The housing allocation figures are set 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 RSS Phase 2 Preferred Option, which was submitted to the Secretary of State in December 2007, identifies a need for 41,000 new houses in Warwickshire from 2006 - 2026. However, following a letter from Baroness Andrews to the WMRA in January 2008, Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners (NLP) were appointed by the Government to undertake a study to 'top-up' the RSS housing figures. The NLP study was published in October 2008, and identified 3 growth scenarios, which could add an additional 12,500 - 19,500 dwellings to the Warwickshire housing figures. The final 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).

Economic Context

3.25 The state of the economy has an influence on the generation of waste and also on the demand for minerals (particularly aggregates for construction projects and energy minerals). Warwickshire's relative economic performance (as measured by Gross Value Added⁽²²⁾) over the past 10 year period (1995-2005) has been strong, with higher levels of growth than the UK average, and significantly higher than the West Midlands. However, the relative performance of the Warwickshire economy appears to have declined since 2001, with the county's average annual growth rate of GVA in the period 2001-2005 slipping to 4.4%, 0.9 percentage points below the UK average and also just lower than the average for the West Midlands region (4.6%).

3.26 Looking specifically at employment trends, the overall employment rate in Warwickshire in 2007 (at 78.7%) was above both the West Midlands average (72.4%) and the national employment rate for the UK (74.3%).

3.27 Similarly, the total number of employee jobs has increased over the period 1999-2008 at a faster rate in Warwickshire (+52%) than in the West Midlands region (+42%) and in the UK as a whole (+47%).

3.28 [Table 3.7](#) also highlights the changes in employment by main industrial sector over the past decade (1999-2008). In common with both national and regional trends, Warwickshire has seen strong growth in the retail and service sectors, with growth in employment of 53% and 75% over the period shown, respectively. These two sectors combined make up 60% of all jobs in Warwickshire, which is slightly lower than the proportion found in the West Midlands region (63%) and significantly below the national average (67%). Warwickshire has bucked the trend with regard to manufacturing jobs, seeing an increase in employment of over 37%, compared to a national growth rate of only 5.7% over the same period and a regional decline of 10.7% in the West Midlands. It should be noted, of course, the manufacturing sector has a very wide definition, encompassing a large variety of different business types.

22 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

3.29 It is worth noting that Warwickshire has seen strong growth (by 22.7% over the period 1999-2008) in the “Mineral Products” sub-sector, compared with a national growth rate of 0.6% and a regional decline of 16.6% in the West Midlands over the same period. This sub-sector encompasses activities such as ceramic production, concrete production and repairs, sand & gravel suppliers and (most importantly for Warwickshire) mining companies and services. This final element is responsible for 40% of the employment within this sub-sector, a much higher proportion than in the region and the UK (4% and 9% respectively). For example, there is still a significant number of employees at Daw Mill Colliery in North Warwickshire. Peak manpower at this site during the period 2007/08 was 772 employees⁽²³⁾, accounting for around 25% of jobs in the mineral products sub-sector in Warwickshire.

3.30 The Scrap and waste sub-sector accounts for only a small proportion of all jobs (0.3% in Warwickshire, in line with both national and regional figures), but has actually grown at a much faster rate in Warwickshire, by 52.4% over the period 1999-2008, compared with growth of 28.1% in the West Midlands and only 16.3% in the UK as a whole.

Table 3.7 Employment rate and employee jobs by sector (2008 figures and change since 1999)

	2008			Change from 1999		
	UK	West Midlands	Warwickshire	UK	West Midlands	Warwickshire
Employment rate (2007)	74.30%	72.40%	78.70%	0.3%	-0.9%	0.0%
Total employee jobs	28,428,426	2,490,539	262,660	47.0%	41.9%	51.8%
of which:						
Agricultural Material	2,048,507	227,429	22,814	7.2%	2.1%	8.5%
<i>% of total</i>	7.2%	9.1%	8.7%	-2.7%	-3.6%	-3.5%
Mineral Products	136396	21958	3059	0.6%	-16.6%	22.7%
<i>% of total</i>	0.5%	0.9%	1.2%	-0.2%	-0.6%	-0.3%
Manufacturing	3,211,198	312,202	38,805	5.7%	-10.7%	37.4%
<i>% of total</i>	11.3%	12.5%	14.8%	-4.4%	-7.4%	-1.5%
Retail Consumer	6,251,320	524,157	61,747	38.0%	44.5%	53.2%
<i>% of total</i>	22.0%	21.0%	23.5%	-1.4%	0.4%	0.2%
Services	12,882,480	1,036,369	96,234	71.7%	79.1%	75.3%
<i>% of total</i>	45.3%	41.6%	36.6%	6.5%	8.6%	4.9%
Scrap Waste	78585	7832	704	16.3%	28.1%	52.4%
<i>% of total</i>	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Transport construction	3,711,121	363,929	41,475	57.7%	51.2%	45.0%

23 Source: The Coal Authority, County Summary Report - Production and Manpower Returns for 12 month period April 2007-March 2008, downloaded from www.coal.gov.uk/services/licensingindemnities/index.cfm

Contextual Background

	2008			Change from 1999		
% of total	13.1%	14.6%	15.8%	0.9%	0.9%	-0.7%

*Data sources: Annual Population Survey (Jan-Dec 2007); BETA Model
Table compiled by Regeneration Strategy and Europe, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council*

3.31 Looking to the future, we need to differentiate between the long-term and the short-term outlook. In the short-term, it is inevitable that Warwickshire's economy will suffer from the impending recession, with the consequential reduction in output, business numbers and employment. Most analysts believe that the economy will continue to decline throughout 2009, with growth slowly returning in early 2010. Historic evidence from previous recessions suggest that it can take a further year or two for the business and employment base within a local area to return to pre-recession levels.

3.32 However, in the long-term, we can expect strong and sustained growth for Warwickshire's economy⁽²⁴⁾. This is likely to be faster than the West Midlands average, and more in line with the overall UK picture. Regional growth in employment is forecast to continue in the service, retail and transport and distribution sectors. Manufacturing and construction are expected to decline slightly over the next ten years. More generally, we can expect to see growth in higher skilled occupations, particularly professionals, associate professionals and managers. Conversely, we are likely to see a overall decline in low skilled trades and manual labour.

Transport Infrastructure

The Highway Network

3.33 Warwickshire is served by a number of major transport routes, due in part to its location adjacent to the West Midlands conurbation. The M40, M42, M45, M6 and M69 motorways cross through the County and key trunk routes include the A5, 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.

3.34 Improvements to the highway network currently in progress include:

- work by the Highways Agency at the Longbridge island (Junction 15 of the M40), which will reduce delays at this congestion hotspot, once completed;
- the new Rugby Western Relief Road, which is due to open at the end of 2009 and will provide a north-south route to alleviate the increase in traffic flows due to residential and industrial development to the west of Rugby.

Rail Network

3.35 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

24 Source: "Future Prospects of the West Midlands Economy and Employment", WMRO/Warwick Institute of Employment Research, 2006.

Contextual Background

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.

3.36 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

3.37 Warwickshire has a high level of through freight traffic movement, both road (M40, M42, M6, M69, M45, A45 and A46) and rail, via the West Coast Mainline and between the Midlands and the south coast. Although rail freight traffic decreased during the mid 1990's, rail freight has grown since the privatisation of rail services.

3.38 Over the last decade, about 82% of the annual freight by weight was carried by road. Nationally, road freight (HGV) traffic increased by 18.1% (from 24.9 billion vehicle kilometres to 29.4 bvk) between 1990 and 2007⁽²⁵⁾.

3.39 In Warwickshire⁽²⁶⁾, research suggests that the growth of HGV traffic has been above the national average rate over last fifteen years or so, with freight (HGV) traffic increasing by around 28.5% (from 552.8 million HGV kilometres to 710.4 million HGV kilometres) over the period 1993 to 2007.

3.40 Over the last decade, HGV traffic has increased by 13.1% (1997-2007) in Warwickshire, compared with a national increase of 9.4% (from 26.9 bvk to 29.4 bvk) over the same period⁽²⁷⁾.

3.41 There has also been a slight increase in the proportion of HGV kilometres travelled on motorways in the county, from 75.3% (473 million HGV km) in 1997 to 76.7% (545 million HGV km) in 2007. The proportion of HGV kilometres carried on the motorway network is much higher in Warwickshire than the national figure (nationally, 42% of HGV traffic was carried on motorways) in 2007.

Waste Arisings and Management in Context

3.42 The Waste Local Plan (WLP) and the emerging Waste Development Framework (WDF) cover all waste streams. Whilst it 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.

3.43 The distribution of waste facilities in Warwickshire is shown in [Map 3.1](#).

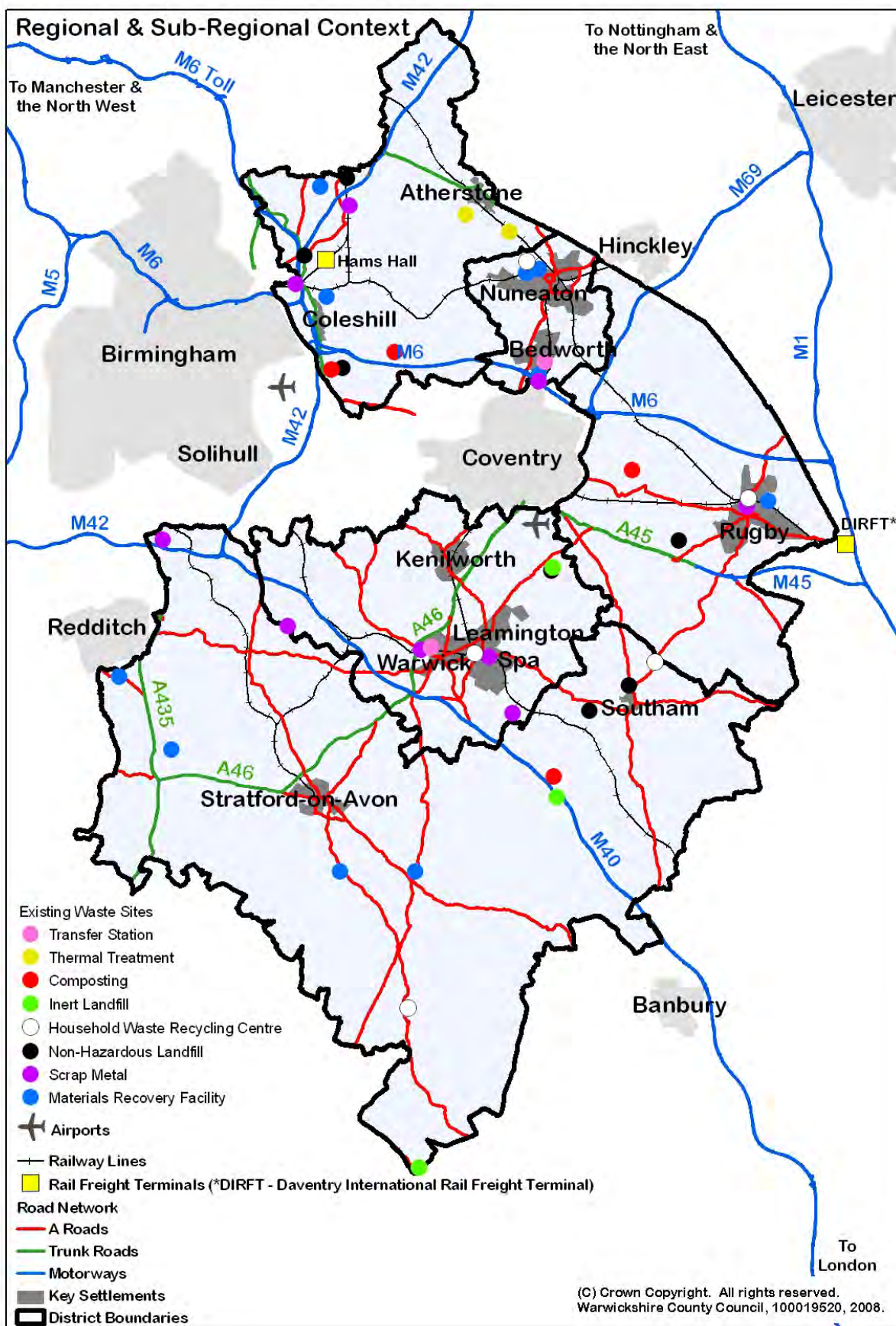
25 "Transport Statistics Bulletin - Road Statistics 2007", Department for Transport.

26 Although equivalent published figures for Warwickshire were not available, we carried out independent analysis of an extract of the DfT HGV Vehicle kilometres database provided for Warwickshire.

27 Figures obtained from analysis of the Department for Transport's HGV freight traffic database.

Contextual Background

Map 3.1 Sub-regional context - Waste sites



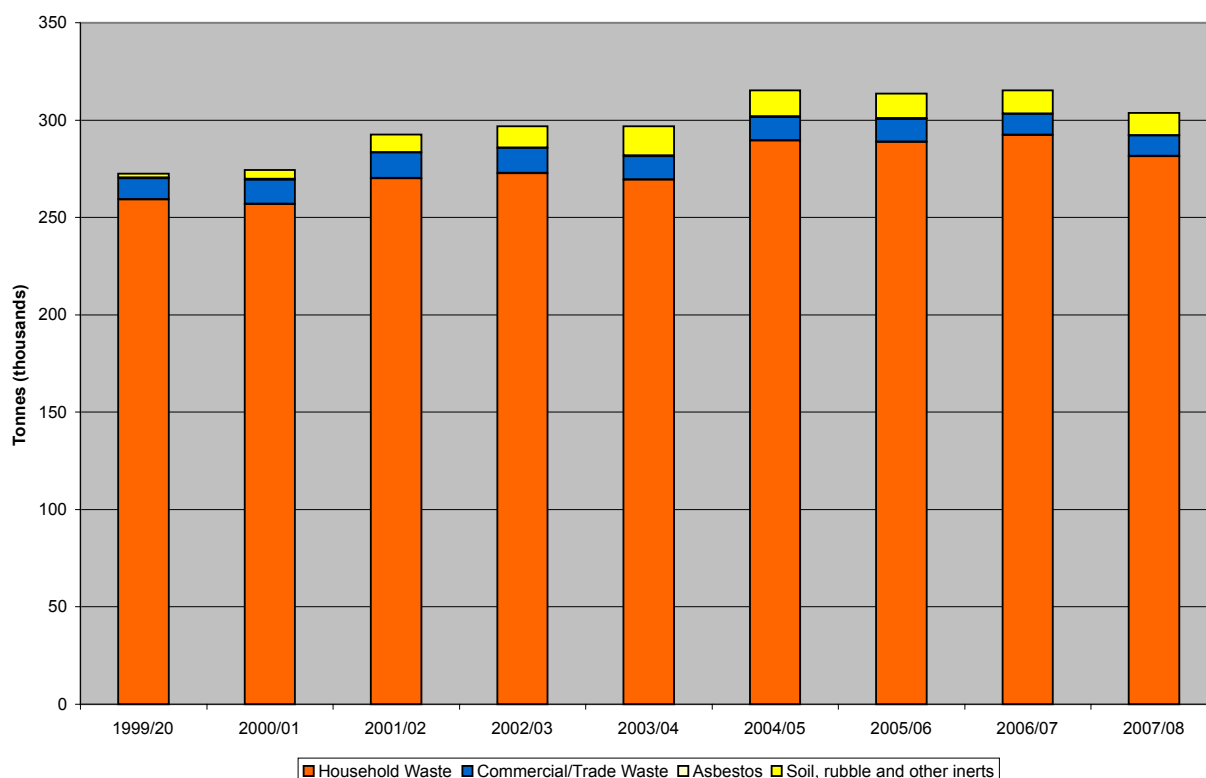
Contextual Background

Municipal Waste

3.44 In 2007/08 we recorded a decrease of almost 4% (some 12,566 tonnes) in the total amount of municipal waste arisings in Warwickshire. The total arisings of municipal waste was 303,772.69 tonnes in 2007/08, down from 316,338.61 tonnes in 2006/07. Prior to this, the total amount of municipal waste produced per annum in Warwickshire had followed an upward trend since 1999/00, apart from a small decrease of 0.5% in 2005/06.

3.45 [Figure 3.1](#) shows the trend in annual municipal waste arisings in Warwickshire over the period 1999/00 to 2007/08, disaggregated by the main sources of municipal waste. Household waste accounted for 92% of all municipal waste in 2007/08.

Figure 3.1 Amount of municipal waste arising in Warwickshire by source (1999/00 to 2007/08)



3.46 In Warwickshire, 59.6% of the 303,772.69 tonnes arising in 2007/08 was disposed to landfill (i.e. 181,100.8 tonnes). This represents a 7.8% reduction on the 2006/07 figure of 196,349 tonnes disposed to landfill.

Industrial and Commercial Waste

3.47 The latest available data on industrial and commercial waste arisings is based on the Environment Agency's 2002/03 Industrial and Commercial Waste Survey⁽²⁸⁾. The EA has produced an estimate of arisings⁽²⁹⁾ at the regional level, which suggests that the West Midlands produced some 7,336,000 tonnes of industrial and commercial waste in 2006.

28 We understand that the Industrial and Commercial Waste Survey was due to be repeated in 2008, but the decision on when to repeat the survey is still with DEFRA.

29 The EA estimate of arisings in 2006 was derived by grossing up the 2002/03 survey information using employment census data. This suggests that total industrial and commercial waste arisings may have increased marginally, by approximately 1 percent, since 2002/03.

Contextual Background

3.48 Applying the same multiplier to the 2002/03 Warwickshire figure implies that the total amount of industrial and commercial waste produced in the county will increase from 635,000 tonnes (2002/03) to around 641,029 tonnes in 2006. However, this estimate should be treated with caution.

3.49 In terms of the disposal of industrial and commercial waste across the West Midlands region, the 2002/03 data showed some 3.4 million tonnes (46%) of industrial and commercial waste was reused or recycled and 2.9 million tonnes (40%) was disposed of to landfill. However, the pattern of waste management varied considerably across the region, depending on the availability of local facilities.

3.50 In Warwickshire, the proportion of industrial & commercial waste being reused or recycled was 45% (285,000 tonnes), which is close to the regional figure. The most notable difference was the proportion being sent to landfill, which was higher than the regional figure, at 46% (291,000 tonnes) in 2002/03.

Hazardous Waste

3.51 The West Midlands disposed of 567,496 tonnes of hazardous waste in 2007. This has increased (by 1%, or 6,887 tonnes) since 2006, when 560,609 tonnes was deposited in the region. However, the longer term trend is downwards, from 707,703 tonnes in 2003 and 672,277 tonnes in 2004.

3.52 The way in which this hazardous waste was disposed of at the regional level is shown in detail in [Table 3.8](#). The percentage figures indicate that the overall pattern of disposal options used is similar to last year, with the main options being treatment (around 30% by volume in 2007) and recycling/re-use (21% by volume). However, there has been a slight decrease in both the proportion and the amount of hazardous waste being processed by these methods (down from 57% in 2006 to 52% in 2007, or a decrease of 26,894 tonnes).

3.53 It is also worth noting that the amount of hazardous waste being sent to landfill has actually increased year-on-year by 11,513.5 tonnes, accounting for 9.5% of all hazardous waste deposits in the West Midlands region in 2007.

Table 3.8 Hazardous waste deposits (by disposal and recovery option) in the West Midlands (2006-2007)

Hazardous Waste in the West Midlands Disposal or Recovery Option	2007		2006		Annual change
	(tonnes)	(percent) ¹	(tonnes)	(percent) ¹	(2007-2006)
Incineration with energy recovery	10340.6	1.8	8365.4	1.5	1,975.2
Incineration without energy recovery	8368.8	1.5	9259.0	1.6	-890.2
Landfill	54074.7	9.5	42561.2	7.8	11,513.5
Recycling / reuse	120385.9	21.2	126830.5	22.6	-6,444.6
Treatment	172150.9	30.3	192600.6	34.4	-20,449.7
Long term storage	43.5	0.0	3	0.0	40.5
Other Fate	0	0.0	85	0.0	-85
Transfer (Disposal)	95209.8	16.8	80336.9	14.3	14,872.9

Contextual Background

Hazardous Waste in the West Midlands Disposal or Recovery Option	2007		2006		Annual change (2007-2006)
	(tonnes)	(percent) ¹	(tonnes)	(percent) ¹	
Transfer (Recovery)	106231.7	18.7	100368.2	17.9	5,863.5
Rejected	690.5	0.1	199	0.0	491.5
Totals	567,496.4	99.9%	560,608.8	100.1%	6,887.6

Notes. 1. percentage columns may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Compiled from information published by the Environment Agency (EA_Haz Waste Comparison Tables 2007)

Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

3.54 At the county level, there are no more recent figures on hazardous waste arisings and disposal options yet available. As reported in the 2006/07 AMR, the latest data shows that Warwickshire disposed of 52,876 tonnes of hazardous waste in 2006. This was a significant decrease, compared with 146,975 tonnes of hazardous waste disposed of in 2004 and 196,056 tonnes in 2003. There was also a notable shift in the waste disposal methods used for hazardous waste between 2004 and 2006 - only 41% went to landfill in 2006, compared with 92% going to landfill in 2004 (see [Table 3.9](#)).

Table 3.9 Hazardous waste arisings and disposal methods in Warwickshire (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)

3.55 There is no more up to date information on construction and demolition waste produced at the regional level than that reported in the 2006/07 AMR.

3.56 The latest available information⁽³⁰⁾ 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.

30 The 2005 survey of Arisings and Use of CDEW is the latest available data. DCLG have advised that another survey may be undertaken in 2009 to cover data from 2007.

3.57 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 3.10 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 (<i>million tonnes</i>)	3.71	4.29	4.45
Used as Recycled Soil (<i>million tonnes</i>)	0.57	0.65	0.47
Disposed of at Landfill (<i>million tonnes</i>)	0.40	0.73	1.18
Other (<i>million tonnes</i>)	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

3.58 [Table 3.11](#) shows recent trends in the production of primary aggregates for Warwickshire, the West Midlands region and England. Since 1999, the production of sand and gravel in Warwickshire has declined slightly (by around 4%), from 1.02 million tonnes (mt) in 1999 to 0.98mt in 2006. At the regional level, sales of sand and gravel have fluctuated slightly, reflecting the pattern of demand in the construction sector (including large scale construction projects such as the West Coast Main Line modernisation in recent years). Nationally, sales of sand and gravel have also fluctuated, but appear to have declined more recently (although 2006 figures for England are not yet published).

3.59 For crushed rock, the overall trend is a steady decline in the overall quantity of sales for the West Midlands region, reflecting the national trend. Overall crushed rock sales in the West Midlands have fallen by 31% over the period 1999 to 2006, from 6.23 mt (1999) to 4.3 mt (2006). Production in Warwickshire has fluctuated, particularly between 2001-2003, but recent figures indicate declining sales since 2003. Note that for reasons of business confidentiality, we are unable to publish crushed rock sales figures for Warwickshire for 2006.

3.60 In terms of the regional context, the largest producer of sand and gravel is Staffordshire, accounting for around 68% of total regional sales (2006). Warwickshire is the second largest producer, accounting for around 10% of all sand and gravel produced in the West Midlands.

3.61 The largest producer of crushed rock is Shropshire, accounting for 60% of total regional production in 2006. Warwickshire is the second largest producer of crushed rock in the region.

Contextual Background

Table 3.11 Annual sales of primary aggregates (1999-2006)

Annual sales (million tonnes)		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹	2005	2006
Sand & Gravel	Warwickshire	1.02	1.04	1.03	0.85	0.83	0.84	0.90	0.98
	West Midlands	10.07	9.84	9.93	9.47	9.56	8.80	9.10	9.99
	England	75.14	76.27	74.57	71.32	69.39	74.48	69.82	*
Crushed Rock	Warwickshire	0.62	0.57	0.57	0.45	0.70	0.66	1.40 ²	1.40 ²
	West Midlands	6.23	5.56	5.49	5.28	5.43	5.09	4.5	4.3
	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.

Notes:

1. WMRAWP's 2004 figures for Warwickshire and the West Midlands are estimated;

2. Warwickshire's 2005 and 2006 crushed rock figures are combined with Staffordshire's for reasons of business confidentiality;

* 2006 sales of primary aggregates (sand & gravel and crushed rock) are not yet available for England;

Table compiled by the Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

Mineral Resources in Warwickshire

3.62 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 in relation to the key settlements in and around Warwickshire and major transport routes is shown in [Map 3.2](#).

3.63 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).

Contextual Background

- **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.

3.64 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.

3.65 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.

3.66 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 North Warwickshire. Here they extract the high quality Etruria Marl which is part of the Counties Carboniferous sequence of rocks.

3.67 Cement

The production of cement has a long history in Warwickshire, with extraction of the required minerals (Jurassic Lias limestones and shales) occurring 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

3.68 [Map 3.3](#) shows the outline surface geology of Warwickshire, Coventry, Birmingham and Solihull. This map shows the various rock outcrops in Warwickshire and also gives a broad indication of the more recent glacial and fluvial deposits which contain the sand and gravel resources in the county. Sand and gravel is widespread around the county, but can generally be found in river

Contextual Background

terrace deposits 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.

Permian:

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

Upper Carboniferous:

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

Precambrian:

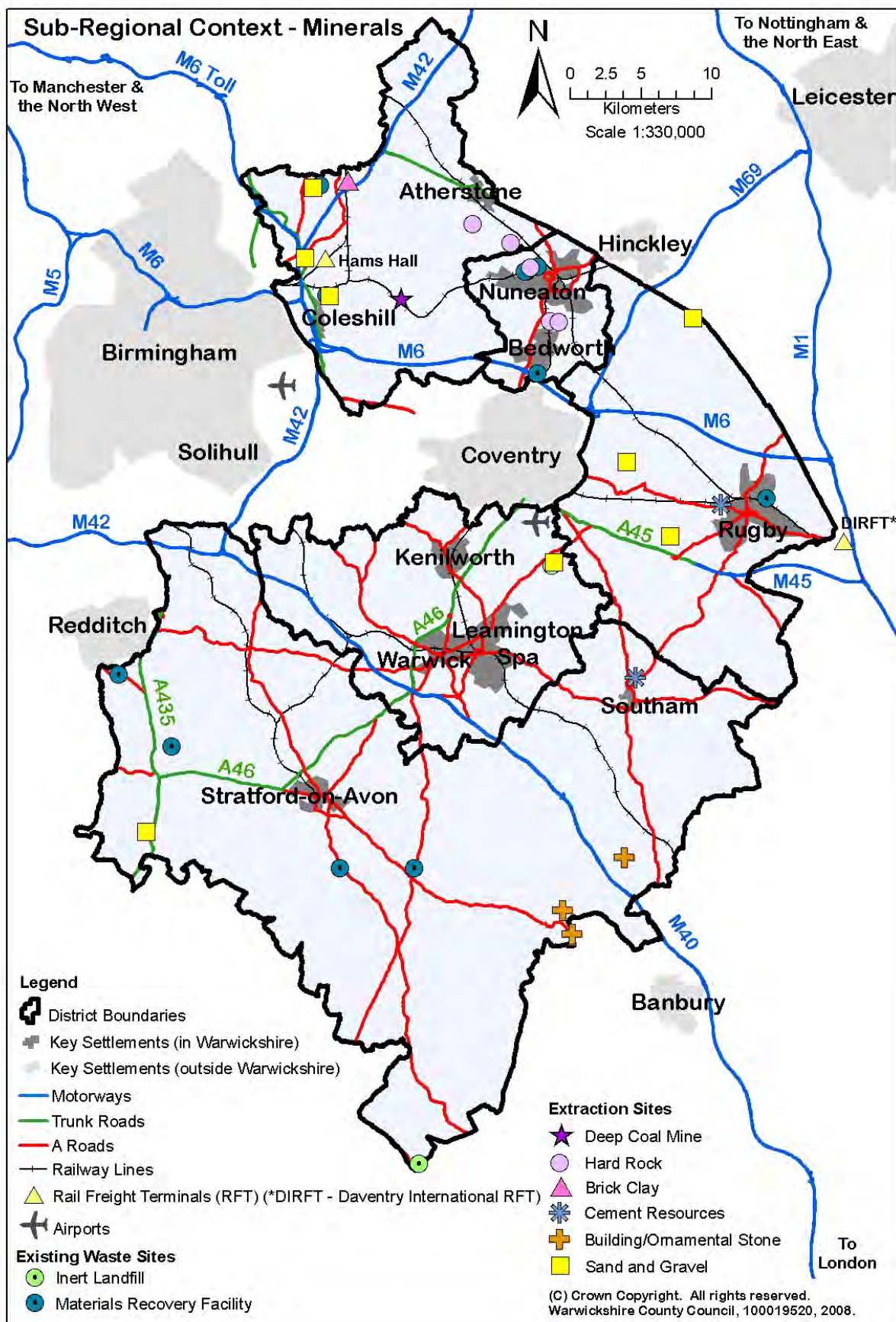
These formations contain the ancient sandstones.

Ordovician:

Quartzites and **dolerites** which are the source of the high specification aggregates extracted around Nuneaton (Griff, Midland, and Judkins quarries) and Jeas & Boon and Mancetter quarries in North Warwickshire. Only Griff IV and Mancetter quarries are currently in operation, but large permitted reserves still exist at Jeas & Boon quarry in Nuneaton.

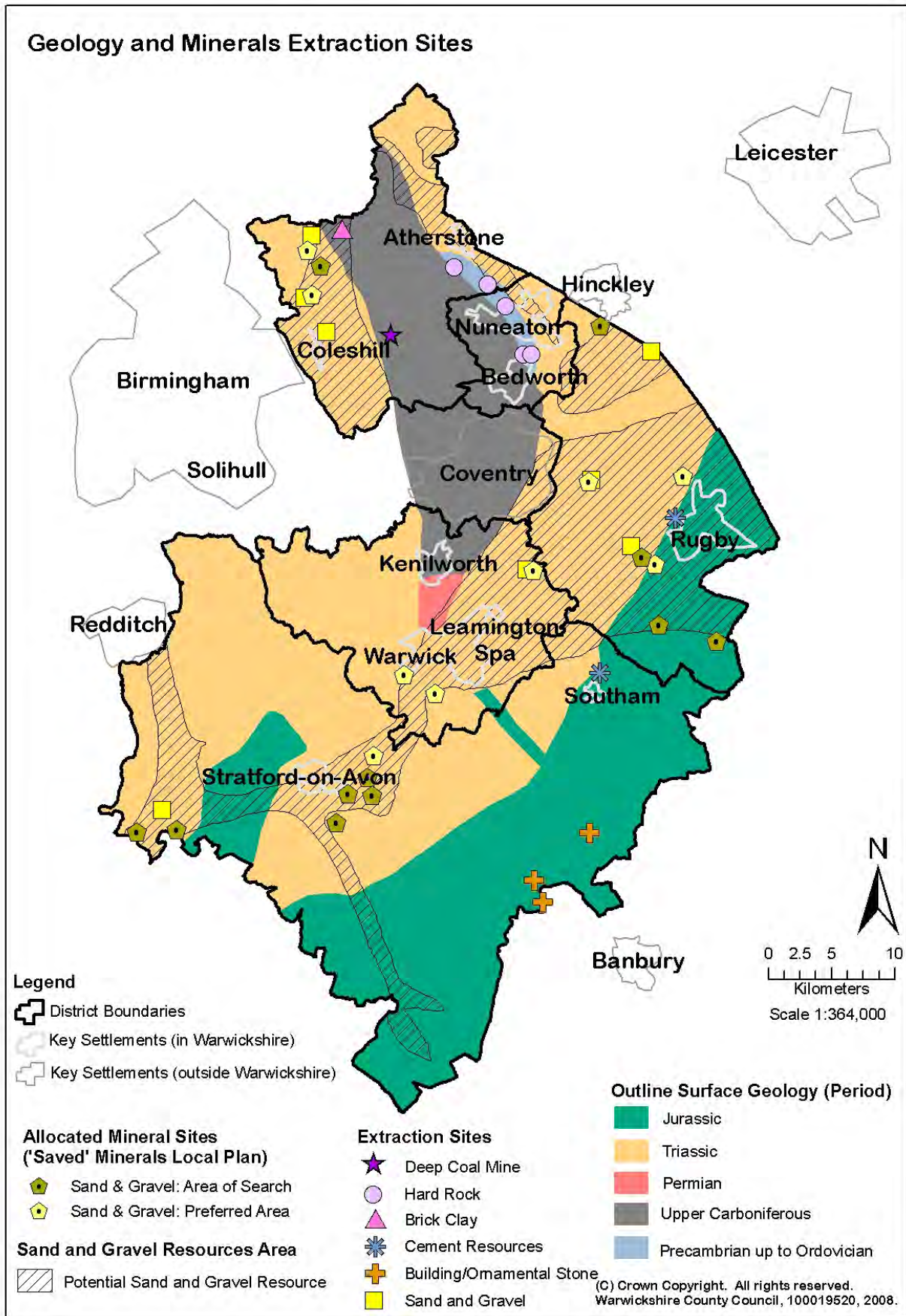
Contextual Background

Map 3.2 Sub-Regional Context - Minerals sites



3 Contextual Background

Map 3.3 Geology of Warwickshire and minerals extraction sites



4 Minerals Local Plan

4.1 As the new Minerals Development Framework (MDF) was not submitted during the 2007/08 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 2007/08);
- Review of all minerals planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council during 2007/08 (and any outstanding applications from previous years which were determined during 2007/08), to assess whether the decision made is in accordance with the key objectives in the 'saved' MLP;
- Data (where available) on the production and permitted reserves of all mineral types extracted in Warwickshire.

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;
- The Coal Authority;

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- Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) which provides national, regional and county-level figures;
- 'Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005'⁽³¹⁾ - a series of DCLG reports on Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) and other waste materials.

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

4.6 Core Output Indicators (COI) – these indicators are required by government guidance⁽³²⁾, 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.

4.7 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.

4.8 This 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.

4.9 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).

4.10 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⁽³³⁾ 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.

4.11 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 2007/08. The policies which have been saved beyond September 2007 are given in [Appendix C](#) and [Appendix E](#). 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).

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

31 The 2005 survey is still the latest available data.

32 'Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008' (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (DCLG), July 2008)

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

MLP Key Objective 1

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

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/LDF COI M1: 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

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 31st March 2008)

4.13 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)/LDF COI (M1) and other relevant local output indicators. 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. The baseline data includes an updated list of active and inactive minerals sites in Warwickshire.

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4.14 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.

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

National Guidelines

4.15 The national guideline figures for the total annual production of primary aggregates in England⁽³⁴⁾ are:

- 168 million tonnes (mt) per annum of primary aggregates, consisting of:
- 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

4.16 For the West Midlands region an estimated total of 359 mt of aggregate materials will be needed over the period 2001-2016⁽³⁵⁾. Taking into account the assumption that 88 mt will be provided from alternative aggregate sources and 16 mt will be imported from Wales (mainly Powys), 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.

4.17 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 .

4.18 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'.

34 'National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001-2016, Annex B' (DCLG, June 2003). The current national guidelines are subject to review by the DCLG and will be updated to 2020. There has been a consultation on the proposed revisions during 2008.

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

Sub-Regional Guidelines

4.19 Within the West Midlands, the sub-regional apportionment⁽³⁶⁾ 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.

4.20 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.

4.21 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.

However, this initial apportionment was amended to:

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

4.22 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.

4.23 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 was shared between Warwickshire and Shropshire, as agreed, from 2005 onwards.

4.24 It should also be noted that due to reasons of business confidentiality, production figures for crushed rock are published jointly for Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined, from 2005 onwards, in the WMRAWP Annual reports. We have therefore monitored production against the joint apportionment figure.

Sand & gravel : analysis and interpretation

4.25 [Table 4.1](#) shows the actual production of sand and gravel in Warwickshire over the period 1999 to 2006, 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

³⁶ The sub-regional apportionment will be reviewed as part of the Phase 3 RSS Revision process and will need to respond to the assumptions about mineral consumption implicit in the Phase 2 Revision, as well as any changes in the national Guidelines.

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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	2006
Sand & gravel production (million tonnes)	1.02	1.04	1.03	0.85	0.83	0.84 ¹	0.90 ²	0.98
Apportionment (million tonnes)	0.816	0.816	0.816	0.816	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043
Production as a % of the annual apportionment for the year	125%	128%	126%	104%	79.58%	80.54%	86.29%	93.96%

Source: WMRAWP Annual Reports

Notes:

1. 2004 figures were estimated, due to confidentiality issues;

2. 2005 figure has been revised in the 2006 WMRAWP Annual Report.

Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

4.26 The sales figures in Warwickshire have fallen overall since 1999, reflecting fluctuations in the construction industry affecting demand for sand and gravel. Annual sales fell noticeably after 2001, from just over 1 million tonnes per annum to around 840,000 tonnes (2004). Subsequently, this decline has been reversed in Warwickshire, with sales of sand and gravel increasing since 2005, to around 980,000 tonnes in 2006. This increase is partly due to mineral extraction at Middleton Hall (in North Warwickshire) now being switched back to the Warwickshire site⁽³⁷⁾.

4.27 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 consistently 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. However, the latest available data shows that sales of sand & gravel have increased and now represent almost 94% of the annual apportionment (2006).

Crushed rock : analysis and interpretation

4.28 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.

4.29 [Table 4.2](#) shows the production of crushed rock in Warwickshire over the period 1999 to 2006, compared with the county's annual apportionment figures. Note that the apportionment of 0.593 mt per annum, over the period 2002-2004 was revised upwards to 0.88 mt per annum (for Warwickshire) and 1.395 mt pa (Staffordshire), giving a combined apportionment figure of 2.275 mt pa, over the period 2005-2016.

37 Middleton Hall quarry has sites in both Warwickshire and Staffordshire.

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

Warwickshire	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crushed rock production (million tonnes)	0.62	0.57	0.57	0.45	0.70	0.66 ¹	1.4 ²	1.4 ²
Annual Apportionment (million tonnes)	2.09	2.09	2.09	0.593	0.593	0.593	2.275 ³	2.275 ³
Production - as a % of the annual apportionment	29.7%	27.3%	27.3%	75.9%	118.0%	111.3%	61.53%	61.53%

Source: WMRAWP Annual Reports

Notes:

1. 2004 figures were estimated, due to confidentiality issues;

2. 2005 and 2006 production figures are for Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined, for business confidentiality reasons.

3. Annual apportionment figures since 2005 are the combined apportionment for Warwickshire and Staffordshire.

Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

4.30 The year-on-year fluctuations in crushed rock production is more a response to market conditions, rather than a direct effect of Warwickshire's minerals policies. In addition to fluctuating demand from industry (mainly road builders), variations in output are due to the aggregate companies themselves shifting production between their own quarries, in response to market forces dictating the need for particular rock types. For example, some of Warwickshire's crushed rock producers have other quarries in Leicestershire and elsewhere.

4.31 Although higher production levels were required in order to meet the revised target for Warwickshire of 0.88 mt, from 2005 onwards, figures suggest that production levels are still below the new apportionment figure. It is not possible to report crushed rock production figures at the county level, due to business confidentiality restrictions, but combined figures for Warwickshire and Staffordshire are published and show that total sales have been around 62% of the combined annual apportionment in recent years.

Core output indicators (RSS COI M1)

Production of primary land-won aggregates (RSS/LDF COI M1)

4.32 The most recent data available on the production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire is for 2006⁽³⁸⁾.

4.33 The RSS/LDF COI M1 figures are reported as follows:

- Total production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire in 2006 is 2.38 mt, consisting of:
- 0.98 mt of sand & gravel;
- 1.4 mt of crushed rock⁽³⁹⁾.

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

38 Source: WMRAWP Annual Report 2006 (Final Draft), November 2008).

39 Warwickshire's and Staffordshire's crushed rock figures are combined for reasons of business confidentiality.

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- The production of sand & gravel in 2006 was 93.9% of the county's annual apportionment figure of 1.043 mt (i.e. 6% below target);
- The production of crushed rock in 2006 for Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined was 61.5% of the revised, combined annual apportionment of 2.275 mt (i.e. 38.5% below target).

Local output indicators

4.35 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

Permitted reserves and landbanks for primary aggregates

4.36 The national, regional and sub-regional guidelines on aggregates provision take account of 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.

4.37 The latest available data for Warwickshire covers the period 1999-2006 and is shown in [Table 4.3](#) and [Table 4.4](#).

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

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Permitted Reserves (mt)	13.74	13.46	13.07	12.27	9.29	8.45	8.54	6.15
Annual Apportionment (mt)	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
Landbank (years)	16.8	16.5	16.0	15	8.9	8.1	8.2	5.9

Source: WMRAWP Annual Reports

Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

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

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Permitted Reserves (mt)	30.11	30.62	33.10	32.54	31.50	31.40	29.20	30.77
Annual Apportionment (mt)	2.09	2.09	2.09	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.88	0.88
Landbank (years)	14.4	14.7	15.8	55.2	53.4	53.2	33.2	35

Source: WMRAWP Annual Reports

Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

4.38 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), when a fall in permitted reserves coincided with an increase in Warwickshire's apportionment (from 0.82 mt to 1.04 mt). The landbank figure has fallen further in 2006, with a landbank of 5.9 years remaining, as at 31 December 2006. Government advice (MPS1) is that Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) should aim to maintain landbanks of 7 years or above.

4.39 The landbank for crushed rock was over 50 years between 2002 and 2004. Following the revision of the annual apportionment to 0.88 mt in 2005, combined with a slight fall in the permitted reserves (by 2.2 mt), the landbank fell significantly to 33 years in 2005.

4.40 By the end of 2006, permitted reserves had increased by 1.57 mt to 30.8 mt in Warwickshire, giving a landbank figure of 35 years. At this level, there is still no immediate pressure to permit new quantities. The landbank remains healthy and has absorbed the increased apportionment (due to the end of production from the West Midlands county).

Production of aggregates

4.41 The end-use data provided by the AMRI survey⁽⁴⁰⁾ 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.

4.42 Note that there is no more recent AMRI survey data yet available than the 2006 figures⁽⁴¹⁾. The following sections ([Table 4.5](#), [Table 4.6](#) and [Table 4.7](#)) are as previously reported in the 2006/07 AMR.

40 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.

41 The 2007 data is due for release on the National Statistics website in January 2009.

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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](#) 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.

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).

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4.47 [Table 4.6](#) 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](#) 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).

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.

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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. The latest available figures are for 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. No production was reported in 2007/8.

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 underground coal mine in the West Midlands region and one of only eight major deep mines in production in England and Wales in 2007/08. [Table 4.8](#) shows the production trends for Warwickshire and England, over the period 1999/0 to the current monitoring year, 2007/08.

Table 4.8 Annual coal production in Warwickshire and England, 1999/00 to 2007/08

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Warwickshire (mt)	1.173	1.992	1.582	0.663	2.252	2.977	2.346	2.247	2.560
England (mt)	24.119	20.711	21.764	19.992	17.767	13.802	10.964	8.729	9.138

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. Annual production recovered slightly in 2007/08, to 9.138 mt (up by 4.7% on the previous year's figure).

4.56 In Warwickshire, coal production 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 is currently around 2.5 mt in 2007/08 (up by 14% on the previous year's figure).

4.57 At the end of 2007, there were approximately 20 million tonnes of reserves remaining in the licence area, which should last until approximately 2016. There are further resources beyond the current licence area, extending into neighbouring authorities e.g. Solihull and Coventry.

Baseline information : minerals sites in Warwickshire, April 2008

4.58 The list of minerals sites in Warwickshire (including active and inactive sites which contain permitted reserves of primary aggregates, non-aggregates and energy minerals) has been updated to 2008⁽⁴²⁾. Summary details are given below and a full listing in [Appendix F](#).

Primary Aggregates: Sand and Gravel

4.59 The latest published information identifies 50 active quarries producing sand & gravel in the West Midlands Region in 2008 and 19 inactive sites containing permitted reserves.

4.60 In Warwickshire, there are seven active and one inactive sand & gravel quarries (see [Table F.1](#) and [Table F.2](#)).

Primary Aggregates: Crushed Rock

4.61 There are currently (October 2008) 15 active quarries producing crushed rock in the West Midlands Region and 10 inactive sites containing permitted reserves⁽⁴³⁾.

4.62 In Warwickshire, there are three active ([Table F.3](#)) and five inactive aggregate mineral workings, of which two still have some permitted reserves and three are exhausted and/or under restoration (see [Table F.4](#)).

42 Source: WMRAWP Annual Report 2006 (Final Draft, November 2008) - Appendix 3 contains a listing of all mineral workings in the West Midlands region, as at October 2008.

43 WMRAWP Annual Report (2005).

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

4.63 Warwickshire has four non-aggregate quarries with extant planning permission ([Table F.5](#)). We produce brick clay in North Warwickshire (at Kingsbury Brickworks). Limestone and clay is extracted and used for cement manufacture in Rugby and Stratford on Avon. Small quantities of Ironstone have been extracted at Avonhill in Stratford on Avon District and used for building stone purposes. Although the site still has a valid permission, it is effectively now dormant and we understand it is awaiting restoration.

Energy minerals: coal

4.64 Warwickshire has one deep coal mine (Daw Mill Colliery) in North Warwickshire, operated by UK Coal ([Table F.6](#)).

Summary of planning applications for minerals sites in Warwickshire (2007/08)

Planning Applications submitted during 2007/08

4.65 Details of the minerals applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the monitoring year 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008 are given in [Appendix G](#), 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⁽⁴⁴⁾.

4.66 There were seven planning applications relating to minerals sites submitted during 2007/08 (as listed in [Table G.1](#)). Four of these were granted during the current monitoring year, one was withdrawn and two were not yet determined by 1st April 2008, so will be reported in next year's AMR.

4.67 In addition, there were four planning applications relating to recycling aggregates submitted during 2007/08. These are listed in [Table G.3](#) and discussed in more detail under MLP Key Objective 2.

Outstanding Planning Applications, determined during 2007/08

4.68 There were two outstanding applications for minerals sites submitted before the 2007/08 monitoring year which were determined during 2007/08 (listed in [Table G.2](#)). One application was granted, which was an application to vary the hours of operation on an existing site (Mancetter quarry). An application for a mixed development for waste and minerals extraction, which included the extraction of 200,000 tonnes of shale (as secondary aggregate) at Merevale & Blyth estates, a former shale tip at Atherstone, was refused.

4.69 In addition, there were two outstanding applications relating to recycling aggregates which were determined during 2007/08. These are listed in [Table G.4](#) and discussed in more detail under MLP Key Objective 2.

44 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.

Summary

4.70 In summary, during 2007/08, a total of five applications relating to minerals sites were granted, one application was withdrawn and two were not yet determined by 1st April 2008. The outstanding applications will be reported in next year's AMR.

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

- **Midland Quarry Products, Griff Quarry** - Variation of Condition 29 of Planning Permission N100/05CM011 in order to allow the importation of up to 25,000 tonnes per annum of high PSV stone for the production of asphalt. This is likely to be sourced from south Wales and is needed in order to meet predicted demand from highway authorities. The applicant states that the importation of new material into the site would not increase the life span of the quarry. Coated road stone has an effective 'shelf life' within which it must be used. It would not be possible to deliver stone to customers direct from Wales in its coated form as it would be unusable upon delivery. Thus the necessity to use local coating facilities.
- **Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 1** - Excavation of primary aggregate for use as engineering material for use on the A46 works, importation of surplus material and restoration to farmland. This application involves the extraction of 380,000m³ of engineering material (Mercia mudstone) from 27.2 hectares of land for use as engineering fill for the construction of the proposed embankments associated with the M40/A46 Longbridge improvement works.
- **Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 4** - Excavation of primary aggregate for use as engineering material for use on the A46 works, importation of surplus material and restoration to farmland. This application proposes the extraction of 21,000m³ of engineering material (Mercia mudstone) from 7.1 hectares of land north of Hampton Lodge Farm, Hampton Road, Sherbourne for use as engineering fill for the construction of the proposed embankments associated with the M40/A46 Longbridge improvement works.
- **Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 5** - Excavation of primary aggregate for use as engineering material for use on the A46 works, importation of surplus material and restoration to farmland. The application proposes the extraction of 158,000m³ of engineering material (Mercia mudstone) from 12.1 hectares of agricultural land at New Barn Farm, Sherbourne for use as engineering fill for the construction of the embankments associated with the M40/A46 Longbridge improvement works.

4.72 The other application granted was for a variation of conditions of an existing permission:

- **Tarmac Ltd., Mancetter Quarry** - Variation of the hours of operation condition to permit the operation of the quarry on 25 weekend days per year for the remaining life of the planning consent. Mancetter quarry supplies a high quality (high PSV) roadstone which is coated at a coating plant located within the quarry. Once coated, the material must be used within three hours of coating and relatively close to the plant. Most of the coated roadstone is used within 30 miles of Mancetter. Highway authorities are increasingly requiring road works to be carried out at off peak periods such as evenings and weekends. Therefore this application has been submitted in response to customer demand.

Although this application does not directly contribute to additional minerals supply, the permission ensures that existing facilities continue to operate effectively.

4.73 The remaining two applications will be carried over to next year's AMR:

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- **Ennstone Johnston Ltd., Ling Hall Quarry** - Extension of Ling Hall Quarry onto former nursery off Coalpitt Lane, near Rugby. Note this application was granted on 2nd April 2008, so will also be included in next year's AMR.
- **Ennstone Johnston Ltd., Ling Hall Quarry** - North Eastern extension of Ling Hall Quarry and retention of existing plant site and access (awaiting decision).

MLP Key Objective 2

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

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/LDF COI M2: 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)
- WMRAWP Annual Report 2006 - Survey of production of recycled aggregates in the West Midlands Region
- List of sites recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (March 2008) - source: Warwickshire County Council, Development Group
- Planning applications relating to sites recycling aggregates submitted during 2007/08
- Outstanding planning applications relating to sites recycling aggregates determined during 2007/08

4.74 This section reports on how Warwickshire is performing on its second key objective of the Minerals Local Plan, with reference to national and regional guidelines 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/LDF COI M2), but other relevant local output indicators are yet to be developed.

4.75 We also update the baseline information with a list of all sites known to be recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, as at 31st March 2008 and details of planning applications submitted or determined during 2007/08 relating to sites which are recycling aggregates.

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4.76 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.

Discussion of key data sources:

4.77 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.

4.78 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. Further details of this survey were given in the 2006/07 AMR.

4.79 Both of these DCLG reports provide estimates of the production of recycled aggregates at national, regional and sub-regional level. 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. 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.

4.80 In our 2006/07 AMR, we noted that one possible option would be to follow the example of the South East Regional Assembly which contracted its Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP) to conduct a local survey of Construction and Demolition Waste (CDEW). The 2006 West Midlands RAWP survey⁽⁴⁵⁾ has attempted to collect information on the production of recycled aggregates in the West Midlands region. Although this exercise met similar difficulties as in previous surveys, some important figures on the production of CDEW waste for Warwickshire were obtained.

4.81 The 2006 West Midlands RAWP Survey also included a list of permitted permanent/long-term active aggregate recycling facilities for the first time (based on reported sites). This list has been cross-checked against our own list of sites recycling aggregates in Warwickshire and any new permissions granted in 2007/08. Details of sites recycling aggregates during 2007/08 are given in [Table F.7](#).

4.82 In order to monitor the use of secondary/recycled aggregates on an annual basis for Warwickshire, we have also 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.

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4.83 During 2007/08, a Waste Management Plan was submitted to Warwickshire County Council relating to the demolition of North Leamington School and redevelopment of the site. However, this did not provide any indication of the waste minimisation activities, the types of waste likely to be generated or arrangements for bulk waste disposal (all being "subject to site survey" at the time the planning application was submitted). Further work on the use of Waste Management Plans will need to be picked up again in future AMRs.

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

4.84 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.

4.85 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). The latest published figures are for 2005, as reported previously in our 2006/07 AMR.

Recycled Aggregates

4.86 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).

4.87 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).

4.88 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](#). 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.

4.89 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.

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).

Secondary Aggregates

4.90 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.

4.91 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."

4.92 The regional estimates of total arisings and use of secondary aggregates in the West Midlands in 2005 and 2001 are shown in [Table H.2](#) and [Table H.3](#). 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

4.93 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.

4.94 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

4.95 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.

4.96 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.

4.97 The 2006 WMRAWP Survey attempted to collect information on the production of recycled aggregates in the West Midlands region. This exercise met similar problems as in previous surveys, but did produce some important figures. In particular, Warwickshire and Coventry reported that 490,170 tonnes of Construction and Demolition waste was produced from five main sites around the sub-region.

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Core/Local output indicators (RSS COI M2)

Production of secondary/recycled aggregates by Mineral Planning Authority (RSS/LDF COI M2)

4.98 The latest national survey ⁽⁴⁸⁾ on the production of secondary/recycled aggregates published sub-regional estimates, covering Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull. It is not possible to report any figures at the county level for Warwickshire. The CDEW element of DCLG survey was reported in detail in our 2006/07 AMR. As this survey has not been repeated since 2005, the figures required for RSS COI 5b are as given previously, for 2005.

4.99 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](#) 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

4.100 The 2005 estimates for secondary aggregates in Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull are shown in [Table 4.10](#). 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.

4.101 [Table 4.10](#) 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.

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.

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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/LDF COI M2

4.102 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 2008

4.103 Details of all the sites known to be recycling aggregates in Warwickshire in 2007/08 and an indication of their annual capacity (where available) are shown in [Table F.7](#). 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 (2007/08)

Recycling Aggregates: applications submitted in 2007/08

4.104 There were four applications for recycling aggregates submitted in 2007/08. These are discussed briefly below and further details are included in [Table G.3](#), 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 ⁽⁴⁹⁾

- Dunton Landfill Site, Curdworth**
 This application to extend the time limit for the storage and recycling of waste materials at Dunton Landfill site until 31 December 2010 was granted.
- Hammonds Skip Hire, Colliery Lane, Exhall**

49 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.

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This application for an ancillary operation relating to the replacement of an existing building to house a recycling plant and relocation of an existing workshop on the site was granted.

- **TCSR Ltd., Judkins Quarry, Tuttle Hill**

This application is for a materials recycling facility and associated infrastructure dealing with the cleansing of contaminated soils and materials via a heat treatment process. The development would be for a temporary period of five years on land at Judkins Quarry, Nuneaton. The application was considered at a Committee meeting on 9 May 2008 and a decision was deferred. Hence, it was not determined during the 2007/08 monitoring year.

- **Biffa Waste Services, Ufton Landfill Site, Ufton**

This application for the extension to an existing landfill site and the construction of a new reception compound including materials recovery, in-vessel composting and replacement power generation facilities was withdrawn in March 2008.

Recycling Aggregates: outstanding applications determined in 2007/08

4.105 In addition, there were two outstanding applications submitted at the end of the 2006/07 monitoring year which were determined during 2007/08:

- **Kingsbury Transport Plant Ltd., Bodymoor Green Farm, Kingsbury**

The application for an ancillary operation of secondary aggregates production was refused.

- **Jordan Demolition Ltd., Canalside Yard, Brickyard Lane, Napton**

This application for the tipping, sorting and storage of waste and recycled materials was granted.

4.106 Further details are given in [Table G.4](#).

MLP Key Objective 3

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

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:

- Warwickshire's Local Biodiversity Action Plan Report for Quarries, Mines and Gravel Pits (source: www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk)
- Main habitats and Protected Species at Minerals sites in Warwickshire (2008) (source: Ecology Unit, Warwickshire County Council)
- SSSI condition data (source: English Nature)
- Update on restoration schemes underway in Warwickshire, as at 31st March 2008 (source: Development Group, EED, Warwickshire County Council)

4.107 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.

4.108 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.

4.109 The baseline information includes an updated list of all restoration schemes in progress in Warwickshire, as at 31st March 2008 and a brief update on progress with the restoration work undertaken at each of the minerals sites with an approved restoration plan, during the past year.

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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."

4.110 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.

Performance against relevant targets for biodiversity

4.111 The National Biodiversity Strategy published by DEFRA⁽⁵⁰⁾ 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.

4.112 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 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."

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

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4.113 Also at the regional level, the Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands⁽⁵¹⁾ 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.

4.114 At the local level, the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP⁽⁵²⁾ 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.”

4.115 Monitoring progress against national, regional and local targets and indicators requires good quality, accessible data. 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 improving (see BARS website at www.ukbap.org.uk).

51 “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).

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

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4.116 Progress against the objectives and targets in the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP is now being reported through the BARS. The latest information for the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP in relation to Quarries, Mines and Gravel Pits is included in [Table F.8](#).

Case Study: Purley Quarry, Mancetter

Picture 4.1 Dingy Skipper



Purley Quarry lies at the northern end of the "Nuneaton Ridge", an outcrop of hard Cambrian rock standing out above the surrounding flat farmland lying on soft Triassic rock. The unusual nature of the local geology has been recognised in the quarry site restoration plans and the quarry has been designated a Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) to preserve the long term future of the site. The Warwickshire Geological Conservation Group (WGCG) has been awarded a grant by Natural England to preserve some of the important geological exposures within the quarry and to produce interpretation panels and leaflets. The bare rock faces will provide specialised habitats for a range of insects and lichens, that are becoming increasingly rare as quarries are land-filled. The site restoration plan has also included the creation of locally rare lowland acidic grassland. This

will increase the biodiversity of the quarry and encourage the survival of the "Dingy Skipper", an endangered butterfly that is still found locally.

Core/Local output indicators

4.117 The RSS/LDF COI E2 relating to biodiversity⁽⁵³⁾ measures losses or additions to biodiversity habitat.

4.118 In order to monitor biodiversity at specific quarry sites, we are in the process of developing local output indicators, by identifying the main habitat and species relating to each site and monitoring against the relevant local and national BAPs targets.

4.119 We have now identified the habitat at each quarry site in Warwickshire and the Warwickshire Biological Records Centre (WBRC) have provided the most recent species data available for each site - see [Table F.9](#). 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.

4.120 We also provide an update on the condition of the SSSI at minerals sites in Warwickshire, as reported by English Nature⁽⁵⁴⁾ - see [Table F.10](#).

53 The RSS/LDF COI E2 (Change in areas of biodiversity importance) is required for each Local Authorities' LDF AMR and the regional RSS AMR, but is not required for the Minerals and Waste AMR.

54 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").

Baseline information : restoration schemes in Warwickshire

4.121 Details of all the restoration schemes currently underway at minerals sites in Warwickshire, including an update on progress during 2007/08 is given in [Table F.11](#).

Case Study: Whittleford Park Heritage Trail

Picture 4.2 Whittleford Park



A new Heritage Trail "From Bricks to Nature" at Whittleford Park, Nuneaton, has been built around the 43 hectare site located on a former coal mining area and Haunchwood Brick and Tile works, between Stockingford and Camp Hill. The project was funded by a grant of £37,900 from the Heritage Lottery Fund and developed through Warwickshire County Council's Building Sustainable Neighbourhoods initiative, with support from Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council. The heritage trail officially opened on 21st June 2008. For more details, see

www.warwickshire.gov.uk/whittlefordpark.

MLP Key Objective 4

“Ensure that development takes place in an environmentally sensitive manner”

4.122 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).

4.123 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.

4.124 Finally, we also report on all planning applications for minerals sites which fall within the Green Belt, including new applications submitted during 2007/08 and applications outstanding from previous years, which were determined during 2007/08.

4.125 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

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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

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

Core/Local output indicators

4.127 There are no COI relating to this key objective.

4.128 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](#)). 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 (2007/08)

	Total number of minerals sites in Warwickshire with a	Active minerals sites during 2007/08 with a
Green Belt location	11	9
AONB location	1	0
Minerals sites which include a SSSI	7 ¹	6 ²
Minerals sites which include a SINC	4 ³	2
Minerals sites which include a pSINC	22 ⁴	9
Minerals sites which include a RIGS	12 ⁵	7 ⁶

Source: compiled from information provided by Planning Policy Group and the Ecology Unit, Warwickshire County Council

Notes.

1. minerals sites may include more than one SSSI (e.g. Bubbenhall Quarry)
2. including one site (Jees and Boon Quarry, North Warwickshire) which is not currently being worked, but still has a valid permission. The remaining "inactive" site is Dunchurch, which is a Preferred Area for sand and gravel.
3. including both the Bubbenhall quarry and the Bubbenhall Extension Preferred Area.
4. minerals sites may include more than one pSINC.
5. minerals sites may include more than one RIGS.
6. including Avon Hill, which is now dormant but still has an active permission.

Baseline information : minerals sites within environmentally designated areas in Warwickshire

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

Minerals sites in Green Belt locations

4.130 There are eleven minerals sites within a Green Belt location, as listed in [Table 4.12](#).

4.131 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).

4.132 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).

4.133 The remaining sites were all permitted prior to 1995.

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Table 4.12 Minerals sites in Green Belt locations in Warwickshire, 2008

Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Status
North Warwickshire			
Daw Mill Colliery	Energy: Deep Coal	UK Coal Ltd	Active
Middleton Hall	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Hanson Aggregate	Active
Coleshill	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Cemex	Active
Dunton	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	KSD (Haulage)	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 ¹
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
<p><i>Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council</i></p> <p><i>Notes. 1. Griff V quarry has a permission, but it has not yet been implemented.</i></p>			

Minerals sites in AONB locations

4.134 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

4.135 There are eight minerals sites that are located at least partially within, or adjacent to, a SSSI location, including the River Blythe SSSI which runs through Coleshill sand and gravel quarry in North Warwickshire. These minerals sites are listed in [Table F.10](#), 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⁽⁵⁵⁾).

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 Jeas & Boon crushed rock quarry in North Warwickshire is not currently active.

55 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 66 SINC, pSINC and RIGS which lie within or overlapping areas where there are existing or allocated minerals sites within Warwickshire. These are listed in [Table F.12](#), which also shows the type of mineral at each site and the main habitat of the SINC/pSINC or RIGS.

4.138 There are fourteen RIGS in total, including:

- 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 SINC:

- Hollystitches Dell SINC (at Midland Quarry, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton and Bedworth)
- 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 SINC which require surveying to establish their status.

Summary of planning applications submitted for minerals sites within the Green Belt (2007/08)

Summary of planning applications submitted in 2007/08 for minerals sites within the Green Belt

4.141 All seven planning applications relating to minerals sites submitted during the monitoring year 2007/08 were actually located within the Green Belt. Four were granted, one was withdrawn and two were not yet determined by 31st March 2008. There were no planning applications outstanding from 2006/07 located within the Green Belt.

4.142 Details are given in [Table G.5](#), 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⁽⁵⁶⁾.

4.143 The background to these applications was discussed earlier with regard to the proposed extraction of minerals (see section 'Summary of planning applications for minerals sites in Warwickshire 2007/08' in Key Objective 1). Within Key Objective four, this section focuses on the the environmental impact of minerals development. The reasons for granting permission on these sites within the Green Belt are outlined briefly below⁽⁵⁷⁾. and the specific policies cited as considerations in the decision are identified in [Table 4.13](#).

56 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.

57 The proposals, the policies referred to and the reasons given for granting planning permission within the Green Belt 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 granted in 2007/08

1. Griff Quarry, Nuneaton
2. Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 1, Hampton on the Hill
3. Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 4 - Hampton Lodge Farm, Sherbourne
4. Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 5 - New Barn Farm, Sherbourne

Green Belt applications refused in 2007/08

- none

Green Belt applications not yet determined in 2007/08

- two applications (R07CM040 and R07CM041) both relating to the extension of Ling Hall Quarry at Lawford Heath, near Rugby.

Site 1. Midland Quarry Products, Griff Quarry, Gipsy Lane, Nuneaton (submitted 01/11/07, granted 20/12/2007)

4.144 This application sought permission for a variation on a condition to allow the importation of high PSV stone for the production of asphalt. The application site lies within the Green Belt as defined in the Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan.

4.145 PPG 2 (Green Belts) states that mineral extraction is not necessarily inappropriate development as long as high standards are maintained on site. The existing mineral extraction and processing operation undertaken on site were considered to be appropriate in this location. The proposed importation of stone to the site for coating was a further consideration in Green Belt terms. It was felt that the proposal would not result in any further built development on the site or extend the life of the site and therefore considered that importation of stone to the site would result in no greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt than the existing operation.

Site 2. Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 1, Hampton on the Hill (submitted 27/07/2007, granted 13/12/2007)

Site 3. Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 4, Hampton Lodge Farm, Sherbourne (submitted 27/07/2007, granted 13/12/2007)

Site 4. Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 5, New Barn Farm, Sherbourne (submitted 27/07/2007, granted 13/12/2007)07/02/2007)

4.146 These applications sought permission for the excavation of engineering material for the use of the A46 works, importation of surplus material and restoration of farmland. The application sites are all within the Green Belt as defined in the Warwick District Local Plan.

4.147 Planning Policy Guidance Note 2 – Green Belts acknowledges that minerals can only be worked where they are found and that their extraction is a temporary activity. Accordingly, mineral extraction need not be inappropriate development or conflict with the purposes of including land within the Green Belt, provided that high environmental standards are maintained and that the site

is well restored. The Minerals Local Plan makes it clear that, within the Green Belt the onus will be on the operator to demonstrate that high environmental standards can be achieved during working and restoration and that it is necessary to work mineral within the Green Belt. It was considered that the mineral extraction was not inappropriate development in the Green Belt as high environmental standards would be maintained.

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Table 4.13 Development Plan policies and Local Plans relevant to minerals applications within the Green Belt (2007/08)

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
Warwickshire "Saved" Minerals Local (1995-2005)				
- Policy M1: Areas of Search and Preferred Areas		✓	✓	✓
- 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	✓	✓	✓	✓
- Policy M9: restoration of mineral workings		✓	✓	✓
Warwick District Local Plan (1996-2011)				
- Policy DP2 Amenity: Development will not be permitted which has an unacceptable adverse impact on the amenity of nearby uses and residents and/or does not provide acceptable standards of amenity for future users/occupiers of the development.		✓	✓	✓
- Policy DP3 Natural and Historic Environment and Landscape: Development will only be permitted which protects important natural features and positively contributes to the character and quality of its natural and historic environment through good habitat/landscape design and management.		✓	✓	✓
- Policy DP4 Archaeology: Development will not be permitted which harms Scheduled Ancient Monuments (as shown on the Proposals Map) or other archaeological remains of national importance, and their settings.		✓	✓	✓
- Policy DP6 Access: Development will only be permitted which provides safe, convenient and attractive access routes for pedestrians, cyclists, public transport users and other users of motor vehicles, as appropriate.		✓	✓	✓

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
<p>- Policy DP7 Traffic Generation: Development will not be permitted which generates significant road traffic movements unless practicable and effective measures are taken to avoid adverse impact from traffic generation. In appropriate circumstances, development proposals will be required to demonstrate how they comply with this policy by way of a Transport Assessment and, where necessary, Travel Plan.</p>		✓	✓	✓
<p>- Policy DP9 Pollution Control: Development will only be permitted which does not give rise to soil contamination or air, noise, radiation, light or water pollution where the level of discharge, emissions or contamination could cause harm to sensitive receptors. Where there is evidence of existing land contamination, it will be necessary to ensure that the land is made fit for its intended purpose and does not pose an unacceptable risk to sensitive receptors.</p>		✓	✓	✓
<p>- Policy DP11 Drainage: Development will be encouraged to incorporate sustainable drainage systems which provide for the disposal of surface water. Where this is not possible, it will be necessary to demonstrate:- a) why it is not possible to incorporate sustainable drainage systems, and b) that an acceptable means of surface water disposal is provided which does not increase the risk of flooding or give rise to environmental problems. The re-use and recycling of surface water and domestic waste water within new development will be encouraged.</p>		✓	✓	✓
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2007)				

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Minerals Policy Use

4.148 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 2007/08:

- 'Review of minerals planning applications determined during 2007/08' identifies all the relevant MLP, WASP and other policies used in each application determined during 2007/08;
- 'Review of minerals policy use' lists all the MLP policies and shows whether each policy has been used or not, over the last four monitoring years;
- 'Minerals Local Plan: development of allocated sites' identifies which of the allocated sites in the Minerals Local Plan have come forward for development.

4.149 We have reviewed 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](#) and the saved WASP policies are listed in [Appendix E](#). These 'saved' MLP and WASP policies are still in use and reference is also made to the revised Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) minerals policies in planning decisions.

Review of minerals planning applications determined during 2007/08

4.150 During the 2007/08 monitoring year, there were seven planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council relating to minerals sites. There were also two applications outstanding from previous years, which were determined during 2007/08. A total of five minerals site applications were granted.

4.151 In addition, there were four applications for recycling aggregates (a secondary activity at existing waste facilities) submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the 2007/08 monitoring year. There were also two applications for recycling aggregates which were outstanding from previous years (both submitted in March 2007), which were determined during 2007/08. A total of three applications relating to recycling aggregates were granted.

4.152 Details of all these applications are given in [Table 4.14](#), including the site location, date submitted, reference⁽⁵⁸⁾, decision (with date). 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.

4.153 Two of the 2007/08 applications relating to minerals sites and one of the applications for recycling aggregates were not yet determined by 31st March 2008. These applications are included in the table for information, but the policies relevant to the planning decision cannot be identified. These sites will be reported on in next year's AMR.

4.154 None of the applications granted during 2007/08 were in an area allocated in the MLP.

58 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 2007/08

Site	Date submitted (Reference)	Decision (with date)	Site allocated in MLP?	MLP Policies	WASP Policies	Other relevant Policies
Outstanding Minerals applications submitted prior to 2007/08, determined during 2007/08						
Merevale & Blyth Estates, Former Shale Tip, Atherstone, North Warwickshire	03/01/2007 (NW07CM001)	Refused 25/09/2007	No	Policies M1 and M6	Policies GD.1, GD.3, GD.5, ER.1, ER.4, ER.8, ER.9, I.2	RSS 11: Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands - Policies PA14, QE1, EN1, M3, WD1, WD3 and T2 The North Warwickshire Local Plan - Core Policies 1, 2, 3, 9 and 11 and policies ENV1, ENV3, ENV4, ENV6, ENV10, ENV11 and TPT1 and TPT3
Tarmac Ltd., Mancetter Quarry, North Warwickshire	16/02/2007 (NW07CM005)	Granted 27/07/2007	No	Policy M7	Policy ER2	North Warwickshire Local Plan – Adopted 2006 - Policy ENV11
Minerals applications submitted and determined during 2007/08						
Midland Quarry Products, Griff Quarry, Gipsy Lane, Nuneaton	01/11/2007 (N07CM038)	Granted 20/12/2007	No	Policy M7	N/A	N/A
Aggregate Industries UK Ltd., Wolston Fields Farm, Wolston	31/01/2008 (R08CM003)	Withdrawn 02/05/2008	No	Policy M1	N/A	Rugby Borough Local Plan – Policy E1
Morrison Construction, Borrow Pit 1 - Land south of A4189, Hampton on the Hill	27/07/2007 (W07CM027)	Granted 13/12/2007	No	Policies M1, M6, M7 and M9	N/A	Warwick District Local Plan – Policies DP2, DP3, DP4, DP6, DP7, DP9, DP11
Morrison Construction, Borrow Pit 4 - Land north of B4463, Sherbourne	27/07/2007 (W07CM028)	Granted 13/12/2007	No	Policies M1, M6, M7 and M9	N/A	DP6, DP7, DP9, DP11
Morrison Construction, Borrow Pit 5 - Land at New Barn Farm, Sherbourne	27/07/2007 (W07CM029)	Granted 13/12/2007	No	Policies M1, M6, M7 and M9	N/A	Warwick District Local Plan – Policies DP2, DP3, DP4, DP6, DP7, DP9, DP11
Minerals applications submitted during 2007/08, not yet determined at 1 April 2008						

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Site	Date submitted (Reference)	Decision (with date)	Site allocated in MLP?	MLP Policies	WASP Policies	Other relevant Policies
Ennstone Johnston Ltd., Ling Hall Quarry, Lawford Heath	05/11/2007 (R07CM040)	Awaiting decision	No	Policies M1, M4, M5, M6 and M7	N/A	Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands - Policies M1 and M2 Rugby Borough Local Plan 2006 – Policies GP1, GP2, GP3 and E2
Ennstone Johnston Ltd., Land to the west of Lawford Heath Lane	06/11/2007 (R07CM041)	Awaiting decision	No	Policies M1, M4, M5, M6 and M7	N/A	Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands - Policy M1 and M2 Rugby Borough Local Plan 2006 – Policy GP1, GP2, GP3 and E2
Outstanding applications for Recycling Aggregates, submitted prior to 2007/08, determined during 2007/08						
Jordan Demolition Ltd, Canalside Yard, Napton, Rugby	08/03/2007 (S07CM008)	Granted 17/09/2007	No	N/A	Policies GD.1, GD.2, GD.3, GD.4, GD.5, RA.1, ER.9	Stratford on Avon District Local Plan Review 1996 – 2011 Adopted 2006 – Policies CTY.1, CTY.2, EF.2, CTY.F, and DEV.1 Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire – Policies 1 and 6
Kingsbury Transport & Plant Ltd, Bodymoor Green Farm, Kingsbury, North Warwickshire	26/03/2007 (NW07CM011)	Refused 25/07/2007	No	N/A	Policy GD.6	North Warwickshire Local Plan 2006 – Policies ENV2 and TPT3 Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire – Policies 1 and 6
Applications for Recycling Aggregates submitted and determined during 2007/08						
KSD Haulage Contractors, Duntton Landfill site, Curdworth	09/11/2007 (NW07CM042)	Granted 12/02/2008	No	N/A	N/A	Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands – Policy WD1 The Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire – Adopted August 1999 (saved policies) – Policies 1 and 6 North Warwickshire Borough Local Plan 2006 – Core Policy 4 and Policy ENV2
Hammonds Skip Hire, Colliery Lane, Exhall	06/06/2007 (N07CM024)	Granted 09/11/2007	No	N/A	N/A	Warwickshire Waste Local Plan Adopted 1999 - Policies 1 and 6 Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan Adopted 2006 – Policy Emp.4

Site	Date submitted (Reference)	Decision (with date)	Site allocated in MLP?	MLP Policies	WASP Policies	Other relevant Policies
Biffa Waste Services Ltd., Ufton Landfill site, Ufton, Southam	20/11/2007 (S07CM044)	Withdrawn 03/03/2008	No	N/A	N/A	WITHDRAWN
Applications for Recycling Aggregates submitted during 2007/08, not yet determined at 1 April 2008						
TCSR Ltd., Judkins Quarry, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton	28/11/2007 (N08CM001)	Deferred 09/05/2008	-	-	-	-
<i>Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council</i>						

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Review of minerals policy use

4.155 [Table 4.15](#) shows which of the 'saved' MLP policies were used when assessing minerals applications determined in 2007/08, and in previous monitoring years (since 2004/05). This gives an indication of which policies are used more regularly than others.

4.156 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 2007/08)

Policy Number ¹	Policy	Whether used in 2004/05	Whether used in 2005/06	Whether used in 2006/07	Whether used in 2007/08
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	Yes
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
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
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	Yes
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	Yes
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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Yes
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	Yes

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Policy Number ¹	Policy	Whether used in 2004/05	Whether used in 2005/06	Whether used in 2006/07	Whether used in 2007/08
M8	<i>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.</i>	No	No	No	No
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	Yes
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	No
M11	<i>The County Council will have regard to the policies in this plan when reviewing sites as required by the Town and Country Planning Acts.</i>	No	No	No	No

Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2008)

Notes: 1. Those MLP policies which have been 'saved' beyond September 2007 are highlighted in bold in the table; policies which have not been 'saved' are shown in italics.

Minerals Local Plan : development of allocated sites

4.157 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.

4.158 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.

4.159 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.

4.160 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.

4.161 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

4.162 Of the eleven “**Areas of Search for sand & gravel**” allocated in the MLP, only one site has been the subject of a planning application:

- 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 (as reported in a previous AMR).

4.163 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

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- AS4 - Kites Hardwick
- AS5 - Wolfhampcote
- AS6 - Huncote
- AS7 - Alveston Pastures
- AS8 - Alveston Hill
- AS9 - Abbots Salford
- AS10 - Bidford-on-Avon (application submitted but later withdrawn)
- AS11 - Atherstone Airfield

4.164 Site AS3 - Ling Hall Extension: Although there were two applications for separate extensions to Ling Hall Quarry submitted during 2007/08, neither of these were actually within the MLP Area of Search AS3 Ling Hall Extension. Both applications were on land further to the north, which was within the control of the operator. These applications were not determined during the 2007/08 monitoring year, so will be reported in more detail in next year's AMR.

Emerging Context for the Minerals Local Plan/MDF

4.165 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.

4.166 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.

4.167 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.

4.168 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.

4.169 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 current review of the RSS, as all districts and boroughs in Warwickshire will see housing allocations increase sharply from existing current targets (as discussed in 'Contextual Background: Housing provision'). Phase 2 of the RSS Review included a housing demand study to provide new projections of housing need and demand across the region over the period 2006-2026. Subsequently, Nathaniel Lichfield and Partners (NLP) were appointed by Government Office

for the West Midlands to undertake further work to identify options for higher housing numbers, in response to the National Housing and Planning Advice Unit (NHPAU) report. The consultation on the RSS Phase Two revision closed on 8th December 2008 and the Examination in Public will open in April 2009. Once finalised, the increases in housing allocations will need to be incorporated by local authorities into their housing programmes and will also have a direct knock-on effect the amount of mineral required.

- **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 for the London 2012 Olympics and London Crossrail project may have an impact 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.

4.170 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, consultations on the Options took place at the end of 2008 and consultation on the Preferred Option will take place in the 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 Waste Local Plan

5.1 As the new Waste Development Framework (WDF) was not submitted during 2007/08, 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 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 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;
- Indicative future capacity requirements for waste facilities;
- Review of waste planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council (WCC) during 2007/08, to assess whether the decision made is in accordance with the 'saved' policies of the WLP.

5.5 **Core Output Indicators (COI)** – these indicators are required by government guidance ⁽⁵⁹⁾, 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.

59 '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).

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⁽⁶⁰⁾ 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

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 (2007/08)
- Warwickshire Local Area Agreement (March 2007)
- Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2005)

Relevant Core Output Indicators:

- RSS COI W2: Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed, by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed (2007/08)

Key Data:

- trends in municipal waste arisings, over the last decade (1996/97 to 2007/08)
- trends in waste management, over the last decade (1996/97 to 2007/08)

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

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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 W2).

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.

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

Performance against National, Regional and Local Targets

National Targets

- National targets set out in the Government's Waste Strategy (2000) and (2007)
- National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships (NI 198) (DCLG, May 2008)

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](#)⁽⁶¹⁾

Table 5.1 Warwickshire's performance (2007/08) 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.	40% of municipal waste was recovered in 2007/08, either by recycling, composting or energy recovery. This is up from 38% in 2006/07. We have therefore now met the 2005 target of 40%.	★
To recycle or compost 25% of household waste by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015	35.4% of household waste was recycled or composted in 2007/08 (up from 32.6% in 2006/07). This now exceeds 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 ⁽⁶²⁾ . A total of 291,000 tonnes of industrial and commercial waste was landfilled in 2002/03, which is well below the maximum target.	★
Notes. ▲ for targets not achieved; ★ for targets met.		
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council		

61 Source: data on the treatment of municipal and household waste extracted from WasteDataFlow (www.wastedataflow.org).

62 Source: Environment Agency's Industrial and Commercial Waste Survey. We understand that the Industrial and Commercial Waste Survey was due to be repeated in 2008, but the decision on when to repeat the survey is still with DEFRA.

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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. National indicator NI 192 measures the "Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting". This was previously collected as BVPI 82a and 82b (which is still reported for 2007/08). The only key difference is now the inclusion of the "re-use" category. The new NI 192 came into force on 1st April 2008, for the monitoring year 2008/09, but we also provide a 2007/08 baseline figure below.

5.16 Our current performance (2007/08) measured against the new 'Waste Strategy 2007' targets is shown in [Table 5.2](#).

Table 5.2 Warwickshire's performance (2007/08) against the new Waste Strategy (2007) targets

National Target (Waste Strategy 2007)	Warwickshire's performance in 2007//08	Target met?
To recover value from 53% of municipal waste by 2010 , 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020	40% of municipal waste was recovered in 2007/08 ⁽⁶³⁾ , either by recycling, composting or energy recovery. This is still below the revised 2010 target of 53%.	▲
To recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste by 2010 , 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020	35.4% of household waste was recycled or composted in 2007/08. This is up from 33% in 2006/07, but is still below the target of at least 40% by 2010.	▲
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" at this time). 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 tonnage of household waste collected by Districts and received at County contracted disposal sites (i.e. excluding all waste re-used, recycled or composted) in 2007/08 was 201,545 tonnes. If waste sent for energy recovery is also excluded, this figure reduces to the landfill figure of 181,101 tonnes.	▲

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National Target (Waste Strategy 2007)	Warwickshire's performance in 2007//08	Target met?
	However, we are still producing too much household waste and exceeding this maximum target. The amount of household residual waste in Warwickshire has fallen by 45,547 tonnes between 2000/01 and 2007/08, an average fall of over 6,500 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.	
Notes. ▲ for targets not achieved; ★ for targets met.		
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council		

5.17 A new set of National indicators (NI 198) came into force on 1st April 2008. These NI include three indicators (which will be measured through WasteDataFlow returns) to monitor local authorities' contribution to an overall waste outcome, leading towards the sustainable management of waste in England. These 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). The NI which relate to waste management are reported in [Table 5.3](#).

Table 5.3 Warwickshire's performance on the National Indicators for waste (NI 191, 192, 193)

National Indicator	2006/07 (actual) ¹	2007/08 (actual) ¹	2008/09 Target ²
NI 191: Residual Household waste (not reused, recycled or composted) per head(kg/head)	849.2 kg	777.1 kg	746 kg
NI 192: Percentage of household waste reused, recycled and composted	32.71%	35.40%	39.99%
NI 193: Percentage of Municipal Waste landfilled	62.04%	59.60%	57.48%
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council Notes. 1. Actual figures for previous years calculated using WasteDataFlow; 2. Targets for 2008/09 set by Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council.			

Regional Targets

- Regional targets set out in RSS Policy WD1.

5.18 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.

Local Targets

- Warwickshire County Council - Environment and Economy Directorate - Waste Management Service Plan (2007/08)
- Warwickshire Local Area Agreement (March 2007)
- Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2005)

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Warwickshire County Council - Environment and Economy Directorate - Waste Management Service Plan 2007/08

5.19 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 up to and including the 2007/08 monitoring year.

5.20 In terms of household waste management, our performance on BVPI 82 has generally been good. The 2007/08 targets for the percentage of household waste recycled or composted have been exceeded and the amount of household waste sent to landfill has continued its downward trend. However, the results for BVPI 82c (total tonnage and percentage of household waste that has been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources) below target in 2007/08 and lower than the 7.19% achieved in 2006/07. This decrease is partly due to how WasteDataFlow system calculates this indicator, as previously all waste incinerated was assumed to be household waste. WasteDataFlow assigns the trade waste that is collected by automatically sharing it between the various disposal sites and so the figure for household waste incinerated reduces (the total waste incinerated figure remains the same). Since the majority of the input to the incinerator is waste from Warwick District, who do not collect trade waste, the WDF internal system calculation unfairly penalises our BVPI 82c performance indicator.

5.21 We performed well on BVPI 84 (Household Waste collection), with the total amount of household waste collected per head continuing a downward trend (down by 1.56% since 2006/07).

5.22 Warwickshire failed to meet its target on BVPI 87 (Municipal waste disposal costs), with the target value exceeded by £1.50 per tonne in 2007/08.

Table 5.4 Warwickshire County Council Waste Management Service Plan 2006/07 - BVPI report

BVPI	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Result	Target met?	Notes
BVPI 82 - Household Waste Management				
82a (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled	15.1%	17.5%	★	Aim: High We exceeded this target in 2007/08.
82a (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled	44,422 tonnes	49,232 tonnes	★	
82b (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been composted or treated by anaerobic digestion	17.4%	17.9%	★	Aim: High 2007/08 target met.
82b (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste that has been composted or treated by anaerobic digestion	51,298 tonnes	50,360 tonnes	★	
82c (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	7.16%	6.55%	▲	Aim: High We missed this target by 0.64% in 2007/08. This rate was lower than the 7.19% achieved in 2006/07.
82c (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste that has been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	21,100 tonnes	18,432 tonnes	▲	

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BVPI	2007/08 Target	2007/08 Result	Target met?	Notes
82d (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste to landfill	60.34%	58.05%	★	Aim: Low We were below the maximum limit set for landfill in 2007/08. Result shows good year on year improvement (compared to 60.17% and 175,968 tonnes in 2006/07).
82d (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste to landfill	177,754 tonnes	163,341 tonnes	★	
BVPI 84 - Household Waste Collection				
84a - Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of population	550 kg	538.9 kg	★	Aim: Low We were below the maximum limit set for 2007/08.
84b - Percentage change from the previous financial year in the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of population	0%	-1.56%	★	Aim: Low There was a slight fall in the amount of household waste collected per head of population in 2007/08, compared to 2006/07.
BVPI 87 - Municipal Waste Disposal Costs				
87 - Cost of waste disposal per tonne of municipal waste	£40.39	£41.89	▲	Aim: Low The cost of waste disposal was above the target value for 2007/08, by £1.50 per tonne (note equates to almost £455,660 additional cost above our target)
Notes. ▲ for targets not achieved; ★ for targets met.				
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council				

Warwickshire Local Area Agreement (March 2007)

5.23 The Warwickshire Local Area Agreement (LAA) was signed on 20th March 2007 and implemented from 1st April 2007⁽⁶⁴⁾. 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 (to 31st March 2009). 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
- Improving access to public services
- Listening to Warwickshire

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

- Children and Young People;
- Safer Communities;
- Stronger Communities;

64 Note that all Local Authorities were required to develop a new LAA by June 2008, to be effective from July 2008.

- 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'.

5.25 Within these 6 functional blocks, the LAA identifies 52 outcomes. For example, under the '**Climate Change and Environment**' block, the **LAA Outcome (E4)** has been identified as "**Reduced waste to landfill and increased recycling**". The **LAA Outcome (E4)** has four indicators, as reported in [Table 5.5](#).

Table 5.5 Warwickshire's performance on the LAA Outcome (E4) Indicators

LAA Outcome (E4) Indicators	WCC baseline	baseline figure	2007/08 actual figure	Comments
Reduction in the percentage of municipal waste landfilled	2006/07	65.32%	59.6%	a decrease of 7.7% on the amount of municipal waste landfilled in 2006/07
Increase in the percentage of municipal waste recycled or composted	2006/07	31.98%	33.7%	an increase of 3.3% on the amount of municipal waste recycled or composted in 2006/07
Measure of waste minimisation	2005/06 out-turn figure	550 kg per head	538.9 kg per head	a 2% decrease on the 2005/06 baseline figure
LPSA2 ⁽⁶⁵⁾ Target 9: <i>Total tonnage of household waste recycled, as measured by BVPI 82a(ii), minus the tonnages of paper, card and 50% of textiles</i> .	2004/05	16,664 tonnes	20,991 tonnes	Progress on this indicator has slowed during 2007/08.

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council

5.26 LPSA2 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 this target 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*". 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.

5.27 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 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).

65 Note that the LAA Outcome (E4) has been linked to our Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) and where possible, the LAA incorporates the targets identified in Warwickshire's second Public Service Agreement, which was concluded in March 2006. Hence these targets are referred to as our LPSA2 targets.

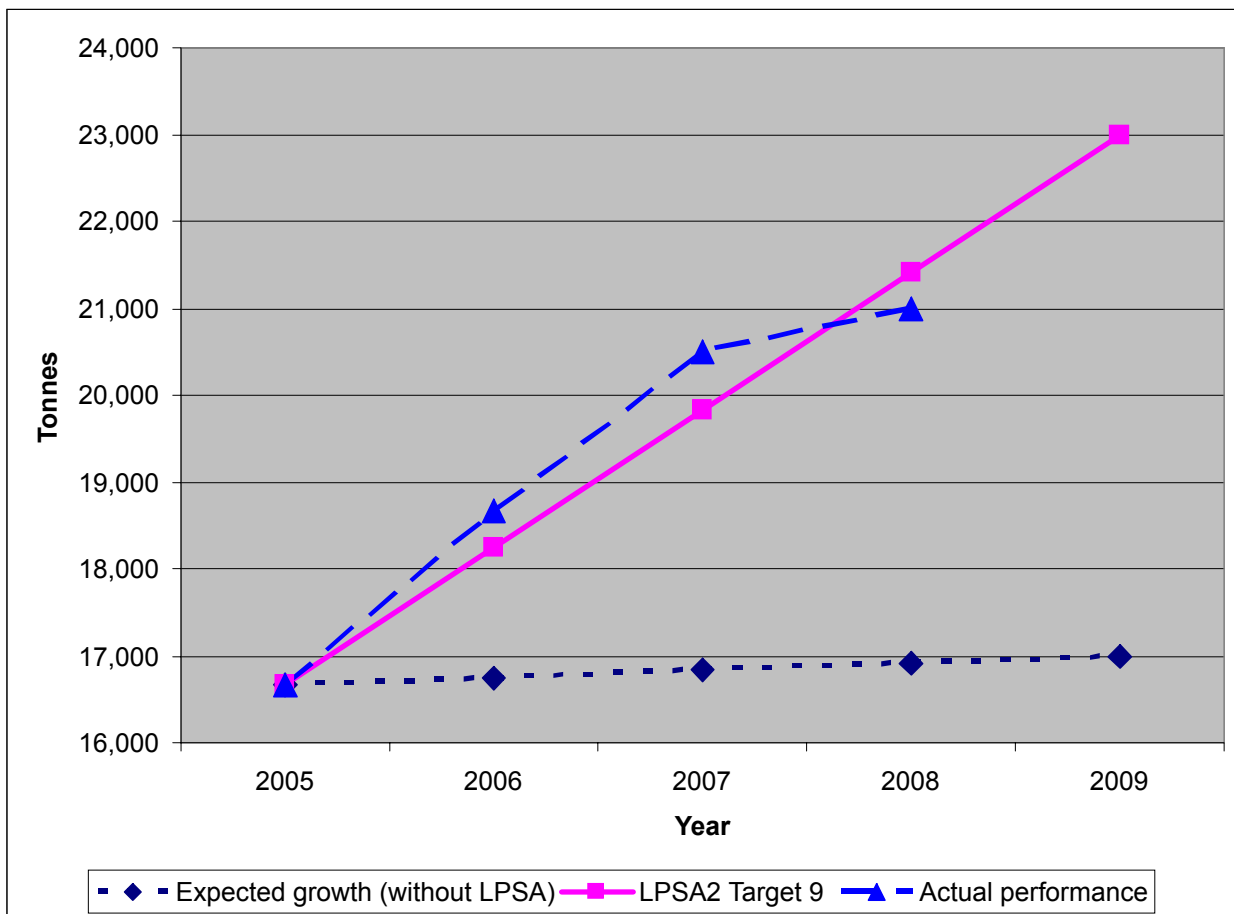
5 Waste Local Plan

5.28 Our progress against this LPSA2 target is shown in [Figure 5.1](#). During 2007/08, the tonnage of household waste sent for recycling (excluding paper, card and 50% of textiles) increased by only 491 tonnes, compared with increases of around 2,000 tonnes per annum in the preceding two years to 31st March 2007. The main waste type where the tonnage recycled did not increase in 2007/08 was scrap metal. This may be due to the fact that this material is now quite valuable and the public may be using alternative outlets, such as the traditional rag and bone man, who has reappeared in some areas.

5.29 The final figure for eligible recyclates in 2007/08 was 20,991 tonnes, compared with a total figure of 20,566 tonnes in 2006/07. If Hunters Lane had operated for the whole year then we would have probably recycled 21,400 tonnes in 2007/08.

5.30 The target for 2008/09 is 23,000 tonnes. We clearly still have some way to go to reach this target, but are hopeful that with the new alternative weekly collection arrangements which were introduced in Warwick District from 1st April 2008 and the new arrangements being introduced in Stratford on Avon District from 4th August 2008, we should achieve this target. The current prediction is that we may reach 24,000 tonnes of eligible recyclates for 2008/09.

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



Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2005)

5.31 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”.

5.32 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.

5.33 The key objectives agreed in the MWMS were:

- To reduce the amount of waste generated in Warwickshire;
- 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.

5.34 An updated Annual Progress Report summarising progress on these MWMS key objectives was published in September 2008 and is available to download from the Warwickshire Waste Partnership website⁽⁶⁶⁾.

5.35 The first review of the strategy will be undertaken in 2008/09 and further information on the implementation of the waste strategy will be posted on the website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wwwp).

Core/Local output indicators

5.36 The **RSS COI W2** on the amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed, for 2007/08 is as follows:

Total municipal waste arising was 303,772.69 tonnes, of which:

- 51,868 tonnes (17.1%) was recycled;
- 50,360 tonnes (16.6%) was composted;
- 20,444 tonnes (6.7%) went to energy recovery;
- 181,101 tonnes (59.6%) was disposed to landfill.

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The waste hierarchy : analysis and interpretation

5.37 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.

5.38 [Figure 5.2](#) illustrates the trend over the last decade (1996/97 to 2007/08) in the amount of municipal waste arising in Warwickshire (for tables, refer to [Appendix I](#)). The amount (tonnes) of municipal waste dealt with by more sustainable methods of waste management has steadily increased since 1996/97.

5.39 In terms of year-on-year change, we can report a 3.97% reduction in the total amount of municipal waste arising in 2007/08 (303,773 tonnes), compared with 2006/07 (316,339 tonnes).

5.40 There was also a 7.8% reduction in the total amount of municipal waste sent to landfill, which fell from 196,349 tonnes in 2006/07 to 181,101 tonnes (2007/08) (down by 15,248 tonnes). In terms of sustainable waste management, the total amount of waste diverted from landfill was 122,672 tonnes, an increase of 2% (2,5395 tonnes) over 2006/07.

5.41 The amount (tonnes) of municipal waste that was recycled increased by 4.8%, whilst the amount composted increased by 1.7% during 2007/08. There was a small reduction in the amount of waste sent for energy recovery, which saw a 3.1% (646 tonnes) reduction since 2006/07.

Figure 5.2 Amount of municipal waste arising, by management type, 1996/97 to 2007/08

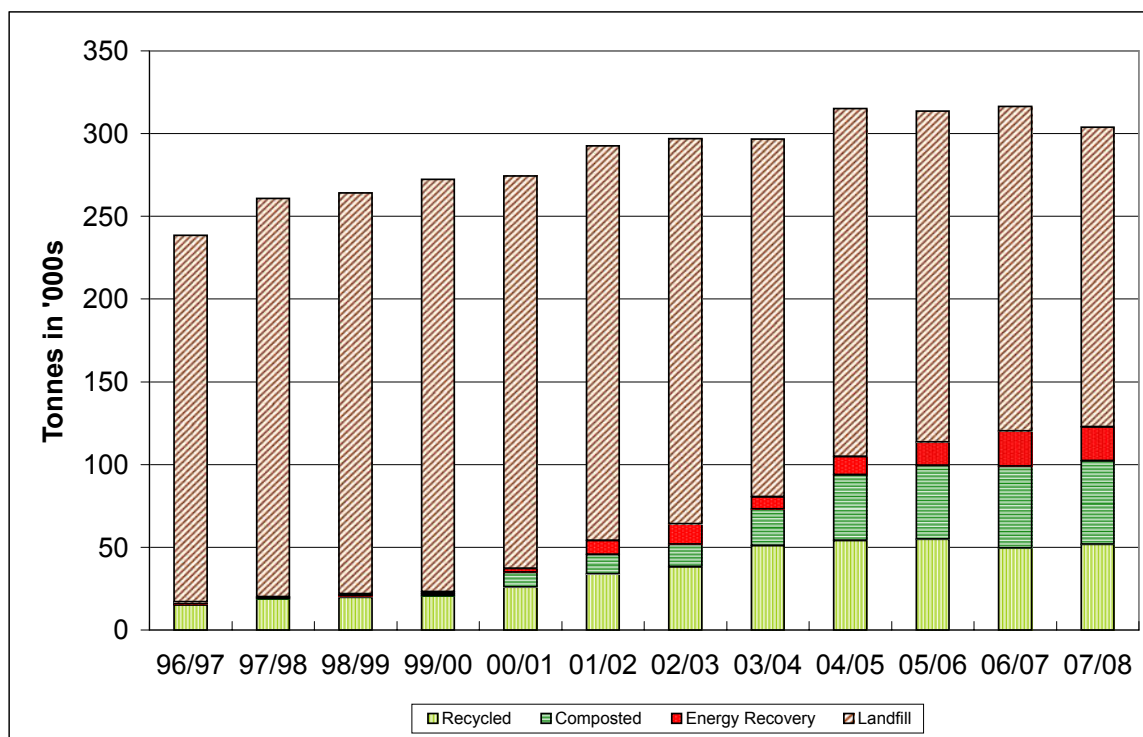
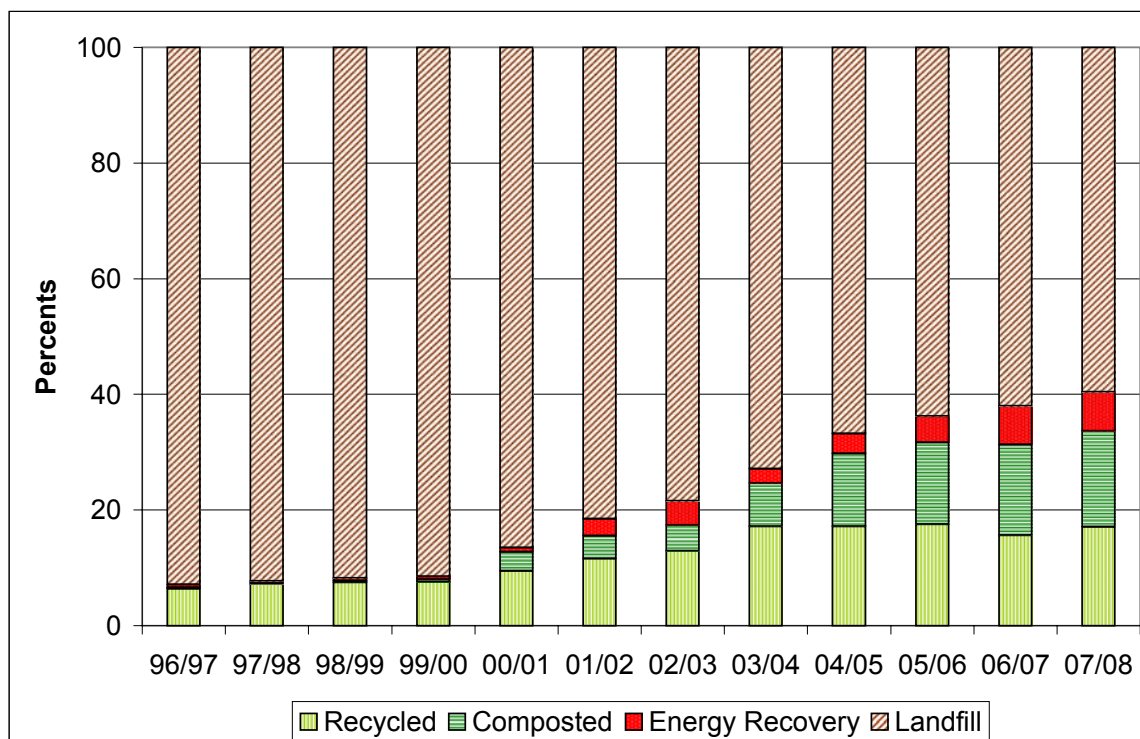


Figure 5.3 Waste management type, as percentage of total municipal waste, 1996/97 to 2006/07



5.42 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 60% in 2007/08. The proportion of waste that was recycled or composted increased to 34% in 2007/08. The proportion that was used to generate Energy from Waste (EfW) remained unchanged from the previous year, at 7%. Thus, Warwickshire is continuing to make steady progress in its key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

5.43 Although these waste management figures are an improvement on previous years, 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. The cost of managing our waste is likely to continue rising in the future, as the rate of landfill tax is set to increase by £8 per tonne year-on-year⁽⁶⁷⁾, 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 for biodegradable waste, otherwise face substantial fines. This will require further investment in additional collection and processing infrastructure for Warwickshire. Warwickshire County Council is planning to increase recycling and composting rates to more than 40% in the next few years and will have to send some of the remaining waste to EfW facilities, in order to reduce further the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill.

5.44 The cost of waste disposal is an important issue. Since 2000/01, the non-adjusted cost per tonne of waste disposal has risen steadily, from £28.48 per tonne in 2000/01 to £41.89 per tonne in 2007/08.

5.45 Warwickshire County Council spent £12.7 million on municipal waste management in 2007/08, up from £11.9 million in 2006/07. This equates to £24.16 per head⁽⁶⁸⁾ for municipal waste disposal, compared with £22.70 per head in 2006/07 (an increase of 6.4%).

67 Landfill Tax is currently levied at £32 per tonne and will reach £48 per tonne by 2010/11.

68 Calculation based on the ONS mid-2007 population estimate for Warwickshire, released in August 2008.

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Actions on waste management in Warwickshire

5.46 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

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

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

Commercial/industrial waste:

- Business Environmental Support programme - offering free advice and assistance to help Warwickshire businesses improve their environmental performance and meet their legal obligations⁽⁶⁹⁾.
- Reducing Waste in Schools and the Eco-Schools programme - a national programme, run at local level with Warwickshire schools⁽⁷⁰⁾.

Domestic waste:

- Reduce:
 - Home Composting
 - Home Wood Chipping Service
 - Real Nappy Campaign
 - Reducing Junk Mail
 - Smart shopping
 - Waste Education & Information Campaign to underpin the implementation of the Waste Strategy.
- Re-use:
 - Community Furniture Re-use Scheme
 - Paint re-use and disposal
 - Three charity re-use shops operating at Warwickshire household waste recycling centres (HWRC): Burton Farm HWRC, Princes Drive HWRC and Hunters Lane HWRC.
 - support for www.communityfreebay.co.uk (free donation or requests for unwanted items)
- Recycling:

69 for more details, see

[www.warwickshire.gov.uk/web/corporate/pages.nsf/\(DisplayLinks\)/060B86840E51DB0D80256CE000377032](http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/web/corporate/pages.nsf/(DisplayLinks)/060B86840E51DB0D80256CE000377032)

70 for more details, see

www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf/Pages%20By%20Editors/13BD7D940FEA003B8025748E003C3C88

- A-Z of Recycling⁽⁷¹⁾ - an on-line directory of recycling information for Warwickshire

5.49 More information on these schemes is available on the County Council website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/waste).

Recycling and Composting

5.50 The County Council provides nine Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). Burton Farm (in Stratford) and Hunters Lane (Rugby) HWRC's are run directly by Warwickshire County Council. The other HWRC's are run by contractor's on behalf of Warwickshire County Council (including Cherry Orchard in Kenilworth, Grendon in North Warwickshire, Judkins in Nuneaton, Princes Drive in Leamington Spa, Shipston in Shipston on Stour, Stockton near Rugby and Wellesbourne, near Warwick). The average recycling rate achieved at the HWRC's was 54% in 2007/08, compared with 35.5% of Warwickshire's total household waste being recycled or composted in 2007/08.

5.51 Hunters Lane HWRC was completely refurbished during 2007/08 and opened to the public in March 2008. The HWRC was rebuilt using nearly 7,500 tonnes of recycled material from the following sources:

- The foundations were constructed using over 2,000 tonnes of rubble from the old site;
- Around 5400 tonnes of rubble arising from the re-development of nearby Avon Valley school was recycled and used in the redevelopment.

The use of recycled materials on site not only saved a considerable amount of valuable material from being sent to landfill, but also reduced the overall amount of raw materials needed to develop the new HWRC.

5.52 The revamped HWRC offers improved facilities for the residents of Rugby and was designed to ensure it can meet current and future recycling needs. The development includes one of Warwickshire County Council's charity reuse shops, which is operated by Age Concern Warwickshire (following a competitive tendering process) and opened in August 2008.

5.53 Warwickshire County Council and neighbouring Staffordshire County Council are proposing to develop a new HWRC and waste transfer station at Lower House Farm, Baddesley Ensor, near Dordon. The proposed household waste facility will replace the existing site in Spon Lane, Grendon, while the waste transfer station will be a new and additional facility in the area. Warwickshire County Council has purchased the site, subject to obtaining planning permission and a satisfactory site investigation. Warwickshire and Staffordshire County Councils will jointly finance the development and operation of the facilities. Some of the benefits of the new development include:

- increased capacity to separate waste for re-use and recycling;
- the ability to transfer non-recyclable waste arising in North Warwickshire, Tamworth and parts of Nuneaton to more remote facilities, including a proposed energy from waste plant being developed by Staffordshire;
- the removal of congestion on the A5 arising from vehicles queuing to access the Grendon site;
- improvements in health and safety through better design.

71 see www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf/Links/336FC92D179A071880256F18004CC102

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5.54 Warwickshire County Council is improving its own performance by recycling more of its own waste and running recycling schemes at County Council offices. For example, a recent trial in office recycling resulted in the amount of general waste being reduced by 50% and the removal of 'under the desk bins' led to a dramatic increase in kitchen waste recycling.

Energy Recovery from Waste

5.55 There are currently no municipal waste thermal treatment facilities in Warwickshire⁽⁷²⁾. However, Warwickshire has a long tradition of exporting waste to the Coventry and Solihull 'Energy from Waste' (EfW) facility. We currently send about 7% of our waste to this facility in Coventry (20,260.9 tonnes in 2007/08). Here, it is combusted under strictly controlled conditions to produce heat and energy.

5.56 For several years the heat has been supplied to Peugeot's head office in Coventry (Stoke Aldermoor), although this contract finished on the 30th April 2008. The electricity is sold to the National grid. We also send a small amount (95.11 tonnes in 2007/08) of clinical waste to the EfW facility at Tyseley, Birmingham and a further 1.95 tonnes (2007/08) of clinical waste from Stratford District goes to an EfW facility in Staffordshire.

5.57 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.

5.58 Following a report taken to Cabinet on 17th October 2007, it was agreed that Warwickshire County Council should work in partnership with neighbouring authorities to develop shared solutions for the diversion of residual waste away from landfill. The Waste Management Team at WCC is currently working on two projects with neighbouring authorities:

- Project Transform
- Waste to Resources

Project Transform is a partnership project involving Warwickshire County Council, Coventry City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council. It will develop a shared facility for the disposal of residual waste. An Expression of Interest was submitted to DEFRA for PFI credits in March 2008 and an outline business case was submitted in October 2008. More information is available on the project website at www.projecttransform.info.

Waste to Resources is a partnership project with Staffordshire County Council, who are developing an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at the Four Ashes Industrial estate in south Staffordshire.

Staffordshire County Council approached WCC in the summer of 2007, to see whether WCC would be interested in using this facility. After a full options appraisal, WCC decided to participate. Staffordshire County Council submitted the outline business case to DEFRA in March 2008 and have recently been awarded £122.4 million PFI credits.

72 The term 'incineration' is understood as the burning of waste without the recovery of energy. 'Energy from Waste' encompasses a number of different processes where household rubbish that is not recycled, is burned to produce energy in the form of heat and electricity.

Once operational, the 300,000 tonne EfW facility will produce enough electricity to power 24,000 homes. More information is available on the project website at www.staffsprojectw2r.info.

5.59 The development of any new waste treatment facilities will be subject to strict planning guidelines and a full public consultation will be carried out on any planning application for waste treatment facilities.

Household waste recovery

5.60 Overall, Warwickshire's total household waste recovery rate (including recycling, composting and energy recovery) for 2007/08 was 42.71% (up from 39.9% in 2006/07).

Table 5.6 Household waste recovery, by District (2007/08)

Household waste	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	Total
Tonnes 2007/08						
Recycled	5,015.00	9,177.13	7,013.44	13,126.84	14,869.38	49,201.79
Composted	5,717.96	9,384.65	6,223.44	17,030.84	11,971.29	50,328.18
Energy from Waste	0.00	6,845.02	0.00	105.92	13,309.96	20,260.90
Total Household waste recovered	10,732.96	25,406.80	13,236.88	30,263.6	40,150.63	119,790.87
Total Household waste (all)	34,621.65	64,017.47	47,826.24	66,986.13	67,012.60	280,464.09
Percentage of total (2007/08)						
Recycled (%)	14.49	14.34	14.66	19.60	22.19	17.54
Composted (%)	16.52	14.66	13.01	25.42	17.86	17.94
Energy from Waste (%)	0.00	10.69	0.00	0.16	19.86	7.22
Total Recovery Rate 2007/08 (%)	31.00	39.69	27.68	45.18	59.92	42.71
Source: Waste Management Group, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council						

5 Waste Local Plan

5.61 Within Warwickshire, there is considerable variation between the districts and boroughs in terms of their household waste recovery rates ([Table 5.6](#)):

- Warwick District had the highest recovery rate in 2007/08 (59.92%), but one of the lowest year-on-year increases (recovery rate increased by 1.6 percentage points over 2006/07);
- Stratford-on-Avon District had the second highest recovery rate (45.18%) in 2007/08, and a year-on-year improvement of almost 3 percentage points since 2006/07;
- The other districts/boroughs were all below the overall Warwickshire recovery rate (of 42.71%), although Nuneaton and Bedworth was closest at 39.69% and actually had the highest year-on-year increase in its recovery rate (up by 4.47 percentage points over the 2006/07 figure);
- The lowest household waste recovery rates in 2007/08 were in North Warwickshire (31.0%) and Rugby (27.68%).
- North Warwickshire showed the second highest year-on-year increase (up by 3.49 percentage points since 2006/07).
- Rugby showed the smallest year-on-year improvement, with an increase of only 0.5 percentage points since 2006/07.

5.62 [Table 5.7](#) shows recent trends in recovery rates, in terms of the percentage point difference over the four year monitoring 2004/05 to 2007/08. The biggest improvements over this period have been in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (up by 15.0 percentage points) and Warwick District (up by 12.83 percentage points). In contrast, recovery rates have improved by around 8 percentage points over the same period in Rugby and North Warwickshire.

Table 5.7 Trends in household waste recovery rates, by District (2004/05 to 2007/08)

Household waste - Recovery Rates	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	Total
Recovery Rate 4-year percentage point difference 2004/05 to 2007/08	+8.26	+15.00	+7.8	+9.16	+12.83	+11.23
Recovery Rate annual percentage point difference 2006/07 to 2007/08	+ 3.49	+ 4.47	+0.50	+2.98	+1.61	+2.77
Total Recovery Rate 2007/08 (%)	31.00%	39.69%	27.68%	45.18%	59.92%	42.71%
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

5.63 In 2007/08, Warwickshire finally met the Government's target of a maximum of 60% of municipal waste going to landfill by 2005⁽⁷³⁾ (59.6% went to landfill in 2007/08).

5.64 However, we need to reduce the rate of landfill still further for several reasons:

- A recent study⁽⁷⁴⁾ 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;
- There were no planning applications granted for new landfill capacity during 2007/08 in Warwickshire;
- 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.

5.65 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.

5.66 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⁽⁷⁵⁾. If we 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.

5.67 The actual figure for 2007/08 was 114,133 tonnes of BMW disposed to landfill. This is a 9.4% reduction on the 2006/07 figure of 125,905 tonnes.

5.68 Current estimates predict that we are likely to landfill in the region of 153,000 tonnes in 2009/10, of which 104,000 tonnes will be BMW. Our limit for BMW for this target year is a maximum of 113,495 tonnes, so we are on course to meet this target.

73 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.

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

75 Source: Warwickshire's adopted Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2005) Section 2.3.6.

5 Waste Local Plan

5.69 In order to meet future landfill diversion targets and avoid potentially large fines, Warwickshire County Council is working in partnership with neighbouring authorities to develop shared treatment facilities, such as EfW.

5.70 For the short term, as part of achieving our LAA landfill diversion targets, we have implemented or 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 1st April 2009);
- b. Introducing in-vessel composting plants which will enable 3 district councils to collect kitchen waste (one district commenced on 1st April 2008 and the other two will commence on 1st April 2009);
- c. The likely adoption of the collection of residual waste on an alternate weekly basis in at least three districts, boosting recycling levels (one district commenced on 1st April 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 (commenced in planned 2008/09);
- f. 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

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 W1: 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, by type and location
- the number and type of new facilities that have been permitted in the year 1st April 2007 - 31st March 2008

Waste Local Plan

5.71 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 W1).

5.72 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.

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

Performance against relevant targets

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

5.74 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 5.8](#) and [Table 5.9](#).

5.75 Subsequent work on future capacity requirements has identified the capacity required by 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2021, for each waste stream (see [Table 5.10](#) below).

Table 5.8 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.*

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Table 5.9 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 5.10 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 ⁽⁷⁶⁾	413	424	435	446
Construction & Demolition Recycling	0	594	500	490	490
Construction & Demolition engineering uses	705	1,500	2,289	2,908	3,527
Hazardous Recycling & Recovery	0	15	18	18	18
Total	926	2,655	3,384	4,082	4,716
Disposal					
Non-Hazardous	9,260	2,995	5,639	8,049	10,374
Hazardous	0	430	871	1,294	1,717
Total	9,260	3,425	6,510	9,343	12,091

*Source: 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*

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

Local Targets

5.76 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 small number of smaller bulking facilities for dry recyclables by 2009;
- ii. three in-vessel composting 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 currently working jointly with Coventry, Solihull and Staffordshire to provide new EfW capacity, located outside of the county.

Core Output Indicators

RSS COI W1 - 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).

5.77 RSS COI W1 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.

5.78 There were 21 planning applications for new waste management facilities submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the monitoring year 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008. 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 [Table K.1](#).

5.79 In summary, during the monitoring year 2007/08, eleven of these applications were granted and another two were approved, subject to a satisfactory S106 agreement (including the proposed MRF for cleansing contaminated soils at Judkins Quarry, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton).

5.80 Three applications were refused (including two proposals for in-vessel composting of green and kitchen waste in) and two applications were withdrawn. The remaining three applications were not yet determined as at 31st March 2008 and these will be reported in next year's AMR.

5.81 In addition, there were seven outstanding applications from the 2006/07 monitoring year. Of these, two were refused, four were granted and another was approved, subject to a legal agreement being drawn up for vehicle routing. 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 [Table K.2](#).

5.82 Taking all these (28) applications into consideration, the following planning permissions were granted for new waste management facilities (i.e. additional capacity) during 2007/08:

Landfill

- no applications for new landfill capacity during 2007/08

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Recycling, recovery and other alternatives to landfill

- N07CM034 - Change of use of an auto repair and servicing garage at Pool Road, Nuneaton, to a small scale vehicle depollution and breaking facility, with sales of recovered parts. The new facility will handle up to 500 cars per annum.
- N85CM001 - Development of a materials recycling facility and associated infrastructure for the treatment of contaminated soils on three hectares of land at Judkins Quarry, Nuneaton. The proposed facility would be capable of treating 120,000 tonnes of soils per annum using a process known as thermal desorption to produce a benign and useful product. The proposed development would be temporary for a duration of 5 years.
- NW07CM031 - The application seeks planning permission for the partial demolition of an existing building and the construction of a new building to form a new waste separation and de-packaging facility at De Mulder & Sons Limited, Mancetter Road, Hartshill.
- S07CM023 - Development of a new in-vessel composting facility at an existing site - Gaydon Composting Facility. It is intended that the new facility would have a maximum throughput of 50,000 tonnes.
- S07CM026 - Removal of existing slaughterhouse and other redundant buildings, conversion of former incinerator building to baled paper store, erection of new materials recovery facility building, office/educational building and associated external works at Longstaples, Warwick Road, Ettington. The new materials sorting and recycling facility would handle up to 39,000 tonnes of dry mixed recyclables per annum. This would include paper, card, plastics, metals and glass. The proposed facility would enable mixed recyclables to be stored, separated and baled prior to being distributed to recycling/reprocessing facilities.
- S07CM008 - The application proposes 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) at Canalside Yard, Brickyard Lane, Napton. The applicant states that the purpose of the application is to save skips of mixed waste going to landfill, when significant elements might be recycled. The skip operator based on site, County Waste, currently has no facility to remove recyclable materials from skips of waste. It is expected that a minimum of 85% of waste arising from skips entering the site would be recycled. The annual throughput capacity would be 23,000 tonnes.
- R07CM033 - Change of use of farm building to an in-vessel composting building, the construction of in-vessel composting units within the building and the extension of an existing building to form a reception area and provision of maturation pad. This will handle green and kitchen waste.

Other waste management or ancillary applications

- N07CM024 - Demolition of existing recycling building, erection of new building to house new recycling plant and the relocation of the existing workshop.
- N07CM030 - Land at Camp Hill Industrial Estate, Pool Road, Nuneaton - The application seeks a single 'regularising' planning permission for the use of land for Waste Transfer, Treatment, Screening, Shredding, (Manually and Mechanically) at a site that currently has two separate planning permissions for waste transfer and treatment. A regularising planning

permission is sought in order to provide a single overall consent for the newly amalgamated site, and its consequent revised layout of plant and equipment.

- NW07CM019 - Variation of Condition on an existing permission, to allow the construction of site facilities to an amended layout to that shown on plan.
- NW07CM042 - Variation of Condition of an existing planning permission Ref. yo permit the storage and recycling of waste materials at Dunton Landfill site, Curdworth until 31/12/2010.
- R07CM0012 - An application for the extension to the waste reception area at an existing waste facility - Clews Recycling Ltd., Hunters Lane, Rugby. This will not change the input rates.
- R07CM009 - Extension to an existing reception building on a scrapyards at Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, to allow for a customer area together with a weighbridge window and secure payments office.
- S07CM010 - Erection of a new two storey office building with associated car parking and weighbridge at Canalside Yard, Brickyard Lane, Napton.
- W07CM013 - Application for full planning permission to vary the profile of the site to ensure adequate post-settlement gradients are achieved to promote surface water drainage across the site; and to alter the restoration scheme.
- W07CM004 - An application for the installation of a five metre high litter fence at Bubbenhall Landfill Site. Litter fencing is detailed in the site's 'Nuisance and Health Risk Assessment' as being one of the mitigation measures to prevent the escape of litter from the operational area of Bubbenhall Landfill.

Waste facilities : analysis and interpretation

5.83 It has been estimated that by 2025/2026, Warwickshire will have a shortfall in waste treatment capacity of 0.60 million tonnes⁽⁷⁷⁾. 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

5.84 There are currently 54 permitted⁽⁷⁸⁾ waste management facilities in Warwickshire. Warwickshire also exports waste to the EfW Plant at Whitley in Coventry.

5.85 A summary of the licensed waste management facilities is shown in [Table 5.11](#). A full listing of all the waste management facilities licensed by the Environment Agency, by type and location, is given in [Appendix J](#).

5.86 The total permitted capacity of EA licensed waste management facilities in Warwickshire is 13,007,035 tonnes (source: 2007 EA RATS database). The total tonnage deposited during 2007 in these EA licensed facilities was 2,409,232 tonnes. The detailed breakdown of these figures by waste type/category is given in [Table 5.12](#).

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

78 The latest available data from the Environment Agency is for 2007. 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.

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Table 5.11 Number of licensed waste management facilities in Warwickshire, by type of waste and location (2007)

	REGIS A codes	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford	Warwick	Warwickshire
Landfill - Non-hazardous ¹ /Co-Disposal	A04/A01	1	1	1	2	1	6
Landfill - Inert ²	A05	1	0	0	2	1	4
Landfill - Restricted ³	A07	0	0	1	1	0	2
Landfill - Other	A06	0	0	0	0	0	0
Metal Recycling Sites	A19a, A20	3	0	4	2	2	11
Transfer	A09, A11, A13	2	6	4	6	2	20
Treatment - Material Recycling	A15	0	0	0	1	0	1
Treatment - Composting	A22	1	0	1	1	0	3
Treatment - Physical	A16	0	0	0	2	1	3
Treatment - Biological	A23	0	0	0	0	1	1
Treatment - Thermal ⁴	A18	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mobile Plant ⁵	A24	2	0	0	0	0	2
Totals		10	7	11	17	9	54

Source: based on Environment Agency (EA) RATS data (2007)

Summary table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

Notes.

1. Non-hazardous waste includes household, commercial and industrial waste.

2. Inert waste refers to non-biodegradable wastes.

3. Restricted waste refers to industrial waste, which may be restricted to a particular waste stream and/or a particular producer, depending on the terms of the site's waste management licence.

4. Warwick has one small-scale pet incinerator facility.

5. Although the EA licence registered address for the Mobile Plant facilities is within Warwickshire, the mobile plant may be used outside of the county.

Table 5.12 Annual input and total capacity of EA licensed waste management sites in Warwickshire (2007)

Management Type (Category)	REGIS A Code	Annual Input (2007) (Tonnes)	Total Capacity (Tonnes)
Landfill	A01 - Co-disposal landfill site	853,505	4,700,750
	A04 - Household, Commercial & Industrial waste landfill	588,537	2,344,710
	A05 - Landfill taking Non-Biodegradable wastes	478,105	2,339,400
	A06 - Landfill taking other wastes	23,092	225,521
	A07 - Industrial waste landfill (factory curtilage)	0	121,300
Landfill - Subtotal		1,943,238¹	9,731,681
Transfer	A09 - Special Waste Transfer Station	20,606	158,749
	A11 - Household, Commercial & Industrial waste transfer station	130,661	1,275,894
	A12 - Clinical waste transfer station	8	1,250
	A13 - Household waste amenity site	5,195	23,299
Transfer - Subtotal		156,470¹	1,459,192
Treatment	A15 - Materials Recycling treatment facility	0	74,999
	A16 - Physical treatment facility	29,591	164,951
	A18 - Incinerator	4	100
	A19 - Metal Recycling site (vehicle dismantler)	0	5,000
	A19a - End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility (scrap cars and other vehicles)	3,083	15,120
	A20 - Metal Recycling Site (mixed MRS's)	167,457	715,996
	A22 - Composting facility	62,769	409,998
	A23 - Biological treatment facility	9,151	300,000
	A24 - Mobile plant ²	37,470	129,998
Treatment - Subtotal		309,524¹	1,816,162
Grand Total		2,409,232	13,007,035

Source: extracted from Environment Agency RATS data (2007)

Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

Notes

1. annual figures may not sum exactly to sub-totals shown, due to rounding.

2. although the EA licence registered address for the mobile plant facilities is within Warwickshire, the mobile plant may be used outside of the county, so a proportion of the waste may be processed elsewhere.

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

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.

5.87 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.

5.88 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.

5.89 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.

Waste management plans : analysis and interpretation

5.90 During 2007/08, a Waste Management Plan was submitted to Warwickshire County Council relating to the demolition of North Leamington School and the redevelopment of the site. However, this did not provide any indication of the waste minimisation activities, the types of waste likely to be generated or arrangements for bulk waste disposal (all being "subject to site survey" at the time the planning application was submitted). Further work on the use of Waste Management Plans will need to be picked up again in future AMRs.

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 2007/08, the decision reached and reasons for any developments approved within the Green Belt.*

Key Objective 4 : analysis and interpretation

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

5.92 There were eight planning applications relating to waste sites located within the Green Belt submitted during the monitoring year 2007/08. Of the eight new applications, three were granted, three were refused and two were not yet determined within the monitoring year 2007/08. In addition, there were two applications outstanding from 2006/07 which were determined during 2007/08 and both were granted.

5.93 The details of these applications, by local authority, are listed in [Table 5.13](#), including site address, the type of facility and waste managed, capacity figures where available, date submitted and decision taken, as at 31st March 2008. 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⁽⁷⁹⁾.

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

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Table 5.13 Planning Applications for waste sites in the Green Belt, determined during 2007/08

Site Address	Description of facility	Description of waste to be managed	Capacity (tonnes pa)	Date submitted	Decision at 31 st March 2008	Reference
North Warwickshire						
Greenfields (Organic) Ltd., Kingsbury Road, Dunton	In Vessel Composting	Green Waste and Kitchen Waste	38,000	08/05/2007	Refused (07/11/2007)	NW07CM018
Biffa Waste Services Ltd., Kingsbury landfill Site, Dosthill	Improved Site Infrastructure	N/A	-	10/05/2007	Granted (25/07/2007)	NW07CM019
KSD Haulage Contractors Ltd., Lichfield Road, Nr Curdworth	MRF (Extension of Time for an Existing Permission)	Construction and Demolition Waste (Inert waste)	-	09/11/2007	Granted (12/02/2008)	NW07CM042
Sita UK Ltd., Packaging landfill site, Packagington Lane, Little Packagington	proposed wood shredding facility	scrap timber	45,000	26/02/2008	decision pending	NW08CM012
Rugby						
Whites of Coventry, Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore	Office Building	N/A	-	13/03/2007	Granted (09/05/2007)	R07CM009
Coventry and Solihull WDC Ltd., Coventry Road, Brinklow	Processing Incinerator Bottom Ash (MRF)	Incinerator Bottom Ash	50,000	04/06/2007	Refused (20/12/2007)	R07CM20
A Aston Compost Services, Coventry Road, Brinklow	In Vessel Composting	Green Waste and Kitchen Waste	-	18/10/2007	Awaiting decision (subject to s106)	R07CM033
I Gibson, Boundary Farm, Witherbrook Road, Bedworth	In Vessel Composting	Green and Bio Waste (Kitchen/Catering Waste)	35,000	02/11/2007	Refused (16/01/2008)	R07CM039
Warwick						
Waste Recycling Group, Bubbenhall Landfill Site, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall	Permanent Litter Fencing	N/A	-	13/02/2007	Granted (04/04/2007)	W07CM004
Waste Recycling Group Ltd., Bubbenhall Landfill Site, Bubbenhall	Landfill	Municipal, Commercial and Industrial Wastes	825,000	16/04/2007	Granted (17/10/2007)	W07CM013
<i>Source: Warwickshire County Council, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire Observatory (2007)</i>						

5.94 The background to all the applications which were determined during 2007/08 and the reasons for granting (or refusing) permission on sites located within the Green Belt are discussed below⁽⁸⁰⁾. A summary table showing which policies were relevant to each decision is presented in [Table 5.14](#).

Applications granted in the Green Belt during 2007/08:

1. Biffa Waste Services Ltd., Kingsbury landfill Site, Dosthill
2. KSD Haulage Contractors Ltd., Lichfield Road, Nr Curdworth
3. Whites of Coventry, Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore
4. Waste Recycling Group, Bubbenhall Landfill Site, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall
5. Waste Recycling Group Ltd., Bubbenhall Landfill Site, Bubbenhall

Site 1. Biffa Waste Services Ltd., Kingsbury landfill Site, Dosthill - NW07CM019 - Application for improved site infrastructure (submitted 10/05/2007, Granted 25/07/2007)

5.95 Planning permission was sought for a Variation of Condition No: 11 of Planning Permission NW378/97CM014. This application seeks to vary the approved layout for the service facilities on the landfill site in order to include car parking, a double weighbridge with associated office, wheel spinner and leachate storage tank at Kingsbury Landfill Site.

5.96 Although the development constitutes inappropriate development in the Green Belt, very special circumstances exist to justify the granting of planning permission in this specific instance. It is necessary to build the infrastructure at Kingsbury Landfill site in order to implement the approved application to restore the land used for mineral extraction by importation of controlled wastes. Furthermore, it is considered that this development would not have a significant impact on the visual amenity of the locality or the openness of the Green Belt because of the single storey building proposed, the small scale of the plant to be included and the enclosed nature of the site away from residential properties. The development is, therefore, considered to be acceptable.

5.97 The Regulatory Committee concluded that the harm caused by the inappropriateness of the development in the Green Belt was not accompanied by any other detriment which could not be successfully overcome by conditions and was outweighed by the very special circumstances constituted by the need to provide the infrastructure to facilitate the running of the landfill site.

Site 2. KSD Haulage Contractors Ltd., Lichfield Road, Nr Curdworth – NW07CM042 - MRF (Extension of Time for an Existing Permission) (submitted 09/11/2007, granted 12/02/2008)

5.98 This application was to extend the time limit for the storage and recycling of waste materials at land at Dunton Landfill Site, as approved in Planning Permission NW369/00CM013, up until 31st December 2010, instead of 31st December 2007. This would bring this particular operation in line with the other permitted minerals and waste management activities on site.

5.99 North Warwickshire Borough Council raised several objections, based on the application being (i) contrary to Green Belt Policy; (ii) Very prominent position visually; (iii) Unsustainable location; (iv) Additional recycling use would intensify the uses already permitted on the site to the detriment of the openness of the Green Belt; (vi) Prolonging the likelihood of the land being reinstated to an appropriate rural and sustainable use.

80 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.

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5.100 However, the Regulatory Committee concluded that the proposal accords to the provisions of the development plan and will not prejudice the openness of the Green Belt in the long term. Furthermore there are no contrary material considerations to justify withholding planning permission.

Site 3. Whites of Coventry, Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore - R07CM009 - Office Building (submitted 13/03/2007, granted 09/05/2007)

5.101 This application is for the extension to an existing reception building at a scrapyards on land at Whites of Coventry, Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore. The extension will allow for a customer area together with a weighbridge window and secure payments office. The proposed building would be constructed from materials which are in keeping with the existing reception building. Disability access would also be provided by a level entrance.

5.102 The proposed development is located within the Green Belt. Planning Policy Guidance Note No. 2 "Green Belts" regards such development to be inappropriate development in the Green Belt (as defined by paragraph 3.4 of PPG 2) and may only be permitted when justified by the existence of very special circumstances. The use is established in this location and provides a recycling service which helps to meet sustainability objectives. The extension is modest and its design and context makes its impact on the Green Belt insignificant. The extension will improve the efficient operation of the site and cannot be located outside the Green Belt. These are considered to constitute very special circumstances outweighing the damage to Green Belt Policy and the proposal causes no other harm to the public interest.

5.103 It was concluded that the very special circumstances of the proposed extension have been demonstrated and that it would therefore not have a significant impact upon the openness of the Green Belt. It was also considered that the proposed development accords to policies contained within the Development Plan and that the visual amenity of the surrounding area would not be significantly affected. It was also considered that the proposed extension would not have a significant impact upon the environment.

Site 4. Waste Recycling Group, Bubbenhall Landfill Site, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall - W07CM004 - Permanent Litter Fencing (submitted 13/02/2007, granted 04/04/2007)

5.104 This application is for the installation of a five metre high litter fence at Bubbenhall Landfill Site, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall. The proposed litter fence is not insignificant in scale and would constitute inappropriate development in Green Belt terms. However, there is an identified operational need for the provision of a litter fence at the site that is considered to represent very special circumstances sufficient to outweigh its inappropriateness. Furthermore, the fence would be constructed of green mesh netting, which when seen against the woodland would limit its visual impact. In addition, the litter fence would only be required during the operational life of the landfill. Therefore, its impact upon the Green Belt would be temporary.

5.105 The Regulatory Committee concluded that the proposed litter fence would improve the management of litter on site, which is considered to represent very special circumstances sufficient to outweigh its inappropriateness in this Green Belt location.

- Site 5. Waste Recycling Group Ltd., Bubbenhall Landfill Site, Bubbenhall - W07CM013 - Landfill (submitted 16/04/2007, granted 17/10/2007)

5.106 This application is for planning permission to vary the profile of the site to ensure adequate post-settlement gradients are achieved to promote surface water drainage across the site and to alter the restoration scheme at Bubbenhall Landfill Site, Western Lane, Bubbenhall. This application

is a revised resubmission of a proposal that was refused at 7 September 2006 meeting of the Regulatory Committee. As with the original application the proposed development relates to an increase in the height of the landfill only and would not extend the landfill beyond its existing boundaries. This revised proposal would result in an additional 825,000 cubic metres of waste materials being deposited within the landfill. This is a reduction of 325,000 cubic metres from the 1.15 million cubic metres of additional waste materials proposed by the original application. As with the previous proposal this application also seeks to amend the approved agricultural afteruse of the site taking account of the County Biodiversity Action Plan, the adjacent Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in Bubbenhall Wood and to establish 19 hectares of woodland and hazel coppice, as well as wetland and grassland habitats.

5.107 The Regulatory Committee concluded that the development would be in accordance with the relevant provisions of the development plan and would secure the most satisfactory standard of development overall and there are no contrary material considerations sufficient to require refusal.

5 Waste Local Plan

Table 5.14 Development Plan policies and Local Plans relevant to waste applications within the Green Belt (2007/08)

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
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	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
- 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 Borough Local Plan (adopted 2006)					
- Core Policy 4. Green Belt	✓	✓			
- ENV2 Green Belt					
Rugby Borough Local Plan (adopted July 2006)					
Policy GP1 – Appearance and design of development			✓		
Policy GP3 – Protection of amenity.			✓		

5 Waste Local Plan

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
Policy E2 – Green Belt.			✓		
Policy E3 – The use of existing buildings in the Green Belt.			✓		
Warwick District Local Plan 1996-2011 (Revised Deposit Version, May 2005)					
DP1 - Layout and Design				✓	✓
DP2 - Amenity				✓	✓
DP3 - Natural and Historic Environment and Landscape				✓	✓
DP4 - Archaeology				✓	✓
DP6 - Access				✓	✓
DP7 - Traffic Generation				✓	✓
DP9 - Pollution Control				✓	✓
DP10 - Flooding				✓	✓
DAP1 - Designated Area Policy 1 - Protecting the Green Belt				✓	✓
Warwick District Local Plan (adopted April 1995)					
ENV1 - Definition of the Green Belt (Proposals Map)				✓	✓
ENV3 - Development Principles				✓	✓

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
ENV12 - Protection of the setting of Listing Buildings				✓	✓
<i>Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2008)</i>					

5 Waste Local Plan

Waste Policy Use

5.108 The aim of this section is to identify which policies from the 'saved' WLP are still being used when determining planning applications. 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 Table D.1](#) and we will continue to monitor their performance in next year's AMR.

5.109 There were 21 planning applications relating to waste sites submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the 2007/08 monitoring year. Of these, eleven planning applications were granted, two were approved subject to satisfactory S106 agreements, three were refused, two were withdrawn and three are yet to be determined.

5.110 In addition, there were seven outstanding applications from the 2006/07 monitoring year which were determined during 2007/08. Of these, four were granted, one was approved subject to a legal agreement for vehicle routing being agreed and two applications were refused.

Table 5.15 Waste Local Plan - policy use (2004/05 to 2007/08)

Policy Number ¹	Policy	Whether used in 2004/05	Whether used in 2005/06	Whether used in 2006/07	Whether used in 2007/08
1	General Land Use	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	<i>Conditions and Agreements</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Landfilling	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	<i>Land-Raising</i>	No	No	No	No
5	Incinerators	No	No	No	No
6	Material Recycling Facilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	<i>Scrap Yards</i>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
8	<i>Transfer Stations</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Large Scale Composting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	<i>Household Waste Facilities</i>	No	No	No	No
11	<i>Other Development</i>	No	No	No	No
12	<i>Segregation of Waste Streams</i>	No	No	No	No
13	Proposed Facilities	Yes	No	No	Yes
14	<i>Jees and Boons Quarry and Midland Quarry</i>	No	No	No	No

Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2008)

Notes. 1. Those WLP policies which have been 'saved' beyond September 2007 are highlighted in bold in the table; policies which have not been 'saved' are shown in italics.

5.111 We have reviewed all 25 planning applications which were determined during 2007/08 to identify which of the WLP policies were used when assessing these applications (see [Table 5.15](#)). 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 four 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 incinerator. Therefore, Policy 5 was 'saved' beyond September 2007 as it identifies additional considerations for any application for an incinerator over and above those set out in Policy 1 and without it, there would be a policy void.

Emerging Context for the Waste Local Plan/WDF

5.112 There is a great deal of legislation at both a European and national level governing the sustainable disposal of waste. European Directives such as the Landfill Directive and the Waste Framework Directive 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 Landfill Tax Regulations (1996) is a major financial incentive to move away from landfill as a primary means of disposal.

5.113 In the UK, the government's Waste Strategy for England 2007 has a strong emphasis on reducing waste, linked to the drive to tackle climate change. It is well recognised that landfilled biodegradable waste is a major source of the greenhouse gas methane and that reducing and recycling waste saves both 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 the environmental impact of their waste activities. With this change in emphasis the WDF will necessarily seek to provide the spatial approach necessary to deliver the infrastructure that moves the management of waste and the use waste as a resource up the waste hierarchy.

At the regional level, the policy context is also changing. The West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS) Phase Two Preferred Option was submitted to the Secretary of State in December 2007. The Preferred Option includes policies which establishes regional targets for waste treatment and recycling and the location of future Waste Management Facilities.. The Examination in Public is planned for the end of April 2009, with publication of the Final Phase Two Revision expected by the end of 2009. 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.

Conclusions

6 Conclusions

6.1 This fourth 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 2007/08, we have not yet reached the submission stage for either of the Minerals or Waste Core Strategy 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 we had 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.

6.6 Going forwards into early 2009, we will need to revise our Minerals and Waste Development Scheme again, as we have missed our target date for consultation on our Waste Core Strategy Revised Spatial Options in June 2008. In addition, the revised MWDS will need to take into account the revised procedures for DPD preparation which were introduced by the revisions to PPS12, published in June 2008.

Annual Monitoring Report - how well are we monitoring?

6.7 This AMR has assessed how well the County has performed in achieving the key objectives and targets relating to our policies on minerals and waste planning. As our existing Minerals (MLP) and Waste (WLP) Local Plans were 'saved' until September 2007, this assessment for 2007/08 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.

6.8 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:

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

The WMRAWP Annual Report (2006) is the latest available data on minerals production for the region. Due to confidentiality restrictions, it does not report crushed rock production figures for Warwickshire (published figures are combined with Staffordshire).

The other 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 Warwickshire 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. The 2007 AMRI data has not been released in time for inclusion in this report, so we were unable to update the figures previously reported in the 2006/07 AMR.

ii. **MLP Key Objective 2 - "Maximise the use of secondary aggregates (versus primary aggregates)"**

We have not been able to update the figures for use of secondary/recycled aggregates. The main data source is the DCLG-commissioned "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005", published in February 2007. We used this data to report 2005 figures at the sub-regional level (for Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull combined) in the 2006/07 AMR. This was a significant improvement, as the previous DCLG survey for 2003 did not publish any data at the sub-regional level, although we were unable to report on the government's Core Output Indicator (RSS COI M2) "Production of secondary/recycled aggregates" at the county level. Unfortunately, we have not been able to update these figures in the 2007/08 AMR, as no further survey has been undertaken.

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.

6.9 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 updated our own Local Output indicators (introduced in the 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 2007/08 by including the most recent species data for each site, which will link with the relevant habitat/species plan for each minerals site.

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 2007/08. Again, this approach links in with one of our proposed SEA/SA indicators (under the Biodiversity,

Conclusions

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, the Waste Management Plan submitted to the County Council have not contained sufficient detail to report on this indicator.

6.10 Where there are gaps in the data, we will continue to look for possible new data sources and develop our monitoring procedures. 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.

6.11 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.

The West Midlands Region

A

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 <i>(to become a Unitary Authority in April 2009)</i>	Herefordshire	Birmingham
Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent <i>(formerly part of Staffordshire)</i>	Coventry
Warwickshire	Telford & Wrekin <i>(formerly part of Shropshire)</i>	Dudley
Worcestershire		Sandwell
		Solihull
		Walsall
		Wolverhampton

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

B Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

B

Table B.1 Waste Core Strategy DPD - Early Milestones

Stage of production	MWDS Original Timetable ('in effect' from 9 th June 2005)	MWDS First Revision ('in effect' from 25 th November 2005)	MWDS Second Revision ('in effect' from 28 th November 2006)	Date(s) achieved	On track?
Early stakeholder and community engagement on waste issues	June – August 2005	June 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 2006	February 2006	Completed (6-week consultation period ran from 27 th February – 10 th April 2006)	
Consultations on the "Preferred Options and Proposals"	November 2005	August 2006	August 2006	Completed (6-week consultation period ran from 30 th August - 11 th October 2006)	
Date of submission to SoS	May 2006	January 2007	January 2007	<i>Submission delayed due to requirement to undertake SFRA and other issues</i>	
Public consultation on Waste Core Strategy	August 2006	June 2007	January 2007	<i>Stage not undertaken due to change in direction on spatial options</i>	
Pre-examination meeting	November 2006	September 2007	May 2007	<i>Stage not reached in 2007/08</i>	
Examination	February 2007	November 2007	August 2007	<i>Stage not reached in 2007/08</i>	
Receipt of Inspectors Report	-	-	-	<i>Stage not reached in 2007/08</i>	
Estimated date for adoption	October 2007	February 2008	February 2008	<i>Stage not reached in 2007/08</i>	

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Table B.2 Minerals Core Strategy DPD - Early 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 20 th February – 3 rd April 2006)	
Consultation on "Issues and Options" and the Sustainability Appraisal	July 2006	July 2006	-	Completed (6-week consultation period ran from 28 th July – 8 th September 2006)	
Consultations on the "Preferred Options and Proposals"	October 2006	-	January 2007	Completed (6-week consultation period ran from 31 st January - 13 th 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	Stage not reached in 2007/08	
Examination	January 2008	-	January 2008	Stage not reached in 2007/08	
Receipt of Inspectors Report	-	-	-	Stage not reached in 2007/08	
Estimated date for adoption (Full Council approval needed)	September 2008	-	September 2008	Stage not reached in 2007/08	

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Table B.3 Waste Core Strategy Timetable - MWDS (Third Revision) "in effect" from 11 December 2007

STAGE	"In effect" Dates
Early Stakeholder and community engagement	December 2007 – May 2008
Consultation on Revised Spatial Options	June 2008
Consultation on Preferred Options and Proposals	December 2008
Date of Submission to the Secretary of State	June 2009
Pre-Examination Meeting	To be arranged by PINs
Examination	December 2009
Receipt of Inspectors Report	June 2010
Estimated Date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	July 2010

Table B.4 Waste Allocations DPD Timetable - MWDS (Third Revision) "in effect" from 11 December 2007

AGE	PROPOSED DATES
Early Stakeholder and community engagement	March 2010
Consultation Date: Issues and Options	To be agreed
Consultation Date: Preferred Options and Proposals	To be agreed
Date of Submission to the Secretary of State and public consultation on Core Strategy	To be agreed
Pre-Examination Meeting	-
Examination	-
Receipt of Inspectors Report	-
Estimated Date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	-

Table B.5 Minerals Core Strategy Timetable - MWDS (Third Revision) "in effect" from 11 December 2007

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
Examination	January 2008	January 2011
Receipt of Inspectors Report	-	July 2011
Estimated Date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	September 2008	September 2011

Saved Minerals Local Plan Policies

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

Saved Waste Local Plan Policies

D

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

Saved Structure Plan Policies

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 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.

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 (October 2008)

Primary Aggregates: Sand and Gravel

Table F.1 Active sand & gravel sites in Warwickshire (2008)

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 Breedon	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 (2008)

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 (2008)

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)	Hanson Aggregates	436200 288900	Active
Stratford on Avon	Avonhill	Aggregate: Crushed rock (Hardrock: Ironstone)	Peter Court	441550 250730	Active ¹

Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council
 1. Avonhill still has a valid permission, but site is effectively dormant and needs restoration.

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

Table F.4 Inactive crushed rock sites in Warwickshire (2008)

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)	Hanson Aggregates	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 (2008)

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 ¹

Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council
1. Avonhill still has a valid permission, but site is effectively dormant and needs restoration.

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

Energy minerals: coal

Table F.6 Active energy minerals sites in Warwickshire (2008)

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

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

MLP Key Objective 2 - Baseline information: secondary aggregates sites in Warwickshire (2007/08)

Table F.7 List of sites recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (2007-08)

Location	Type of Site ¹	Maximum Capacity requested (tonnes per annum)	Date submitted	Permission status (at 31 March 2008)	Operating status (at 31 March 2008)
North Warwickshire					
Coleshill Quarry, Coleshill	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	N/A	04.08.2003	Permission lapsed (on 28.10.06); awaiting application for new permission	Active (awaiting regularisation)
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)
Nuneaton & Bedworth					
Hammonds Skip Hire, Colliery Lane, Exhall ²	Materials Recycling Facility for soils and hardcore	75,000	02.07.2007	Granted 09.11.2007	Active
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

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Location	Type of Site ¹	Maximum Capacity requested (tonnes per annum)	Date submitted	Permission status (at 31 March 2008)	Operating status (at 31 March 2008)
Warwick					
The Cabinet of Warwickshire County Council, Materials Depot, Leicester Lane, Cubbington ²	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	N/A	18.08.2006	Granted 22.11.2006	Active
<p><i>Source: Development Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council</i></p> <p><i>Notes. 1. Sites listed do not include any mobile plant.</i></p> <p><i>2. Hammonds Skip Hire is also listed in the Waste Management Facilities table (Table K.1). The Leicester Lane site is not on the EA Waste Management Site list as it is operating with an Exemption from Waste Management Licensing.</i></p>					

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MLP Key Objective 3: Warwickshire's Local Biodiversity Action Plan Report for Quarries, Mines and Gravel Pits

Table F.8 Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) - Progress Report (2008)

Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target status	Assessment date	Latest progress report
LBAP - Bats			
A - Maintain extent, maintain / improve condition and where possible restore the available/important feeding habitats. 2005-2015	No progress	07/09/2007	Actions addressing this objective relate only to advisory and communication guidance.
B - To increase population size and range by maintaining and increasing opportunities for roosting (particularly in buildings, trees and underground sites) as maternity roosts, hibernation roosts and as roosts for other purposes. 2005-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	24/07/2007	There has been ongoing advice to householders and land owners regarding roosts and no intentional exclusions have occurred in private housing. Statistics on roost destruction under license though DEFRA is not known by the bat group. Hibernation roost data maintains low in Warwickshire and development in this area has been difficult and is likely to remain so.
C - Ensure adequate landscape elements to provide flight lines between roosts and foraging sites: hedgerow protection - 2005-2015	No progress	07/09/2007	Actions addressing this objective relate only to policy, advisory and communication guidance. However, Warwickshire Wildlife Trust checks all planning applications where bat roosts are, or could be, involved.
D - Establish a sub-regional programme to monitor populations at key sites to supplement data from the National Bat Monitoring Programme by 2006	Some progress (on schedule)	24/07/2007	The Warwickshire bat group collects data and feeds this into the local records for bio-diversity. This is ongoing and effective. The group is actively involved in developing records for Nathusius Pipistrelle, Barbastelle and Lesser Horseshoe bats. Financial constraints currently limit the level of activity in this area.
LBAP - Chalk Carpet			
A - To maintain up to date listings of sites and population sizes, 2004-2015	Target achieved	02/12/2008	Chalk Carpet survey undertaken at Southam Quarry in 2007 but none found - possibly too late in the season. No formal monitoring established but may come about as part of the Small Blue project for the sites.
B - To maintain the size and range of known populations of the chalk carpet. 2004-2015	Target achieved	02/12/2008	Of the 4 sites listed in the Action Plan, one is a SSSI, two are SINCs and the fourth still has not yet been assessed by the SINC selection panel A project application to restore large areas of calcareous grassland for the Small Blue on 18 sites including the 3 remaining sites for Chalk Carpet moth has been submitted to

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Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target status	Assessment date	Latest progress report
			SITA for landfill tax funding. A decision should be known in September 2009. This project will also monitor the effects of the restoration works and encourage on-going site management. The District Council have prepared an agreed Master Plan for the Bishops Hill/ Bishops Bowl sites which takes into consideration the need to protect colonies of rare terrestrial invertebrates (including Chalk Carpet moth) and states that any redevelopment of the site must have an integrated ecology management plan. BC continues to involved with the consultation process on this site.
C - To increase the population size and range by doubling the number of Warwickshire sites where chalk carpet occurs. by 2010.	Some progress (on schedule)	02/12/2008	There is no specific management plan at Southam Quarry although written advice has been given regarding general management requirements for Chalk Carpet moth and BC continues to work closely with the landowners to encourage habitat enhancement. The Southam Quarry site is part of a bid for landfill tax funding for money to clear scrub and restore open habitats suitable for Chalk Carpet on this site.
D - Raise awareness of the chalk carpet, its life cycle and habitat requirements, 2004-2015	Target achieved	02/12/2008	Some progress through talking to landowners and managers as part of the project development stage of a Small Blue project for the area. A number of landowners previously not contacted includes BIFFA, Sustrans and Network Rail. Warwickshire Branch of Butterfly Conservation continues to run regular moth events for its members.
LBAP - Cuckoo Bee			
A - To monitor and maintain up-to-date listings of Warwickshire sites, bianually	Target not achieved	03/12/2008	No change
B - To maintain the size and range of known populations of N. ferruginata and its host. 2003-2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	03/12/2008	No change in the designation of sites. There are still threats to Napton quarry.
C - To encourage strong host populations at known Warwickshire sites and increase population size and range by encouraging 5 new colonies. by 2010	Some progress (on schedule)	03/12/2008	Under the Countryside Stewardship Scheme, management options were aimed at protecting, enhancing or creating habitats. There was therefore no detailed consideration of individual species. The habitats of post-industrial land and quarries are unlikely to qualify for the new Environmental Stewardship scheme and therefore this action cannot currently be achieved.

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Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target status	Assessment date	Latest progress report
D - To raise awareness of this bee and it's life cycle and habitat requirements, 2005	Target achieved	03/12/2008	Through Steven Falk's paper in the British Journal of Entomology and Natural History April 2006 Vol19 Part 1.
LBAP - Dingy Skipper			
A - Increase the level of monitoring so that more sites are covered (at least to the level of spot checks, timed visits or species transects) and collate the results to establish population status and distribution, 2003-2015	Target achieved	06/07/2007	Warwickshire Branch of BC have developed a monitoring system to ensure that all sites are covered on at least every 5 years.
B - Encourage the maintenance of extent and condition of sites where dingy skipper occurs by appropriate management and ensure that any management at known sites is sensitive to the habitat requirements of the butterfly. 2003-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	06/07/2007	BC's brownfields project has provided advice to some landowners in the area. A training event in 2006 targeted County Council rangers and other landowners
C - Publicise the habitat requirements of this butterfly to landowners and other interested parties involved in their conservation and give advice on beneficial management, by 2005	Target achieved	06/07/2007	Awareness of the species with local authorities and landowners of key sites has been raised through meetings, training events and site reports.
D - Maintain the current population size and range and increase the range of the dingy skipper. by 2010	Some progress (on schedule)	06/07/2007	Landowners of core colonies have been made aware of the existence of the species and advice has been given on appropriate management.
E - Develop a better understanding of the ecological requirements of this species and the best management practices, by 2010	Target exceeded (due to plan action)	06/07/2007	Management is being undertaken and monitored at a number of sites in the County including Ryton Meadows Nature Reserve and Mancetter Quarry. Trial habitat creation plots have been established and are being monitored in other parts of the Midlands and these will help to improve good practice nationally.
LBAP - Disused Industrial and Railway Land			
A - To identify all ecologically important industrial sites, derelict land and stretches of disused railway line and their ownership. By 2010	Some progress (behind schedule)	02/10/2007	Survey work underway but behind schedule. Analysis of any changes to be undertaken. Linear site criteria re SINC designation to be written for these sites.
B - To maximise our knowledge of such sites and ensure they are considered for appropriate designation (e.g. SINC or SSSIs). by 2010	Some progress (behind schedule)	02/10/2007	No new sites as SSSIs. WWT own two key sites in Warwickshire and these sites have been made a priority for key species butterfly monitoring. WBRC monitoring underway but behind schedule.

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Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target status	Assessment date	Latest progress report
C - To maintain the extent and maintain / improve the condition of semi-natural habitats in and around post industrial sites with priority given to those holding UK BAP Priority Species, Red Data Book, Nationally Scarce and Regionally Scarce species. 2003 - 2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	02/10/2007	Less than 50% of these sites have management plans, though more have maintenance plan. Some sites have water level management plans. Sites that are SINC receive management advice with notification letter. BC: 12 sites have management plans, 7 active management. FWAG include habitat in advice to farms.
D - To promote the maintenance of extent and the expansion of wildlife habitat following unavoidable development of such sites, including the development of a policy framework for this in local planning documents. 2003 - 2015	Some progress (on schedule)	02/10/2007	All local authorities refer to the Local Biodiversity Action Plan in planning documents; WWT comment on local plans to include this. One known site now a housing development - was a coal yard and identified as a pSINC in 2001 Project identification not started.
E - To promote good management practice and to share knowledge through the development of a network of regular communication between landowners and practitioners. 2003 - 2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	02/10/2007	No network so far and advice only occasional. Leaflet for landowners re grants not started. BC and FWAG run good level of events for landowners and members and press releases. SSSI Site meetings as needed; few FWAG members have this habitat. RSPB liaise with railway track owners re timing of management. LBAP Minerals Conference September 06 touched on these issues.
LBAP - Dotted Bee-Fly			
A - To maintain up-to-date listings of sites, 2004-2015	Target achieved	03/12/2008	Monitoring has not been kept up to date but may be achieved by a project in the LBAP Focus 2008 programme - survey of key species on brownfield sites to be carried out by LEMURs.
B - To maintain the size and range of known populations of B. discolor 2004-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	03/12/2008	The designation of known dotted bee-fly sites as SINC or SSSI is still in progress
C - To increase the population size and range by doubling the number of sites in the sub-region. 2010	Some progress (on schedule)	03/12/2008	Steven Falk reported a new site at Upton House (NT) in 2007.
D - Raise awareness of the dotted bee-fly, its life cycle and habitat requirements, 2004-2015	Target achieved	03/12/2008	Steven Falk continues to do this.
LBAP - Fen & Swamp			
A - To monitor area and nature of all remaining and new wetlands in the county to Phase 1 standard. 2005-2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	02/10/2007	HBA survey in progress. Species monitoring started on some WWT reserves, and active work by local groups.

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Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target status	Assessment date	Latest progress report
B - To maintain the current extent of all significant wetlands 2005-2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	02/10/2007	All LAs refer to the Local Biodiversity Action Plan in planning documents. Solihull MBC mention wetland in UDP. SSSIs on schedule, but no new sites. 2 Listed sites that are not SSSIs now designated as SINCs. SINC designation behind schedule in some districts due to funding constraints. Local authority ecologist at Solihull MBC, NE and WWT commenting on development plans which affect wetlands and defending retention and extension or enhancement of wetland.
C - To maintain the extent and maintain / improve the condition of existing wetlands with priority given to those holding UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species & Red Data Book species.by 2007	Some progress (behind schedule)	02/10/2007	Identification of priority sites behind schedule.Water level management plans in place for the 4 SSSIs, on schedule.Progress on Defra ES scheme: unknown
D - To ensure all significant wetlands are managed primarily for their nature conservation interest.by 2007	Some progress (on schedule)	02/10/2007	WWT reserves have management plans with nature conservation as prime objective. These are being actively implemented. EA manage site to enhance biodiversity.
E - To increase the extent of the habitat by creating an additional 5ha of wetland (excluding reed bed). by 2010	Target achieved	02/10/2007	Extension to Brandon Marsh 5ha achieved 2006. STW not started re creation of wetlands for nitrate removal (06)Wetland creation identified in responses to Warwickshire Mineral Development Framework, as after use. RSPB creating new wetland N. Warwickshire 2007-09.
F - To promote good management practice and to share knowledge 2005-2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	02/10/2007	Tame Valley partnership, WWT Wetlands Project, and FWAG actively supporting good practice. Advice to landowners on schedule. Information to public at shows, events and specific training days. WWT Habitat training days run 2006-07. Information for public behind schedule
LBAP - Great Crested Newt			
A - Determine the distribution and status of the great crested newt within the county and designate known breeding sites as SINCs as minimum, by 2010	Some progress (on schedule)	02/12/2008	This is being achieved through NARRS training; more people are doing surveys which may result in new GCN records. The specific targeting of Great Crested Newt sites for SINC designation is still not a priority due to resource constraints.
B - Maintain the range, distribution and size of existing great crested newt populations within the sub-region. 2005-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	02/12/2008	A few of the planned 200 ponds have been surveyed and records sent to WBRC. WWT has worked with WART to co-ordinate surveys of ponds to feed into the NARRS programme. Further

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Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target status	Assessment date	Latest progress report
			ad-hoc surveys have been carried out on Trust managed reserves during the breeding season and this information has also been fed back in. A few of the planned 200 have been surveyed and records sent to WBRCC. WWT has worked with WARRS to co-ordinate surveys of ponds to feed into the NARRS programme. Further ad-hoc surveys have been carried out on Trust managed reserves during the breeding season and this information has also been fed back in.
C - Restore 10 degraded sites within the sub-region, by 2010.	No progress	02/12/2008	The Focus 2008/0 programme will achieve this.
D - Increase population size and range by encouraging new populations through the creation of new ponds/pond clusters and restoration of neglected ones wherever opportunities arise. 2005-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	02/12/2008	In the new Environmental Stewardship Scheme launched in 2005, there are management options for the habitats which great crested newt use. The Focus 2008/0 programme will also achieve this.
E - Maximise the quality of terrestrial habitats around breeding ponds through the use of agri-environment schemes and other mechanisms. 2005-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	02/12/2008	In the new Environmental Stewardship Scheme launched in 2005, there are management options for the habitats which great crested newt use or those adjacent to such habitats which have an influence on the former. The distribution of management advice and information on grant schemes to site owners/managers continues.
F - Raise awareness of the great crested newt, its life cycle and habitat requirements. 2005-2015	Target achieved	02/12/2008	The development of links between statutory authorities and local conservation groups is still being achieved. Liaison with landowners through local conservation groups is still being achieved.
LBAP - Lapwing			
A - To increase the breeding range to its 1988-91 level. 2010	Some progress (behind schedule)	31/07/2007	Progress is steady but slow and target is unlikely to be achieved. Range contraction has largely been halted but recolonisation is slow and patchy.
B - To increase the size of the breeding population to its estimated 1990 level. 2010	Some progress (behind schedule)	31/07/2007	Target is unlikely to be achieved. Population recovery is slow and sporadic, despite the best efforts of FWAG and the RSPB. Successes in one area are often offset by losses elsewhere.
LBAP - Lowland Calcareous Grassland			

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Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target status	Assessment date	Latest progress report
A - To maintain the current extent of all lowland calcareous grassland above 0.5ha 2004-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	07/09/2007	No reports of losses received.
B - To improve the condition of all lowland calcareous grassland above 0.25ha, that is currently in unfavourable condition to favourable or improving by 2006	Some progress (behind schedule)	07/09/2007	Scrub control on some SSSIs in progress and discussions to secure the management of a significant area at Harbury underway.
C - To increase the extent of the habitat by creating an additional 10ha of lowland calcareous grassland, including one site of at least 5ha. by 2015	Some progress (on schedule)	07/09/2007	Potential sites at Harbury, Southam under discussion.
D - To promote good management practice, to share knowledge and to forge working partnerships with all key landowners, 2004-2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	07/09/2007	Underway but behind schedule
E - To enhance public appreciation of lowland calcareous grassland, 2004-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	07/09/2007	Underway and on schedule
F - To update the Habitat Biodiversity Audit with all known lowland calcareous grassland sites, by 2004	Some progress (behind schedule)	07/09/2009	Underway but behind schedule
LBAP - Lowland Neutral Grassland			
A - To maintain the current extent of all neutral grassland above 0.5ha 2002 - 2015	Some progress (on schedule)	07/09/2007	No reports of losses received.
B - To improve the condition of all neutral grassland above 0.5ha, that is currently in unfavourable condition to favourable or improving. 2002 - 2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	07/09/2007	SSSIs under threat from river eutrophication now being targeted for improved sewage treatment. Minor scrub control carried out at some SSSIs.
C - To increase the extent of the habitat by creating an additional 100ha of neutral grassland, including 4 sites of at least 5ha, preferably adjacent to existing grassland. by 2010	Some progress (behind schedule)	07/09/2007	No major sites identified to date, but opportunities taken with a local road scheme landscape works.
D - To promote good management practice and to share knowledge 2002 - 2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	07/09/2007	Underway but behind schedule
E - To enhance public appreciation of neutral grassland 2002 - 2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	07/09/2007	Underway but behind schedule

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Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target status	Assessment date	Latest progress report
F - To update the Habitat Biodiversity Audit with all known neutral grassland sites. 2002 -2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	07/09/2007	Underway but behind schedule
WLBAP - Rare Bumblebees			
A - To maintain up-to-date listings of sites scarcer bumblebees in the sub-region, 2002-2015	Target achieved	03/12/2008	Some monitoring in South Warks by Stretton-on-Fosse Parish group.
B - To maintain the size and range of known populations of Warwickshire's scarcer bumblebees 2002-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	03/12/2008	The designation of qualifying sites as SINCs or SSSIs is still in progress. Agri-environment options are still in use but set-aside has gone. The work being done by Butterfly Conservation will benefit bumblebees.
C - To increase the size and range of scarce bumblebee populations by doubling the number of sites. 2010	Target exceeded (due to new survey data)	03/12/2008	10 sites now for <i>B. ruderatus</i> including Hill Close Gardens, Warwick. The work being done by Butterfly Conservation will benefit bumblebees.
D - To raise awareness of rare bumblebees, their life cycles and habitat requirements, 2002-2015	Target achieved	03/12/2008	Ongoing with an article by Steven Falk in WWT magazine Spring 2008.
LBAP - Reedbeds			
A - To identify all remaining reedbeds in the county. by 2003	Some progress (behind schedule)	07/09/2007	The HBA will identify any significant areas not previously documented
B - To maintain the current extent of all reedbeds above 0.5ha . 2002-2015	Target achieved	07/09/2007	No information indicating problems.
C - To maintain the extent and maintain / improve the condition of existing reedbeds with priority given to those holding UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species & Red Data Book species, by 2005	Target not achieved	07/09/2007	The large reedbeds at Brandon Marsh are subject to continual management particularly the removal of excess willow and birch scrub
D - Seek to ensure all sites above 2ha are managed primarily for their nature conservation interest, by 2004	Some progress (behind schedule)	07/09/2007	Information on some species of invertebrates is held by the WBRC but there is no information on management for them.
E - To secure at least one breeding pair of bitterns in the county, by 2010	No progress	07/09/2007	
F - To increase the extent of the habitat by creating an additional 50ha of wet reedbed , two areas of which to be at least 10ha. by 2010	Some progress (on schedule)	07/09/2007	The second phase (2003) of the Newlands reedbed and additional excavation on the West Marsh at Brandon results in one area of 10ha being achieved. The new RSPB Middleton Lakes reserve

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Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target status	Assessment date	Latest progress report
G - To promote good management practice and to share knowledge, 2002-2015	Target achieved	07/09/2007	on the county border with Staffordshire may result in the other 10ha area. Brandon Marsh is a good example
LBAP - Rivers & Streams			
A - To identify the most important stretches of water course for wildlife and ensure they become protected through the designation process.2005-2015	Not specified		
B - To ensure that the quality of water courses and their corridors does not undergo further deterioration and to mitigate/compensate for necessary loss.2005-2015	Not specified		
C - To maintain / improve the condition and increase the extent of water courses with priority given to those holding UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species & Red Data Book species by 2009	Not specified		
D - To identify sites suitable for river restoration and endeavour to carry out at least two schemes by 2008	Not specified		
E - To promote good management practice and to share knowledge. 2005-2015	Not specified		
F - To raise public awareness of the importance of rivers and streams 2005-2015.	Not specified		
LBAP - Scrub and Carr			
A - To identify areas of scrub/carr within Habitat Biodiversity Audit maps and maintain up-to-date information on the distribution and approximate coverage afforded by such habitat, by 2005	Some progress (behind schedule)	02/10/2007	HBA survey work continuing to update maps. Area coverage identified by GIS analysis. Survey work behind, but close to schedule. Analysis re extent of scrub and carr ongoing but behind schedule as not a priority for the HBA..
B - To maximise our knowledge of the important scrub and carr sites and ensure they are appropriately designated (e.g. SINC or SSSIs), by 2010	Some progress (behind schedule)	02/10/2007	SINC process in progress. No new SSSIs identified. Butterfly Conservation have monitoring in place for LBAP butterfly species; WBRC receive records, no set programme of monitoring. WWT monitoring for range of species.

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Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target status	Assessment date	Latest progress report
C - To maintain the extent and improve the condition of semi-natural habitats in and around scrub and carr, with priority given to those olding UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species, Red Data Book, Nationally Scarce and Regionally Scarce species, 2003-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	02/10/2007	Maintained within WWT sites, in balance within management prescription. Monitoring work to identify which sites hold / still hold the priority species. All SSSIs have management plans and water level management plans in place; on schedule. Identification of projects for action is on site by site basis, no overview currently.
D - To promote the maintenance of extent and expansion of wildlife habitat including scrub and carr following unavoidable development of land, 2003-2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	02/10/2007	This habitat is promoted as relevant within comments on development proposals by WBRC, WWT and NE, where existing scrub and carr is to be lost; it is retained where possible but success is limited. On schedule – WWT campaign to save individual sites case by case, NE working with owners at Bishop's Bowl.
E - Development of a policy framework for retention or creation of wildlife habitat including scrub and carr to include local planning documents, 2003-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	02/10/2007	All local authorities refer to LBAP in plans.
F - To promote the importance of scrub and carr to encourage good management practice and to share knowledge, 2003-2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	02/10/2007	FWAG is working with limited number of landowners. Leaflet not written yet. No promotion to public
LBAP - Small Blue			
A - Continue to monitor all known sites annually with spot checks, timed visits or species transects and collate the results to establish population status and distribution. 2003-2015	Target achieved	06/07/2007	All three known colonies are monitored every year by volunteers. Habitat assessments at key sites are being undertaken in 2007. BC has good knowledge of population and distribution.
B - Maintain population size and range by encouraging SSSI or SINC designation and appropriate management of sites where small blue occurs. 2003-2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	06/07/2007	BC are advising on appropriate management at all existing sites. Good communication with Cemex over Southam Quarry.
C - Publicise the habitat requirements of this butterfly to landowners and other interested parties involved in their conservation and give advice on beneficial management.	Target achieved	06/07/2007	Good progress is being made. A stakeholder meeting was held in 2006 attended by key landowners and managers.
D - Increase population size and range by seeking opportunities to extend breeding areas to form a network of linked habitats in order to halt species decline. By 2005	Target achieved	06/07/2007	A number of opportunities have been identified, BC are currently working on a funding bid to try to implement these works.

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Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target status	Assessment date	Latest progress report
E - Increase population size and range by restoring colonies at 5 former sites. By 2010	Some progress (on schedule)	31/07/2007	Practical management has been undertaken to create new habitat on an SSSI site at Nelson's Quarry. Plans to restore habitat at Southam Quarry have been agreed by Cemex and action is planned for this autumn.
LBAP - Snipe			
A - Increase the range by restoring the snipe as a breeding species in the sub-region. 2005	Target not achieved	25/07/2007	Target not achieved.
B - Increase the population size to restore the breeding population to its 1980 level. 2010	Target not achieved	25/07/2007	Target not achieved.
C - To increase the extent of suitable habitat for breeding and wintering birds at 6 sites or more. 2010	Some progress (on schedule)	11/10/2007	Suitable habitat, i.e. rough grazing, is lacking. 3 rewetted water meadows have been created as part of Environmental Stewardship schemes in the Coleshill and Rugby areas.
D - Raise awareness of the species and its habitat requirement, 2003-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	25/07/2007	Target being achieved.
LBAP - White-clawed crayfish			
A - Determine the distribution and status of the white-clawed crayfish within the county and designate known sites, by 2006.	Target not achieved	01/12/2008	Targeted survey will be carried out on all known crayfish populations during Summer 2008 to determine the current extent of native crayfish coverage and to ascertain whether the recent floods have had a detrimental impact on populations. The SINC selection panel are currently working on the linear sites criteria, which should identify and assess watercourses against the SINC criteria, including those supporting white-clawed crayfish.
B - Maintain the present distribution of white-clawed crayfish in the sub-region and the provision of suitable sites. 2004-2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	01/12/2008	Population reported as stable, still at 13 sites. Some progress has been made by EA in liaising with angling clubs where crayfish are known to be present.
C - Increase population size and range by attempting to establish 10 new colonies at appropriate sites. by 2010.	Some progress (behind schedule)	01/12/2008	EA has carried out additional habitat improvement out along the River Alne.
D - Control populations of non-native crayfish. 2004-2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	01/12/2008	EA ensuring that all stocking of fish is assessed for its impact upon crayfish and refused or conditioned as appropriate. EA investigations are ongoing to determine the feasibility of extending

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Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target status	Assessment date	Latest progress report
E - Raise awareness of the white-clawed crayfish, its life cycle and habitat requirements, 2004-2015	Target achieved	01/12/2008	<p>the 'no-go' area for keeping signal crayfish to include the Avon catchment in Warwickshire. There is still no effective method of controlling signal crayfish. Recent media coverage promoting the trapping of crayfish as an effective means of control have not helped. Current evidence suggests that trapping crayfish has no benefit for the river ecology and may even stimulate population growth.</p> <p>EA raise awareness of crayfish through website and media releases and through liaison with local community groups. EA staff continue to provide advice to landowners and developers on issues relating to crayfish. EA has produced guidance on use of crayfish as bait and Fisheries Officers continue to check that anglers are using legal bait when they visit sites.</p>
<p>Source: Biodiversity Action Reporting System (www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/outcomes/targets_area.asp) - search under Warwickshire - Inland rock - "Mineral, spoil and mine wastes - rich in heavy metals" and "Quarries, Mines and Gravel Pits".</p>			

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MLP Key Objective 3: Main habitats and Protected Species at Minerals sites in Warwickshire (2008)

Table F.9 Minerals Sites - Main habitats and Species (2008)

Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected ¹
Nuneaton & Bedworth				
Griff 4	Hard Rock	Active	Quarry, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland	Smooth Newt, Grass Snake, Otter
Griff 5	Hard Rock	Inactive (with permission)	Standing Water	Smooth Newt, Otter
Midland Quarry	Granite	Inactive (restoration in progress)	Quarry, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland	Bat, Smooth Newt, Common Lizard
North Warwickshire				
Coleshill	Sand and Gravel	Active	Running water, Standing water, Semi-improved neutral grassland	Bat, White-Clawed Crayfish
Daw Mill	Coal	Active	Running Water	
Dunton Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Inactive	Bare Ground, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland	
Jees and Boon	Hard Rock	Inactive (with permission)	Quarry, Semi-improved grassland	Bat, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Palmate Newt, Common Lizard, Slow Worm, Smooth Newt
Kingsbury Brickworks Quarry	Brick Clay	Active	Quarry, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland	Adder, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt
Mancetter Quarries	Quartzite	Active	Quarry	Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Bat
Middleton Hall	Sand and Gravel	Active	Standing Water, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland	Bat, Otter, Grass Snake, White-Clawed Crayfish, Brown Hare, Barn Owl
Bodymoor Heath	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Improved Grassland, Arable	Otter, Bat, Grass Snake, Water Vole
Lea Marston	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland	Great Crested Newt

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Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected ¹
Middleton Hall Extension	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Amenity Grassland, Improved Grassland, Arable	Water Vole, Otter, Brown Hare
Rugby				
Brinklow	Sand and Gravel	Active	Arable, Improved Grassland	Grass Snake, Bat
High Cross	Sand and Gravel	Active	Arable, Quarry	
Ling Hall	Sand and Gravel	Active	Quarry, Arable, Improved Grassland	Bat
Lodge Farm	Clay and Limestone	Active	Unclassified, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland	White-Clawed Crayfish, Grass Snake
Alveston Pastures	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland	Bat
Brinklow Extension	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland	
Cosford	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland	Bat
Dunchurch	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Dense/Continuous Scrub (pSINC), Arable, Improved Grassland	
Hunscote	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland	Bat
Kites Hardwick	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Running Water	None
Ling Hall Extension	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Standing Water	Bat
Stretton Baskerville	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland	
Wolfhampcote	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Running Water, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland (pSINC), Improved Grassland	None
Stratford on Avon				
Marsh Farm	Sand and Gravel	Active	Arable	Otter, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt
Avon Hill	Iron Stone	Active (dormant)	Quarry, Ephemeral/Short Perennial	Bat, Great Crested Newt, Grass Snake, Brown Hare
Dry Hill	Iron Stone	Inactive (exhausted)	Quarry, Ephemeral/Short Perennial, semi-improved neutral grassland	

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Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected ¹
Edge Hill	Building Stone	Inactive (exhausted)	Quarry	Barn Owl
Southam Cement Works	Clay and Limestone	Active	Quarry, Semi-improved Calcareous Grassland	Bat, White-Clawed Crayfish, Grass Snake
Abbot's Salford	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Species-rich Intact Hedge (pSINC part), Arable	Bat
Alveston Hill	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Mixed Plantation	Bat, Smooth Newt
Atherston Airfield	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Semi-improved Neutral Grassland (pSINC), Improved Grassland, Arable	Bat
Bidford-on-Avon	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland	Bat, Barn Owl, Water Vole
Hampton Lucy	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Arable (pSINC), Improved Grassland, Arable	Bat
Warwick				
Bubbenhall	Sand and Gravel	Active	Arable (part of RIGS that falls within mineral site's area)	Bat, Dormouse, Adder, Grass Snake, Common Lizard, Smooth Newt, Great Crested Newt
Bubbenhall Extension	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Arable (RIGS), Dense/Continuous Scrub & Running Water (pSINC), Arable	Dormouse, Bat, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Smooth Newt, Common Lizard
Greys Mallory	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland	Bat, Barn owl
South West Warwick	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Improved Grassland, Tall Ruderal	Bat, Grass Snake, Brown Hare
<p>Source: Compiled by Warwickshire Observatory from information provided by Ecology Unit, Warwickshire County Council (2008)</p> <p>1. Protected species records potentially affected within 500m buffer of site boundary. Other species may also be present, but due to confidentiality restrictions we are unable to publish details.</p>				

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

MLP Key Objective 3: Condition of SSSI at minerals sites in Warwickshire (2008)

Table F.10 Condition of SSSI at Minerals Sites in Warwickshire

SSSI Name	Relationship	Minerals site	Mineral type	Status	SSSI Main Habitat	SSSI Unit Area (ha)	SSSI Condition	Date of last assessment
North Warwickshire								
Boon's Quarry SSSI	is within	Jees and Boon Quarry	Aggregate: Crushed Rock	Inactive	Earth heritage	0.75ha	Favourable	01/08/2008
Kingsbury Brickworks SSSI	is adjacent to	Kingsbury Brickworks Quarry	Non-Aggregate: Brick clay	Active	Earth heritage	0.46ha	Favourable (previous minor slumping is now stabilised)	09/11/2007
Middleton Pool SSSI	is within	Middleton Hall	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Active	Standing open water and canals	12.65ha	Favourable	16/09/2003
River Blythe SSSI	runs through	Coleshill (Blyth Hall)	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Active	Rivers and streams	n/a	Unfavourable no change - the main reasons for the unfavourable condition are water quality (water pollution due to agricultural run-off and discharge) and invasive freshwater species.	24/02/2006
Nuneaton and Bedworth								
Griff Hill Quarry SSSI	is within	Griff IV Quarry	Aggregate: Crushed Rock	Active	Earth heritage	11.45ha	Favourable	11/04/2003
Rugby								
Ryton Wood SSSI	is adjacent to	Dunchurch (Preferred Area)	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Inactive	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	86.53ha	Favourable	06/03/2006
Warwick								

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

SSSI Name	Relationship	Minerals site	Mineral type	Status	SSSI Main Habitat	SSSI Unit Area (ha)	SSSI Condition	Date of last assessment
Ryton Wood SSSI	is adjacent to	Bubbenhall Quarry	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Active	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	7.82ha	Favourable	13/03/2002
Waverley Wood Farm SSSI	is within	Bubbenhall Quarry	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Active	Earth heritage	0.91ha	Favourable	28/08/2003

Source: SSSI data from English Nature (latest condition report updated on 1 September 2008), 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 (2008)

MLP Key Objective 3: Restoration schemes in Warwickshire (2007/08)

Table F.11 Restoration schemes in progress in Warwickshire, as at April 2008

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.

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

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
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 10ha	None	Parts of site have been restored
Marsh Farm	Sand & Gravel	Quarrying and inert landfill	Agricultural	57ha	None	Ongoing restoration
Warwick						
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.
<i>Source: Development Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2008)</i>						

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

MLP Key Objective 4: Baseline information - minerals sites in SINC, pSINC or RIGS locations in Warwickshire (2008)

Table F.12 Minerals sites in SINC, potential SINC and RIGS locations in Warwickshire (2008)

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	SINC/pSINC or RIGS name	Main Habitat
North Warwickshire					
Daw Mill	Coal	pSINC	added in 2007	River Bourne	Watercourse
Kingsbury Brickworks Quarry	Brick Clay	RIGS	1992	Baggeridge Brickworks	Quarry, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland
		pSINC	N/A	Wood	Broadleaved Woodland
	Quartzite	RIGS	1992	Oldbury Quarry	
		RIGS	added in 2007	Mancetter (Purley) Quarry	
		pSINC		Mancetter Quarry & Purley Quarries	Quarry
		pSINC		Purley Park	Dense continuous scrub, broadleaved plantation, semi-improved neutral grassland
Mancetter Quarries		pSINC		Oldbury Reservoir	Broadleaved Woodland
		pSINC	added in 2007	Upper Coal Spinney	Broadleaved woodland
		pSINC	added in 2007	Meadows	Broadleaved semi-natural woodland
		pSINC	added in 2007	The Outwoods Golf Course	Amenity grassland with broad-leaved woodland
		pSINC	added in 2007	Fields and Wood adjacent to Coventry Canal	Broad-leaved woodland
		SINC	added in 2007	Quarries Wood	Broadleaved semi-natural woodland
Jees and Boon	Hard Rock	RIGS	1992	Jees Quarry	
		pSINC		Coventry Canal	Canal

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Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	SINC/pSINC or RIGS name	Main Habitat
		pSINC		Hartshill Quarries	Quarry
		pSINC		River Blythe SSSI	Watercourse
		pSINC		Field	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Coleshill	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Quarry at Blythe Bridge	Standing water, marshy grassland, semi-improved neutral grassland, broadleaved plantation
		pSINC		River Cole	Watercourse
<i>Middleton Hall</i>	<i>Sand & Gravel</i>	<i>pSINC</i>	removed in 2007	<i>Best Hill Pit & Middleton Hall Pit</i>	<i>Standing water, unimproved neutral grassland</i>
		pSINC		Langley Brook	Watercourse
		pSINC		Birmingham and Fazeley Canal	Canal
		pSINC		River Tame	Watercourse
		pSINC		Kingsbury Wetlands (Water Park)	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Middleton Hall	Sand & Gravel	pSINC		Middleton Pool SSSI	Standing water
		pSINC		Conebury Wood	Broadleaved Woodland
		pSINC		Large Pond	Standing water
		pSINC		Middleton Hall Estate	Farmland, new grass, parkland, orchard
		pSINC		Field and Pond	Farmland, semi-improved neutral grassland, wet grassland
Lea Marston	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	Dunton Wood	Mixed, deciduous woodland
		pSINC	added in 2007	Church Pool Cover, 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					

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	SINC/pSINC or RIGS name	Main Habitat
Midland Quarry	Granite	RIGS	1992	Midland Quarry, Tuttle Hill	
		SINC	added in 2007	Hollystitches Dell	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
		pSINC	2002	Holly Stitches & Midlands Quarry	Semi-improved neutral grassland
		pSINC	added in 2007	Coventry Canal	Watercourse
Griff 4	Hard Rock	RIGS	1992	Griff No IV Quarry	
Griff 5	Hard Rock	pSINC		N/A	Semi-improved neutral grassland
		pSINC		Perch Hill Quarry	Standing water
		pSINC	added in 2007	River Ankler	Watercourse
Rugby					
Brinklow	Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	Woodhill Farm Meadows	Semi-improved neutral grassland
		pSINC	added in 2007	New Close & Birchley Wood	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
<i>Dunchurch</i>	<i>Preferred Area Sand & Gravel</i>	<i>pSINC</i>	removed in 2007	<i>Redford Railway SP47L119</i>	<i>Disused Railway</i>
Ling Hall Extension	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	Radford Railway	Disused railway
Wolfhampcote	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pSINC		River Leam SP56Li20i and SP56Li20d	Watercourse
		pSINC		Willoughby House Meadow	Semi-improved neutral grassland
		pSINC	added in 2007	Dismantled Railway SP56A2	Disused railway
Stratford on Avon					
Avon Hill	Iron Stone	RIGS	2001	Avonhill Quarry	
		pSINC		Gredenton Hill, Burton Old Covert, Tight Head & quarries	Quarry
Dry Hill	Iron Stone	RIGS	added in 2007	Starveall Barn Quarry	
		RIGS	added in 2007	A422 Quarry Hornton	

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	SINC/pSINC or RIGS name	Main Habitat
		pSINC		Stone Quarry	Semi-improved neutral grassland
		pSINC	added in 2007	3 Small Fields	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Edge Hill	Building Stone	RIGS	1992	Edge Hill Quarries	
Marsh Farm	Sand & Gravel	RIGS	2002	Marsh Farm, Salford Priors	
Southam Cement Works	Clay and Limestone	RIGS	1992	Southam Cement Quarries	
		pSINC		Long Itchington Quarry	Quarry
		pSINC	added in 2007	Disused Railway	Disused railway
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
Bidford-on-Avon	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	River Avon	Watercourse
Hampton Lucy	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	pSINC	added in 2007	Charlecote Park	Deciduous, mixed woodland & wetland
Warwick					
Bubbenhall	Sand & Gravel	RIGS	added in 2007	Wood Farm Quarry	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
		SINC	added in 2007	Bubbenhall	
		RIGS	added in 2007	Wood Farm Quarry	
Bubbenhall Extension	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	SINC	added in 2007	Bubbenhall	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
		pSINC		Wooded Stream	Broadleaved Woodland
<i>Source: Ecology Unit, Warwickshire County Council</i>					

Minerals Local Plan - Planning Applications

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Minerals Local Plan - Planning Applications

MLP Key Objective 1 - Planning applications for minerals sites in Warwickshire (2007/08)

Table G.1 Planning applications relating to minerals sites in Warwickshire, submitted in 2007/08

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Details of application	Date submitted	Decision (with Date)	Reference
Nuneaton & Bedworth	Midland Quarry Products, Griff Quarry, Gipsy Lane Nuneaton	Primary Aggregate: stone	Proposed Variation of Condition 29 of Planning Permission N100/05CM011 in order to allow the importation of high PSV stone for the production of asphalt (up to 25,000 tpa).	01/11/2007	Granted (20/12/2007)	N07CM038
Rugby	Ennstone Johnston Ltd, Ling Hall Quarry, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath	Primary Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Extension of Ling Hall Quarry onto former nursery off Coalpit Lane, near Rugby.	05/11/2007	Granted (02/04/2008) ¹	R07CM040
	Ennstone Johnston Ltd, Land to the west of Lawford Heath Lane	Primary Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	North eastern extension to Ling Hall quarry and retention of existing plant site and access.	06/11/2007	Awaiting Decision	R07CM041
	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd, Wolston Fields Farm, Wolston Lane, Wolston	Primary Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Extraction and processing of 1.2m tonnes of sand & gravel with restoration to wet woodland and agriculture.	31/01/2008	Withdrawn (02/05/2008)	R08CM003
Warwick	Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 1 - Land South Of A4189 (Henley Road), Hampton Lodge Farm Hampton-On-The-Hill	Primary Aggregate: Mercia Mudstone	Excavation of 380,000m ³ engineering material for use on A46 works, importation of surplus material and restoration to farmland.	27/07/2007	Granted (13/12/2007)	W07CM027
	Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 4 - Land North Of B4463, Hampton Lodge Farm, Sherbourne	Primary Aggregate: Mercia Mudstone	Excavation of 21,000m ³ engineering material for use on A46 works, importation of surplus material and restoration to farmland.	27/07/2007	Granted (13/12/2007)	W07CM028
	Morrison Construction Borrow Pit 5 - Land At New Barn Farm, Sherbourne, Warwick	Primary Aggregate: Mercia Mudstone	Excavation of 158,000m ³ engineering material for use on A46 works, importation of surplus material and restoration to farmland.	27/07/2007	Granted (13/12/2007)	W07CM029

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District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Details of application	Date submitted	Decision (with Date)	Reference
<p>Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2008) Notes. 1. Decision date falls outside the 2007/08 monitoring period, so this application will be reported in detail in the 2008/09 AMR.</p>						

Table G.2 Outstanding planning applications relating to minerals sites in Warwickshire, determined in 2007/08

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	Refused (25/09/2007)	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	Granted (27/07/2007)	NW07CM005
<p>Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2008)</p>						

Minerals Local Plan - Planning Applications

MLP Key Objective 2 - Planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (2007/08)

Table G.3 Applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, submitted in 2007/08

District/ Borough	Site Name	Type of Activity	Maximum Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Date submitted	Decision (Date)	Reference
North Warwickshire	KSD Haulage Contractors, Dunton Landfill Site, Lichfield Road, near Curdworth	Ancillary operation Variation of Condition 2 attached to Planning Permission Ref. NW369/05CM019 to extend the time limit for the storage and recycling of waste materials at Dunton Landfill site until 31/12/2010.	N/A	09/11/2007	Granted (12/02/2008)	NW07CM042
Nuneaton & Bedworth	Hammonds Skip Hire, Colliery Lane, Exhall	Ancillary operation (replacement of an existing building to house recycling plant and relocation of an existing workshop on site)	N/A	06/06/2007	Granted (09/11/2007)	N07CM024
	TCSR Ltd, Judkins Quarry, Tuttle Hill	Materials recycling facility and associated infrastructure dealing with the cleansing of contaminated soils and materials via a heat treatment process. The development would be for a temporary period of five years on land at Judkins Quarry, Nuneaton.	120,000 tpa	28/11/07	Deferred (09/05/2008)	N08CM001
Stratford on Avon	Biffa Waste Services Ltd, Ufton Landfill Site, Ufton, Southam	Construction of new reception compound including materials recovery, in-vessel composting and replacement power generation facilities and extension to existing landfill site.	153,000 tpa (landfill extension void capacity of 2 million m ³)	20/11/2007	Withdrawn (03/03/2008)	S07CM044
<i>Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2008)</i>						

Minerals Local Plan - Planning Applications

Table G.4 Outstanding applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, determined in 2007/08

District/ Borough	Site Name	Type of Activity	Maximum Capacity (tonnes per annum)	Date submitted	Decision (Date)	Reference
North Warwickshire	Kingsbury Transport & Plant Ltd., Bodymoor Green Farm, Coventry Road, Kingsbury	Ancillary operation of secondary aggregate production	N/A	26/03/2007	Refused (25/07/2007)	NW07CM011
Stratford on Avon	Jordan Demolition Ltd., Canalside Yard, Brickyard Lane, Napton	Tipping, sorting and storage of waste and recycled materials	N/A	08/03/2007	Granted (17/09/2007)	S07CM008

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2008)

Minerals Local Plan - Planning Applications

MLP Key Objective 4 - Planning applications for minerals sites in the Green Belt (2007/08)

Table G.5 Planning applications for minerals sites in the Green Belt, 2007/08

District	Site	Applicant	Details	Date submitted	Decision	Reference
Nuneaton & Bedworth	Griff Quarry	Midland Quarry Products	Proposed Variation of Condition 29 of Planning Permission N100/05CM011 in order to allow the importation of high PSV stone for the production of asphalt (up to 25,000 tpa).	01/11/2007	Granted (20/12/2007)	N07CM038
	Ling Hall Quarry	Ennstone Johnston Ltd	Extension of Ling Hall Quarry onto former nursery off Coalpit Lane, near Rugby.	05/11/2007	Granted (02/04/2008) ¹	R07CM040
Rugby	Ling Hall Quarry	Ennstone Johnston Ltd	North eastern extension to Ling Hall quarry and retention of existing plant site and access.	06/11/2007	Awaiting Decision ¹	R07CM041
	Wolston Fields Farm, Wolston Lane, Wolston	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Extraction and processing of 1.2m tonnes of sand & gravel with restoration to wet woodland and agriculture.	31/01/2008	Withdrawn (02/05/2008)	R08CM003
Warwick	Borrow Pit 1 - Land South Of A4189 (Henley Road), Hampton Lodge Farm, Hampton-On-The-Hill	Morrison Construction	Excavation of 380,000m ³ engineering material for use on A46 works, importation of surplus material and restoration to farmland.	27/07/2007	Granted (13/12/2007)	W07CM027
	Borrow Pit 4 - Land North Of B4463, Hampton Lodge Farm, Sherbourne	Morrison Construction	Excavation of 21,000m ³ engineering material for use on A46 works, importation of surplus material and restoration to farmland.	27/07/2007	Granted (13/12/2007)	W07CM028
	Borrow Pit 5 - Land At New Barn Farm, Sherbourne, Warwick	Morrison Construction	Excavation of 158,000m ³ engineering material for use on A46 works, importation of surplus material and restoration to farmland.	27/07/2007	Granted (13/12/2007)	W07CM029
<p>Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council.</p> <p>Notes. 1. Decision date falls outside the 2007/08 monitoring period, so this application will be reported in detail in the 2008/09 AMR.</p>						

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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

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.

Minerals Local Plan - Key Objective 2: Arisings and use/disposal of recycled/secondary aggregates

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

I Trends in Municipal Waste Arisings

Trends in Municipal Waste Arisings

Table I.1 Trends over time in the amount of municipal waste arising, by management type (RSS COI W2) (1996/97 to 2007/08)

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	2007/08	Change (2006/07 to 2007/08)
Recycled	15,201	18,751	19,844	20,525	25,945	33,815	38,292	50,912	54,027	54,926	49,487	51,868	4.81%
Composted	525	736	727	1,229	9,003	11,694	13,362	22,211	39,858	44,469	49,500	50,360	1.74%
Energy Recovery	1,253	575	1,133	1,396	2,120	8,627	12,306	7,383	10,844	14,145	21,090	20,444	-3.06%
Landfill	221,471	240,769	242,377	249,263	237,239	238,358	232,908	216,308	210,437	200,153	196,262	181,101	-7.72%
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	303,773	-3.97%

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 W2) (1996/97 to 2007/08)

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	2007/08
Recycled	6.4	7.2	7.5	7.5	9.5	11.6	12.9	17.2	17.1	17.5	15.6	17.1
Composted	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	3.3	4.0	4.5	7.5	12.6	14.2	15.6	16.6
Energy Recovery	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.9	4.1	2.5	3.4	4.5	6.7%	6.7
Landfill	92.9	92.3	91.8	91.5	86.5	81.5	78.5	72.9	66.8	63.8	62.0%	59.6
Total Municipal Waste	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.9	100

Source: Waste Management Group, Economy and Environment Directorate, Warwickshire County Council.

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-Biodegradable 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		

Licensed Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

Table J.2 Licensed Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire (2007) - Operational sites

Site Category	Site Type	Regis Acode	Site Name	Licence Holder	Site Address	Grid Ref	Maximum Capacity (metric tonnes)	Total tonnage deposited (metric tonnes pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
North Warwickshire										
Landfill	Non Hazardous & SNR Hazardous Waste Landfill	A01	Packington Landfill	Sita U K Ltd	Packington Landfill Site, Packington Lane, Little Packington, Meriden, Warwickshire, CV7 7HN	SP 20259 85023	3,125,000	759,651 (decreased from 841,106 in 2005)	Operational	Transferred to IPPC
Landfill	Restricted LF	A05	C E M E X Coleshill Quarry	R M C Aggregates Western Ltd	Coleshill Quarry, Gorse Lane, Coleshill, Warwickshire, B46 1JU	SP 20204 90044	175,000 (increase from 75,000 in 2005)	124,797 (increased from 36,485 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified
Mobile	Mobile Treatment Plant	A24	Code Properties Ltd Mobile Plant	Code Properties Ltd	Old House, Gorse Lane, Coleshill, Birmingham, West Midlands B46 1JU	SP 19678 90885	24,999	N/A (Nil return status date: 14/02/2007)	Operational	Licence modified
Mobile	Mobile Treatment Plant	A24	Dunton Contracting Ltd Mobile Plant	Dunton Contracting Ltd	The Granary, Coventry Road, Kingsbury, Tamworth, Staffordshire B78 2DP	SP 21669 95693	30,000	37,470	Operational	Licence modified
MRS	Car Breaker	A19a	Waste Management Site	C P Motors	Pooley Lane, Polesworth, Tamworth, Staffs B78 1JA	SK 25770 03243	2,499	99 (decrease from 120 in 2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date 08/07/2004)

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 pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
MRS	Metal Recycling	A20	E M R Ltd	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Trinity Road, Kingsbury, Warwickshire B78 2LB	SP 22014 96868	516,000	116,281 (increase from 52,112 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified
MRS	Metal Recycling	A20	Waste Management Site	Flexdart Ltd	Fairford Works, Marsh Lane, Water Orton, Birmingham B46 1NS	SP 18475 91557	74,999	25,025 (increase from 23,461 in 2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date 28/04/1994)
Transfer	Waste transfer	A09	Atherstone Transfer Station	Recycling & Resource Management Ltd	Unit 12, Fourways, Carylton Road Industrial Estate, Atherstone, Warwickshire CV9 1JG	SP 31478 97986	75,000 (under former licence)	954 (decrease from 1,467 in 2005)	Operational (until licence transferred to IPPC during 2006/07)	Licence issued (issue date 08/10/1992)
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	N/A ¹ (5,379 in 2005)	Operational	Transferred to IPPC (issue date 19/05/2006)
Treatment	Composting	A22	Packington Composting Facility	Sita Environment Ltd	Packington Landfill Site, Packington Lane, Little Packington, Meriden, Warwickshire CV7 7HN	SP 20259 85023	24,999	18,036 (increase from 10,938 in 2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date 30/06/2003)
Nuneaton & Bedworth										

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 pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	A01	Judkins Landfill Site	Waste Recycling Group (Central) Ltd	Judkins Landfill Site, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV10 0JQ	SP 35184 92674	1,153,750	93,854 (decrease from 166,430 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified
Transfer	Waste transfer	A09	A B S Skip Hire Ltd	Simpkins, Mr Brian	British Rail Goods Yard, Midland Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV11 5DZ	SP 35454 92472	75,000	16,646 (increase from 15,810 in 2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date 22/12/1994)
Transfer	Waste transfer	A09	George Eliot Hospital	George Eliot Hospital N H S Trust	George Eliot Hospital, College Street, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV10 7DJ	SP 35702 90727	1,250	N/A (0 in 2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date 31/07/1991)
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Judkins Household Waste Site	Waste Recycling Group Central Ltd	Judkins Household Waste Site, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV10 0JQ	SP 35098 92712	24,999	N/A (14,203 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Waste Management Site	Crown Waste Management Ltd	Pool Road Industrial Estate, Pool Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV10 9AE	SP 34620 92196	24,950	15,095 (decrease from 3,951 in 2005)	Operational	Licence transferred
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Waste Management Site	Crown Waste Management Ltd	Camp Hill Industrial Estate Pool Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV10 9AE	SP 34695 92179	4,998	0 (Nil return status date: 24/06/2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 24/06/2005)

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 pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
Transfer	Waste transfer	A09	Waste Management Site	Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council	Council Depot, St Marys Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV11 5AR	SP 36141 92413	4,999	1,772 (decrease from 2,225 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified
Rugby										
Landfill	Non Hazardous (SNRHW) LF	A04	Ling Hall Landfill P P C Permit (Bu2381ie)	Onyx Landfill Ltd	Coal Pit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby, Warwickshire CB23 9HH	SP 44656 72665	516,422	447,439 (increase from 296,438 in 2005)	Operational	Transferred to IPPC
Landfill	Restricted LF	A07	Rugby Cement (Westside 11)	The Rugby Portland Cement Company Ltd	Rugby Cement (Westside 11), Lawford Road, Rugby, Warwickshire CV21 2RY	SP 49117 75756	50,300	N/A (Nil return status date: 31/03/2002)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 16/03/1979)
MRS	Car Breaker	A19a	Arches Lane Autospare	Widdowson Roy	44, Arches Lane, Off Mill Road, Rugby, Warwickshire CV21 1BG	SP 51451 76111	2,499	715 (decrease from 965 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified
MRS	Car Breaker	A19a	Waste Management Site	Avon Autospare Ltd	Avon Lane, Off Newbold Road, Rugby, Warwickshire, CV21 1HF	SP 49703 76237	2,499	1,322 (increase from 1,224 in 2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 26/05/2004)
MRS	Car Breaker	A19a	Waste Management Site	Truckbusters (Rugby) Ltd	Newbold Road, Rugby, Warwickshire CV21 1HF	SP 49684 76143	2,499	800 (increase from 538 in 2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 28/05/2004)

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 pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
MRS	Car Breaker	A19a	Wilson Motor Spares	Darren Wilson, Mark Wilson, Mary Wilson & Thomas Wilson	18, Thurnmill Road, Long Lawford, Rugby, Warwickshire CV23 9DR	SP 48149 75972	2,499	147 decrease from 429 in 2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 14/10/2004)
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Cwick Skips	Talby Brack Ltd	Butlers Leap, Off Archers Lane, Rugby, Warwickshire CV21 1BG	SP 51626 76158 SP 51535 76075	65,700	19,770 (decrease from 20,200 in 2005)	Operational	Licence transferred ²
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Hunters Lane Waste Transfer Station	Warwickshire County Council	Hunters Lane, Rugby, Warwickshire CV21 1EA	SP 50315 76202	70,000	10,019 (decrease from 17,478 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Ling Hall Quarry Landfill	Onyx Leigh Environmental Ltd	Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby, Warwickshire CV23 9HH	SP 44756 72665	150,000	0 (Nil return status date: 01/10/2006)	Operational	Transferred to IPPC
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Rugby Fuel Supplies	Clews Recycling Ltd	Unit 17, Hunters Lane, Rugby, Warwickshire CV21 1EA	SP 50279 76211	24,999	15,254 (decrease from 12,952 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified
Treatment	Composting	A22	A. Aston Compost Services	Mr & Mrs Aston	Highwood Farm, Coventry Road, Brinklow, Rugby, Warwickshire CV23 0NJ	SP 42195 79525	24,999	21,918 (increase from 11,148 in 2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 28/02/2005)

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 pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
Stratford										
Landfill	Inert LF	A05	Crosshands Quarry	R A Newmam, P Newmam And S Newman	Cross Hands Quarry, Little Compton, Moreton in Marsh, Gloucs GL56 0SP	SP 26900 29000	24,999	23,092 (increase from 3,000 in 2005)	Operational	Transferred to IPPC
Landfill	Inert LF	A05	Kingston Grange Farm Landfill	White Mr Frank R & White Mr Robert H B	Kingston Grange Farm, Banbury Road, Lighthorne, Warwick, Warwickshire CV35 0AE	SP 35987 54993	150,000 (decrease from 300,000 in 2005)	N/A (Nil return status date: 31/03/2001)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 15/01/1992 and 13/02/1996)
Landfill	Non Haz (SNRHW) LF	A04	Ufton Landfill PPC Permit	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Southam Road, Ufton, Southam, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV33 9PP	SP 38409 61476	290,458	141,098	Operational	Transferred to IPPC
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	
Landfill	Restricted LF	A07	Southam Quarry	Rugby Cement	Southam Works, Long Itchington, Rugby, Warwickshire CV47 9RA	SP 42000 63500	46,000	N/A (9,221 in 2005 Nil return status date: 30/06/2005)	Operational ³	Permit changed and now only submits Hazardous Waste returns to the EA

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 pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
MRS	Car Breaker	A19a	Mr S Elesmore T/a Stratford Car Breakers	Elesmore Stanley	Hillicote Buildings, Long Marston Airfield, Stratford Upon Avon, Warwickshire CV37 8LL	SP 16391 49021	2,500	N/A	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 16/02/2006)
MRS	Metal Recycling	A20	Copes of Earlswood Ltd	Cope Lawrence Clive & John	Juggins Lane, Earlswood, Solihull, West Midlands B94 5LL	SP 08892 73435	24,999	205	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 10/04/1994)
Transfer	CA Site	A11	Burton Farm Recycling Centre	Warwickshire County Council	Burton Farm, Bishopton Lane, Stratford Upon Avon, Warwickshire CV37 0RW	SP 18070 56811	24,999	7,160 (increase from 5,994 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified
Transfer	CA site	A13	Shipston Household Waste Site	Mercia Waste Management Ltd H W Martin Waste Ltd	Shipston H W S, Brailes Lane, Honington, Shipston On Stour, Warwickshire CV36 5AD	SP 26195 40352	4,900	N/A (Nil return status date: 31/03/2001)	Operational	Licence transferred
Transfer	CA sites	A13	Wellesbourne Household Waste Site	H W Martin Waste Ltd	Shipston Household Waste Site, Brailes Road, Shipston On Stour, Warwickshire	SP 26235 40323	3,550	2,966 (decrease from 3,114 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified
Transfer	CA sites	A13	Wellesbourne Household Waste Site	H W Martin Waste Ltd	Loxley Road, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire CV35 9JY	SP 27186 54828	4,900	2,229 (decrease from 2,285 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified

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 pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Avenue Farm Transfer Station	Ecovert Ltd	Unit 13 Swan Development, Avenue Farm Road, Stratford Upon Avon, Warwickshire CV37 0HS	SP 19184 55922	1,825	151 (decrease from 1,825 in 2005)	Operational	Licence surrendered (Close date: 11/02/2008)
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Stockton Household Waste Site	H W Martin Waste Ltd	H W Martin Waste Ltd, Rugby Road, Stockton, Warwickshire CV47 8LJ	SP 43651 64774	4,900	1,381 (increase from 1,124 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Transfer Station	Bayliss Martin	A & M Skips Transfer Station, The Brickyard, Alderminster, Stratford Upon Avon, Warwickshire CV37 8BN	SP 21493 50011	3,575	6,365 (increase from 5,629 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified
Treatment	Composting	A22	The Composting Site At Kingston Grange Farm	Simpro Ltd	Kingston Grange Farm, Banbury Road, Lighthome, Gaydon, Warwickshire CV35 0AE	SP 36221 55476	360,000	22,814	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 02/05/2006)
Treatment	Material Recycling Facility (MRF)	A15	Southam Works	C E M E X U K Cement Ltd	Southam Works, Long Itchington, Rugby, Warwickshire CV23 8RA	SP 41831 64102	74,999	N/A	Operational	Licence transferred
Treatment	Physical treatment	A16	Canalside Yard	J V Demolition Services Ltd	Canalside Yard, Brickyard Lane, Napton, Warwickshire CV23 8NF	SP 45224 61470	24,999	11,548 (increase from 3,872 in 2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 14/06/2005)

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 pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
Treatment	Physical Treatment	A16	Waste Management Site	Sims Group U K Ltd	Long Marston, Stratford Upon Avon, Warwickshire CV35 8AQ	SP 15480 45894	74,999	17,822	Operational	Licence modified
Warwick										
Landfill	Inert LF	A05	Glebe Farm Landfill	Smiths Concrete Ltd	Waverley Wood Farm Quarry, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall, Warwickshire CV8 3BN	SP 35775 71619	221,000	342,292 (Increase from 30,222 in 2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 22/02/1995)
Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	A04	Bubbenhall Landfill Site	Waste Recycling Group Plc	Waverley Wood Farm, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall, Warwickshire CV8 3BN	SP 36192 71407	264,430	N/A (Nil return status date: 31/03/2002)	Operational	Transferred to IPPC
MRS	Car Breaker	A19	Waste Management Site	Harbury Lane Breakers And Dismantlers Ltd	Harbury Lane, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV33 9SA	SP 33573 61052	5,000	N/A (144 in 2005)	Operational	Licence transferred
MRS	Metal Recycling	A20	Mercia Metals	Robert & Christine Mc Gee	19-21, Wise Street, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV31 3AP	SP 31927 65150	24,999	2180 (decrease from 3,318 in 2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 22/04/1993)
Storage (Incineration)	Storage (Incineration)	A18	Woolley Park Farm	Woolley Park Farm L L P	Hampton Lodge, Henley Rd, Hampton On The Hill, Warwick, Warwickshire CV34 8QT	SP 25562 63719	100	4	Operational	Licence modified

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 pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
Transfer	Waste Transfer	A11	Cherry Orchard Household Waste Site	H W Martin Waste Ltd	Pipers Lane, Kenilworth, Warwickshire CV8 2SS	SP 29423 72093	25,000	6914	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 31/03/2006)
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Princes Drive Household Waste Site	H W Martin Waste Ltd	Princes Drive, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV31 3PH	SP 30927 65418	70,000	19,545 (decrease from 22,407 in 2005)	Operational	Licence modified
Treatment	Biological Treatment	A23	Finham Sewage Treatment Works	Severn Trent Water Ltd	St Martins Road, Finham, Coventry CV3 6SD	SP 33518 74049	300,000	9,151 (increase from 1,229 in 2005)	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 14/09/1995)
Treatment	Physical Treatment	A16	Eaton Works	Grease Management Ltd	Eaton Works, Althorpe Street, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire CV31 2AU	SP 32316 65011	60,000	221	Operational	Licence issued (issue date: 09/02/2006)

Source: Environment Agency, RATS data (2007);
Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council
Notes.

1. Grendon Household Waste Site - the waste data returns for 2007 were not released by the Environment Agency as they had not been Quality Assured, due to a query on the surrender date of the licence.
2. Cwicks Skips - there was a reorganisation of the premises and a transfer of licence during 2006/07.
3. Southam Quarry - due to a change in regulations, this site has changed its permit and is now only submitting Hazardous Waste Returns to the Environment Agency (it is therefore classed as non-operational on the RATS database).

Licensed Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

Table J.3 Licensed Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire (2007) - Non-operational sites

Site Category	Site Type	Regis Acode	Site Name	License Holder	Site Address	Grid Ref	Maximum Capacity (metric tonnes)	Total tonnage deposited (metric tonnes pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
North Warwickshire										
Mobile	Mobile Treatment Plant	A24	Dunton Contracting Ltd Mobile Plant	Dunton Contracting Ltd	The Granary, Coventry Road, Kingsbury, Tamworth, Staffordshire B78 2DP	SP 21669 95693	74,999	N/A ¹	Non-operational (Nil return date: 30/05/2006)	Licence surrendered
Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	A06	Dunton Quarry ¹	Landfill Development Co Ltd	Dunton Island Landfill Site, Lichfield Road, Curdworth, Warwickshire, B76 0BB	SP 18851 93090	5,000	N/A	Non-operational	Licence issued (28/07/1987)
Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	A06	Woodhouse Farm	Neachell, Mr M	Woodhouse Farm, Church Lane, Lea Marston, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, B76 0BJ	SP 19543 93136	100,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2006)	Licence expired
Landfill	Restricted LF	A06	Lea Marston Purification Lakes	Environment Agency	Lea Marston Purification Lakes, Haunch Lane, Lea Marston, Coleshill, Warwickshire B76 0BY	SP 20533 94022	40,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2006)	Licence issued (18/06/1993)
Landfill	Restricted LF	A06	Hanson Coneybury Farm Landfill Site	Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd	Coneybury Farm, Land North Of Fishermill Lane, Middleton, Tamworth, Staffordshire B78 2AF	SP 19579 98163	22,478	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2006)	Closure/Aftercare

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 pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
Transfer	Waste transfer	A12	Atherstone	Rentokil Ltd	Units 5a/6, Carlyon Road Industrial Estate, Carlyon Road, Fourways, Atherstone, Warwickshire CV9 1LH	SP 31496 98006	1,250	8 (decrease from 95 in 2005)	Non-operational (Nil return date: 01/04/2007)	Licence surrendered (close date 28/11/2007)
Treatment	Physical Treatment	A16	Coleshill Water Reclamation Works	Severn Trent Water Ltd	Coleshill Water Reclamation Works, Lichfield Road, Coleshill, Warwickshire B46 1NX	SP 19097 91268	4,953	0	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2001)	Licence issued (issue date 03/02/1982)
Nuneaton & Bedworth										
Landfill	Inert LF	A05	Hawkesbury Landfill	Lias Quarry Ltd	Aldermans Green Road, Parrots Grove, Coventry, West Midlands	SP 36770 84420	150,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2001)	Licence expired
Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	A04	Griff No 2 Landfill Site	A R - Pack Ltd	Griff No2 Landfill Site, Gipsy Lane, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV10 7PH	SP 36143 89596	673,400	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2006)	Closure/Aftercare
Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	A01	Judkins Landfill Site	Waste Recycling Group Ltd	Judkins Landfill Site, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV10 0HR	SP 34300 29200	422,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2006)	Licence modified
Landfill	Restricted LF	A07	Griff No 4 Quarry	Pioneer Aggregates (U K) Ltd	Griff No 4 Quarry, Gipsy Lane, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV10 7PH	SP 36253 88987	25,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2006)	Licence issued (issue date: 27/10/1993)

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 pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
MRS	Car Breaker	A19a	Volkline	Dhillon Harbhajn	3, Eastborough Way, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV11 6QG	SP 37594 90799	125	N/A	Non-operational	Licence issued (issue date: 14/03/2005)
Transfer	Waste Transfer	A11	Waste Management Site	Godiva Stone Ltd	Weddington Terrace, Weddington Industrial Estate, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV10 0AP	SP 36370 92425	600,000	N/A	Orphaned (Nil return date: 31/03/2006)	Licence issued (issue date: 15/05/1991)
Transfer	Waste transfer	A11	Waste Management Site	Ash Waste Ltd	Pool Road Industrial Estate, Pool Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire CV10 9AE	SP 34614 92197	24,950	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 01/01/2005)	Licence expired
Rugby										
Landfill	Inert LF	A05	Frog Hall Landfill Site	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	Frog Hall Landfill Site, London Road, Stretton On Dunsmore, Warwickshire CV3 3GN	SP 41338 73292	660,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2001)	Closure/Aftercare
Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	A04	Ryton Wood Landfill Site	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	Ryton Wood Landfill Site, Leamington Road, Ryton On Dunsmore, Coventry, West Midlands CV8 3JU	SP 37762 73008	600,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2001)	Closure/Aftercare
Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	A06	Grand Union Canal Landfill Site	British Waterways	Landfill Site, Grand Union Canal, Yelvertoft, Northants NN6	SP 60338 74686	25,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2001)	Closure/Aftercare

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 pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
MRS	Metal Recycling	A20	Lawford Road Metal Recycling Site	Simms Metals Ltd	334, Lawford Road, Rugby, Warwickshire CV21 2JQ	SP 49100 75500	50,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 30/06/2003)	Licence surrendered
MRS	Metal Recycling	A20	Ryton On Dunsmore	Whites Metals (Coventry) Ltd	Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton On Dunsmore, Warwickshire CV8 3DX	SP 37600 75200	24,999	23,765.7 (Increase from 20,021 in 2005)	Non-operational (Nil return date: 01/12/2007)	Licence expired
Stratford										
Landfill	Inert LF	A05	Lyndons Farm	Central Landfill Ltd	Lyndons Farm, Poolhead Lane, Earlswood, Solihull, West Midlands B94 5ES	SP 09185 72861	150,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2006)	Licence expired
Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	A06	Avon Hill Quarry	Peter Court Plant Hire Ltd	Avonhill Quarry, Dasset Road, Avon Dasset, Southam, Warwickshire CV47 2AA	SP 41500 50600	6,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 01/04/2004)	Licence expired
Transfer	CA Site	A13	Burton Farm Household Waste Site	Warwickshire County Council	Burton Farm Household Waste Site, Bishopton Lane, Stratford Upon Avon, Warwickshire CV37 9JN	SP 18001 56815	9,949	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 28/02/2003)	Licence modified
Warwick										
Landfill	Inert LF	A05	Lyons Farm	Hall Green Excavations Ltd	Lyons Farm, Rowington Green, Warwick, Warwickshire CV35 7DB	SP 20050 70281	150,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2001)	Pre-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 pa)	Operational Status	Site Status
Landfill	Inert LF	A05	Marsh Farm Landfill	Western Aggregates Ltd	Marsh Farm Landfill, Dunnington, Salford Priors, Warwickshire	SP 07327 52363	150,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2001)	Closure/Aftercare
Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	A06	Rock Farm Landfill Site	Severn Trent Water Ltd	Rock Farm Landfill Site, Baginton, Coventry, West Midlands	SP 35151 73993	2,044	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2003)	Closure/Aftercare
Landfill	Non Hazardous LF	A05	Sandy Lane Landfill	Hardwick	Sandy Lane Landfill, Sandy Lane, Old Milverton, Warwick, Warwickshire	SP 30271 67482	150,000	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2001)	Closure/Aftercare
Landfill	Restricted LF	A05	Pinley Green Quarry Landfill Site	Skye Skips Ltd	Pinley Green Quarry Landfill Site, Pinley Green, Claverdon, Warwick, Warwickshire CV35 8NH	SP 20811 66273	83,400	N/A	Non-operational (Nil return date: 31/03/2001)	Closure/Aftercare

Source: Environment Agency, RATS data (2007);
Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

Notes.

1. The mobile plant currently in operation at Dunton Quarry is being used to crush aggregate and this operation is covered by a Waste Exemption, therefore the EA don't hold any data for this site. We understand that approximately 500,000 tonnes of CDEW is being processed on site with a mobile screen and sold as reprocessed aggregate.

Waste Local Plan - Planning Applications

K Waste Local Plan - Planning Applications

Waste Local Plan - Planning Applications

K

Table K.1 Planning Applications submitted during 2007/08 for new waste management facilities in Warwickshire

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description of waste types)	For waste treatment facilities: Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	For landfill:			Decision at 31 st March 2008
						Total void capacity (m3)	Annual input rate (m3)	Input rate restrictions (m3)	
R07CM0012	Clews Recycling Ltd., Hunters Lane, Rugby	450220 276330	Extension to waste reception area at existing facility	Commercial and Industrial Waste	No change to input rates; limit set at 37,000pa				Granted 13/06/2007
W07CM013	Waste Recycling Group Ltd., Bubenhall Landfill Site, Bubenhall	436400 271350	Landfill	Municipal, Commercial and Industrial Wastes		825,000			Granted 17/10/2007
NW07CM018	Greenfields (Organic) Ltd., Kingsbury Road, Dunton	419200 294040	In Vessel Composting	Green Waste and Kitchen Waste	38,000				Refused 07/11/2007
NW07CM019	Biffa Waste Services Ltd., Kingsbury landfill Site, Dosthill	421930 298550	Improved Site Infrastructure						Granted 25/07/2007
R07CM020	Coventry and Solihull WDC Ltd., Coventry Road, Brinklow	442500 279500	Processing Incinerator Bottom Ash (MRF)	Incinerator Bottom Ash	50,000				Refused 20/12/2007
S07CM023	Simpro Ltd.,Kingston Grange Lighthorne, Gaydon	436100 255500	In Vessel Composting	Green Waste and Kitchen Waste	50,000				Granted 30/11/2007
N07CM024	Hammonds Skip Hire, Colliery Lane, Exhall	435870 285930	Replacement of Existing MRF Building	RECYCLING AGGREGATES					Granted 09/11/2007

Waste Local Plan - Planning Applications

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description of waste types)	For waste treatment facilities: Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	For landfill:			Decision at 31 st March 2008
						Total void capacity (m3)	Annual input rate (m3)	Input rate restrictions (m3)	
S07CM026	Revolve Waste Management Group, Warwick Road, Ettington	426720 250120	MRF	Municipal, Commercial and Industrial Wastes	39,000				Granted 17/10/2007
N07CM030	Crown Waste Management Ltd., Pool Road, Nuneaton	434549 292205	Consolidation of 2 Existing Permissions for a MRF	Commercial and Industrial Waste					Granted 09/11/2007
NW07CM031	Demulder & Sons Ltd., Mancetter Road, Hartshill	433160 295000	Application for construction of a replacement building at a Waste Separation and De-Packing Facility	Animal By-products					Granted 20/12/2007
S07CM032	Cemex UK Materials, Marsh Farm Quarry, Salford Priors	408000 252900	Mineral extraction and existing waste disposal site - application for restoration of mineral workings (Renewal of existing permission)	Inert Waste					Granted 12/02/2008 ¹
R07CM033	A Aston Compost Services, Coventry Road, Brinklow	442500 279500	In Vessel Composting	Green Waste and Kitchen Waste					Granted Subject to the successful conclusion of S106
N07CM034	Mega Auto Spares, Pool Road, Nuneaton	434635 292195	Small Scale Vehicle De-pollution and Breaking Facility	Vehicles	500 cars/annum				Granted 16/01/2008

Waste Local Plan - Planning Applications

K

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description of waste types)	For waste treatment facilities: Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	For landfill:			Decision at 31 st March 2008
						Total void capacity (m3)	Annual input rate (m3)	Input rate restrictions (m3)	
NW07CM035	John Roberts, Birchmoor Farm, Birchmoor	425400 325300							Withdrawn 06/02/2008
R07CM039	I Gibson, Boundary Farm, Withybrook Road, Bedworth	440350 286630	In Vessel Composting	Green and Bio Waste (Kitchen/Catering Waste)	35,000				Refused 16/01/2008
NW07CM042	KSD Haulage Contractors Ltd., Lichfield Road, Nr Curdworth	418900 293200	MRF (Extension of Time for an Existing Permission)	Construction and Demolition Waste (Inert waste)					Granted 12/02/2008 ²
S07CM044	Biffa Waste Services Ltd., Ufton Landfill Site, Ufton, Southam	439000 261260	Materials Recycling Facility and In-vessel composting facility.	Pre-segregated household waste, construction and demolition waste and organic and green waste.	134,000 p.a.				Withdrawn 03/03/2008 ³
S07CM048	Cemex UK Operations Ltd., Southam Cement Works, Long Itchington	441850 263160	In-house Landfill for Hazardous Waste (1 year Extension of Time)	Cement Kiln Dust					Decision deferred
N85/08CM001	TCSR Ltd, Judkins Quarry, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	435278 292799	Materials Recycling Facility, cleansing of contaminated soils through heat treatment	Contaminated Soil	120,000 p.a.				Approved* (subject to a satisfactory S106 agreement being drawn up)

Waste Local Plan - Planning Applications

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description of waste types)	For waste treatment facilities: Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	For landfill:			Decision at 31 st March 2008
						Total void capacity (m3)	Annual input rate (m3)	Input rate restrictions (m3)	
R410/08CM002	Cemex UK Cement Ltd, Rugby Cement Works, Lawford Road, Rugby, Warwickshire	448800 275600	Climafuel Reception Area	Climafuel - Solid non hazardous waste derived from residual household and commercial waste	132,000 p.a.				Granted 02/04/2008 (2008/09 AMR)
NW08CM012	Sita UK Ltd., Packington landfill site, Packington Lane, Little Packington	421230 285670	proposed wood shredding facility	scrap timber	45,000 tpa				Granted 09/05/2008 (2008/09 AMR)

Source: Warwickshire County Council, Environment and Economy Directorate, Planning Policy & Development Groups (2008)

Notes.

1. Inert waste is disposed here through an existing permission. This planning application is a periodic review of the existing mineral extraction permission (under the Environment Act, 1995).
2. Variance of original planning condition (reference NW369/00CM013) to extend time limit on the development.
3. New application pending.

Waste Local Plan - Planning Applications

K

Table K.2 Outstanding planning applications relating to waste management facilities in Warwickshire, determined in 2007/08

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility	Wastes to be managed (description of waste types)	For waste treatment facilities:	For landfill:			Decision at 31 st March 2008
						Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	Void Capacity (m3)	Input Rates (m3)	
S06CM028	Cemex UK Cement Ltd, Southam Quarry, Long Itchington, Southam	428107 264996	Landfill	Hazardous Waste (cement kiln dust)	-	13600	13600	-	Awaiting decision ¹
NW07CM001	Merevale and Blyth Estates, Merevale Lane, Atherstone	427500 297500	Biomass CHP Plant, Anaerobic and aerobic composting	Non-hazardous waste	mixed development	-	-	-	Refused 25/09/2007
W07CM004	Waste Recycling Group, Bubbenhall Landfill Site, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall	436400 271350	Permanent Litter Fencing	n/a					Approved 04/04/2007
S07CM008	Jordan Demolition Ltd, Canalside Yard, Brickyard Road, Napton, Rugby	445250 261450	Materials Recovery Facility	Non-hazardous waste	23,000	-	-	-	Approved 17/09/2007
S07CM009	Whites of Coventry, Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore	437620 275170	Office Building	n/a	n/a				Approved 09/05/2007
S07CM010	Jordan Demolition Ltd, Canalside Yard, Brickyard Road, Napton, Rugby	445250 261450	Two Storey Office Building	n/a	n/a	-	-	-	Approved 22/08/2007
NW07CM011	Kingsbury Transport & Plant Ltd, Bodymoor Green Farm, Coventry Road, Kingsbury	433350 294770	In vessel composting	Green Waste and kitchen waste	75,000	-	-	-	Refused ² 25/07/2007

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.

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

Glossary

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).

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.

Polished Stone Value (PSV) - This is a value given to an individual aggregate, found by subjecting the aggregate to a standard polishing process and then testing the aggregate with the Portable Skid Resistance Tester. Aggregate that has a PSV value (over 60) is regarded as a High Skid Resistant Aggregate. High PSV stone is used for the production of asphalt, for road surfacing.

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.

Glossary

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.

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).

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 superseded 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.

Glossary

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.

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.

List of Acronyms

M

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
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (EU IPPC Directive, 1996)
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework

M List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
LDS	Local Development Scheme
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), 29 th 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
PSV	Polished Stone Value (applicable to a particular aggregate)
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)

List of Acronyms

M

Acronym	Meaning
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SNRHW	Solid Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste
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