Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Annual Monitoring Report 2009/2010

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Minerals and Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10

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Foreword

Foreword

1 This is the sixth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for Minerals and Waste published by Warwickshire County Council (WCC), as both a Waste Planning Authority and a Minerals Planning Authority.

2 The AMR is a statutory report which is required as part of the planning system which came into effect following the commencement of Part 2 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). The AMR is part of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF), which is being prepared by the Planning Policy Team in the Environment and Economy Directorate at Warwickshire County Council.

3 This AMR covers the monitoring year 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010. We report on progress with the emerging MWDF for Warwickshire. 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. 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.

4 The MWDF emphasises the role of monitoring as a critical part of the planning system. It provides the evidence base which underpins any effective assessment of policies, identifies any unintended consequences and suggests when a review of policy may be required. Monitoring therefore provides a valuable feedback mechanism to inform the development of new policies within the MWDF.

5 Now in its sixth year, 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 the MLP and WLP 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 planning in Warwickshire and provides a sound basis for informing future policy directions. I commend this AMR to you.

Paul Galland
Strategic Director, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council

Executive Summary

Introduction

1 This is the sixth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the new Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). It covers the monitoring year 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010.

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 will be 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 we 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 could be addressed in future monitoring reports.

4 However, the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategies by the new coalition government in July 2010 (and subsequent successful legal challenge) and the publication of the new Localism Bill in December 2010, will probably have important implications for our monitoring requirements. Furthermore, the closure of the West Midlands Regional Assembly and the imminent closure of Government Office for the West Midlands (both of which were key players in the field of policy monitoring) has meant that we are entering a period of rapid change and uncertainty with regard to future monitoring requirements.

MWDF Progress Review

5 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 2009 up to mid-December 2010, to ensure that this section is as up to date as possible, prior to publication in December 2010 (as required by the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, 48 (3) (b) (iii)).

6 Warwickshire County Council's (WCC) MWDF consists of the following LDDs:

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

7 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 covered the period 2007 - 2011, with an indication of stages going beyond these dates. The MWDS is kept under review. The current version of the MWDS (Third Revision) was brought "into effect" on 11th December 2007.

Executive Summary

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

9 The **Waste Core Strategy** DPD sets out the long-term spatial vision, objectives and strategy for waste development across the County for the next 15 years (from Adoption) and provides the framework for waste development control. We have undertaken public consultation on the key issues in the waste field (December 2007-May 2008). However, we were advised that the spatial options to deliver the waste strategy have not been considered in sufficient detail to meet the test of soundness. Whilst we envisage consultation on the next stage of the Waste Core Strategy in March 2011 on an 'Emerging Spatial Options' document, the "in effect" timetable for the Waste Core Strategy DPD is shown in Table B.1.

10 If it is required, a **Waste Allocations** DPD will provide detailed allocations for waste related development and criteria based policies where this is not possible. We are currently focusing on the Waste Core Strategy, which may include Strategic Allocations. Therefore at this stage, it is difficult to give precise timings as when work on a Waste Allocations DPD would commence, should it be needed once the Waste Core Strategy is Adopted..

11 To date, the following key tasks have been undertaken on the Waste Core Strategy:

- **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)/ Sustainability Appraisal (SA)**
  During 2008/09, an SA was completed as part of the evidence base for the Minerals Core Strategy Revised Spatial Options consultation. However, we are working on the basis that the original (joint) minerals and waste objectives will need to be reviewed, to identify more tailored minerals objectives. We are also considering the SA work required as part of developing the Waste Core Strategy - Emerging Spatial Options. It is hoped that this will allow us to take forward separate waste objectives.

- **Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)**
  An initial Screening Report for the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks has now been completed and this will be used to inform further assessments as the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks progress.

- **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)**
  An SFRA was commissioned in August 2007. A Final Draft Level 1 report was completed in December 2007. At the point at which strategic locations are identified, it may be necessary to commission a Level 2 SFRA assessment.

- **Early stakeholder and community engagement**
  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. However, the consultation was delayed in order to ensure that the Waste Core Strategy could incorporate any spatial planning implications for Warwickshire of a shared residual waste treatment facility, 'Project Transform', which was then at the early planning stages. Warwickshire County Council, working with its sub-regional

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partners, Coventry City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, applied for PFI Credits at the end of October 2008. In June 2009, Project Transform was awarded £129 million in PFI funding. The procurement process got underway and the potential contractors were shortlisted in January 2010. The new waste treatment facility was expected to be built by 2016.

However, during the autumn 2010, both Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council[1] and Coventry City Council[2] recommended that alternatives to a PFI procurement of a new sub-regional waste treatment facility be considered. The Project Transform Board have confirmed that recommendations are being made to cease the PFI procurement of a new sub-regional residual waste treatment solution.

Further, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) confirmed in October 2010 that as part of the coalition Government's Comprehensive Spending Review, the PFI credits previously allocated to the Project Transform residual waste treatment facility were being withdrawn. This was one of seven waste PFI projects in England which lost their PFI credits, saving the government £26M by 2017-18, because they "will no longer be needed to meet landfill diversion targets set by the European Union" (Lord Henley, Environment Minister) (Source: www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/funding/pfi).

12 The **Minerals Core Strategy** DPD will set a long-term spatial vision, objectives and strategy for mineral development across the County over the next 15 years (from Adoption), and will provide the framework for minerals development control.

13 During the 2008/09 monitoring year, there was a major amendment to the Minerals Core Strategy, so that instead of moving forwards to the submission stage with this DPD, it was agreed with GO-WM to go back a stage and revisit the Issues and Options in a new Revised Spatial Options document. This reflected government guidance (issued during 2007) which put forward changes to existing PPS 12 paragraph 2.16, advising that mineral authorities could include Strategic Sites for future minerals extraction within their Minerals Core Strategy, rather than in a separate Allocations DPD, as originally planned. This would require a lot more detailed evidence and site information to be in place by the time the Core Strategy is submitted for Examination. 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.3).

14 To date, the following key tasks have been undertaken:

- **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 the Revised Spatial Options**
  A Revised Spatial Options document including potential strategic sites was issued for public consultation in February 2009. This generated a very large number of responses and these were uploaded to our consultation portal database. The comments are currently being considered and will be used to produce the next stage of the plan.

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1 A report on the meeting of Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council held on 12th October 2010 is available at www.solihull.gov.uk/akssolihull/images/att26598.pdf.

2 A report on the meeting of Coventry City Council held on 19th October 2010 is available at http://cmis.coventry.gov.uk/CMISWebPublic/Binary.ashx?Document=17271.

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15 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 Local Plan

16 As the new Minerals Development Framework (MDF) was not submitted during 2009/10, 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"

17 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.

18 Warwickshire has a requirement to produce:

- 1.043 million tonnes (mt) per annum of sand & gravel, over the period 2001-2016;
- 0.880 mt per annum of crushed rock, over the period 2005-2016.

19 The latest published detailed data[3] on the production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire is for 2008. The RSS COI M1 figures are as follows:

- Total production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire in 2008 was 1.777 mt, consisting of:
- 0.847 mt of sand & gravel;
- 0.93 mt of crushed rock (note that crushed rock figures are for Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined, due to confidentiality restrictions).

20 Using these figures to monitor against the county's annual apportionment figures shows that:

- the actual production of sand & gravel in 2008 was 19% short of the county's annual apportionment figure of 1.043 mt;
- the actual production of crushed rock in 2008 met only 41% of the revised combined annual apportionment of 2.275 mt (Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined).

3 Source: WMRAWP Annual Report 2008 figures are based on annual sales figures, as supplied by all the operators in the minerals industry within Warwickshire.

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The other main source of minerals production figures is the Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI). The latest 2009 figures show that there has been a further decline in the production of sand and gravel, to 751,000 tonnes in 2009 (down from 849,000 tonnes in 2008). Unfortunately, the crushed rock figures are withheld due to confidentiality issues.

Whilst we no longer need to report on RSS COI M1 in future AMRs due to the Regional Spatial Strategy's forthcoming abolition through the Localism Bill, as the Mineral Planning Authority we will continue to develop and deliver our Minerals LDF and will be responsible for making decisions on minerals applications. Therefore, we will need to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals to support economic growth. As a result, we will continue to work with the West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party and take their technical advice, including their current work in sub-apportioning the new CLG guidelines for 2005-2020. Currently, the WMRAWP has funding to continue operating until March 2011, so we anticipate being able to report on aggregates production figures in next year's AMR, in order to continue monitoring Warwickshire's existing MLP Key Objective 1.

21 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. As a Mineral Planning Authority (MPA), the County Council has 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 Local Output Indicator (LOI).

22 The latest figures[4] show that Warwickshire's landbank for sand and gravel has steadily reduced since 1999, reflecting the national trend of declining landbanks, due to both a low level of applications and permissions being harder to achieve. The latest WMRAWP draft data for 2009 (although not complete) appears to reflect the trend of declining landbanks for both sand and gravel and crushed rock.

23 Warwickshire's landbank figure for sand and gravel has fallen to only 4.56 years remaining, as at 31st December 2008. Government advice (MPS1) is that Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) should aim to maintain landbanks of 7 years or above.

24 Warwickshire's landbank for crushed rock is substantial. Since 2005, our permitted reserves have fluctuated slightly (around 30 mt), giving a landbank figure of around 34 years (2008). At this level, there is no immediate pressure to permit new quantities.

25 In terms of Warwickshire's non-aggregates production, the latest available figures are 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).

4 Source: WMRAWP Annual Report (2008).

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26 Finally, we report on coal production from Warwickshire's deep coal mine - Daw Mill Colliery in North Warwickshire. Coal production seems to have peaked in 2008/09 at 3.116 mt. The latest figures show that coal output fell by 25% (to 2.349 mt) during 2009/10.

27 It is worth noting that Daw Mill colliery still accounted for around 26% of the total coal output in England in 2009/10 (down from 31% of total coal output in 2008/09).

28 At the end of December 2009, there were approximately 19 mt of reserves remaining in the current licence area. There are further resources beyond the current licence, extending into neighbouring authorities e.g. Solihull, Coventry. UK Coal expects to be able to continue mining at Daw Mill by accessing further resources until 2028.

29 In terms of our MLP Key Objective 1 (to secure an adequate supply of minerals), there were no new applications relating to minerals sites granted during 2009/10 which would provide any additional materials.

An outstanding application from 2008/09 relating to the extension of Ling Hall Quarry would have provided significant additional minerals capacity (around 250,000 tonnes per annum of sand and gravel over ten years), but was withdrawn during 2009/10.

There was a new application submitted during 2009/10 for Marsh Farm Quarry, Dunnington. This sought planning permission to quarry 500,000 tonnes of sand and gravel over a two year period from 15.3 hectares of agricultural land, with restoration to agriculture and a pond. The application went out to public consultation during July/August 2009, with a Committee date scheduled for May 2010. This proposal is a departure from the Development Plan and the decision has not yet been taken. This will be reported on in next year's AMR.

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

It is currently very difficult to monitor whether we are using less primary aggregates and more recycled aggregates in construction projects in Warwickshire. There is very limited published data concerning the production and use of recycled and secondary aggregates, particularly at the county level. This is a problem which has been recognised by Warwickshire and other MPAs and discussed in more detail in previous AMRs.

Although the national CDEW survey (2003, 2005) was updated in 2008 (published by DEFRA in April 2010), this only provides national estimates of recycled aggregates from the construction, demolition and excavation waste stream. We have also used the 2008 West Midlands RAWP survey, which attempted to collect information on the production of recycled and secondary 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. In particular, Warwickshire reported a production figure of 173,000 tonnes of recycled aggregates during 2008 (based on a limited return from only four operators).

30 We also report on the government's Core Output Indicator (RSS COI M2 - "production of secondary/recycled aggregates"). However, with the Coalition Government's proposed abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy, we will not be required to report this indicator in future AMRs.

31 However, it is still important in monitoring the second key objective of our saved MLP and very relevant to our emerging Minerals LDF, as we will need to provide the policies for determining minerals applications, including the processing of secondary/recycled aggregates. Indeed, if

Executive Summary

national trends give any indication of the likely future demand for these materials in Warwickshire, we will need to plan for a steadily increasing supply of secondary/recycled aggregates to support economic growth.

32 The new 'National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020' were published in June 2009. The emerging Minerals LDF should now have regard to these revised guidelines (although there are no sub-regional (MPA-level) apportionment figures for secondary/recycled aggregates). The revised guidelines are based on the assumption that recycled or other alternative materials will meet 25% of total demand for aggregates at the national level, over the period to which they apply. Nationally, the total requirement for alternative materials equates to an annual increase of 9% over the period 2005-2020. At the regional level, the revised requirement for the West Midlands now equates to a target figure of 6.25 mt per annum (compared with the previous figure of 5.5 mt per annum) of secondary/recycled aggregates.

33 Finally, we also update the baseline information with a list of all sites known to be recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, as at 31st March 2010. There were no new planning applications submitted during 2009/10 relating to sites recycling aggregates or any outstanding applications from previous years.

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

34 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).

35 The Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP was published in 2006 and is available on the Warwickshire Biodiversity website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/biodiversity). It includes 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."

Progress against these objectives and LBAP targets is reported through the Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS)[5]. An extract of the BARS showing the latest available information (for the year ending 31st March 2009) for the specific targets identified in the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP in relation to Quarries, Mines and Gravel Pits was included in the 2008/09 AMR (Appendix F, Table F.8). At the time of writing (October 2010), this information has not yet been updated for the 2009/10 monitoring year, so this table has not been included in this year's AMR.

However, we have updated our information on biodiversity at quarry sites for 2009/10, working with the Warwickshire Biological Records Centre (WBRC), who identified the main habitats and species types relevant to each minerals site in Warwickshire.

5 BARS is an internet-based reporting system for BAPs and LBAPs - see www.ukbap.org.uk

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36 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. We have updated the reports on the condition (assessed by English Nature) of our Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) which are within or adjacent to our quarry sites for 2009/10. We also provide an update on all the restoration schemes currently in progress at minerals sites in Warwickshire during 2009/10.

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

37 There are no national, regional or local targets or RSS COI relating to this objective. We have included our own Local Output Indicators (LOI) to give an indication of the environmental quality of the areas surrounding our minerals sites. We have several minerals sites located within various environmental designations (Green Belt, AONB, SSSI, RIGS, LWS and proposed LWS[6]):

i. Eleven minerals sites are within a Green Belt location in Warwickshire. These sites were either allocated in the 'saved' MLP for Warwickshire or permitted prior to 1995. Five of these are currently active quarries.
ii. There is one minerals site within the Cotswolds 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 negotiating with the landowner to work towards developing a restoration scheme.
iii. Seven 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 the 'saved' MLP for Warwickshire. The remaining sites were all permitted prior to 1995.
iv. The Wildlife Sites Project (WSP) and Warwickshire Geological Conservation Group have identified over 70 sites of local importance which lie within or overlapping areas where there are existing or allocated minerals sites. These include 13 RIGS, 13 LWS and 45 potential LWS. A full listing is included in Table F.12, which also shows the type of mineral extracted and the main habitat at each site.

38 The LOI are supplemented by more detailed tables showing the types of minerals being extracted and the condition or status of the environmental designation.

39 Finally, we also report on the planning applications for minerals sites located within the Green Belt. During 2009/10, there were no new planning applications relating to minerals sites (including applications for recycling aggregates).

40 There was one minerals planning application outstanding from 2008/09 within the Green Belt. This was for a north eastern extension to the Ling Hall sand and gravel quarry. However, this was withdrawn by the applicant during 2009/10.

Minerals Policy Use

41 Certain policies from the MLP were 'saved' beyond September 2007 (as listed in Appendix Table C.1). These policies are still in use and reference is also made to the revised Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) mineral policies in planning decisions. Although the RSS was revoked in July 2010, there has been a legal challenge to this and at the time of writing this AMR, the RSS policies are still a material consideration in planning decisions.

6 Abbreviations are defined in Appendix L.

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42 This section reviews the use of our 'saved' policies from the MLP. It identifies which policies were used when determining waste planning applications during 2009/10 and summarises the use of all MLP policies over the past six years, updating the information provided in previous AMRs. It also looks at which of the allocated sites in the MLP have come forward for development.

43 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. The main issue to emerge during 2009/10 was the announcement on 11th March 2010 of the proposed route for a high speed rail link between Birmingham and London Euston. For about a third of its length, the route passes through Warwickshire, from the south of Southam in the south and then to the west of Coleshill, through to Water Orton in the north. These proposals are at a very early stage, but will continue to be monitored in future AMRs.

Waste Local Plan

44 As the new Waste Development Framework (WDF) was not submitted during 2009/10, 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"

This section begins by reporting on how Warwickshire is performing on its key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy, with reference to national, regional and local targets, followed by the Core Output Indicator for the amount of municipal waste arising and managed, by management type (RSS COI W2). It should be noted that we are still reporting on RSS COI W2 as the data were collected for the current monitoring year 2009/10. Although the status of the Regional Spatial Strategy is subject to change (as set out in the Localism Bill, published in December 2010), it is still a material consideration at the time of writing this AMR.

'The waste hierarchy: analysis and interpretation' provides some baseline information on recent trends in the amounts of waste arising, waste management options and waste disposal costs over the last decade or so. Finally, we outline the actions Warwickshire County Council is taking to meet our key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

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.

45 We reported in 2008/09 that Warwickshire had met the three main national targets set out in the "Waste Strategy for England (2000)". Our performance in these areas improved further during 2009/10:

Executive Summary

- Warwickshire has already exceeded the national target to recycle or compost 33% of household waste by 2015 - 48% of our household waste was recycled or composted in 2009/10;

- We have also met the national target to recover value from at least 45% of municipal waste by 2010 - Warwickshire's figure reached 55.8% in 2009/10. However, we will need to improve further in order to reach the 67% target by 2015.

46 The Government's "Waste Strategy for England (2007)" set 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 during 2009/10 against these new national targets, and can report that we have met all of the revised (2007) targets:

- Warwickshire reports a recovery rate of 55.8% of municipal waste in 2009/10 (i.e. recycling, composting or energy recovery), against a target of 53%;
- 48.1% of household waste was recycled or composted in 2009/10, therefore exceeding the national target of 40% by 2010 and 45% by 2015;
- Warwickshire has reduced the total amount of household residual waste by 87,117 tonnes, or 38%, compared with the 2000/01 figure of 226,648 tonnes. This reduction is comfortably above the national target to reduce the total amount of residual household waste by 29% of 2000/01 levels by 2010.

47 Warwickshire has also exceeded all the targets set by the 3 National Indicators NI 191, 192 and 193 (introduced in April 2008):

- The 2009/10 actual figure for NI 191 "Residual Household Waste" has fallen significantly, to 588.5 kg per head. This is well below the 2009/10 maximum target figure of 702 kg/head;
- The 2009/10 actual figure for NI 192 "Percentage of household waste reused, recycled and composted" has increased to 48.1%. This figure exceeds the 2009/10 minimum target of 43.5%;
- The 2009/10 actual figure for NI 193 "Percentage of Municipal waste landfilled" has decreased significantly, to 44.2%. This figure is well below the 2009/10 maximum target of 51.8% municipal waste being landfilled.

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:

- **Warwickshire County Council - Environment and Economy Directorate - Waste Management Service Plan**
  In previous AMRs, we have reported on a range of Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI) which relate directly to waste management. These BVPIs were set by the Audit Commission and reported in the WCC Waste Management Service Plan up to and including the 2007/08 monitoring year.

  From April 2008 onwards, the BVPIs were replaced by the new National Indicator set. Although the BVPIs are no longer required by government and WCC is no longer setting BVPI targets, this information is still reported in WasteDataFlow. It gives a useful indication of the year-on-year trends in waste management.

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In terms of household waste management, the amount of household waste sent to landfill has continued its downward trend (BVPI 82d). Conversely, the amount (total tonnage and percentage) of household waste that has been recycled (BVPI 82a), composted (BVPI 82b) or used to recover heat, power and other energy sources (BVPI 82c) has continued to increase in 2009/10.

We are also performing well in terms of reducing waste, with the total amount of household waste collected per head continuing a downward trend (BVPI 84). In 2009/10, the amount of household waste collected per head fell by a further 2.4% year-on-year, to 509.7 kg per head.

- **Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) (October 2005)**
  The MWMS sets out how the Warwickshire Waste Partnership authorities propose to manage Warwickshire's municipal waste over the next 15 years. An updated Annual Progress Report was published in March 2010[7] and the first review of the strategy was due to be undertaken during 2010. However, this review is currently on hold, pending the outcome of the forthcoming policy consultation on the National Waste Strategy by central government.

50 In terms of RSS COI W2, the total municipal waste arising was 292,062 tonnes in 2009/10. This represents a 1.5% reduction in the total amount of municipal waste arising, compared with 2008/09 (296,477 tonnes).

51 During 2009/10, the proportion of waste which is disposed to landfill fell significantly to 44.2%. This has partly been achieved by increasing the amount of waste being used for energy recovery, up by 23% year-on-year, to 29,367 tonnes in 2009/10. We have also managed to increase the amount of waste being recycled by 14.4% and waste being composted, up by 9.0% during 2009/10.

52 Looking at the longer term trends in waste arisings and waste management over the last decade shows that we have made real progress in terms of moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

53 One of the main drivers for moving away from disposal to landfill is the increasing cost of waste management. In 2009/10, Warwickshire County Council spent £17,013,428 on municipal waste management (up from £16,563,000 in 2008/09).

54 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 increasing our use of EfW facilities, in order to meet our landfill diversion targets. We also provide an update on the joint projects with neighbouring authorities to develop shared treatment facilities, such as EfW (Project Transform and the Waste to Resources project).

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

55 It has been estimated that by 2025/2026, Warwickshire will have a shortfall in waste treatment capacity of 0.60 million tonnes[8]. This is one of the largest treatment gaps in the West Midlands (third, after Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent WPA and Worcestershire WPA).

7 available to download from the Warwickshire Waste Partnership website - www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wwp.
8 Source: Waste Treatment Facilities and Capacity Survey West Midlands Region Final Report (WMRA, May 2007).

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56 We have attempted to monitor this objective by using the RSS COI W1. However, this is difficult as the capacity information is not always complete and we have not been able to confirm whether all sites which were granted permission are operational, or operating at full capacity.

57 In summary, during the monitoring year 2009/10, there were 15 new planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council relating to new waste facilities or extensions of existing facilities. Twelve of these applications were granted, two applications were refused and two applications were withdrawn. The remaining application was not yet determined as at 31st March 2010 and will be reported in next year's AMR.

58 In addition, there were 15 applications outstanding from the 2008/09 monitoring year. Seven of these were granted during 2009/10. Two were refused permission, three applications were withdrawn and three are still pending at the end of 2009/10.

59 Further details of all these applications, including the locations, types of facility, capacities, types of waste to be managed, dates of submission and decision, including links to the full committee reports, are given in Table K.1 and Table K.2.

60 Those planning permissions which were granted for new or improved waste management facilities (i.e. additional capacity) during 2009/10 are discussed in more detail in Appendix K.

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

61 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.

62 There were no Waste Management Plans submitted during 2009/10. Further work on the use of Site 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"

63 There were five planning applications relating to waste sites located within the Green Belt submitted during the monitoring year 2009/10. Of these, three were granted and two were refused.

64 In addition, there were four applications outstanding from 2008/09. One of these was granted, one was refused and one was withdrawn during 2009/10. The final application (NW08CM020) is still pending, subject to the completion of a Section 106 agreement.

65 The background all eight applications determined in 2009/10 and the reasons for granting permission on Green Belt sites are discussed in Chapter 5.

Waste Policy Use

66 Certain policies from the WLP were 'saved' beyond September 2007 (as listed in Table D.1). These policies are still in use and reference is also made to the revised Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) waste policies in planning decisions. Although the RSS was revoked in July 2010, there has been a legal challenge to this and at the time of writing this AMR, the RSS policies are still a material consideration in planning decisions.

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67 This section reviews the use of our 'saved' policies from the WLP. It identifies which policies were used when determining waste planning applications during 2009/10 and summarises the use of all WLP policies over the past six years, updating the information provided in previous AMRs.

68 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

1.1 This is the sixth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for Minerals and Waste produced by Warwickshire County Council (WCC). It covers the reporting period 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010.

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:[9]

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 Table C.1, Table D.1 and Table E.1). We will continue to monitor the performance of these policies, as they are taken forward.

1.6 The development of the emerging Minerals and Waste Development Framework will also be shaped by the context of the:

- Warwickshire Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS), which is required under the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007.
- Local Area Agreements between central government and local publicly funded organisations. The SCS will be delivered through the LAAs.
- "Warwickshire Strategic Partnership Plan 2005/08". This was produced by several agencies including the County Council, the Districts and Boroughs, Health Care Trusts, the Police and business and community organisations. However, in the light of the requirement to develop a Local Area Agreement, it was never implemented.

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

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Table 1.1 Key planning documents for Warwickshire

Document Title	Abbreviation	Description	Current Status
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy	RSS	This is 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. With the commencement of the PCPA (2004), it was adopted as the RSS for the West Midlands. It is a statutory plan with development plan status, intended to guide development across the West Midlands over the period 2001-2021. However, in July 2010 the Secretary of State sought to revoke Regional Spatial Strategies under s79(6) of the Local Democracy Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, although this decision was subject to a successful High Court challenge in November 2010. At the time of writing this AMR, the RSS remains part of the statutory Development Plan. However, the Coalition Government has made it clear that it intends to revoke the RSS and this has been confirmed through its inclusion in the Localism Bill, published December 2010. The implications of this for future policy making will be closely monitored and reported in future AMRs.	DPD (adopted 2004)
Warwickshire Structure Plan (1996-2011)[10]	WASP	The previous strategic plan for Warwickshire, produced by Warwickshire County Council. 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 Appendix E, Table E.1).	"Saved" Policies
Warwickshire Minerals Local Plan (1995-2005)[11]	MLP	The currently adopted 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 Appendix C, Table C.1).	"Saved" Policies
Warwickshire Waste Local Plan (1995-2005) [12]	WLP	The currently adopted 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 Appendix D, 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

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

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

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

1 Introduction

Document Title	Abbreviation	Description	Current Status
Warwickshire Local Transport Plan (2006)	WLTP	The Warwickshire Local Transport Plan sets out how the county and its partners intend to improve transport and accessibility over a five year period. The new LTP (LTP3) is due to be published in April 2011 as the WLTP2 expires on 31st March 2011. The LTP3 will outline the longer term improvement schemes in the county for the period up to 2016. The transportation of minerals in the county will need to accord with the policies and principles of the WLTP.	WLTP2 Adopted 2006 (due to expire on 31st March 2011)
District and Borough Local Plans	-	These provide the planning context at the local level. Each district and borough within Warwickshire is currently in the process of replacing their Adopted Local Plans with new Local Development Frameworks, following the PCPA (2004).	Adopted (various dates)

What we are Monitoring

1.7 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 "in effect" timetable for the production of each of the DPDs for Minerals and Waste.

1.8 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. The Secretary of State issued a direction on the 7th September 2007 to save certain policies beyond the 28th September 2007. Details of these 'saved' policies from the existing MLP and WLP are given in Table C.1 and Table D.1, respectively.

1.9 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.

Introduction 1

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

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

2

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

2 Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

Reporting Period

2.1 Although the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) covers the monitoring year 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010, 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 2010. This updates the MWDF progress review as far as possible, prior to publication in December 2010 (as required by the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, 48 (3) (b) (iii)).

Proposed Local Development Documents

2.2 The Warwickshire County Council (WCC) MWDF consists 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 the long-term spatial vision, objectives and strategy for waste development across the County for the next 15 years (from Adoption) and provides 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, should it be needed.

2.7 The ***Minerals Core Strategy DPD*** will set the long-term spatial vision, objectives and strategy for mineral development across the County for the next 15 years (from Adoption), and provide the framework for minerals development control.

2.8 A ***Proposals Map*** will illustrate the development plan policies and proposals in map form.

Evidence Base

2.9 The Council is required to produce a series of documents which support the preparation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks and ensure that the planning policies and proposals are founded on a robust and credible basis. These documents, as well as their progress to date, are provided below:

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

Strategic Environmental Assessment/ Sustainability Appraisal

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. 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. The background of the SA work undertaken so far was outlined in the 2007/08 AMR. During 2008/09, an SA was completed as part of the evidence base for the Minerals Core Strategy Revised Spatial Options consultation. However, we are working on the basis that the original (joint) minerals and waste objectives will need to be reviewed, to identify more tailored minerals objectives. We are also considering the SA work required for the Waste Core Strategy - Emerging Spatial Options. It is hoped that this will allow us to take forward separate waste objectives.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

2.11 The European Directive on 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (also known as "the Habitats Directive") requires that Habitat Regulations Assessment of Local Development Documents is undertaken to protect the integrity of international important nature sites. An initial Screening Report for the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks has now been completed and this will be used to inform further assessments as the Minerals and Waste Development Frameworks progress.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)

2.12 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 locations are identified, a Level 2 SFRA may need to be commissioned.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

2.13 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[13] and on the website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/planning).

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

2.15 The MWDS (First revision) 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 The MWDS (Second revision) was brought into effect on 28 November 2006. This amended the timetable for the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy DPD. Details of these amendments were reported in the 2006/7 AMR.

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

2

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

2.17 A third revision was approved by Cabinet in February 2007. This amended the timetable for submission of the Waste Core Strategy DPD, the Minerals Core Strategy DPD and their respective Allocations DPDs. The details were reported in the 2006/07 AMR. 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.

2.18 Warwickshire County Council continuously reviews its progress against the MWDF, taking account of new guidance and advice from DCLG, the Planning Inspectorate and GO-WM. During the summer of 2007, it was agreed that in order to avoid producing an "unsound" core strategy, the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPDs needed to be taken back to the spatial options stage, instead of moving to submission, as previously planned. As a result, amendments to the MWDF timetable were agreed by Cabinet on the 15th November 2007 (details of the specific changes for each of the DPDs were reported in the 2007/08 AMR). This Third Revision of the MWDS came "into effect" on 11th December 2007. This is still the MWDS version "in effect" at the end of the current reporting year, i.e. on 31st March 2010. The next stage of consultation on the Waste Core Strategy is expected in March 2011.

2.19 Looking in more detail at progress on the DPDs during the 2009/10 monitoring year, we report below on the Waste Core Strategy DPD and the Minerals Core Strategy DPD.

Waste Core Strategy DPD

2.20 Table 2.1 summarizes our progress on the Waste Core Strategy DPD against the current "in effect" MWDS (Third Revision, December 2007). The first column shows the stage of production and the next column gives the target dates. 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. Where a stage was not completed by the scheduled date, a brief explanation is given.

2.21 A 'Revised Spatial Options' Consultation document was approved by Cabinet on 22nd May 2008, in preparation for the consultation planned for June 2008. However, in parallel with work on the Waste Core Strategy, the County Council was also working with sub-regional partners (Coventry City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council) to develop a shared residual waste treatment facility, known as Project Transform. This work was in the early stages, with an Expression of Interest (EOI) for Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Credits submitted to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) at the end of March 2008. Therefore, in order to ensure that any spatial planning implications in Warwickshire of a possible joint facility could be incorporated into the Waste Core Strategy, the consultation planned for June 2008 was delayed.

2.22 The Project Transform EOI received positive feedback from DEFRA, so an Outline Business Case was submitted for PFI credits at the end of October 2008. In June 2009, Project Transform was awarded £129 million in PFI funding. The procurement process then got underway, with the potential contractors being shortlisted in January 2010. The new waste treatment facility was expected to be built by 2016.

2.23 However, following the Project Board meeting on 24 September 2010 and the Members Advisory Panel meeting on 30 September 2010, Coventry and Solihull Councils submitted reports to their full Council meetings with significantly revised recommendations about the project.

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

2.24 Project Transform have confirmed that recommendations are being made to cease the PFI procurement of a new sub-regional residual waste treatment solution. Warwickshire are now considering the implications of the recent decisions made by Solihull[14] and Coventry[15]. All three Councils remain committed to working together on the future management of waste arising in the sub-region.

2.25 However, in October 2010, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) confirmed that as part of the Government's Comprehensive Spending Review settlement it was withdrawing the PFI credits previously allocated to the Project Transform residual waste treatment facility. This was one of seven waste PFI projects which lost their PFI credits, saving the government £26 million by 2017-18, because they "will no longer be needed to meet landfill diversion targets set by the European Union" (Lord Henley, Environment Minister).

14 To view the report of the Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council meeting on 12th October 2010, see www.solihull.gov.uk/akssolihull/images/att26598.pdf.

15 To view the report of the Coventry City Council meeting on 19th October 2010, see http://cmis.coventry.gov.uk/CMISWebPublic/Binary.ashx?Document=17271.

Table 2.1 Waste Core Strategy DPD - "In Effect" Milestones for 2009/10

Stage of production	*MWDS Third Revision ('in effect' from 11th 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" (Revised Spatial Options)	June 2008	**Delayed** This milestone was missed due to the need to take account of the outcome of a bid for PFI funding for "Project Transform", which involved partnership working with neighbouring authorities to develop a shared facility for residual waste.	☹
Consultation on the "Preferred Options and Proposals" (Revised Spatial Options)	December 2008	**Delayed** 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	**Delayed** This milestone was missed as a knock-on effect of delays in the previous stages.	☹
Public consultation on Core Strategy	June 2009	**Delayed** This milestone was missed as a knock-on effect of delays in the previous stages.	☹
Pre-examination meeting	To be arranged by PINS	**Delayed** This milestone was missed as a knock-on effect of delays in the previous stages.	☹
Examination	December 2009	**Delayed** This milestone was missed as a knock-on effect of delays in the previous stages.	☹
Receipt of Inspectors Report	June 2010	**Delayed** This milestone was missed as a knock-on effect of delays in the previous stages.	☹
Estimated date for adoption (Full Council approval needed)	July 2010	**Delayed** This milestone was missed as a knock-on effect of delays in the previous stages.	☹

Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

Minerals Core Strategy DPD

2.26 This section reviews progress on the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy DPD during 2009/10. The 2008/09 AMR gave a summary of progress during the stages of development of the Minerals Core Strategy up to April 2009, as well as against the published milestones which were "in effect" at the time each stage was completed. For the purposes of this 2009/10 AMR, we report against the MWDS version "in effect" at the end of the current reporting year, i.e. on 31st March 2010. This is the MWDS (Third Revision) approved by Cabinet on the 15th November 2007 and brought "into effect" on 11th December 2007 (see Table B.3).

2.27 Table 2.2 summarises our progress against the current "in-effect" MWDS (Third Revision). The first column shows the stage of production and the next column gives the target dates. 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. Where a stage was not completed by the scheduled date, a brief explanation is given below.

2.28 During 2009/10, the following key tasks have been undertaken:

Consultation on Revised Spatial Options
The "Minerals Core Strategy: Revised Spatial Options" document went out for public consultation between 19th February - 12th May 2009 (extended from 3 April 2009). This consultation document sought feedback on:

- the proposed spatial vision for the county at the end of the plan period (2026);
- key objectives of the MDF;
- the key issues and policy principles regarding mineral development;
- three spatial options to guide the location of mineral developments in the county until 2026;
- the approach taken to defining strategic sites for each mineral type;
- the 27 strategic sites (submitted by the minerals industry) for possible inclusion in the Minerals Core Strategy.

2.29 It should be noted that the number of sites that will ultimately need to be allocated will depend on the requirements for each mineral during the plan period. The minerals to be included are:

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

2.30 We provided the facility for comments to be submitted either through an online Consultation Portal, or via a questionnaire (submitted either by post or email), or by the submission of comments in writing (by post or email). The Revised Spatial Options document and questionnaire were also available during office hours at all Warwickshire libraries, the Warwickshire County Council Offices and at the Planning Receptions at each of the five District and Borough Council Offices in

2 Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

Warwickshire. In addition, we promoted the consultation process by hosting an exhibition stand at various libraries around the county and by holding five 'drop-in' sessions to discuss any issues one-to-one with a minerals planner, at the main libraries across the county.

2.31 The consultation generated approximately 1150 responses. The next stage was to upload all the consultation responses to an electronic database and to address the key issues raised. Our responses can be viewed against each comment and are published on the Consultation Portal webpage, accessible at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mineralscorestrategy.

2.32 Due to the large volume of responses, this process took several months and has impacted on the next stage of the DPD - the "Preferred Options and Proposals" consultation, which was due to take place in November 2009.

- **Consultation on Preferred Options and Proposals**
  Although we missed the November 2009 target date for this milestone, we were advised by CLG that we would need to produce a 'Pre-publication Draft' document that sets out our preferred way forward. However, our current focus is on the Waste Core Strategy, so at this stage we are not certain of the dates that we will be working to for the Minerals Core Strategy.

Table 2.2 Minerals Core Strategy DPD - Progess against the "In Effect" Milestones for 2009/10

Stage of production	*MWDS Third Revision ("in effect" from 11th December 2007)*	Date(s) achieved	On track?
Early stakeholder and community engagement on the Revised Spatial Options	December 2007-December 2008	**Completed** Stakeholder's site submission deadline: 31st October 2008	☺
Consultation on Issues and Options (amended to take account of the Revised Spatial Options)	January 2009	**Completed** Statutory consultation period: 19th February - 8th May 2009 (extended from 3rd April 2009)	☹
Consultations on the "Preferred Options and Proposals" (amended to take account of the Revised Spatial Options)	November 2009	Preferred Options will now be changed to 'Pre-publication Draft', due for consultation in 2010 (subject to a revised MWDS).	☹
Date of submission to SoS	July 2010	Milestone missed due to delays in the previous stages	☹
Public consultation on the Core Strategy	July 2010	Milestone missed due to delays in the previous stages	☹
Pre-examination meeting	October 2010	Milestone missed due to delays in the previous stages	☹
Examination	January 2011	*to report in 2010/11 AMR*	-
Receipt of Inspectors Report	July 2011	*to report in 2010/11 AMR*	-
Estimated date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	September 2011	*to report in 2010/11 AMR*	-

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[16] 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. 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 the economic/business environment;
- Improvements to the existing transport infrastructure;
- Trends in waste arisings;
- Trends in minerals production;
- Mineral resources;
- Geology.

3.4 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).

3.5 We also need to take account of the economic context, both in terms of levels of activity and the location of areas of potential growth. We can use trends in employment rates as a proxy measure of economic activity - for example, employment in the construction industry reflects the magnitude of demand for minerals and aggregates.

3.6 Looking forwards, it is useful to monitor the changing economic context in terms of planning for employment land allocations. Understanding the location and amount of new employment land coming forwards may be a consideration in planning for the provision and location of facilities to deal with construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW), commercial and industrial and possibly hazardous waste.

3.7 Finally, we also look at national and regional trends in minerals and waste production and waste management, in order to provide the broader context for understanding what is happening in Warwickshire.

16 as defined in Appendix Table A.1.

Contextual Background 3

Population

3.8 Warwickshire has an estimated population of 535,100[17] and an estimated 227,000 households[18]. The latest available population figures (mid-2009 estimates) at district/borough level are shown in Table 3.1. A more detailed analysis of these latest population figures is available from the Warwickshire Observatory website (Mid-2009 Population Estimates - Briefing Note).

Table 3.1 Total Population & Population Density for Warwickshire (mid-2009 estimates)

District/Borough	Total Population	Area (km^2)	Persons per sq. km
North Warwickshire	61,900	285	223
Nuneaton & Bedworth	122,000	79	1,544
Rugby	93,300	356	262
Stratford-on-Avon	118,900	977	122
Warwick	139,000	282	493
Warwickshire	**535,100**	**1,979**	**270**
Source: Mid-2009 Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) Crown Copyright 2010			

Population Distribution

3.9 In terms of population distribution, the largest towns in Warwickshire (2008[19]) are:

- Nuneaton (population 79,700)
- Rugby (population 63,950)
- Royal Leamington Spa (population 47,500)
- Bedworth[20] (population 36,150)
- Warwick (population 29,150)
- Stratford-upon-Avon (population 26,150)
- Kenilworth (population 23,750)

3.10 Since these main towns account for 58% of the County's total population (2008), a significant part of Warwickshire is rural in character and sparsely populated. To the north of the county, Rugby, Nuneaton and Bedworth are traditional industrial towns, where established industries include (or

17 Office for National Statistics mid-2009 population estimates, published in June 2010.
18 National Statistics 2008-based household projections, published in November 2010 and available from www.communities.gov.uk.
19 These population figures for towns are derived from the latest available data below local authority level (using Super Output Areas), which are the mid-2008 population estimates released by the Office for National Statistics in 2009.
20 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.

3 Contextual Background

included) coal mining, textiles, cement production and engineering. In the centre and south of Warwickshire lie the more prosperous towns of Royal Leamington Spa, Warwick, Kenilworth and Stratford-upon-Avon.

Population growth forecasts

3.11 Looking forward, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes long-term sub-national population projections, based on past trends. The latest set of figures[21] give estimates of future trends in population growth for the period 2008 to 2033, based on the assumption that local demographic trends (i.e. applying recent trends in local fertility and mortality rates and adjusting for local area migration flows) will continue into the next twenty five years. It should be noted that these projections take no account of the impact of local development policies, such as the development of future housing or economic regeneration.

3.12 At the county level, Warwickshire's population is estimated to reach a total of 634,900 by 2033 - an increase of 101,700 people, or 19.1% on the 2008 ONS mid-year estimate. This increase over the next twenty five years is higher than the projected regional and national population growth rates of 13.0% for the West Midlands and 18% for the UK.

3.13 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 2033, with an overall increase of 24.7% between 2008 and 2033, bringing the total population in the district to 172,400 (see Table 3.2). Both Stratford-on-Avon District and Rugby Borough are also projected to grow at a faster rate than the national average (by 22.6% and 22.0% respectively) between 2008-2033. A more detailed analysis of these latest population projections is available from the Warwickshire Observatory website (Population Projections).

Table 3.2 Population Projections, 2008 to 2033

Area	Total Population (000's)				% Change
	2008 (base year)	2013	2023	2033	2008-2033
North Warwickshire	61.8	62.3	64.5	66.7	7.9%
Nuneaton & Bedworth	121.8	124.4	131.3	137.2	12.6%
Rugby	92.7	96.6	105.5	113.1	22.0%
Stratford-on-Avon	118.7	124.3	135.8	145.5	22.6%
Warwick	138.2	146.0	159.9	172.4	24.7%
Warwickshire	533.2	553.5	596.9	634.9	19.1%
Coventry	310.5	322.1	345.7	368.7	18.7%
Solihull	204.3	208.7	220.8	232.9	14.0%
West Midlands region	5,408.4	5,542.9	5,842.4	6,113.5	13.0%

21 The 2008-based subnational population projections were released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in May 2010.

Contextual Background

Area	Total Population (000's)				% Change
	2008 (base year)	2013	2023	2033	2008-2033
UK	51,464.6	53,332.0	57,208.5	60,715.2	18.0%

Source: 2008-based Sub-National Population Projections, Office for National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) Crown Copyright 2010.

Households

3.14 There were 227,000 households in Warwickshire in 2008[22]. Forecasts suggest that there will be an additional 28,000 households in Warwickshire by 2018 and by 2033, an additional 66,000 households. This represents an overall increase of 12.3% in the number of households in Warwickshire by 2018 and an increase of 29.1% by 2033.

3.15 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 2033 (see Table 3.3). Thus, the total number of households in Warwickshire is projected to increase by 29.1% by 2033, compared with an increase of 19.1% in the total population of Warwickshire by 2033 (Table 3.3). This increase, which is above the projected growth rate for England (of 26.7%) over the same period and is also significantly higher than neighbouring Coventry (23.6%) and the West Midlands region as a whole (20.5%).

3.16 Further, within Warwickshire there is a clear geographical split in the distribution of new household formation. The highest rates of growth in the number of households are projected to be in the southern half of the county - including Warwick District (+35%), Stratford-on-Avon District (+33%) and Rugby Borough (+33%). This has implications for the County in terms of service provision (including waste management) and in terms of how the new developments of housing, employment sites and associated roads and landscaping will impact on the level of demand for aggregates.

Table 3.3 Households in Warwickshire (2008) and projected growth (to 2033)

Area	Household Estimates (thousands)						Projected Change (percentage)	
	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	2018/2008	2033/2008
North Warwickshire	26	27	28	29	30	31	+7.7%	+19.2%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	51	53	55	58	59	61	+7.8%	+19.6%
Rugby	39	42	45	47	50	52	+15.4%	+33.3%
Stratford-on-Avon	51	55	58	62	65	68	+13.7%	+33.3%
Warwick	60	64	69	73	77	81	+15.0%	+35.0%
Warwickshire	**227**	**241**	**255**	**269**	**282**	**293**	**+12.3%**	**+29.1%**
Coventry	**127**	**132**	**139**	**145**	**151**	**157**	**+9.4%**	**+23.6%**

22 This estimate is based on the latest 2008-based sub-national household projections, published in November 2010 and available to download from www.communities.gov.uk.

3 Contextual Background

Area	Household Estimates (thousands)						Projected Change (percentage)	
West Midlands region	**2,242**	**2,329**	**2,427**	**2,525**	**2,617**	**2,701**	**+8.3%**	**+20.5%**
England	**21,731**	**22,868**	**24,108**	**25,320**	**26,472**	**27,536**	**+10.9%**	**+26.7%**

Source: Sub-national household projections (2008-based estimates), available from Department for Communities and Local Government (www.communities.gov.uk).

Housing Provision

3.17 The development of new housing will have an impact on both the demand for primary and secondary aggregates and the generation of waste materials. As a guide to what the likely levels of new housing will be, we can refer to the current adopted Development Plans and any previously saved policies.

3.18 During the 2009/10 monitoring period, local authorities were working within the guidelines for new housing provision provided by the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) allocation, which set a target figure of 18,000 new dwellings in Warwickshire over the period 2001-2011. Prior to this, the Warwickshire Structure Plan (WASP) had made provision for around 31,100 new dwellings in Warwickshire between 1996 and 2011.

3.19 The actual number of housing completions (net) over these respective plan periods to date and the estimated completions up to 2011 are given in Table 3.4 and Table 3.5. 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 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;
- 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.

3.20 The latest figures indicate that at the county level, Warwickshire is likely to have an over-provision by 2011 of 436 dwellings when measured against the WASP allocation (Table 3.4) and an over-provision of 2,767 dwellings when measured against the RSS allocations (Table 3.5). In both cases, the level of over-provision is much lower than previously reported in the 2008/09 AMR[23] This downwards shift in both actual completions for 2009/10 and projected completions for 2010/11 reflects the current state of the construction sector.

3.21 At the local authority level, Warwick District and the two boroughs of Nuneaton & Bedworth and Rugby have already exceeded their housing allocations, whilst North Warwickshire and Stratford on Avon are still likely to have shortfalls by the end of both plan periods (2011).

23 The 2008/09 AMR reported an over-provision for Warwickshire by 2011 of 1,300 dwellings with respect to the WASP allocation and an over-provision of 3,650 dwellings with respect to the RSS allocations.

Contextual Background

3.22 As noted in the 2008/09 AMR, the Phase 2 review of the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) included a housing demand study to provide new projections of housing need and demand across the region up to 2026. The RSS Phase 2 Preferred Option was submitted to the Secretary of State in December 2007 and identified a need for 41,000 new houses in Warwickshire from 2006 - 2026. The government then commissioned additional research by Nathaniel Litchfield and Partners, which proposed three scenarios to increase housing supply across the region. Following an Examination in Public (April to June 2009) an independent panel appointed by the Secretary of State issued a report (September 2009), recommending a further increase of 2,475 dwellings for Warwickshire. The Secretary of State's decision was expected in 2010.

3.23 However, with the revocation of the West Midlands RSS in July 2010, the subsequent successful High Court challenge and the publication of the Localism Bill in December 2010, the target levels for new housing development are still unclear. Going forwards, Local Authorities will be responsible for establishing the right level of local housing provision in their area and identifying the long term supply of housing land, without the constraint of any regional housing targets. Some authorities (e.g. Rugby) have chosen to retain the existing housing targets set out in the RSS, whilst others (e.g. Warwick District) will be reviewing their housing targets. In the meantime, when considering planning applications, local authorities will have regard to their adopted DPDs and any saved policies.

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

Area	Actual Net Completions 1996/7 to 2009/10	Estimated completions[1] (Net) for 2010/11	1996-2011		
			Estimated completions	WASP Target	Shortfall or over-provision
North Warwickshire	1,816	120	1,936	3,200	-1,264
Nuneaton & Bedworth	6,089	251	6,340	5,600	740
Rugby	6,726	338	7,064	6,100	964
Stratford on Avon	6,934	173	7,107	8,200	-1,093
Warwick	8,939	150	9,089	8,000	1,089
Warwickshire	**30,504**	**1,032**	**31,536**	**31,100**	**436**

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council
Notes. 1. Estimated net completions for 2010/11 as provided by the districts in their 2009/10 RSS Housing Land Availability Returns

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

Area	Actual Net Completions 2001/2 to 2009/10	Estimated completions[1] (Net) for 2010/11	2001-2011		
			Estimated completions	RSS Target[2]	Shortfall or over-provision
North Warwickshire	1,108	120	1,228	1,852	-624
Nuneaton & Bedworth	3,944	251	4,195	3,241	954
Rugby	4,931	338	5,269	3,531	1,738

3 Contextual Background

Area	Actual Net Completions 2001/2 to 2009/10	Estimated completions[1] (Net) for 2010/11	2001-2011		
			Estimated completions	RSS Target[2]	Shortfall or over-provision
Stratford on Avon	4,186	173	4,359	4,746	-387
Warwick	5,566	150	5,716	4,630	1,086
Warwickshire	**19,735**	**1,032**	**20,767**	**18,000**	**2,767**

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council
Notes. 1. Estimated net completions for 2010/11 as provided by the districts in their 2009/10 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).

Economic Context

3.24 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).

3.25 Warwickshire plays a significant role in the economic output of the West Midlands. Warwickshire's relative economic performance (as measured by Gross Value Added[24]) over the past 12 year period (1995-2007) has been strong, with higher levels of growth than the UK average, and significantly higher than the West Midlands. From 2003-2007 (the latest available figures), the Warwickshire economy has seen an annual average GVA growth rate of 6.2%, compared to a national rate of 5.3%.

3.26 This growth has been largely driven by business and financial services, distribution and transport, construction and public services. The growth in employment has broadly mirrored these business sectors which have been growing in recent years. At the same time, Warwickshire has seen above average declines in manufacturing employment, which has historically been very important.

3.27 Looking in detail at the "Minerals Products" sub-sector, Warwickshire has experienced strong growth of 22.7% over the period 1999-2008, 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 around 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 2009/10 was 782 employees[25], up slightly on the 2008/09 figure.

3.28 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.

24 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

25 Source: The Coal Authority, County Summary Report - Production and Manpower Returns for 12 month period April 2009-March 2010

3.29 Looking at the economy more broadly, the latest available figures show that the overall employment rate in Warwickshire over the monitoring year 2009/10 was 74.7%, which is above both the West Midlands average (68.5%) and the national employment rate for the UK (70.3%). However, these figures are all lower than in 2008, when we reported an employment rate for Warwickshire of 77.1% (compared with a West Midlands average of 71.3% and a national rate of 73.7%).

3.30 Warwickshire experienced unemployment rising faster than average as we entered the recession, probably due to a strong private sector presence. However, it did not reach the levels anticipated (given the drop in overall national economic output) and has now started to fall again at above average rates.

3.31 Moving forwards, it is unlikely that we will see a rapid and sustained fall in unemployment. Significant cuts to public spending, weak consumer demand and sluggish growth forecasts, coupled with many businesses carrying excess labour capacity point to a sustained period of muted and largely "jobless" growth. More information on the key issues affecting Warwickshire's local economy is being brought together through the Local Economic Assessment[26] which is being undertaken by Warwickshire County Council and the sub-regional economic assessment which is being undertaken in conjunction with Coventry City Council (see www.warwickshire.gov.uk/economicassessment).

Transport Infrastructure

The Highway Network

3.32 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.

3.33 Improvements to the highway network recently completed include:

- work by the Highways Agency at the Longbridge island (Junction 15 of the M40), which will relieve motorway congestion, reduce delays and minimise accidents at this congestion hotspot. The Highways Agency estimate that about 750,000 vehicles use this junction, creating queues on the roundabout and slip road. There were 68 reported accidents at the junction in the past four years.
  The Longbridge Island bypass is a new dual carriageway that will allow traffic on the A46 to bypass the M40 Junction 15 intersection. Construction work started in March 2008 and the bypass opened in December 2009. It was estimated to cost about £76.8m.
- the new Rugby Western Relief Road opened in September 2010[27]. The new road (A4071) is 3.75 miles (6 kilometres) long and the multi-million pound scheme was funded by the Department for Transport, Warwickshire County Council and developers. It provides a north-south route to alleviate the increase in traffic flows which have arisen due to recent residential and industrial development to the west and north of Rugby. Early traffic surveys

26 Recent legislation contained within the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Bill (2009) placed a statutory duty on local authorities to undertake a Local Economic Assessment from April 2010.

27 More details on this scheme is available at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/rwrr.

3 Contextual Background

indicate a marked reduction in traffic volumes in Rugby, as road users take advantage of the new alternative route.

- A444 Griff Roundabout Signalisation Scheme - this £2 million project was completed in December 2009, after recommencing in August 2009. The scheme provides improved safety at the roundabout and additional facilities for cyclists and pedestrians, which contributes to sustainable transport.

3.34 Improvements to the highway network currently in planning include:

- A423 Oxford Road roundabout / Ryton on Dunsmore - this is a Major Project wholly funded by ProLogis Developments Limited. The scheme was approved by Rugby Borough Council on 8th April 2008, subject to conditions. It was then approved by Cabinet (WCC) for inclusion in the capital programme on 9thJanuary 2009. The scheme involves the construction of a new roundabout to serve access to a new 25.93 hectare business park comprising of storage and distribution (Class B8 and B2) development. It is hoped that the new distribution centre on part of the former site of the Peugeot car assembly works will create around 400 new jobs.

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 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 (DIRFT) in Northamptonshire provide multi-modal facilities which link to a number of national and international destinations.

3.37 There are several major improvements to the rail network currently in the pipeline. These include:

- Coventry - Nuneaton Rail Upgrade;
- Kenilworth Station;
- Stratford Parkway Station;
- High Speed 2 rail line.

Coventry - Nuneaton Rail Upgrade

3.38 There are plans for a significant upgrade of the existing rail line between Coventry and Nuneaton. The scheme is known as NUCKLE Phase 1 and involves partnership working between Warwickshire County Council, Coventry City Council and Centro. A Major Scheme Business Case has been submitted to the Department for Transport, to bid for £15.8 million of funding. Further details of the bid are available on Coventry City Council's website[28]. Once the outline bid has received approval, a final bid will be completed and it is hoped this will receive final approval in late 2011 or early 2012.

3.39 The Coventry - Nuneaton Rail Upgrade scheme includes:

28 http://www.coventry.gov.uk/downloads/download/782/coventry_to_nuneaton_rail_upgrade-business_case

- A new bay platform at the existing Coventry rail station;
- A new rail station at Coventry Ricoh Arena;
- Platform extensions at the existing Bedworth rail station;
- A new rail station at Bermuda Park, Nuneaton;
- An increase in train frequency between Nuneaton and Coventry, to every 20-30 minutes between 0530 and 2300 (or every 15 minutes between Coventry City and the Ricoh Arena on match days).

3.40 The scheme will have an important role in addressing local transport issues and will facilitate the regeneration and economic growth aspirations of the Coventry -Nuneaton corridor. In the longer term, there are plans for future phases of NUCKLE which will extend the Coventry-Nuneaton rail service northwards, from Nuneaton towards the East Midlands and southwards from Coventry to a new station at Kenilworth and then on to Leamington Spa, Oxford and the Thames Valley.

Kenilworth Station

3.41 Warwickshire County Council is currently promoting the provision of a new rail station at Kenilworth, in order to reduce congestion, improve accessibility and assist in economic regeneration. The County Council is working with John Laing Investments Ltd to develop the business case for the new station. It would be located on the existing rail route between Coventry and Leamington Spa, on the site of the former Kenilworth station on Priory Road.

3.42 Since the closure of the old station in 1965, the population of Kenilworth has increased by 50%, to nearly 24,000. The Warwick/Leamington to Nuneaton, via Kenilworth, Coventry and Bedworth (known as the North-South corridor) already has severe congestion and is forecast to grow substantially, creating increasing demands for the traffic system. Car use and congestion will increase unless the public transport network is improved. A new station would give Kenilworth's residents local access to the national rail network and would encourage increased use of the train rather than car journeys. It would also improve access to jobs, education and leisure opportunities within Kenilworth from the rest of the North-South corridor.

Stratford Parkway Station

3.43 Warwickshire County Council is promoting the development of a new rail station in the Bishopton area of Stratford-upon-Avon, adjacent to the existing bus-based Stratford Park and Ride (with shared car parking). Funding has been awarded from the Regional Funding Allocation (Department for Transport) and from the County Council.

3.44 The aim of the scheme is to improve accessibility and to reduce vehicle kilometres on the local and strategic road networks (M40, A46 and A3400), delivering environmental and safety benefits. A key element of the scheme is to increase train service frequencies on the North Warwickshire railway line to Birmingham and these additional trains will serve both the new Stratford Parkway station and the existing Stratford-upon-Avon station. It is anticipated that the new Stratford Parkway station will open in March 2012.

High Speed 2 rail line

3.45 The development of a High Speed rail network in Britain follows on from the initial High Speed 1 rail line through the Channel Tunnel. The previous Labour Government set up a company called High Speed Two Limited (HS2 Ltd) in January 2009, to look at the feasibility of, and business case for, a new high speed rail line between London and the West Midlands and to consider the case for high speed rail services linking London, northern England and Scotland.

3 Contextual Background

3.46 The new Coalition Government confirmed its commitment to the development of a High Speed rail network in May 2010. As demand for travel between the major British conurbations is expected to increase significantly over the next twenty to thirty years, it is argued that High Speed rail appears best placed to provide significant and sustainable additional capacity, whilst also improving journey times.

3.47 Although the vision is for a national high speed rail network, as part of the transition to a low carbon economy, this will need to be achieved in phases. The first phase will focus on the London to Birmingham High Speed line. More information on the High Speed 2 rail line in Warwickshire is available on the WCC website at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/hs2.

Waste Arisings and Management in Context

3.48 The Waste Local Plan (WLP) and the emerging Waste Development Framework (WDF) cover all waste streams. This section therefore attempts to provide some contextual information on the quantity of waste arisings in Warwickshire across all waste streams, including:

- municipal waste;
- industrial and commercial waste;
- construction and demolition waste;
- hazardous waste.

3.49 However, it should be noted that as a Waste Planning Authority, Warwickshire County Council is only responsible for collecting data on municipal waste[29]. One of the main uses of municipal waste data is to monitor the Landfill Allowance Scheme.

3.50 Whilst is has been the subject of several recent policy initiatives (hence its inclusion as a RSS Core Output Indicator), municipal waste represented only around 15% of the total waste generated in the West Midlands in 2001.

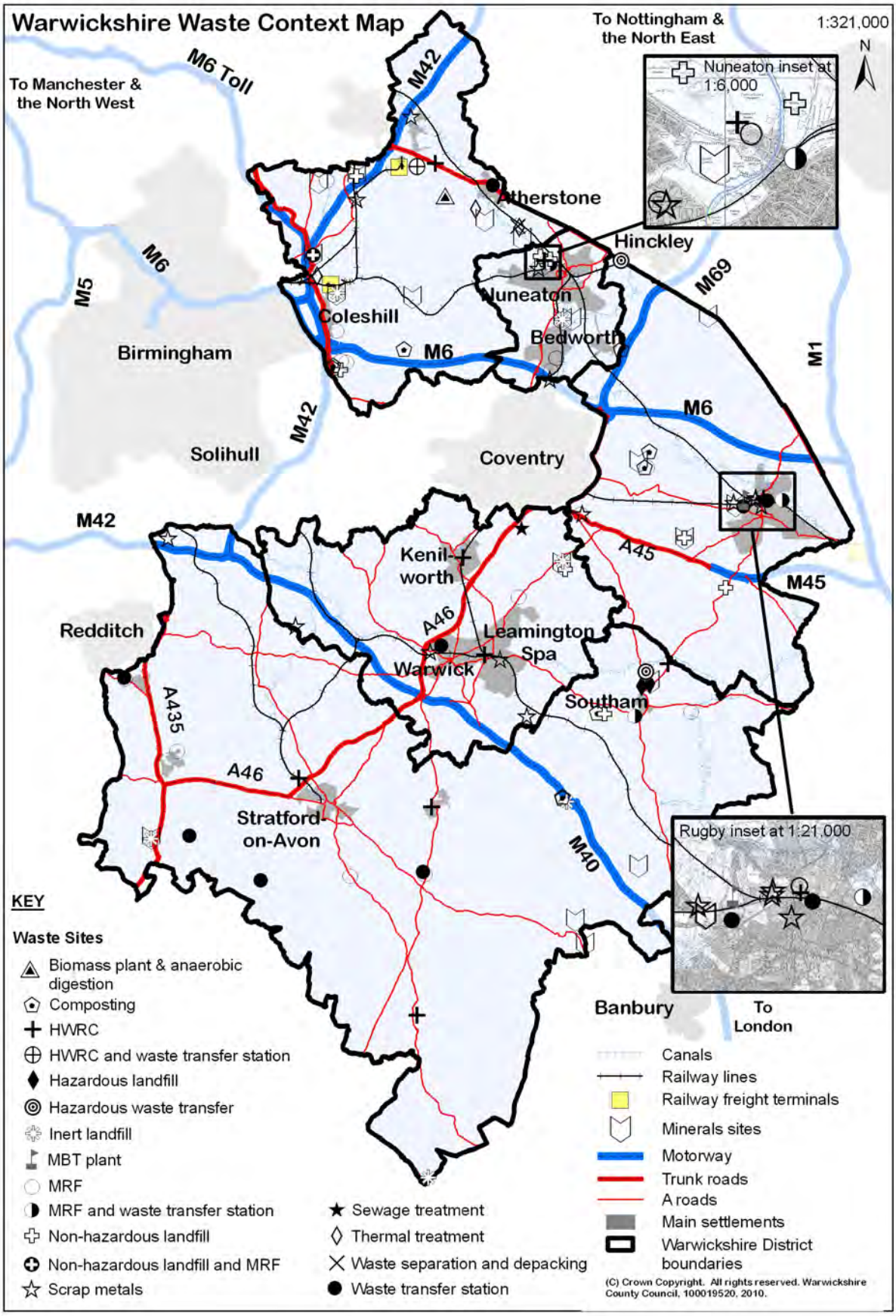
3.51 In order to get the bigger picture, we have referred to published data on the collection, movement and disposal of the other waste streams, although this information is not necessarily as up-to-date, accurate or comprehensive as for municipal waste.

3.52 The distribution of waste facilities in Warwickshire is shown in Map 3.1.

29 Municipal waste is defined as all waste for which a local authority makes arrangements for its collection and disposal (with a few exceptions, mainly industrial waste which is taken for disposal or treatment separately from any other waste).

Contextual Background

Map 3.1 Warwickshire waste facilities - context map



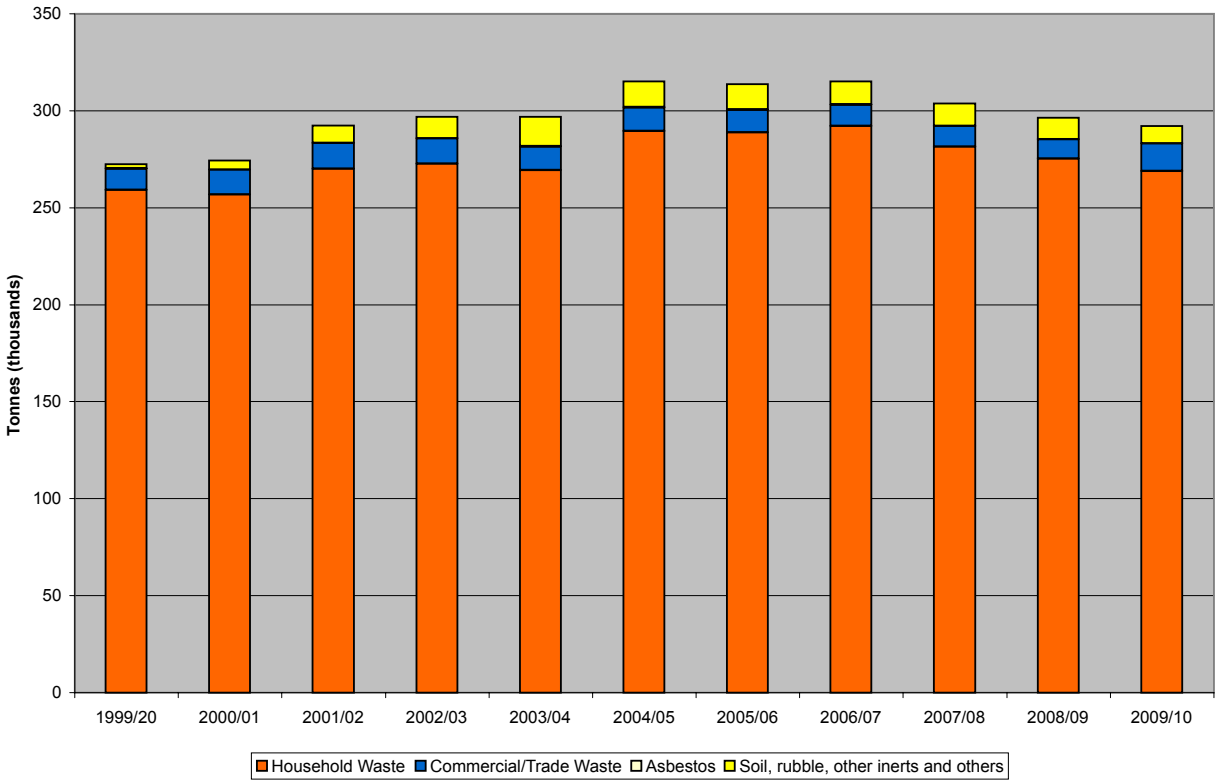
3 Contextual Background

Municipal Waste

3.53 In 2009/10, the total arisings of municipal waste in Warwickshire was 292,062.48 tonnes, compared with 296,446.96 tonnes in 2008/09. This is the third year running that the total amount of municipal waste has fallen, reversing the previous upward trend.

3.54 Figure 3.1 shows the trend in annual municipal waste arisings in Warwickshire over the period 1999/00 to 2009/10, disaggregated by the main sources of municipal waste. Household waste accounted for 92% of all municipal waste in 2009/10.

Figure 3.1 Amount of municipal waste arising in Warwickshire by source (1999/00 to 2009/10)



3.55 Looking in more detail at these waste categories shows a drop of 6,429 tonnes in the amount of household waste arisings and a drop of 2,286 tonnes of soil, rubble and other inert waste during 2009/10, but this was set against an increase of 4,329 tonnes of commercial/trade waste, over the previous year's figures. Overall, this gives a decrease of around 1.5% (some 4,384 tonnes) in total municipal waste arisings, compared with the 2008/09 figure.

3.56 In terms of waste disposal, we can report that in 2009/10 both the amount and the proportion of municipal waste going into landfill continued to fall. In Warwickshire, 44.2% of the 292,062 tonnes arising in 2009/10 was disposed to landfill (i.e. 129,005 tonnes). This represents a 15.7% reduction on the 2008/09 figure of 153,032.6 tonnes (51.6%) disposed to landfill.

Industrial and Commercial Waste

Industrial and commercial waste is a broad category that includes business waste, construction and demolition waste, and waste from agriculture, fishing and forestry.

Contextual Background 3

Waste produced by businesses is important because it is a large waste stream, but there is little information, as there is no statutory requirement for businesses to provide data on the wastes they produce. However, there is a need to provide data for reporting under the European Union Waste Statistics Regulations. Construction and demolition waste is a significant, controlled waste stream, which is reported separately below.

3.57 In our 2007/08 AMR, we reported on work by the Environment Agency to produce updated estimates of arisings for 2006[30] at the regional level. This work suggested that total industrial and commercial waste arisings may have increased marginally, by approximately 1 percent, since 2002/03 and gave an estimate for the West Midlands of some 7,336,000 tonnes of industrial and commercial waste in 2006.

3.58 We also applied the same methodology to gross up the 2002/03 Warwickshire figure, which implied that the total amount of industrial and commercial waste produced in the county would increase from 635,000 tonnes (2002/03) to around 641,029 tonnes in 2006. However, this estimate should be treated with caution.

3.59 Subsequently, the North West RTAB commissioned a North West Survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste to find out how much of this waste stream was produced at the regional level in 2006/07. The survey was designed to provide detailed information on the production of waste by commercial and industrial companies within the North West region during 2005-06 and to help make reasonable projections for the type and capacity of waste management facilities required to deal with such waste into the future.

3.60 In early 2009, the Chairs of all the RTABs in England agreed to use this work by the North West RTAB[31] to calculate how much commercial and industrial waste is produced in each of the other English regions. Based on the assumption that companies in the same sectors and employee size bands will produce similar quantities and types of waste, the extrapolated results for the West Midlands region gave a total figure for commercial and industrial waste arisings in 2006/07 of 6,289,718 tonnes. An illustrative future projection of waste arisings for 2020 was given as 6,249,758 tonnes for the West Midlands.

3.61 At the county level, the latest 2006/07 ADAS study suggests there was a total of 503,349 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste arisings in Warwickshire in 2006/07. This is considerably less than previously estimated (in our 2007/08 AMR) and reflects the different methodology used in the North West study and the subsequent regional extrapolations.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW)

3.62 Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) includes all waste streams which can be identified as arising wholly or mainly on construction sites, including those where preparatory activities such as demolition and earthworks are being carried out. Construction and demolition wastes typically include soils, concrete, bricks, glass, wood, plasterboard, asbestos, metals and plastics. These materials are classified under Chapter 17 of the European Waste Catalogue List of Wastes and data on these wastes are required for reporting under the European Union Waste Statistics Regulations. The data can also be used to inform the construction industry sector in general.

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30 The EA estimate of arisings in 2006 was derived by grossing up the EA 2002/03 Industrial and Commercial Waste Survey information using employment census data.

31 A report outlining the methodology and results from this work ('ADAS: National Study into Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings') is available at: www.eera.gov.uk/publications-and-resources/studies/topic-based-studies/waste-studies/

3 Contextual Background

3.63 The most up to date information on construction and demolition waste produced at the regional level was reported in our 2008/09 AMR[32]. In summary, around 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.

Hazardous Waste

The previous AMR (2008/09) reported that the West Midlands produced 524,000 tonnes of hazardous waste in 2007. The West Midlands was a net importer of hazardous waste, with 567,496 tonnes of hazardous waste disposed of in the region (2007).

3.64 The disposal options used for hazardous waste in 2006 and 2007 were also reported in detail in the 2008/09 AMR. These are still the most recent figures available at the regional level. To recap, the main options were treatment (accounting for 30% by volume in 2007) and recycling/re-use (21% by volume). There was 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). At the same time, the amount of hazardous waste being sent to landfill increased year-on-year by 11,514 tonnes, to account for 9.5% of all hazardous waste deposits in the West Midlands region in 2007.

3.65 At the county level, the 2008/09 AMR reported on the level of hazardous waste arisings and the disposal options used in Warwickshire to 2007. In brief, Warwickshire disposed of 40,236 tonnes of hazardous waste in 2007. There has been a notable downward trend in the total arisings of hazardous waste, from 196,056 tonnes in 2003.

3.66 Further, there have been some dramatic shifts in the disposal methods used for hazardous waste over recent years. In particular, the proportion of hazardous waste going to landfill fell from 92% (2004) to only 41% (2006), but then increased to 69% (or 27,823 tonnes) in 2007. The other main disposal option in 2007 was recycling/re-use (27%), whilst the transfer and treatment options accounted for below 5% of hazardous waste in 2007.

3.67 These 2007 figures are still the most recent data available, although we understand that the information is currently being updated to 2008 by the Environment Agency (see www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/97854.aspx).

Minerals Production in Context

National and regional trends in minerals production

3.68 In terms of the regional context, the largest producer of sand and gravel is Staffordshire, accounting for 64% of the West Midlands total sales (2008). Warwickshire is the second largest producer, accounting for around 10% of all sand and gravel produced in the West Midlands. The largest producer of crushed rock is Shropshire, accounting for two-thirds of total regional production in 2008.

32 The 2008/09 AMR reported on results from the 2005 DCLG Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste. This is still the most comprehensive and up to date source of information at the regional level. Although DEFRA commissioned Capita Symonds to undertake a Construction, Demolition and Excavation Survey for 2008, the final report published national estimates for England in 2008, but due to confidentiality issues, it did not include comparable results at the regional level.

Contextual Background

3.69 Table 3.6 shows recent trends in the production of primary aggregates for Warwickshire, the West Midlands region and England.

3.70 Since 1999, the production of sand and gravel in Warwickshire has declined (by around 17%), from 1.02 million tonnes (mt) in 1999 to 0.847 mt in 2008. There was a notable increase in production in 2007 to 1.19 million tonnes, but in the last year this has fallen back dramatically, by almost 30% (to 2008). In fact, Warwickshire had the largest fall in sand and gravel sales in the West Midlands region, reflecting the end of the boom in the construction industry.

3.71 At the regional level, sales of sand and gravel have also fallen substantially since 2007, by almost 2 million tonnes per annum, to 8.332 million tonnes (2008). Again, this reflects the pattern of demand in the construction sector, including large scale construction projects such as the West Coast Main Line modernisation, which was completed at the end of 2008.

3.72 Nationally, sales of sand and gravel have also fluctuated, but appear to have declined significantly in recent years. The 2008 national figure (based on the Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry) shows a fall of 8% since 2007, to 61.67mt (2008).

3.73 For crushed rock, the national trend shows a steady decline of around 15% in the total annual sales for England, over the ten years to 2008. At the regional level, crushed rock sales in the West Midlands have fallen considerably, down by 45% over the period 1999 to 2008, from 6.23 mt (1999) to 3.44 mt (2008).

3.74 Production in Warwickshire has fluctuated, although we do not have a consistent time series over the last ten years. For reasons of business confidentiality, we have been unable to publish crushed rock sales figures for the county of Warwickshire since 2005. However, based on combined sales for Warwickshire and Staffordshire, the figures show a significant drop in annual sales in the latest year (down by 33% between 2007 and 2008).

Table 3.6 Annual sales of primary aggregates (1999-2008)

Annual sales (million tonnes)		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sand & Gravel	Warwickshire	1.02	1.04	1.03	0.85	0.83	0.84[1]	0.90	0.98	1.19	0.85
	West Midlands	10.07	9.84	9.93	9.47	9.56	8.80[1]	9.10	9.99	10.02	8.33
	England	75.14	76.27	74.57	71.32	69.39	74.48	69.82	69.03	67.14	61.67
Crushed Rock	Warwickshire	0.62	0.57	0.57	0.45	0.70	0.66[1]	1.40[2]	1.40[2]	1.39[2]	0.93[2]
	West Midlands	6.23	5.56	5.49	5.28	5.43	5.09[1]	4.50	4.30	4.09	3.44
	England	88.64	88.03	94.63	87.65	83.96	85.65	83.6	83.72[3]	82.9[3]	75.18[3]

Sources: Figures for Warwickshire and the West Midlands region are from the WMRAWP Annual Reports; Figures for England are from the "Collation of the results of the 2005 Aggregate Minerals Survey for England and Wales" (BGS/DCLG, May 2007) and subsequent updates from the Office of National Statistics annual publication "Mineral Extraction in Great Britain (PA1007)" based on the Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry.
Notes.
1. WMRAWP's 2004 figures for Warwickshire and the West Midlands were estimated;
2. Warwickshire's 2005 -2008 crushed rock figures were combined with Staffordshire's, for reasons of business confidentiality;
3. Office of National Statistics Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) - figures from 2006 onwards;
Table compiled by the Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council

3 Contextual Background

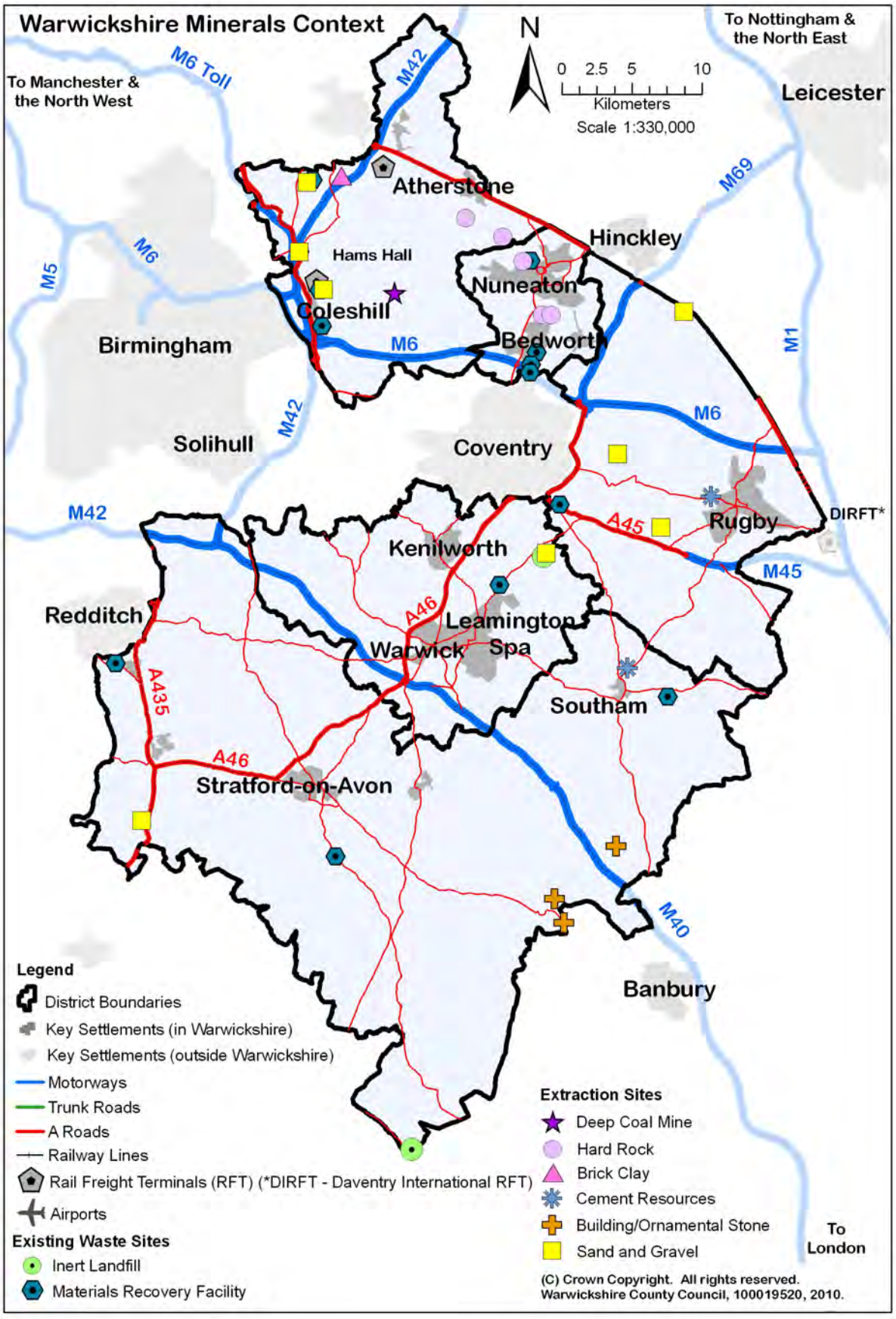
3.75 Mineral Resources in Warwickshire

3.76 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 exist.

3.77 The location of current minerals sites in relation to the key settlements and major transport routes in and around Warwickshire is shown in Map 3.2.

Contextual Background

Map 3.2 Sub-Regional Context - Minerals sites



3 Contextual Background

Geology of Warwickshire

3.78 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 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.

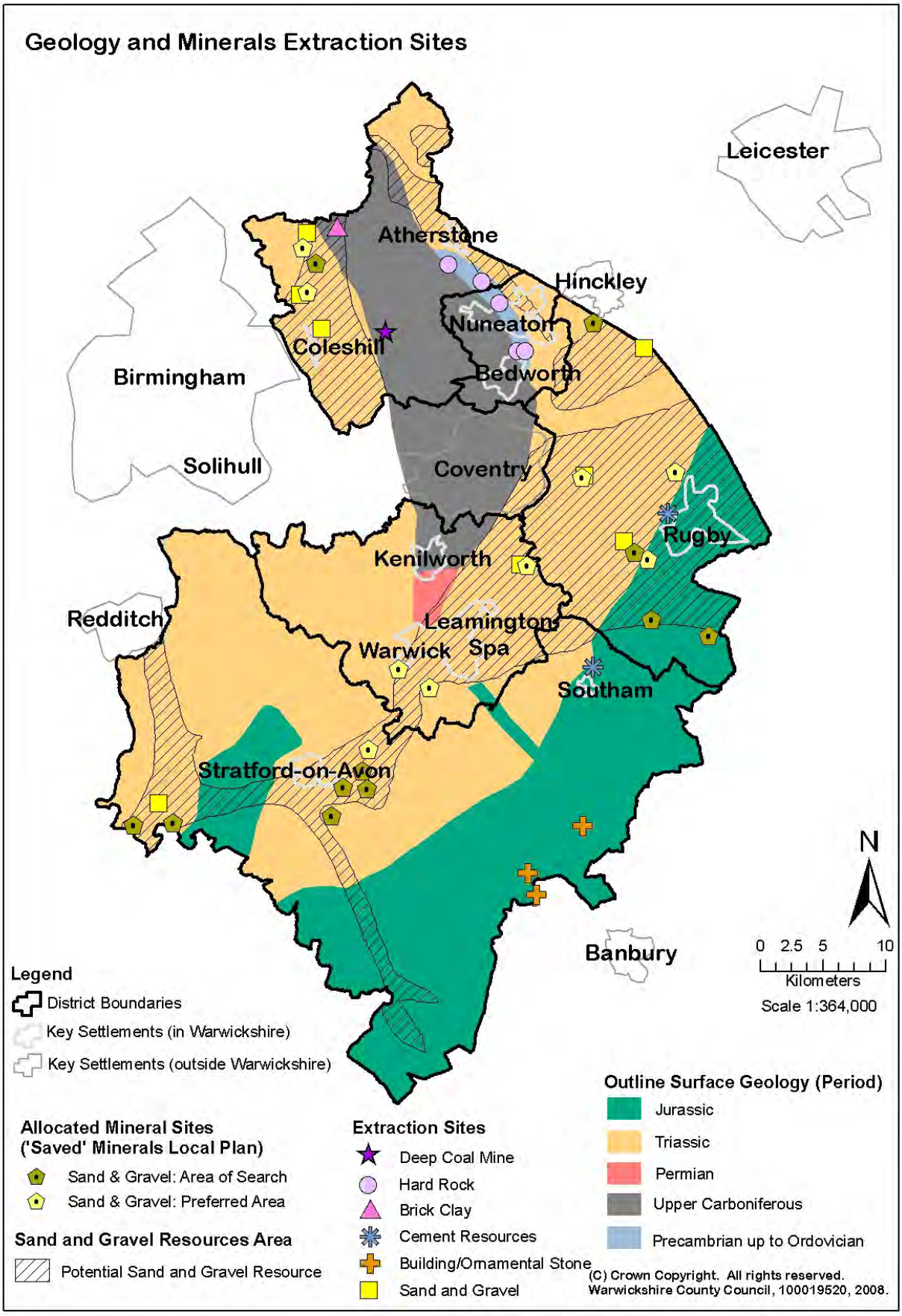
Permian:
Warwickshire Group These include the **Red Sandstones** used at Kenilworth and Maxstoke Castle.

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 Jees & Boon and Mancetter quarries in North Warwickshire. Only Griff IV and Mancetter quarries are currently in operation, but large permitted reserves still exist at Jees & Boon quarry in Nuneaton.

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 to the Secretary of State in July 2010 as planned, this Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) assesses 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 Spatial Vision Statement of the Minerals Core Strategy Revised Spatial Options document (February 2009).

Minerals Development Framework - Spatial Vision Statement (February 2009)

"To secure and manage the long term sustainable supply of Warwickshire's primary and secondary minerals serving local, regional and national needs, whilst conserving the environment and promoting long term social 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) - these indicators are required by government guidance[33], or if not available, an explanation of how we intend to monitor them in the next AMR. Figures should be reported for the whole local authority area and measured on an annual basis for the period 1st April to 31st March;
- Local Output Indicators (LOI) - we have developed some LOI to monitor the key objectives from the saved MLP for Warwickshire. This 2009/10 AMR updates these LOI for minerals, where they can be monitored on an annual basis. We will seek to identify further LOIs which are likely to be of continuing relevance to the objectives of the emerging MWDF and include them in future Annual Monitoring reports;
- Significant Effects indicators - these seek to identify any significant effects from the implementation of the policies in the new Local Development Documents (LDDs) and whether these effects are as intended. These indicators will be specific for Warwickshire and are being developed in conjunction with our Sustainability Appraisal (SA);
- baseline information on existing minerals facilities (update on active/inactive sites in 2009/10);

33 'Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008' (DCLG, July 2008).

Minerals Local Plan 4

- Review of all minerals planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council during 2009/10 (and any outstanding applications from previous years which were determined during 2009/10), 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 and reserves are:

- West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (WMRAWP) Annual Reports;
- The Coal Authority;
- 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' - a series of DCLG reports covering Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) and other waste materials;
- 'Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings, use and disposal for England, 2008' published by WRAP/Capita Symonds (DEFRA, April 2010).

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

4.6 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 2009/10. The policies which have been saved beyond September 2007 are given in Appendix C, Table C.1 and Appendix E, Table E.1. We also provide an update on the status of our MLP allocated sites (Areas of Search and Preferred Areas) .

4.7 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 MDF.

4 Minerals Local Plan

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, revised in June 2009)
- 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 2010)

4.8 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.

4.9 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

4.10 The national guideline figures for the total annual production of primary aggregates in England have recently been revised[34]. At a national level, the new guidelines put the estimated level of aggregates required at 2.4% below the previous figure. This reflects an overall fall in the national demand for aggregates and an increase in the use of recycled and other alternative materials, notably construction and demolition waste. The assumption is that nationally, alternative materials will meet 25% of total demand for aggregates, over the period to which they apply. The target figure for the use of secondary/recycled materials in England has been revised upwards from 60 million tonnes per annum by 2011 (2003 Guidelines) to 65 million tonnes per annum by 2015 (2009 Guidelines).

Regional Guidelines

4.11 Revised regional guidelines for the provision of aggregates for the period 2005-2020 were published in June 2009[35]. They replace the previous guidelines for the period 2001-2016[36] and from the date of issue, they are a material planning consideration and need to be taken into account in the preparation of our Minerals LDFs.

4.12 It is worth noting that the revised guidelines for 2005-2020 actually increase the overall aggregate requirement for the West Midlands, from 359 mt to 370 mt. Within this figure, there is a fall of around 3% in the level of primary aggregates required, from 255 mt to 247 mt. This is based on the assumptions that the requirement for alternative aggregate materials will increase from 88 mt to 100 mt (an increase of 12 mt, or 14%) and that net imports to England (mainly from Wales) will increase from 16 mt to 23 mt (an increase of 7 mt or 44%).

4.13 Looking at the primary aggregates requirement in more detail, the revised guidelines give a slight increase (by 2%) in the total requirement for land-won sand and gravel, from 162 mt to 165 mt, and a significant drop (by 12%) in the total requirement for crushed rock, from 93 mt to 82 mt, over the period of the respective guidelines.

4.14 Consequently, the annual target production levels 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.

have been revised for the period 2005-2020 to:

- 10.312 mt per annum of sand & gravel;
- 5.125 mt per annum of crushed rock.

34 The 'National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2005-2020' (DCLG, June 2009) replace the previous guidelines for the period 2001-2016, published in June 2003).

35 The 'National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2005-2020' (DCLG, June 2009)

36 Regional apportionment figures for the period 2001-20016 were produced by the WMRAWP and approved by the RPB in December 2003.

4 Minerals Local Plan

4.15 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 of 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'. Sales figures for 2009, although not yet completed, appear to reflect the lower sales trends from previous years.

Sub-Regional Guidelines

4.16 Before the revised regional guidelines can be used in the preparation of our Minerals LDF, they need to be apportioned to MPA areas, so that we have a local figure for Warwickshire to work to. This apportionment has so far, been the responsibility of the West Midlands Regional Assembly (which was abolished on 31st March 2010) and in future, will be the responsibility of the Regional authorities, taking account of advice from the MPAs and the WMRAWP.

4.17 By the end of the 2009/10 monitoring year, the sub-regional apportionments for the West Midlands had not yet been agreed. The WMRA submitted an Interim Policy Statement to the former Secretary of State, but the Option adopted and the status of that document were both questioned by the majority of the WMRAWP members. On the 6th July 2010, the Secretary of State announced that the RSS was revoked with immediate effect[37] but following a successful High Court challenge in November 2010, was temporarily reinstated until new legislation is passed. Given the uncertainty around the new sub-regional apportionment, for the purposes of this AMR we report against the 2001-2016 apportionment figures.

4.18 Within the West Midlands, the 2001-2016 sub-regional apportionment for primary aggregate production is 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 region over this period. On this basis, Warwickshire MPA was given an apportionment of 1.043 mt per annum of sand & gravel, over the period 2001-2016 and an initial apportionment of 0.593 mt per annum of crushed rock. This figure was later amended to 0.88 mt per annum for Warwickshire, over the period 2005-2016, once the crushed rock landbank in the West Midlands County Area (WMCA) was exhausted. The WMCA apportionment of 0.575 mt per annum was 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, from 2005 onwards.

4.19 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 their joint apportionment figure.

Sand & gravel : analysis and interpretation

4.20 Table 4.1 shows the actual production of sand and gravel in Warwickshire over the period 1999 to 2008, compared with the county's annual apportionment figures (using the 2001-2016 sub-regional guidelines).

37 The 2001-2016 sub-regional apportionment had to respond to the assumptions about mineral consumption implicit in the RSS Phase 2 Revision and was then due to be reviewed as part of the Phase 3 RSS Revision process, as well as responding to changes in the National Guidelines.

Minerals Local Plan

4.21 It is worth noting that the apportionment figures are given as guidelines. It is the responsibility of the County Council to ensure that its minerals policies and decisions on planning applications provide for sufficient future supply of minerals, in order that the apportionment figure can be attained. However, operators will respond to market conditions and there is little scope for the MPA to put pressure on operators to either increase or cut-back supply from existing operations.

Table 4.1 Annual sales of sand & gravel in Warwickshire, compared with sub-regional apportionment (2001-2016)

Warwickshire	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sand & gravel production *(million tonnes)*	1.02	1.04	1.03	0.85	0.83	0.84[1]	0.90	0.98	1.19	0.847
Apportionment *(million tonnes)*	0.816	0.816	0.816	0.816	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043
Performance *(production as a % of the annual apportionment)*	125%	128%	126%	104%	80%	81%	86%	94%	114%	81.2%

Source: WMRAWP Annual Reports
Notes:
1. 2004 figures were estimated, due to confidentiality issues.
Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council.

4.22 The actual sales figures in Warwickshire have fallen overall since 1999. Sales figure over the decade reflect fluctuations in the construction industry, which impact on 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, sales of sand and gravel increased in Warwickshire, peaking at 1.19 million tonnes in 2007. This increase was partly due to mineral extraction at Middleton Hall (in North Warwickshire) being switched back to the Warwickshire site[38]. In addition this period was at the height of the construction boom in the region. However, this trend was reversed in 2008, as quarries were closing and the recession hit the construction industry.

4.23 The sand and gravel apportionment for Warwickshire was re-calculated and increased in 2003, taking account of previous years sales figures. However, since this upwards revision (from 0.817 mt to 1.043 mt), actual sales have consistently been below 1 million tonnes per annum, with the notable exception of 2007, when sales were 14% above the new apportionment figure. Although the figures for 2009 have not been completed, the downward trend looks set to continue from 2008.

Crushed rock : analysis and interpretation

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

4.25 Table 4.2 shows the production of crushed rock in Warwickshire over the period 1999 to 2008, compared with the county's annual apportionment figures (2001-2016 guidelines).

38 Middleton Hall quarry has sites in both Warwickshire and Staffordshire

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4.26 It should be noted 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.This additional requirement for Warwickshire (0.2875 mt) was identified in order to contribute to a shortfall in the regional allocation figure, following the cessation of hard rock production in the former West Midlands County Area (WMCA) in 2005. Further, the allocations for Warwickshire and Staffordshire (1.395 mt pa) are combined, giving a total apportionment figure of 2.275 mt pa, over the period 2005-2016.

4.27 Although higher production levels were required in order to meet the revised target for Warwickshire of 0.88 mt from 2005 onwards, the latest figures show that production levels are still below the new apportionment figure. It has not been possible to report crushed rock production figures at the county level since 2005, due to business confidentiality restrictions, but combined figures for Warwickshire and Staffordshire are published and show that total sales have been around 61-62% of the combined annual apportionment in recent years. Notably, the combined crushed rock sales figure fell further, to only 41% of the combined annual apportionment, in 2008.

4.28 The year-on-year fluctuations in crushed rock production are in 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.

Table 4.2 Annual sales of crushed rock in Warwickshire, compared with sub-regional apportionment (2001-2016)

Warwickshire	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Crushed rock production (*million tonnes*)	0.62	0.57	0.57	0.45	0.70	0.66[1]	1.4[2]	1.4[2]	1.39[2]	0.93[2]
Annual Apportionment (*million tonnes*)	2.09	2.09	2.09	0.593	0.593	0.593	2.275[3]	2.275[3]	2.275[3]	2.275[3]
Performance (production as a % of the annual apportionment)	29.7%	27.3%	27.3%	75.9%	118.0%	111.3%	61.53%	61.53%	61.1%	40.9%

Source: WMRAWP Annual Reports
Notes:
1. 2004 Annual production figures for Warwickshire were estimated, due to business confidentiality reasons;
2. Annual production figures since 2005 are combined for Warwickshire and Staffordshire, due to business confidentiality reasons;
3. Annual apportionment figures since 2005 are the combined apportionment for Warwickshire (0.88 mt) and Staffordshire (1.395 mt), to give the correct base for calculation of percentages.
Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council

Core output indicators (RSS COI M1)

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

4.29 The monitoring period for the RSS/LDF Core Output Indicator M1 is 1st April 2009 - 31st March 2010. During this period, the RSS/LDF COI M1 figures are reported as follows[39]:

39 Source: WMRAWP Annual Report 2008

- Total production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire in 2008 is 1.777 mt, consisting of:
- 0.847 mt of sand & gravel;
- 0.93 mt of crushed rock[40].

4.30 In terms of monitoring against the county's annual apportionment figures[41]:

- The production of sand & gravel in 2008 represented 81.2% of the county's annual apportionment figure of 1.043 mt (i.e. 19% below the required level).
- The production of crushed rock in 2008 for Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined was 40.1% of the revised, combined annual apportionment of 2.275 mt (i.e. 60% below target).

4.31 It should be noted that following the Coalition Government's proposed abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy and the publication of the Localism Bill in December 2010, we are unlikely to be reporting on RSS COI M1 in future AMRs. However, as the Mineral Planning Authority, we will continue to develop and deliver our Minerals LDF and will be responsible for making decisions on minerals applications, so we will need to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregate minerals to support economic growth. We will therefore continue to work with the West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party and take their technical advice, including their current work in sub-apportioning the new CLG guidelines for 2005-2020. Currently, the WMRAWP has funding to continue operating until March 2011, so we anticipate being able to report on aggregates production figures in next year's AMR, in order to continue monitoring Warwickshire's existing MLP Key Objective 1.

Local output indicators

4.32 Warwickshire's emerging Minerals Development Framework will plan for the future supply of primary aggregates, brick clay and the minerals required for the manufacture of cement, building stone and coal. We have therefore included Local Output Indicators (LOI) to monitor permitted reserves and landbanks, as well as production figures (where available).

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

4.33 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, Warwickshire County Council is able to play an important role to ensure there is sufficient future supply of minerals,

40 This is the combined sales figure for Warwickshire and Staffordshire, due to reasons of business confidentiality.
41 Reporting against the 2001-2016 guidelines (June, 2003), as previously discussed.

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through our policies and decisions on planning applications. We have therefore included a Local Output indicator to monitor trends in the permitted reserves and landbank (years of supply) for primary aggregates (sand & gravel and crushed rock) in our AMR.

4.34 The latest data for Warwickshire covers the period 1999-2008 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	2007	2008
Permitted Reserves (mt)	13.74	13.46	13.07	12.27	9.29	8.45	8.54	6.15	5.01	4.756
Annual Apportionment (mt)	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043
Landbank (years)[1]	16.8	16.5	16.0	15	8.9	8.1	8.2	5.9	4.8	4.56

Source: WMRAWP Annual Reports
Note. 1. Landbank figures are calculated by dividing the MPAs total permitted reserves (mt) by its annual apportionment (mt)
Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council

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

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Permitted Reserves (mt)	30.11	30.62	33.10	32.54	31.50	31.40	29.20	30.77	30.2	29.91
Annual Apportionment (mt)	2.09	2.09	2.09	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Landbank (years)	14.4	14.7	15.8	55.2	53.4	53.2	33.2	35	34.34	33.98

Source: WMRAWP Annual Reports
Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council

4.35 The national trend is a decline in landbanks for sand & gravel, due to both a low level of applications and permissions being harder to achieve. This national trend is reflected in the data for Warwickshire over the last decade. Warwickshire's landbank for sand & gravel has steadily reduced since 1999. The notable drop between 2002 and 2003 (from 11.8 to 8.9 years) was due to a fall in permitted reserves coinciding with an increase in Warwickshire's apportionment (from 0.82 mt to 1.04 mt). Our landbank figure has fallen further in 2008, with only 4.56 years remaining, as at 31st December 2008. Government advice (MPS1) is that Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) should aim to maintain landbanks of 7 years or above.

4.36 The landbank for crushed rock was over 50 years between 2002 and 2004. Following the increase in Warwickshire's 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. Since 2005, our permitted reserves have fluctuated slightly (around 30 mt), giving a landbank figure of around 34 years. At this level, there is no immediate pressure to permit new quantities.

4.37 The latest draft data for 2009 (although not complete) appears to reflect the trend of declining landbanks for both sand and gravel and crushed rock.

Production of aggregates

4.38 The end-use data provided by the AMRI survey[42] 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.

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

4.39 Overall, total sales figures of sand and gravel for construction produced in Warwickshire have fallen significantly over the last ten years or so. From a peak of around 1.37 mt in 2000 and 2001, sales then fell to around 1.14 mt in 2002. For the next few years, total sales fluctuated around 1.2 mt, up to 2007. Sales then dropped to 0.849 mt (2008), down by 29% compared to 2007. The latest figures show a further drop to only 751 mt (2009). This is undoubtedly due to the effect of the recession and the decline of activity in the construction industry. 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.

4.40 Table 4.5 shows the detailed breakdown of the sand and gravel sales figures by end use over the period 1999-2009. Note that the detailed end-use figures were withheld in 2006 and 2007, due to confidentiality restrictions on the AMRI data.

Table 4.5 Sales of sand and gravel for construction in Warwickshire (1999-2009) (extractors sales, by end use, in thousand tonnes)

Material		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sand	Building sand for asphalt	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Building sand for use in mortar	137	138	*	115	126	129	111	*	*	107	127
	Concreting sand	552	582	558	432	510	555	532	*	*	*	*
Gravel	Coated with a bituminous binder (asphalt)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
	Concrete aggregate	*	*	616	356	398	468	490	*	*	238	249

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

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Material	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Other screened & graded gravels	-	-	1	172	*	*	*	*	*	49	*
Sand, gravel & hoggin for fill	*	118	*	41	*	*	*	*	256	164	68
Total for Warwickshire	1,351	1,371	1,370	1,137	1,146	1,228	1,221	1,258	1,192	849	751
Total for West Midlands	9,901	9,879	9,894	9,159	9,590	9,401	9,250	9,396	10,025	10,476	6,397

Historic series compiled by the Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council.
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

4.41 Total crushed rock production in the West Midlands has more than halved since 1999. To some extent, this may be the result of individual quarry operators switching the focus of their supply to other regions, notably the East Midlands. The last couple of years have seen very significant falls in production, reflecting the effects of the recession.

4.42 Over the period 1999 to 2003, total sales of crushed rock for construction use in the West Midlands stood at over 5.5 mt per annum. Sales then fell to around 4.8 mt in 2004 and have continued to fall since then.

4.43 The latest West Midlands regional figure of 2.8 mt of crushed rock for construction in 2009 represents a year-on-year fall of 27%, compared with the 2008 figure of 3.85 mt. This follows a significant fall of 19% year-on-year (around 900,000 tonnes) between 2007-2008.

4.44 Table 4.6 presents the detailed breakdown of the crushed rock sales figures by specific end-use, over the period 1999-2009. Unfortunately, many of these detailed figures were withheld for Warwickshire, due to confidentiality restrictions on the AMRI data. As a result, the data is too patchy to be able to make any comment on trends at the county level.

Table 4.6 Sales of crushed rock for construction in Warwickshire (1999-2009) (extractors sales, by end use, in thousand tonnes)

Material	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Roadstone	*	136	218	388	41	80	*	*	*	*	*
Concrete aggregates	-	-	*	22	*	*	2	*	*	*	*
Fill & ballast	*	*	*	230	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Other constructional uses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	61	39

Material	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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	4,750	3,850	2,808

Historic series compiled by the Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council.
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

4.45 Table 4.7 shows that in the West Midlands region, the total sales of clay and shale have fluctuated over the ten-year period 1999 to 2008, by around 750,000 tonnes. Sales dipped to a low point of just over 2 mt in 2002, but subsequently climbed to a high of 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 peak 2005 figure). However, in 2008 sales actually fell by 17% over 2007, to 2.06mt. The latest available figures show that in 2009 sales fell even further - by 22% year-on-year - to only 1.6mt. These fluctuations at the regional level reflect trends in house-building and other major developments.

4.46 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 producing each of these materials 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.

4.47 Similarly, the detailed breakdown of sales of clay and shale by specific end-uses is too patchy to comment on trends with any certainty. There have been some years when amount of clay and shale produced for general construction use has increased - notably in 2005 (4,000 tonnes), 2007 (17,000 tonnes) and in 2008 (12,000 tonnes). However, as in other years, the latest AMRI survey found that in 2009, sales of clay and shale for general construction use were been below the reporting threshold of 500 tonnes (since 2000).

4.48 The latest AMRI survey found that in 2009, there were 52,000 tonnes of clay and shale for the production of bricks, pipes and tiles sold by producers in Warwickshire. This is significantly less than in previous years and again, probably reflects the impact of the current recession.

Table 4.7 Sales of clay & shale by end-use in Warwickshire (1999-2009) (thousand tonnes)

Material	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Bricks, pipes & tiles	*	*	*	*	146	500	*	*	*	134	52
Cement	*	*	267	345	333	-	*	*	*	*	*
Constructional use	*	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	17	12	-
Other uses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-

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Material	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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	2,461	2,062	1,606

Historic series compiled by the Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council.
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.

Production of non-aggregates: building stone

4.49 In recent years, Warwickshire has produced a very limited supply of building stone from two ironstone quarries (Edgehill and Dryhill) in Stratford on Avon District. However, total extraction from all our quarries has now ceased. No production was reported in 2009/10.

Production of energy minerals: coal

4.50 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. Table 4.8 shows the production trends for Warwickshire and England, over the period 1999/0 to the current monitoring year, 2009/10.

Table 4.8 Annual coal production in Warwickshire and England, 1999/00 to 2009/10

	1999/ 00	2000/ 01	2001/ 02	2002/ 03	2003/ 04	2004/ 05	2005/ 06	2006/ 07	2007/ 08	2008/ 09	2009/ 10
Warwickshire *(mt)*	1.173	1.992	1.582	0.663	2.252	2.977	2.346	2.247	2.560	3.116	2.349
England *(mt)*	24.119	20.711	21.764	19.992	17.767	13.802	10.964	8.729	9.138	10.048	9.034

Historic series compiled by the Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council.
Source: The Coal Authority Annual Reports, available from their website (www.coal.gov.uk)

4.51 At the national level, coal production in England has seen an overall downward trend since at least 2001/02. Annual production reached a low point of 8.7 mt in 2006/07. Output recovered in the following two years, reaching 10.048 mt in 2008/09 (almost 10% above the 2007/08 figure). However the latest national figure for the period April 2009-March 2010 shows a year-on-year fall of 1.014 mt (down by 10% since 2008/09).

4.52 In Warwickshire, annual coal production has fluctuated since 1999/00, with a notable dip to only 0.663 mt in 2002/03. Production then increased to almost 3 mt in 2004/05 and peaked in 2008/09 at 3.116 mt.

4.53 The latest available figures show that coal output in Warwickshire fell during April 2009-March 2010, to only 2.349 mt. This represents a drop of 0.767 mt, or 25%, compared with the same period in 2008/09.

4.54 However, it is worth noting that Daw Mill colliery still accounted for 26% of the total coal output in England in 2009/10 (compared with 31% of total coal output in 2008/09).

4.55 At the end of December 2009, there were approximately 19 million tonnes of reserves remaining in the licence area of Daw Mill colliery. There are further resources beyond the current licence area, extending into neighbouring authorities e.g. Solihull and Coventry. UK Coal expects to be able to continue to mine coal at Daw Mill by accessing further resources until 2028.

Baseline information : minerals sites in Warwickshire

4.56 This section gives an overview of minerals sites in the West Midlands and in Warwickshire, including active and inactive sites (which contain permitted reserves) of primary aggregates, non-aggregates and energy minerals[43]. Further details of site operators, locations, mineral types and operating status of minerals sites within Warwickshire are given in Appendix F.

Primary Aggregates: Sand and Gravel

4.57 There were 47 active quarries producing sand & gravel in the West Midlands Region and 16 inactive sites containing permitted reserves (as at July 2009).

4.58 In Warwickshire, there are now (April 2010) only three active sand & gravel quarries (see Table F.1).

4.59 There are now five inactive sand & gravel sites (see Table F.2). Some of these have limited reserves remaining (including Dunton Quarry in North Warwickshire and High Cross Quarry in Rugby, which still have valid planning permissions, but are currently dormant). The other inactive sites are now exhausted and site restoration is in progress. These include Ling Hall Quarry (Rugby), Middleton Hall (North Warwickshire) and Blyth Hall Quarry at Coleshill (North Warwickshire).

Primary Aggregates: Crushed Rock

4.60 There were 15 active quarries producing crushed rock in the West Midlands Region and 10 inactive sites containing permitted reserves (as at July 2009).

4.61 In Warwickshire, there were two active (Table F.3) crushed rock sites (Mancetter in North Warwickshire and Griff Quarry No IV in Nuneaton and Bedworth borough).

4.62 Warwickshire also has six inactive aggregate mineral workings, two of which still have some permitted reserves. Jees & Boon Quarry in North Warwickshire still has a large mineral reserve and a valid planning permission, but the site is currently mothballed. Griff Quarry No V in Nuneaton and Bedworth in also inactive, as the planning permission has not yet been implemented.

4.63 Four of the inactive sites are exhausted and/or undergoing restoration (see Table F.4). One of these is the former Midland Quarry off Tuttle Hill in Nuneaton. This was a source of quartzite and diorite. Production ceased in 1984 and the quarry remained dormant, with a valid permission. Restoration work started in June 2007 to infill a shallow void with a 35m (12 storey) high reinforced earth retaining wall at Tuttle Hill. The re-use of stockpiled foundry waste from Tuttle Hill (Nuneaton) and Willans Green (Rugby) as material for infill was a sustainable solution which brought significant environmental improvement of these two derelict sites. The main void was filled with water, creating

43 Source: WMRAWP Annual Report 2008 - Appendix 3 contains a listing of all mineral workings in the West Midlands region by MPA (including Warwickshire) as at July 2009. The details for sites in Warwickshire were checked and updated as at April 2010 for the purposes of reporting in this AMR.

an attractive environmental feature. The regeneration plans for the site included modern residential development at Camp Hill and new industrial units at Century Park. The restoration works were completed by the autumn of 2008 and in March 2009, a major international business, Arleigh International, was one of the first companies to take up one of the new industrial units on the site.

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

4.64 Warwickshire now has only two active non-aggregate quarries (Table F.5). These include Kingsbury Brickworks (North Warwickshire) which produces brick clay, and Southam Cement Works (Stratford on Avon District), which extracts limestone and clay for cement production.

4.65 There are also two inactive non-aggregate sites (Table F.6). Limestone and clay were extracted for use in cement manufacture at Lodge Farm (Rugby), but the minerals are now exhausted and the site is working towards restoration. The other inactive site is Avonhill (Stratford on Avon District), where small quantities of Ironstone have historically been extracted and used for building stone purposes. Although this site still has a valid permission, it is effectively dormant and we understand it is awaiting restoration.

Energy minerals: coal

4.66 Warwickshire has one deep coal mine (Daw Mill Colliery) in North Warwickshire, operated by UK Coal (Table F.7).

Summary of planning applications for minerals sites in Warwickshire (2009/10)

Planning Applications submitted during 2009/10

4.67 There were two new planning applications relating to minerals sites submitted during 2009/10. Both applications were from Cemex UK:

- an application from Cemex UK Cement at Rugby Cement Works to retain a security portacabin on the site for a temporary period of three years was granted;
- an application from Cemex UK Materials Limited at Marsh Farm Quarry, Dunnington, for the extraction of minerals and restoration to agriculture and a pond is still awaiting a decision.

4.68 There were no planning applications relating to recycling aggregates submitted during 2009/10.

4.69 Further details of the minerals applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the monitoring year 1st April 2009 – 31st March 2010 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].

Outstanding Planning Applications, determined during 2009/10

4.70 There was one outstanding application submitted prior to 2009/10 which was awaiting determination by WCC during the current monitoring year:

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.

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- The application for a "Proposed North Eastern extension of Ling Hall Quarry" (Reference R07CM041) was withdrawn.

4.71 This planning application had originally been submitted in November 2007. It would have extended the Ling Hall Quarry into 83 hectares of adjoining agricultural land, retaining the existing plant site and access. The proposal would have released a total reserve of around 2.6 million tonnes of sand and gravel, which would have been worked progressively in a series of phases, over a period of around 10-11 years, with production levels remaining at the existing level of around 250,000 tonnes per annum.

4.72 Warwickshire County Council had resolved to grant this application, subject to the signing of a Section 106 Agreement, which was still outstanding, as reported in our previous AMR. During 2009/10, the applicant reviewed its proposals and due to various commercial, operational and land ownership factors, found that the original proposal could not be implemented as submitted. The application was therefore withdrawn by the applicant (Ennstone Johnston Ltd) in December 2009. It was anticipated that a revised development proposal would be submitted to WCC during 2010, but nothing has come forward as yet.

Summary

4.73 In terms of our MLP Key Objective 1 (to secure an adequate supply of minerals), there were no new applications granted during 2009/10 which would provide any additional minerals.

4.74 The application outstanding from 2008/09 relating to the extension of Ling Hall Quarry would have provided significant additional minerals capacity (around 250,000 tonnes per annum of sand and gravel over ten years), but was withdrawn.

4.75 The application submitted during 2009/10 for Marsh Farm Quarry, Dunnington, is seeking planning permission to quarry 500,000 tonnes of sand and gravel over a two year period from 15.3 hectares of agricultural land, with restoration to agriculture and a pond. The application went out to public consultation during July/August 2009, with a Committee date scheduled for May 2010. It should be noted that the proposal is a departure from the Development Plan, and the decision has not yet been taken. This will be reported on in next year's AMR.

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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, revised June 2009)

Relevant Core Output Indicators:

- RSS/LDF COI M2: Production of secondary/recycled aggregates

Relevant Local Output Indicators:

- None

Key Data:

- "Construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings, use and disposal for England 2008" (WRAP and Capita Symonds, 2010)
- "Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England, 2005" (DCLG, 2007)
- "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005 - Other materials" (DCLG, 2007)
- WMRAWP Annual Report 2008 - Survey of production of recycled aggregates in the West Midlands Region
- List of sites recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (April 2009) - source: Warwickshire County Council
- Planning applications relating to sites recycling aggregates submitted during 2009/10
- Outstanding planning applications relating to sites recycling aggregates determined during 2009/10

4.76 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 local 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.

4.77 We report on the government's Core Output Indicator RSS/LDF COI M2 in this 2009/10 AMR. However, it should be noted that following the Coalition Government's proposed abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy and the publication of the Localism Bill in December 2010, we are unlikely to be reporting on RSS COI M2 in future AMRs. However, it is still very relevant to our emerging Minerals LDF and so it is important in monitoring the second key objective of our saved MLP. We will continue to work with the WMRAWP to monitor the production of recycled aggregates, as other relevant local output indicators are yet to be developed.

4.78 We also update the baseline information with a list of all sites known to be recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, as at 31st March 2010 and details of planning applications submitted or determined during 2009/10 relating to recycling aggregates.

4.79 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 Minerals LDF.

Discussion of key data sources:

4.80 It is currently very difficult to monitor whether we are using less primary aggregates and more recycled aggregates in construction projects in Warwickshire. There is very limited published data concerning the production and use of recycled and secondary aggregates, particularly at the county level. This is a problem which has been recognised by Warwickshire and other MPAs and discussed in more detail in previous AMRs.

4.81 The main source which provides updated information for this AMR is the 2008 West Midlands RAWP survey[45]. This study attempted to collect information on the production of recycled and secondary 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.

4.82 The 2008 West Midlands RAWP Survey also updated the list of permitted permanent/long-term active aggregate recycling facilities in the region, as at April 2009 (based on reported sites and excluding mobile plant). This list has been cross-checked against our own list of sites recycling aggregates in Warwickshire. Details of the sites recycling aggregates in Warwickshire during 2009/10 are given in Table F.8. There were no new planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire submitted during 2009/10, or outstanding from previous AMRs

4.83 The national DCLG 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 DCLG survey estimated that 100% of the waste materials processed by the permanent/long-term recycling crushers in the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull sub-region came from within the sub-region. In addition, the use of mobile plant is very common. However, there is no single organisation responsible for collecting data on materials re-used from mobile demolition plant. It is even 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 will travel between authorities, according to local demand.

4.84 Given the limitations of these data sources, it is difficult to give a clear picture of how much construction and demolition waste is either being re-used on site or disposed of at exempt sites. In order to monitor this MLP key objective more specifically, we have also been considering using 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 became a requirement for most new developments from April 2009 and once

45 WMRAWP Annual Report 2008.

they begin to come through, they will potentially be a useful source of information for assessing levels of aggregate recycling. However, there were no Waste Management Plans submitted with planning applications to Warwickshire County Council during 2009/10.

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

4.85 In previous AMRs, we reported on the production of secondary and recycled aggregates with reference to the 'National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2001-2016' (June 2003).

4.86 These guidelines have been revised upwards in the new 'National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England, 2005-2020' (June, 2009). The emerging Minerals LDF should now have regard to these revised figures, which replace the previous guidelines. The revised guidelines are based on the assumption that recycled and other alternative materials will meet 25% of total demand for aggregates at the national level, over the period to which they apply.

4.87 Nationally, the total requirement for alternative materials has risen from 919 mt (2003) to 993 mt (2009). This equates to an annual increase of 9%, from 57 mt per annum (2003) to 62 mt per annum (2009), over the period 2005-2020.

4.88 At the regional level, the revised requirement for alternative (non-primary) aggregate sources in the West Midlands is now 100 mt over the period 2005-2020 (compared with a total of 88 mt over the period 2001-2016). This equates to a target figure of 6.25 mt per annum (compared with the previous figure of 5.5 mt per annum) of secondary/recycled aggregates.

4.89 Estimated figures for the production of recycled and secondary aggregates are available at national and regional level, based on national surveys undertaken on behalf of the government by Capita Symonds. Much of this work has already been reported in our previous AMRs, so is summarised briefly below. However, we have obtained updated (2008) estimates for CDEW at the national level[46].

Recycled Aggregates

4.90 Recycled aggregates are derived from the construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) stream. The national CDEW surveys[47] provide the following estimates at the national level:

46 DEFRA commissioned Capita Symonds to undertake a Construction, Demolition and Excavation Survey for the 2008 calendar year, which was published in April 2010.

47 '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) and the 'Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings, use and disposal for England 2008', published by Wrap/Capita Symonds (DEFRA, April 2010).

CDEW total arisings:

- the DCLG 2005 survey gave a national estimate for total arisings of CDEW in England in 2005 as 89.63 million tonnes (+ or - 9% at a confidence level of 90%). This was slightly lower than the equivalent estimate for 2003, but the difference is not statistically significant (i.e. it could have occurred by chance).

- The DEFRA 2008 survey gives a national estimate of a like-for-like comparison of the mainly inert fractions of CDEW in 2008 as 83.24 million tonnes. This represents a fall of 7% (6.39 mt) over the three-year period.

Recycled aggregate production:

- The DCLG 2005 survey reported that the national estimate for the total production of recycled aggregate in England had increased by 6% from 39.60 million tonnes (+ or - 13%) in 2003, to 42.07 million tonnes (+ or - 15%) in 2005. However, this increase was not statistically significant.
- The DEFRA 2008 survey estimated that the tonnage of 'hard inert' CDEW generating recycled aggregate had increased by 3% over the latest three-year period, from 42.07 mt (2005) to 43.52 mt (2008).

4.91 At the regional level, the earlier CDEW surveys provided the following estimates for the West Midlands (as reported in previous AMRs):

- Total estimated arisings of CDEW in the West Midlands have increased (from 8.13 mt in 2003 to 9.84 mt in 2005).
- An estimated 4.45 mt of recycled aggregates was produced in the West Midlands in 2005. This suggests a continuing upward trend in the production of recycled aggregates, from 4.29 mt (+ or - 13%) in 2003[48] and 3.71 mt in 2001[49].

- The total proportion of CDEW which is recycled as aggregates has fallen, from 52.8% in 2003 to 45.2% in 2005.

4.92 Although there are no sub-regional apportionment figures for recycled aggregates, the earlier DCLG survey[50] published sub-regional estimates for the production of recycled aggregates in Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull, totaling some 577,736 tonnes in 2005.

4.93 Unfortunately, it has not been possible to obtain any updated regional or sub-regional estimates from the latest DEFRA 2008 survey, due to methodological changes.

Secondary Aggregates

4.94 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.

48 'Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England in 2003', published by ODPM (October 2004).
49 'Survey of Arisings and use of Secondary materials as Aggregates: 2001', published by ODPM (November 2002).
50 "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005" (DCLG, 2007)

4.95 The earlier DCLG surveys obtained information on the arisings and use of these materials as aggregates (or otherwise) and the potential availability or stockpiles of material for further use. As reported in previous AMRs, these surveys found "no dramatic change in terms of overall aggregate use" between 2001 and 2005 at the national level.

4.96 Contrary to the national trend, the total estimated arisings of secondary aggregates in the West Midlands increased from 1.48 mt in 2001 to 2.17 mt in 2005 and the amount of material used as secondary aggregate in the West Midlands increased from 0.54 mt (2001) to 0.61 mt (2005).

4.97 Although there are no sub-regional apportionment figures for secondary aggregates, the earlier DCLG survey[51] published sub-regional estimates for secondary aggregates in Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull. 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. However, 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. In addition, there is 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.

4.98 Unfortunately, it has not been possible to update these estimates beyond 2005, as there has been no further work published on these specific waste streams.

Core/Local output indicators (RSS COI M2)

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

The monitoring period for the RSS/LDF Core Output Indicator M2 is 1st April 2009 - 31st March 2010. However, the best available estimate for the RSS/LDF COI M2 figures were obtained from the WMRAWP Survey (2008). This work attempted to provide information on the production of recycled aggregates in the West Midlands Region, although the limitations of the data are acknowledged.

Based on a limited return from four operators, over the period January-December 2008, Warwickshire reported[52]:

- a production figure of 173,000 tonnes of recycled aggregates;
- a stockpile figure of approximately 27,000 tonnes;
- no industrial by-products (or secondary aggregates) were produced.

It is worth noting that there are no sub-regional apportionment figures for recycled/secondary aggregates, against which to assess these figures.

51 "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005" (DCLG, 2007)
52 Source: WMRAWP Annual Report 2008.

It should be noted that following the Coalition Government's proposed abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy and the publication of the Localism Bill in December 2010, we are unlikely to be reporting on RSS COI M2 in future AMRs. However, as the Mineral Planning Authority, we will continue to develop and deliver our Minerals LDF and will be responsible for making decisions on minerals applications, including the processing of secondary/recycled aggregates. Indeed, if national trends are an indication of the likely future demand for these materials in Warwickshire, we will need to plan for a steadily increasing supply of secondary/recycled aggregates to support economic growth.

We will therefore continue to work with the West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party and take their technical advice. Currently, the WMRAWP has funding to continue operating until March 2011, so we anticipate being able to report on secondary/recycled aggregates production figures in next year's AMR, in order to continue monitoring Warwickshire's existing MLP Key Objective 2.

Baseline information : Recycling aggregates sites in Warwickshire, April 2010

4.99 Details of all the sites known to be recycling aggregates in Warwickshire in 2009/10 and an indication of their annual capacity (where available) are shown in Table F.8. 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 less than half their maximum permitted capacity. Further, the capacity quoted usually 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 (2009/10)

Recycling Aggregates: applications submitted in 2009/10

4.100 There were no applications for recycling aggregates submitted during 2009/10.

Recycling Aggregates: outstanding applications determined in 2009/10

4.101 There were no outstanding applications from previous years to be determined during 2009/10.

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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:

- Main habitats and Protected Species at Minerals sites in Warwickshire (2010) (source: Ecology Unit, Warwickshire County Council)
- Update on restoration schemes underway in Warwickshire, as at 31st March 2010 (source: Development Group, EED, Warwickshire County Council)
- SSSI condition data (source: English Nature)
- Warwickshire's Local Biodiversity Action Plan Report for Quarries, Mines and Gravel Pits (source: www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/outcomes - search under "Targets by area" for "Warwickshire" and then select the habitats "Inland rock - Mineral, spoil and mine wastes - rich in heavy metals" and "Quarries, Mines and Gravel Pits")

4.102 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.

4.103 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.

4.104 The baseline information includes an updated list of all restoration schemes in progress in Warwickshire, as at 31st March 2010 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.

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."

4.105 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

4.106 The National Biodiversity Strategy published by DEFRA[53] contains national targets relating to the Priority Policy Issue for Planning to ensure "*that biodiversity is integrated into the planning system*". This was reflected in the publication of "Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation" (PPS 9, 2006), which set out policies on the protection of biodiversity conservation through the planning system. It is worth noting that several of the habitats which have national UK BAP targets associated with them are contained within quarries and gravel pits, such as reed beds, calcareous grassland, etc.

4.107 The RSS for the West Midlands also had relevant policies - Minerals Policy M1 and Quality of the Environment policies QE6 and QE7. Although the Coalition Government has made it very clear that it intends to revoke the Regional Spatial Strategies and this has been confirmed through its inclusion in the recently published Localism Bill (December 2010), at this stage, the policies remain part of the statutory development plan. The latest government guidance is that local authorities should continue to work together with communities on conservation, restoration and the enhancement of the natural environment, including biodiversity, geo-diversity and landscape interests. We also understand that PPS9 will continue to apply until it replaced by the new National Planning Framework.

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."

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

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4.108 The RSS noted that the plans and policies of Local Authorities and other 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). The Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands[54] identified 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 identified 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.

4.109 At the local level, the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) was published in 2006 and sets out our priorities for local areas. It includes 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."

4.110 The Warwickshire Coventry and Solihull (LBAP) is available on the Warwickshire Biodiversity website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/biodiversity). More details on progress against its objectives and targets are reported through the Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS)[55]. An extract of the BARS showing the latest available information (for the year ending 31st March 2009) for the specific targets identified in the Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP in relation to Quarries, Mines and Gravel Pits was included in the 2008/09 AMR (Appendix F8). At the time of writing (October 2010), this information has not yet been updated for the 2009/10 monitoring year, so this table has not been included in this year's AMR.

Core/Local output indicators

4.111 There are no Core Output Indicators relating directly to this key objective.

4.112 In order to monitor biodiversity at specific quarry sites, we are in the process of developing Local Output Indicators (LOI), by identifying the main habitat and species relating to each site and monitoring against the relevant local and national BAPs targets.

4.113 Working with the Warwickshire Biological Records Centre (WBRC), we have identified the main habitats at each quarry site in Warwickshire and then checked 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.

54 "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).

55 BARS is an internet-based reporting system for BAPs and LBAPs - see www.ukbap.org.uk).

4.114 We also provide an update on the condition of the SSSI at minerals sites in Warwickshire (as at March 2010), as reported by English Nature[56] - see Table F.10.

Baseline information : restoration schemes in Warwickshire

4.115 Details of all the restoration schemes currently underway at minerals sites in Warwickshire, including an update on progress during 2009/10 is given in Table F.11.

MLP Key Objective 4

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

4.116 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, LWS[57], potential LWS (pLWS) and RIGS locations).

4.117 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.

4.118 Finally, we also report on all planning applications for minerals sites which fall within the Green Belt, including new applications submitted during 2009/10 and applications outstanding from previous years, which were determined during 2009/10.

4.119 Although this section does not include any Significant Effects indicators, these are being developed and will be reported in future AMRs, with reference to the policies in the emerging MDF. Our LOI on the number of minerals sites in locations with environmental designations link in with one of our proposed SEA/SA indicators (under the "Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora" SEA Topic) for "monitoring sites of ecological importance and value habitat achieving or retaining statutory or non-statutory designations."

56 County-level data on the condition of each SSSI unit can be downloaded from the Natural England website (www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C,CF- look under "Reports and statistics" and search for "Warwickshire").

57 Local Wildlife Site (LWS) and proposed Local Wildlife Site (pLWS) replace the former SINC and pSINC areas used in previous AMRs. Whilst these new designations do not have statutory status, the sites themselves are important for their contribution to biodiversity and planning policy requires that they are given consideration.

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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. Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), proposed Local Wildlife Sites (pLWS) and Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS).

Key Data:

- Details of minerals sites in Green Belt, AONB, SSSI, LWS, pLWS 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

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

Core/Local output indicators

4.121 There are no COI relating to this key objective.

4.122 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 Appendix F). 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, LWS, pLWS or RIGS which fall within a minerals site - in many cases there were several designated areas within a minerals site.

Table 4.9 Minerals sites in environmentally designated areas (2010)

	Total number of minerals sites in Warwickshire with an environmental designation	Active minerals sites during 2009/10 with an environmental designation
Green Belt location	11	5
AONB location	1	0
Minerals sites which include a SSSI	7[1]	4
Minerals sites which include a LWS	13[2]	5

	Total number of minerals sites in Warwickshire with an environmental designation	Active minerals sites during 2009/10 with an environmental designation
Minerals sites which include a pLWS	45[3]	13
Minerals sites which include a RIGS	13[4]	7

Source: compiled by Warwickshire Observatory from information provided by Planning Policy Group and the Ecology Unit, Warwickshire County Council
Notes.
1. minerals sites may have more than one SSSI (e.g. Bubbenhall Quarry includes Waverley Wood Farm SSSI and is adjacent to Ryton Wood SSSI).
2. the Bubbenhall LWS falls within both Bubbenhall quarry and the Bubbenhall Extension Preferred Area; New Close & Birchley Wood LWS falls within both Brinklow Quarry and the Brinklow Extension Preferred Area.
3. minerals sites may include more than one pLWS.
4. minerals sites may include more than one RIGS (e.g. Mancetter Quarry has both Oldbury Quarry RIGS and Purley Quarry RIGS).

Baseline information : minerals sites within environmentally designated areas in Warwickshire

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

Minerals sites in Green Belt locations

4.124 There are eleven minerals sites within a Green Belt location, as listed in Table 4.10.

4.125 Five of the minerals sites in Green Belt locations were 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).

4.126 The remaining sites were all permitted prior to 1995.

4.127 In terms of their current operating status, only five of the sites are currently active quarries. In addition, Griff V (Nuneaton and Bedworth) has been permitted as an extension to Griff IV, although it has not yet been implemented.

4.128 Two of the sites are currently dormant, although there are reserves remaining (at Dunton Quarry and High Cross).

4.129 Three of the sites are now exhausted (Middleton Hall, Blyth Hall/Coleshill and Ling Hall Quarries) and site restoration is now in progress.

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Table 4.10 Minerals sites in Green Belt locations in Warwickshire, 2010

Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Status
North Warwickshire			
Daw Mill Colliery	Energy: Deep Coal	UK Coal Ltd	Active
Kingsbury	Non-aggregate: Brick clay	Baggeridge Brick	Active
Middleton Hall	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Hanson Aggregate	Inactive[1]
Blyth Hall/Coleshill	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Cemex	Inactive[2]
Dunton	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	KSD (Haulage)	Inactive[3]
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[4]
Rugby			
Brinklow	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Mrs Ashton	Active
High Cross	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Cemex	Inactive[5]
Ling Hall	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Ennstone Johnstone	Inactive[6]
Warwick			
Bubbenhall	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Smiths Concrete	Active

Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council
Notes.
1. Middleton Hall is now exhausted and site restoration is in progress;
2. Blyth Hall/Coleshill Quarry is now exhausted and is being landfilled and site restoration is in progress;
3. Dunton Quarry is currently dormant - no mineral extraction is taking place, but limited reserves remain;
4. Griff V quarry has a permission, but it has not yet been implemented;
5. High Cross is currently dormant - no mineral extraction is taking place, although there are reserves remaining;
6. Ling Hall Quarry is now exhausted, although stocks of material remain. Landfilling as part of the site restoration is in progress.

Minerals sites in AONB locations

4.130 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-dated the 'saved' MLP for Warwickshire. Further, the quarry is now inactive as extraction has been exhausted. We are still negotiating with the landowner(s) to work towards developing a restoration scheme. Although discussions are ongoing, there is no progress to report on this for the 2009/10 monitoring year.

Minerals sites in SSSI locations

4.131 There are seven minerals sites that are located at least partially within, or adjacent to, a SSSI location. For example, the River Blythe SSSI runs through Coleshill (Blyth Hall) sand and gravel quarry in North Warwickshire, although the quarry is no longer active.

4.132 One of the active sites (Middleton Hall) was allocated as a ‘Preferred Area’ in the 'saved' MLP for Warwickshire. The remaining sites were all permitted prior to 1995.

4.133 These minerals sites are listed in Table F.10, along with details of the main habitat and the latest condition report (released in August 2010 by Natural England[58]).

4.134 All the sites are reported to be in a "favourable" condition, apart from the River Blythe SSSI which was noted as unfavourable in terms of the water quality when it was last assessed (February 2006).

4.135 It is worth noting that there has been no change in the SSSI condition at any of the four sites which have been re-assessed during the 2009/10 monitoring year. They are all still in a "favourable" condition.

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

4.136 Warwickshire has over seventy designated sites of local importance which lie within or overlapping areas where there are existing or allocated minerals sites. These include Local Wildlife Sites (LWS), proposed LWS (pLWS) and RIGS. A full listing is given in Table F.12, which also shows the type of mineral extracted at each site and the main habitat within the mineral site boundary.

4.137 The Warwickshire Geological Conservation Group have identified thirteen RIGS in total, including, for example:

- Purley Quarry and Oldbury Quarry (both at Mancetter Quarries, North Warwickshire);
- 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).

4.138 Warwickshire also has thirteen LWS. These were recently selected from surveys of the allocated pLWS, which were identified through the Habitat Biodiversity Audit (HBA[59]) and the records of the Warwickshire Biological Record Centre (WBRC[60]). The LWS are regarded as being of county importance and they are designated by a LWS Panel against approved criteria.

4.139 Four of the recently designated LWS were formerly SINCs at existing minerals sites:

- **Quarries Wood LWS** (formerly Quarries Wood SINC) at Mancetter Quarries, North Warwickshire;
- **Conebury Wood LWS** (formerly Conebury Wood SINC) at Middleton Hall Quarry, North Warwickshire;
- **Hollystitches Dell LWS** (formerly Hollystitches Dell SINC) at Midland Quarry, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton and Bedworth;
- **Bubbenhall LWS** (formerly Bubbenhall SINC) which falls within both the existing Bubbenhall Quarry and the Bubbenhall Extension PA allocation in Warwick District.

4.140 Further, the following LWS were selected from former potential SINC sites (pSINC):

58 County-level data on the condition of each SSSI unit can be downloaded from the Natural England website (www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C,CF- look under "Reports and statistics" and search for "Warwickshire").

59 HBA has European recognition as being Best Practice for monitoring biodiversity.

60 The WBRC is the Local Record Centre for Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull. It is managed by WCC and was established in 1974. It contains over 2 million species and habitat records.

- **Dunton Wood LWS** (selected in February 2009) - an area of broad-leaved semi-natural woodland at Lea Marston Quarry, North Warwickshire;
- **New Close and Birchley Wood LWS** (selected in December 2009) - an area of broad-leaved semi-natural woodland at Brinklow Quarry and the Brinklow Extension Preferred Area, Rugby;
- **Upton Quarry LWS** (selected in January 2010 - formerly known as Stone Quarry pSINC) - an area of semi-improved neutral grassland at Dry Hill Quarry, Stratford on Avon;
- **Long Itchington Quarry LWS** (selected in December 2009) - an area of quarry habitat at Southam Cement Works, Stratford on Avon;
- **Jerusalem Barns Fields and The Hulks LWS** (selected in December 2009) - an area of semi-improved neutral grassland at the Atherstone Airfield Area of Search (Sand and Gravel).

4.141 In addition, the following LWS are new designations:

- **Snowhill Wood LWS**, Hartshill (selected in 2008) - an area of broad-leaved semi-natural woodland at Jees and Boon Quarry, North Warwickshire;
- **Fisher's Mill Meadow LWS** (selected in March 2010) - an area of semi-improved neutral grassland at Middleton Hall Quarry, North Warwickshire;
- **Cawston Spinney LWS** (selected in February 2006) - an area of broad-leaved plantation at Dunchurch Quarry, Rugby;
- **Alcester - Broom Disused Railway LWS** (selected in March 2010) - an area of dense/continuous scrub at Marsh Farm Quarry, Stratford on Avon

4.142 There are a further 45 potential LWS (pLWS) at existing minerals or allocated minerals sites in Warwickshire.

Summary of planning applications submitted for minerals sites within the Green Belt (2009/10)

Summary of planning applications determined in 2009/10 for minerals sites and sites for recycling aggregates within the Green Belt

4.143 During the monitoring year 2009/10, there were no new planning applications for minerals sites (including applications for recycling aggregates) located within the Green Belt.

4.144 There was one minerals site planning application outstanding from the previous AMR (2008/09) which was located within the Green Belt. This was an application for a north eastern extension to the Ling Hall sand and gravel quarry. Warwickshire County Council had resolved to grant this application subject to a Section 106 Agreement, which still remained outstanding at the end of 2008/09. Further details are given in Table G.3[61]

Green Belt Mineral Sites - Applications determined in 2009/10

4.145 The MLP Key Objective 4 focuses on the environmental impact of minerals development. The reasons for granting or refusing permission on sites within the Green Belt are outlined briefly below and the specific policies cited as considerations in the decision are identified in Table 4.11.

Site 1. Ennstone Johnstone Ltd., Land to the west of Lawford Heath Lane

61 Appendix G5 includes a reference number which can be used to find the full Committee reports using 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/mineralsandwasteapplications and select the year in which the application was submitted.

This application was submitted on 06/11/2007. The proposal sought permission for a north eastern extension to Ling Hall Quarry, with the retention of the existing plant site and access. The application site lies within the Green Belt as defined in the Rugby Borough Local Plan 2006.

4.146 Mineral extraction has previously been deemed to be appropriate development in this Green Belt location by virtue of the existing sand and gravel extraction undertaken at Ling Hall Quarry. The proposed development was temporary, albeit 11.5 years. Upon restoration, the land would be returned to its existing agricultural use, although at a lower level than the existing landscape/landform. The proposed development would not require the provision of any new processing plant, site offices or weigh bridge, etc within the Green Belt. The phased working of the extension would ensure that the minimum possible area of the site would be disturbed at any time. The proposed restoration scheme would largely return the land to its existing use, but in addition would incorporate water features and woodland planting that would improve and enhance the quality of the landscape and openness of the Green Belt. The proposed development would have a transient temporary adverse impact upon the openness of the Green Belt, but phased working of the site would seek to limit such impacts and the proposed restoration would result in the development having no adverse impact upon the openness of the Green Belt in the long term. The proposed development was therefore considered to be appropriate development in Green Belt terms.

4.147 A resolution to grant permission, subject to the application being referred to the SoS as a departure from the Development Plan and subject to the application not being called in for her determination, was agreed on 02/04/2008. Warwickshire County Council were subsequently informed that the SoS did not wish to intervene in the decision. Warwickshire County Council then resolved to grant this application, subject to the signing of a Section 106 Agreement, which still remained outstanding at the end of April 2009.

4.148 During 2009/10, the application withdrew the proposal. We understand that future developments are currently being reviewed and revised and that an amended proposal may be submitted in due course.

Table 4.11 Development Plan policies and Local Plans relevant to minerals applications within the Green Belt (2009/10)

Policy	Site 1
Warwickshire "Saved" Minerals Local Plan (1995-2005)	
Policy M1: Areas of Search and Preferred Areas	✓
Policy M4 – sand and Gravel Extraction in the Context of Landbanks	✓
Policy M5 – sterilisation of mineral reserves	✓
Policy M6: considerations and constraints affecting mineral extraction	✓
Policy M7: mitigation and planning conditions/agreements	✓
Warwickshire "Saved" Waste Local Plan (1995-2005)	
Policy 1: General Land Use - identifies that the contribution towards re-use and recycling of waste materials should be taken into account, and identifies specific environmental constraints	-

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Policy	Site 1
Policy 3: Landfilling - seeks to promote Recycling/Reuse facilities that do not have a detrimental effect on their surroundings and guides Materials Recycling Facilities to specific locations, including land in commercial use	-
Policy 6 – Materials Recycling Facilities. This policy seeks to promote the development of Materials Recycling Facilities	-
Rugby Borough Local Plan (2006)	
Policy GP1 – Appearance and design of development	✓
Policy GP2 – Landscaping	✓
Policy GP3 – Protection of Amenity	✓
Policy GP10 - Flooding and surface water drainage	-
Policy GP11 - Pollution Control	-
Policy E1 - Development in the Countryside	-
Policy E2 – The Green Belt	✓
Policy E4 - Development involving Agricultural Land	-
Policy E5 - Landscape and Settlement Character	-
Policy E6 - Biodiversity	-
Stratford on Avon District Local Plan	
Policy PR.2 - states that the openness of the Green Belt in the district will be maintained	-
Policy DEV.2 – Landscaping	-
Policy DEV.4 – Access	-
Policy CTY.1 – Control Over Development	-
Policy CTY.4 – Agriculture and Farm Diversification	-
Policy EF.2 – Special Landscape Areas	-
Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands	
Policy M1 – Mineral working for non-energy minerals	✓
Policy M2 – Minerals – Aggregates	✓
National Planning Guidance	
Planning Policy Guidance 2 - Green Belt	-
Planning Policy Statement 7 - Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	-
Planning Policy Statement 10 - Sustainable Waste Management (PPG10/PPS10)	-
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council	

Minerals Policy Use

4.149 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 2009/10:

- 'Review of minerals planning applications determined during 2009/10' identifies all the relevant MLP, WASP and other policies used in each application determined during this monitoring year;
- 'Review of minerals policy use' indicates whether each MLP policy has been used or not, over the years since we have been monitoring our policy use through the AMRs;
- 'Minerals Local Plan: development of allocated sites' identifies which of the allocated sites in the Minerals Local Plan have come forward for development.

4.150 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, Table C.1 and the saved WASP policies are listed in Appendix E, Table E.1. These 'saved' MLP and WASP policies are still in use.

4.151 Reference has also been made to the Regional Spatial Strategy in our minerals policies and planning decisions. On the 6th July 2010, the Secretary of State announced the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies, although this decision was subject to a successful High Court challenge in November 2010 and the RSS was reinstated. Although the status of the Regional Spatial Strategy is subject to change following the publication of the Localism Bill in December 2010, it remains part of the development plan at the time of writing this AMR and will do so until the legislation is passed.

Review of minerals planning applications determined during 2009/10

4.152 During the 2009/10 monitoring year, there were two new planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council relating to minerals sites. There was also one application outstanding from previous years, which related to the north eastern extension to Ling Hall Quarry, near Rugby (this had been granted subject to completion of a Section 106 Agreement, which remained outstanding).

4.153 There were no new or outstanding applications relating to recycling aggregates during 2009/10.

4.154 Details of these applications are given in 4.155, including the site location, date submitted (with reference[62]) and 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.

62 This 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.

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4.155 None of the applications granted during 2009/10 were in an area allocated in the MLP.

Table 4.12 Policies relevant to minerals planning applications determined in 2009/10

Site location	Date submitted (Reference)	Decision (with date)	Site allocated in MLP?	MLP "Saved" Policies	WASP Policies	Other relevant Policies
Outstanding Minerals applications submitted prior to 2009/10, determined during 2009/10						
Ennstone Johnston Ltd, Land to the west of Lawford Heath Lane - proposed North Eastern extension to Ling Hall Quarry, nr Rugby, Warwickshire	06/11/2007 (R16/07CM041)	Withdrawn (08/12/2009)	No	"Saved" 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** – Policy GP1, GP2, GP3 and E2
Minerals applications submitted and determined during 2009/10						
Rugby Cement Works, Lawford Road, Rugby	02/07/2009 (R410/09CM017)	Granted (03/09/2009)	No	N/A	N/A	**Rugby Borough Local Plan 2006** – Policy GP1, GP3, GP9 and T3
Minerals applications submitted during 2009/10, not yet determined at 31st March 2010						
Marsh Farm Quarry, Land north of Broom Lane, Dunnington	09/06/2009 (S2141/09CM018)	not yet determined	No	M1, M4, M6, M7, M9	N/A	**Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands** - Policies M1, M2, M3, QE6 and QE7 **Stratford District Local Plan** Policy PR1, PR4, PR7, EF7, EF7A, EF10, EF11, EF11A, DEV2, CTY1 **Government Guidance -** MPS1 and MPS2
Outstanding applications for Recycling Aggregates, submitted prior to 2009/10, determined during 2009/10						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applications for Recycling Aggregates submitted and determined during 2009/10						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applications for Recycling Aggregates submitted during 2009/10, not yet determined at 31st March 2010						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Source: Table compiled by the Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council						

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Review of minerals policy use

4.156 Table C.1 shows which of the 'saved' MLP policies were used when assessing minerals applications determined in 2009/10, and in previous monitoring years (since 2004/05). This gives an indication of which policies are used more regularly than others.

4.157 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 4.13 Minerals Local Plan - policy use (2004/05 to 2009/10)

Policy Number[1]	Policy	Whether used in 2004/05	Whether used in 2005/06	Whether used in 2006/07	Whether used in 2007/08	Whether used in 2008/09	Whether used in 2009/10
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	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	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	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	Yes	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	Yes	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:** 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	Yes	Yes

Policy Number[1]	Policy	Whether used in 2004/05	Whether used in 2005/06	Whether used in 2006/07	Whether used in 2007/08	Whether used in 2008/09	Whether used in 2009/10
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	Yes	Yes
M8	*When considering the disposal of mineral spoil the County Council will encourage, wherever possible, its use as an alternative to primary aggregates, but will otherwise give priority to proposals involving the restoration of voids left by mineral extraction, in accordance with an approved restoration scheme.*	No	No	No	No	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	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	No	No
M11	*The County Council will have regard to the policies in this plan when reviewing sites as required by the Town and Country Planning Acts.*	No	No	No	No	No	No

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

4.158 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.

4.159 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.

4.160 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.

4.161 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.

4.162 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

4.163 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).

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

4.165 Site AS3 - Ling Hall Extension: it is worth noting that the outstanding application for a north east extension to Ling Hall Quarry submitted during 2007/08 (R07CM041) was not actually within the MLP Area of Search "AS3 Ling Hall Extension". It was situated on land further to the north, which was within the control of the operator. The application was for a north eastern extension into 83 hectares of adjoining agricultural land, releasing a total reserve of around 2.6 million tonnes of sand and gravel over a period of around 10.5 years. Although Warwickshire County Council had resolved to grant permission, subject to the signing of a Section 106 Agreement, this was never completed and the proposal was withdrawn in December 2009.

Emerging Context for the Minerals Local Plan/MDF

4.166 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.

4.167 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.

4.168 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 the 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.

4.169 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.

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

- **Update on the RSS Phase 3 Consultation**
  In terms of the changing policy context, it should be noted that the WMRSS commenced Phase Three in November 2007. This included 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 took place in the Summer 2009. The Examination in Public was planned for late 2009 and the publication of the Final Phase Three Revision was expected in Summer 2010. However, the Government recently proposed that Regional Spatial Strategies and Regional Economic Strategies be brought together as a single Regional Strategy through the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act (2009). In September 2009, it was agreed by GOWM, WMRA and AWM that the issues covered in the Phase 3 Revision should be progressed through the Regional Strategy, rather than though the RSS Phase 3 Revision. It was agreed that an Interim Policy Statement on the sub-regional apportionment of construction aggregates would provide a framework for relevant policies to assist the preparation of Local Development Frameworks.

The WMRA carried out two technical consultations with WMRAWP members on 11 options for sub dividing the regional apportionment. The WMRA concluded that the apportionment methodology which represented the most practicable, realistic and sustainable option capable of being delivered was 'Option F' for both sand and gravel and crushed rock (although this was not supported by the WMRAWP or the MPA). Under this option, Warwickshire's new apportionment for the period up to 2020 would be 1.154 million tonnes of sand and gravel and 0.745 million tonnes of crushed rock. The Interim Policy Statement was approved by the WMRA in March 2010. An Interim Policy Recommendation was also created to develop policies for safeguarding key mineral resources such as brick clays, natural building and roofing stones, hydrocarbons and aggregates. However these will carry less weight than the Interim Policy Statements. Further information on the Interim Policy Statements and Policy Recommendations can be found on the West Midlands Regional Assembly website[63].

On the 31st March 2010, GO-WM confirmed that they expected planning authorities to ensure that Development Plan Documents are sufficiently flexible to deliver the requirements set out in the Interim Policy Statements. However the Secretary of State has since indicated that the Regional Strategies (including the Interim Policy Statements) will be revoked and abolished under the Localism Bill, to be published in late 2010.

- **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.
- **High Speed Rail 2 (HS2)**
  On the 11th March 2010, the Department for Transport with HS2 Ltd announced the proposed route for a high speed rail link between Birmingham and London Euston. For about a third of its length, the route passes through Warwickshire from the south of Southam in the south and then to the west of Coleshill through to Water Orton in the north. These proposals are at a

63 see West Midlands RSS Phase 3 Revision Interim Policy Statements and Policy Recommendations (March 2010).

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very early stage, but will continue to be monitored in future AMRs. Further information on HS2 can be found at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/hs2.

5 Waste Local Plan

5.1 As the new Waste Development Framework (WDF) was not submitted during 2009/10, 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 2009/10, 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[64], 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.

64 '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); 'Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008' (DCLG, July 2008).

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It should be noted that we are still reporting on RSS COI W2, as the data were collected for the current monitoring year 2009/10. Although the status of the Regional Spatial Strategy is subject to change following the publication of the Localism Bill in December 2010, the RSS remains a material consideration at the time of writing this AMR.

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 MWDF.

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[65] 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
- Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (Adopted 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 (2009/10)

Key Data:

- trends in municipal waste arisings (1996/97 to 2009/10)
- trends in waste management (1996/97 to 2009/10)

65 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 begins by reporting on how Warwickshire is performing on its key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy, with reference to national, regional and local targets, followed by the Core Output Indicators for the amount of municipal waste arising and managed, by management type (RSS COI W2). Note that we are still reporting on RSS COI W2 as the data were collected for the current monitoring year 2009/10. Although the status of the Regional Spatial Strategy is subject to change following the publication of the Localism Bill in 2011, it is still a material consideration at the time of writing this AMR.

5.10 'The waste hierarchy: analysis and interpretation' provides some baseline information on recent trends in waste management, over the last decade or so. Finally, we outline the actions Warwickshire County Council is taking to meet our key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

5.11 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.

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[66]

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 [67]

Table 5.1 Warwickshire's performance (2009/10) 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.	55.8% of municipal waste was recovered in 2009/10 (i.e. diverted from landfill, either by recycling. composting or energy recovery. This is up from 48.4% in 2008/09. We are now exceeding the 2010 target of 45%.	★
To recycle or compost 25% of household waste by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015	48.1% of household waste was recycled or composted in 2009/10 (up from 43.2% in 2008/09). We have exceeded the target of 33% set for 2015 since 2007/08 (when the figure reached 35.4%).	★
To reduce the proportion of industrial and commercial waste	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.	★

66 National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Handbook of Definitions (DCLG, 1 April 2008); National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Updated National Indicator Definitions (DCLG, 13 February 2009).

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

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National Target (Waste Strategy 2000)	Warwickshire's performance	Target met?
which is disposed of to landfill to 85% of 1998 levels by 2005	The latest available estimates of commercial and industrial waste arisings are for 2006/07[68]. The 2006/07 ADAS study suggests there was a total of 503,349 tonnes of commercial and industrial waste arisings in Warwickshire in 2006/07. Unfortunately, this report does not provide figures on the amount of this waste stream going to landfill. The Environment Agency's latest Industrial and Commercial Waste Survey[69] found that a total of 291,000 tonnes of industrial and commercial waste was landfilled in 2002/03, which is well below the maximum target of 336,600 tonnes.	
Notes. ▲ for targets not achieved; ★ for targets met.		
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council		

5.13 The Government's 'Waste Strategy for England 2007' was published in May 2007. This set 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 information was previously collected as BVPI 82a and 82b (which are still reported below for comparative purposes). The key difference is now the inclusion of the "re-use" category. The new NI 192 came into force on 1st April 2008 and was first reported in our AMR for the monitoring year 2008/09.

5.16 Our current performance (2009/10) measured against the new 'Waste Strategy 2007' targets is shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Warwickshire's performance (2009/10) against National Waste Strategy (2007) targets

National Target (Waste Strategy 2007)	Warwickshire's performance in 2009/10	Target met?
To recover value from 53% of municipal waste by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020	In 2009/10, 55.8% of municipal waste[1] was diverted from landfill or recovered (either by recycling, composting, or energy recovery) - up from 48.4% in 2008/09. We have therefore achieved the 2010 National target of 53% during 2009/10.	★

68 ADAS: National Study into Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings, report available from www.eera.gov.uk/publications-and-resources/studies/topic-based-studies/waste-studies

69 Environment Agency: Industrial and Commercial Waste Survey 2002/03

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National Target (Waste Strategy 2007)	Warwickshire's performance in 2009/10	Target met?
To recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020	In 2009/10, 48.1% of household waste was recycled or composted - up from 43.2% in 2008/09. We therefore reached the 2010 target (of 40%) in 2008/09 and in 2009/10 we have already achieved the 2015 target (of 45%).	★
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 at the national level. 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).	In 2000/01, the total amount of household residual waste (i.e. not recycled or composted) in Warwickshire was 226,648 tonnes (note we do not have any 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 2009/10 was 139,531.15 tonnes (down from 175,567 tonnes in 2008/09). We have therefore achieved a reduction in household residual waste for Warwickshire which is comfortably in line with this national target.	★
Notes. ▲ for targets not achieved; ★ for targets met.		
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council (2010) *1. data on the treatment of municipal waste extracted from WasteDataFlow.*		

5.17 A new set of National indicators (NI 198) came into force on 1st April 2008. These NI include three indicators which 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 . In summary:

5.18 ✓ The actual figures for NI 191 "Residual Household waste" have fallen significantly, from 849.2 kg per household in 2006/07 to 588.5 kg per household in 2009/10. This is well below the 2009/10 maximum target figure of 702 kg/head.

5.19 ✓ The actual figures for NI 192 "Percentage of household waste reused, recycled and composted" have increased significantly since 2006/07, from 32.7% to 48.1% (2009/10). This figure comfortably exceeds the 2009/10 minimum target of 43.5%.

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5.20 ✓ The actual figures for NI 193 "Percentage of Municipal waste landfilled" have fallen markedly since 2006/07 (62.0%). The latest figure is 44.2% for 2009/10, which is well below the 2009/10 maximum target of 51.8% of municipal waste going to landfill.

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 Actual[1]	2009/10 Actual[1]	2009/10 Target[2]
NI 191: Residual Household waste (not reused, recycled or composted) (kg per household)[(70)]	849.2	777.1	662.5	588.5	*702*
NI 192: Percentage of household waste reused, recycled and composted	32.7%	35.4%	43.2%	48.1%	*43.5 %*
NI 193: Percentage of Municipal Waste landfilled	62.0%	59.6%	51.6%	44.2%	*51.8 %*
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council (2009) *Notes. 1. Actual figures calculated using WasteDataFlow;* *2. Targets for 2009/10 set by Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council.*					

Regional Targets

- Regional targets set out in RSS Policy WD1.

5.21 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
- Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2005)

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

5.22 In previous AMRs, we have reported on a range of Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI) which relate directly to waste management. These BVPI's were set by the Audit Commission and reported in the WCC Waste Management Service Plan and the Price Waterhouse Coopers (PwC) Benchmarking annual reports, up to and including the 2007/08 monitoring year.

5.23 From April 2008 onwards, the BVPIs were replaced by the new National Indicator set. Although the BVPIs are no longer required by government and WCC is no longer setting BVPI targets, it is still possible to extract this information from WasteDataFlow. This can still give us a useful indication of the year-on-year trends in waste management.

70 These figures were incorrectly reported as measuring kg/head in the 2008/09 AMR.

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5.24 In terms of household waste management, the amount of household waste sent to landfill has continued its downward trend (BVPI 82d). Conversely, the amount (total tonnage and percentage) of household waste that has been recycled (BVPI 82a), composted (BVPI 82b) or used to recover heat, power and other energy sources (BVPI 82c) has continued to increase in 2009/10.

5.25 We are also performing well in terms of reducing waste, with the total amount of household waste collected per head continuing a downward trend (BVPI 84: Household Waste collection). In 2009/10, the amount of household waste collected per head fell by a further 2.4% year-on-year, to 509.7 kg per head.

Table 5.4 Warwickshire County Council - BVPI report 2009/10

BVPI	2008/09 Target	2008/09 Result	2009/10 Result	Trend	Notes
BVPI 82 - Household Waste Management					
82a (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled	17.91% ***Aim: High***	21.50 %	**23.79%**	↑	We exceeded this target in 2008/09. The amount (tonnage) and percentage of household waste which is recycled has continued to increase in 2009/10.
82a (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled		59,144 tonnes	63,872 tonnes		
82b (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been composted or treated by anaerobic digestion	20.14% ***Aim: High***	21.70 %	**24.26%**	↑	We met this target in 2008/09. The amount (tonnage) and percentage of household waste which is composted has continued to increase in 2009/10.
82b (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste that has been composted or treated by anaerobic digestion		59,705 tonnes	65,116 tonnes		
82c (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	No target set	7.00%	**10.15%**	↑	Both the amount (tonnage) and percentage of household waste that is used for energy recovery increased in 2009/10. The 2008/09 outturn marginally improved over the 6.55% achieved in 2007/08.
82c (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste that has been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources		19,249 tonnes	27,247 tonnes		
82d (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste to landfill	No target set	49.80 %	**41.78%**	↓	The 2009/10 result continues to show good year on year improvement in the amount (tonnage) and percentage of household waste going to landfill.
82d (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste to landfill		137,008 tonnes	112,174 tonnes		
BVPI 84 - Household Waste Collection					
84a - Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of population	No target set	522.32 kg/head	509.70 kg/head	↓	The 2009/10 result continues to show good year on year improvement in reducing the amount (kg) of household waste

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BVPI	2008/09 Target	2008/09 Result	2009/10 Result	Trend	Notes
					collected per head of population.
84b - Percentage change from the previous financial year in the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of population		-2.45%	-2.42%	↓	The 2009/10 result shows a continuing downward trend in the amount of household waste collected per head of population.
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council					

Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2005)

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

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

5.28 The key objectives agreed in the MWMS were:

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

5.29 An updated Annual Progress Report summarising progress on these MWMS key objectives was published in March 2010 and is available to download from the Warwickshire Waste Partnership website[71].

5.30 There is a legal requirement (under the Waste and Emissions and Trading (WET) Act 2003) for the Warwickshire authorities to have a MWMS in place and to undertake regular reviews. Warwickshire's MWMS set itself a target to review this Strategy every five years. The first review of the MWMS was due to take place in 2010. However, this review is currently on hold, pending the outcome of the forthcoming policy consultation on the National Waste Strategy by central Government.

5.31 Further information on the implementation of the waste strategy will be posted on the website (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wwp).

71 www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf/Links/51C6D89BA42B05B380256A94002C2196/$file/ww1a+Appendix+A.pdf

Core/Local output indicators

5.32 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 2009/10 is as follows:

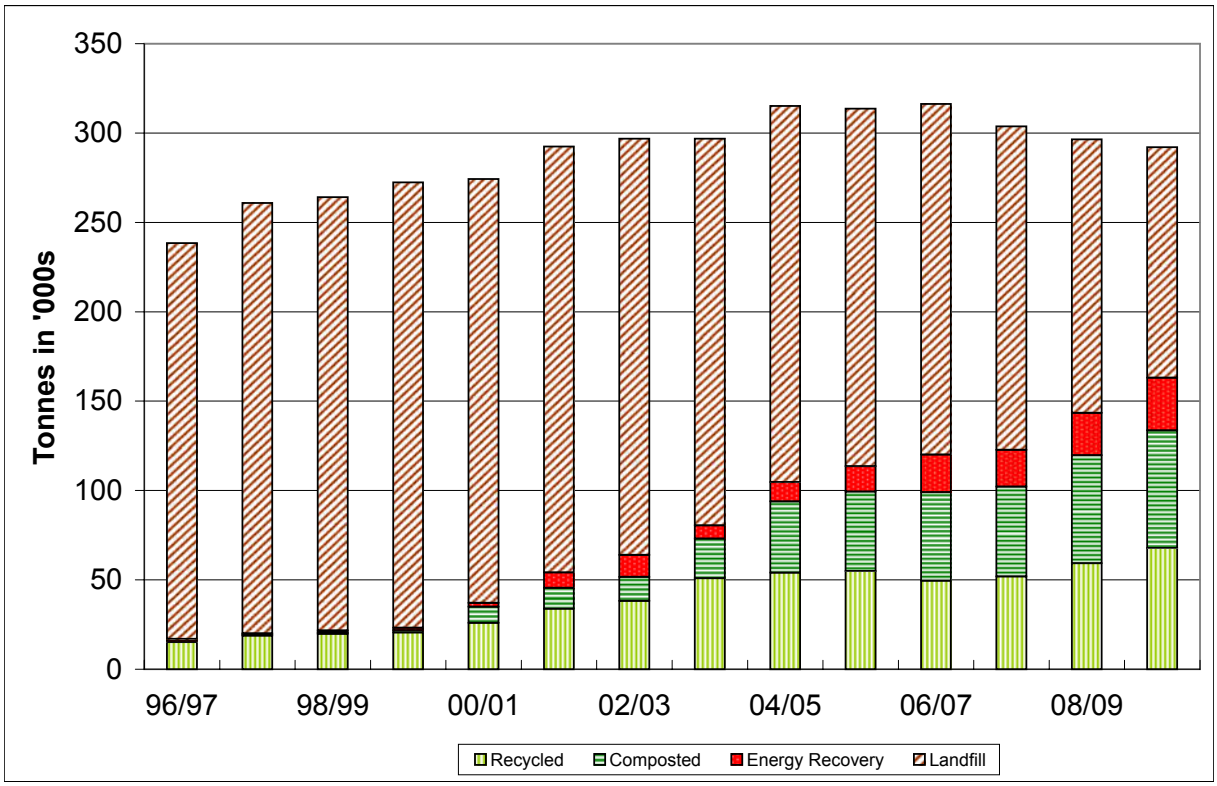
Total municipal waste arising was 292,062 tonnes, of which:

- 67,874 tonnes (23.2%) was recycled;
- 65,816 tonnes (22.5%) was composted;
- 29,367 tonnes (10.1%) went to energy recovery;
- 129,006 tonnes (44.2%) was disposed to landfill.

The waste hierarchy : analysis and interpretation

5.33 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.

Figure 5.1 Amount of municipal waste arising, by management type, 1996/97 to 2009/10



5.34 Figure 5.1 illustrates the trend over the last decade (1996/97 to 2009/10) in the amount of municipal waste arising in Warwickshire (for tables, refer to Appendix Table I.1). The amount (tonnes) of municipal waste dealt with by more sustainable methods of waste management has steadily increased since 1996/97.

5.35 In terms of year-on-year change, we can report a 1.5% reduction in the total amount of municipal waste arising in 2009/10 (292,062 tonnes), compared with 2008/09 (296,477 tonnes).

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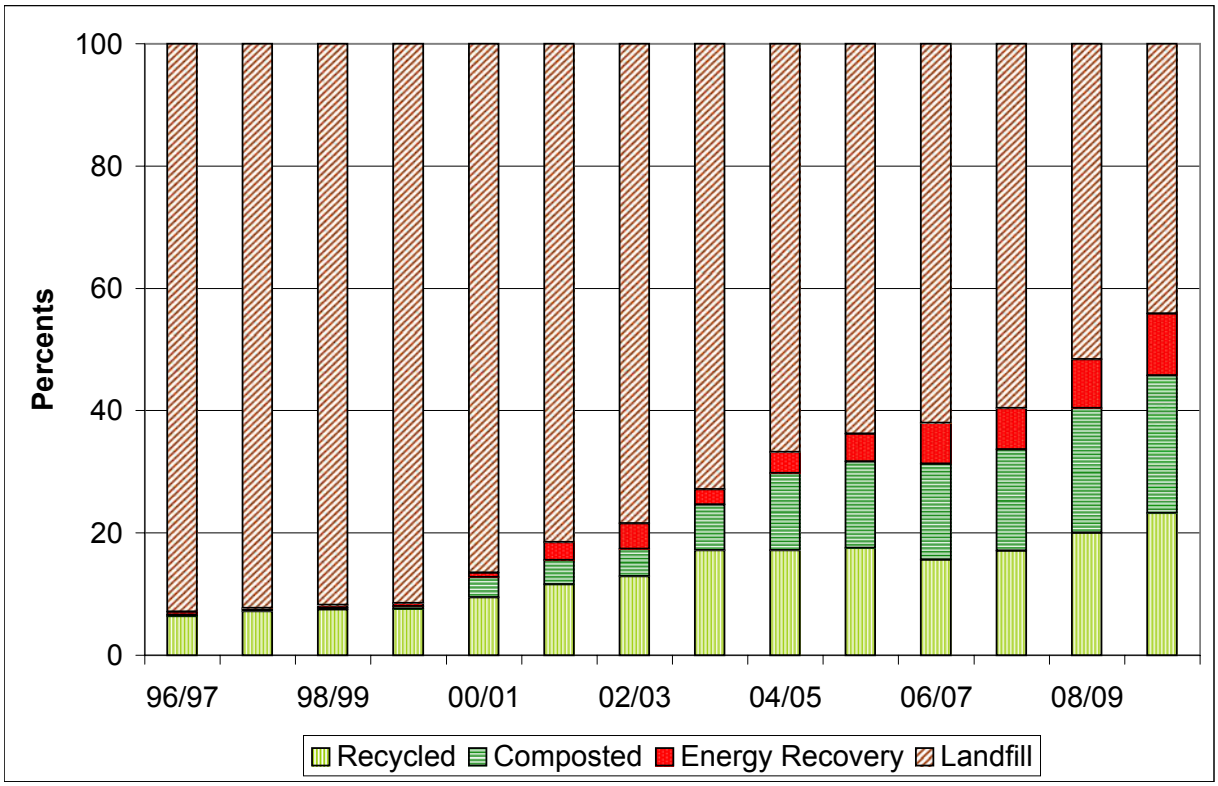
5.36 Looking in more detail at the waste management figures, it is noticeable that there has been a significant increase in the amount of waste being used for energy recovery, which is up by 23% year-on-year, to 29,367 tonnes in 2009/10. We have been sending more waste to Coventry's EfW plant for incineration in order to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill. We have also managed to increase the amount of waste being recycled by 14.4% year-on-year during 2009/10 and to increase the amount of waste being composted by 9.0% during 2009/10. The increase in composting has been achieved as more Local Authorities (e.g. Rugby) have recently moved to alternate weekly collections of residual household waste and mixed garden and food waste. We have therefore diverted more food waste to composting, which previously would have gone into the residual household waste bins and then gone to either landfill or incineration.

5.37 As a result of these efforts, we have seen a reduction of almost 16% in the total amount of municipal waste sent to landfill, which fell from 153,033 tonnes in 2008/09 to 129,006 tonnes in 2009/10 (down by 24,027 tonnes).

Figure 5.2 Trends in waste management, as a percentage of total municipal waste, 1996/97 to 2009/10



5.38 Figure 5.2 illustrates how the proportion of our waste going to landfill has fallen steadily over the last decade, from 93% in 1996/97 to only 44% in 2009/10. Conversely, the proportion of waste that was recycled or composted increased to 46% in 2009/19. The proportion that was used to generate Energy from Waste (EfW) increased from 7% in the previous year to 10% in 2009/10, as discussed above. Thus, Warwickshire is continuing to make excellent progress in its key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

5.39 One of the main drivers for moving away from disposal is that we are rapidly running out of landfill space. Further, the cost of managing our waste is continuing to rise. The rate of landfill tax is increasing by £8 per tonne year-on-year[72], in addition to increasing gate fees paid per tonne to

72 Landfill Tax increased to £40 per tonne in 2009/10 and will rise to £48 per tonne for 2010/11 and £56 per tonne by 2011/12.

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.

5.40 The cost of waste disposal is an important issue. Since 2000/01, the cost of municipal waste disposal has risen steadily, from £28.48 per tonne in 2000/01 to £58.25 per tonne in 2009/10. In total, Warwickshire County Council spent £17,013,428 on municipal waste management in 2009/10, up from £16,563,000 in 2008/09 (Source: BVPI 87 figures extracted from WasteDataFlow).

5.41 So despite Warwickshire achieving a substantial reduction in the amount of waste being disposed to landfill, to account for less than half of our total municipal waste for the first time in 2009/10, through increased recycling, composting, waste minimisation and sending more waste for energy recovery by incineration, the increasing landfill tax has pushed up the total cost of municipal waste disposal to its highest level yet.

Actions on waste management in Warwickshire

5.42 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

5.43 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.

5.44 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[73].
- Reducing Waste in Schools and the Eco-Schools programme - a national programme, run at local level with Warwickshire schools[74].

Domestic waste:

- Reduce:
  - Home Composting

73 for more details, see www.warwickshire.gov.uk/web/corporate/pages.nsf/(DisplayLinks)/060B86840E51DB0D80256CE000377032

74 for more details, see www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf/Links/E68578BF09D45ECF80257065004F4713

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  - 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
  - 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:
  - A-Z of Recycling[75] - an on-line directory of recycling information for Warwickshire

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

Recycling and Composting

5.46 The County Council currently provides nine Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). Burton Farm (in Stratford) and Hunters Lane (Rugby) HWRCs are run directly by Warwickshire County Council. The other HWRCs are run by contractors 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).

5.47 The average recycling rate achieved at these HWRCs was 67.4% in 2009/10 (up from 60.2% in 2008/09). This recycling rate is obviously much higher than the overall recycling rate of 48.1% of Warwickshire's total household waste being recycled or composted in 2009/10 (up from 43% in 2008/09).

5.48 Warwickshire County Council is also 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.

5.49 Warwickshire County Council and neighbouring Staffordshire County Council are developing 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 gained planning permission for the development. 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;

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

- the removal of congestion on the A5 arising from vehicles queuing to access the Grendon site;

- improvements in health and safety through better design.

5.50 Subsequent to Warwickshire County Council gaining its planning permission for the proposed development, IM Properties gained planning permission for an extension of the Birch Coppice Business Park which includes the land for which Warwickshire County Council has planning permission for the development of a household waste recycling centre and a waste transfer station. As a result negotiations have taken place between the two parties and a land exchange deal agreed in principle. The benefits outlined above will remain but there will be the additional benefit of a significantly bigger site as well as the provision to allow all heavy goods vehicles to access the development through the Birch Coppice development.

Energy Recovery from Waste

5.51 There are currently no municipal waste thermal treatment facilities in Warwickshire. However, Warwickshire has a long tradition of exporting waste to the Coventry and Solihull 'Energy from Waste' (EfW) facility[76]. We currently send about 10% of our waste to this facility in Coventry (27,247 tonnes in 2009/10). Here, it is combusted under strictly controlled conditions to produce heat and energy.

5.52 The electricity generated at the facility is sold to the National grid. We continue to send a small amount of clinical waste to the EfW facility at Tyseley, Birmingham.

5.53 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.

5.54 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.

5.55 Warwickshire County Council is involved with neighbouring authorities on two joint projects:

- **Project Transform**
  This joint project between Warwickshire County Council, Solihull Metropolitan Borough and Coventry City Council ceased following the withdrawal of PFI Credits as part of the Government's Comprehensive Spending Review. However, the three Councils involved in the project remain committed to working together on the future management of residual waste from the sub-region.

- **Waste to Resources**
  The Waste Management Team at WCC is continuing to work with Staffordshire County Council on the Waste to Resources (W2R) project to develop an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at the Four Ashes Industrial estate in south Staffordshire.

76 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.

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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 were awarded £122.4 million PFI credits.

In May 2008 Staffordshire County Council applied for planning permission to build this facility to treat household waste and generate energy in the form of electricity and potentially heat. In November 2008 planning permission for the new building on the Four Ashes industrial estate in the south of Staffordshire was approved.

The project team shortlisted two contractors in July 2009. In May 2010, a leading UK recycling and waste management company, Veolia Environmental Services (UK) plc, was selected as the contractor by Staffordshire County Council to build and operate the facility.

The Four Ashes plant is scheduled to be in operation by Autumn 2013. Once operational, the 300,000 tonne EfW facility will produce enough electricity to power over 25,000 homes and we are also working on deals to deliver surplus hot water to local industrial and commercial users, to get even more value from the project.

It has been estimated that this plant will save taxpayers across the four local authorities (Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Sandwell and Walsall) more than £400 million over 25 years by converting waste to energy.

More information is available on the new project website at www.veolia-staffordshire.co.uk.

Household waste recovery

5.56 Overall, Warwickshire's total household waste recovery rate (including recycling, composting and energy recovery) for 2009/10 was 59% (up from 51% in 2008/09 and 43% in 2007/08).

5.57 Within Warwickshire, there is considerable variation between the districts and boroughs in terms of their household waste recovery rates (Table 5.5):

- Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough had the highest recovery rate in 2009/10 at 66%;
- Warwick District also had a recovery rate (at 63%) above the Warwickshire average rate of 59%;
- Stratford-on-Avon District had the average recovery rate for Warwickshire (59%);
- As in previous years, the lowest household waste recovery rates in 2009/10 were in North Warwickshire (49%) and Rugby (53%).

5.58 Table 5.6 shows recent trends in recovery rates, since 2004/5. Looking at the year-on-year change, the biggest improvement during 2009/10 has again been in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough (up by 23.1 percentage points in 2009/10, following the highest increase of 15.0 percentage points in 2008/09). There has also been substantial improvements in the recovery rates in Rugby (up by 17.8 percentage points over 2008/09), and North Warwickshire (up by 16.4 percentage points over 2008/09). Stratford-on-Avon District had a more modest improvement of 8.4 percentage points over the 2008/09 recovery rate. In contrast, the recovery rate in Warwick District actually fell by 17.4 percentage points during 2009/10, from 80.5% (2008/09) to 63.1% (2009/10).

Table 5.5 Household waste recovery, by District (2009/10)

Household waste	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	Total
Tonnes 2009/10						
Recycled	4,232	11,706	12,463	17,692	17,402	63,495
Composted	6,248	9,841	11,578	18,707	18,732	65,106
Energy from Waste	6,165	17,931	911	521	5,471	30,999
Total Household waste recovered	16,645	39,478	24,952	36,920	41,605	159,600
Total Household waste (all)	33,899	59,482	46,773	62,504	65,927	268,867
Percentage of total (2009/10)						
Recycled (%)	12%	20%	27%	28%	26%	24%
Composted (%)	18%	17%	25%	30%	28%	24%
Energy from Waste (%)	18%	30%	2%	1%	8%	12%
Total Recovery Rate 2009/10 (%)	**49%**	**66%**	**53%**	**59%**	**63%**	**59%**
Source: Waste Management Group, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2010)						

Table 5.6 Trends in household waste recovery rates, by District (2004/05 to 2009/10)

Household waste - Recovery Rates	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	Total
Recovery Rate - year on year change *(annual percentage point difference 2008/09 to 2009/10)*	+16.4	+23.1	+17.8	+8.4	-17.4	+8.2
Total Recovery Rate 2009/10 (%)	49.1%	66.4%	53.3%	59.1%	63.1%	59.4%
Total Recovery Rate 2008/09 (%)	32.7%	43.3%	35.5%	50.6%	80.5%	51.1%
Total Recovery Rate 2007/08 (%)	31.0%	39.7%	27.7%	45.2%	59.9%	42.7%

Household waste - Recovery Rates	North Warwickshire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Rugby	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick	Total
Total Recovery Rate 2006/07 (%)	27.5%	35.2%	27.2%	42.2%	58.3%	39.9%
Total Recovery Rate 2005/06 (%)	23.5%	32.6%	21.9%	40.2%	47.0%	34.8%
Total Recovery Rate 2004/05 (%)	22.7%	24.7%	19.9%	36.0%	47.1%	31.5%
Source: Waste Management Group, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2010)						

Landfill

5.59 In 2007/08, Warwickshire finally met the Government's target of a maximum of 60% of municipal waste going to landfill by 2005[77] .

5.60 Warwickshire had an annual LATS allowance[78] for 2009/10 of 113,495 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill. During this year, we actually sent 77,084 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill in 2009/10, so kept within our limit by 36,411 tonnes. Trading for the scheme year 2009/10 ended on 30 September 2010.

5.61 However, we need to continue to reduce the rate of landfill for several reasons:

5.62 We are running out of existing landfill void space. A recent study[79] 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 landfill capacity in Warwickshire provide a regional resource, which may result in the void space being consumed at a faster rate, potentially leading 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 is a general presumption to take waste away from landfill when determining new planning applications. There were two planning applications granted for new non-hazardous landfill capacity during 2009/10 in Warwickshire - one was for a small quantity (21,000 m^3) of additional waste at Ufton Landfill site, in order to deal with the specific problems at this site following a major fire in November 2007 and the other was for an additional 200,000 m^3 of inert waste at Bubbenhall Quarry. This will extend the life of an existing site by two years and has been approved on the basis that it will secure the acceptable restoration of a current mineral working, improve the visual amenity of the area and provide additional agricultural land;
- 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 biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) that is disposed of to landfill, in an attempt to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases from landfill. So by 2020, we will only be permitted to landfill 52,897 tonnes of BMW.
- If we fail to meet our annual landfill targets, we risk being fined by the Government £150 per tonne, for every tonne of waste that we landfill above our allocated annual allowance.

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77 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.

78 More information on LATS trading allowances can be found at www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/lats/allowance.htm.

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

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5.63 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.

5.64 For the short term, as part of achieving our 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 (implemented 1 April 2009). In 2009/10 we actually sent 27,246.77 tonnes to the Coventry EfW plant;

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 commenced on 1st April 2009);

c. Introducing the collection of residual household 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 (in 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 2009 - 31st March 2010

5.65 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).

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

5.67 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)

5.68 The Regional Waste 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).

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5.69 RSS Policy WD2 stated "*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*." Subsequent work on future capacity requirements has also identified the capacity required by 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2021, for each waste stream. The details were reported in the previous AMR (2008/2009).

5.70 The examination in public of the RSS Phase 2 Review was completed in 2009. This review identified an overall treatment gap for Warwickshire of 600,000 tonnes, but did not break this treatment gap down into specific waste types. The RSS Policy WD2 was due to be reviewed, following the receipt of the inspector's report. However, the Coalition Government has made it very clear that it intends to revoke the Regional Spatial Strategies and this has been confirmed through its inclusion in the recently published Localism Bill (December 2010), so it is likely that these targets are subject to change.

5.71 Going forwards, Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) are required by government to continue with the development of their Waste Plans and to provide enough land for waste management facilities to support the sustainable management of waste (including the move away from disposal of waste to landfill, which was already identified in Warwickshire's Waste Local Plan as Key Objective 1). For the current, transitional period, the data and information already obtained by the partners within the RTAB will be used for this process.

Local Targets

5.72 Warwickshire's MWMS, adopted in October 2005, identified (in Section 9.2) that the following additional waste handling/treatment facilities would be required by the 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 composing facilities with a total of 90,000 tonnes per year by 2009/10 in order to achieve the 40%-45% recycling target by the this date;
iii. one Energy from Waste (EfW) plant capable of treating 250,000 tonnes per year will be needed by 2012. Warwickshire continues to work jointly with Coventry, Solihull and Staffordshire to provide new EfW capacity, located outside of the county.

5.73 The first review of the MWMS, taking account the National Waste Strategy for England (2007) is currently on hold, pending the outcome of a forthcoming policy consultation by central Government.

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.

5.74 As noted in previous AMR's, RSS COI W1 has been difficult to monitor. This is because the 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.

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5.75 It was announced in July 2010 that with immediate effect, the Regional Spatial Strategy would be revoked. A subsequent appeal to the High Court by a house builder confirmed that this was illegal[80] and therefore the Regional Spatial Strategy remains in place. However it is understood that the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy will be included in the Localism Bill, due to be published in December 2010. At the time of writing, our understanding is that in future AMRs, we will no longer be required to report on this indicator specifically. However, whilst we are still required to produce an AMR for the MWDS, we will need to continue monitoring the development of new waste management facilities.

5.76 Going forwards, in future AMRs we will look at tailoring this information to develop specific Local Indicator(s) for Warwickshire, in order to monitor progress on both our existing (saved) Waste Local Plan's key objective to provide adequate waste facilities to meet identified needs and to monitor the objectives within the emerging Waste Core Strategy.

5.77 However, given the fact that the data for 2009/10 were already collected during this monitoring year, prior to the unexpected revocation of the RSS, we have used the same format as in previous AMRs and report below on the outcome of planning applications for new waste management facilities submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the monitoring year 1st April 2009 – 31st March 2010. A full listing, with details of the location, type of facility, capacity (where available), type of waste to be managed, date of submission and decision, including a link to the full committee report, is given in Appendix K.

5.78 In summary, during the monitoring year 2009/10, there was a total of 15 new applications to the County Council relating to new waste facilities or extensions of existing facilities.

5.79 Twelve of these applications were granted, two applications were refused and two applications were withdrawn. The remaining application was not yet determined as at 31st March 2010 and will be reported in next year's AMR.

5.80 In addition, there were 15 applications outstanding from the 2008/09 monitoring year. Seven of these were granted during 2009/10. Two were refused permission, three applications were withdrawn and three are still pending at the end of 2009/10. Further details, including 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, are given in Appendix K.

5.81 Taking all these applications into consideration, the following planning permissions were granted for new or improved waste management facilities (i.e. additional capacity) during 2009/10:

Landfill

- **S08CM037** - This application was granted planning permission for the change of use of land at Southam Quarry, Long Itchington from use for the landfilling of cement kiln dust (CKD) arising from Southam Cement Works to landfill for the disposal of nodulised cement kiln bypass dust (BPD) arising from Rugby Cement Works. The proposal included landscaping and habitat creation.
  This application was, in part, retrospective covering BPD deposited at the site since 2000. The site was operating under transitional arrangements from Waste Management Licensing to Environmental Permitting Regulations. A Permit was ready to be issued, pending the grant of planning permission. Although bypass dust has the potential to adversely affect human (and animal) health, this very much depends upon how the material is handled and treated.

80 The Communities Secretary, Eric Pickles, lost a court battle over his decision to scrap the previous Labour government's regional housing targets - see www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-11725812.

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Before transportation from the Rugby plant the material is “nodulised”. This process transforms the material from a dust to a series of small solid round pellets. It is then transported in lorries to Southam where it is deposited in landfill “cells” which have been specifically engineered to hold the material. Once deposited the material sets hard to a soft rock like consistency. This treatment process very significantly reduces the potential for this material to have adverse health and environmental impacts and reduces those effects to levels acceptable to the appropriate regulatory authorities. The nodulised bypass dust has been deposited at Southam Quarry for several years now without this deposition causing any recognised health or environmental problems.

- **NW09CM004** - The application proposed the installation of a landfill gas control and electricity generating equipment comprising two gas engines, two gas flares and associated equipment surrounded by palisade fencing at Kingsbury Landfill Site, Rush Lane, Dosthill, Tamworth. The facility would consist of:- (i) 2 electricity-generating engines, both with a nominal capacity of 1MW; (ii) 2 high-temperature landfill gas flares. One flare would have a capacity of 1500m³/hr and the other would have a capacity of 500m³/hr. The proposed development would enable the efficient and effective use of landfill gas and therefore help prevent the pollution of the environment. Once operational the automated facility would operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The equipment would generate approximately 2megawatts of electricity.

- **W10CM002** - The application seeks planning permission for the restoration of Glebe Farm Quarry to original ground levels, with the importation of inert waste. The site currently has planning permission for low level restoration at Smiths Concrete, Bubbenhall. The application seeks consent for a revised restoration scheme at the site to restore the land at Glebe Farm to its original pre-quarrying ground level. In order to achieve the revised restoration scheme and land levels to pre-quarrying height, it is proposed that an additional 200,000 m^3 of inert infill material be imported to the site, increasing the life of the site by 2 years (assuming an infill rate of 100,000 m^3 per annum). Bubbenhall Quarry (Smiths Concrete Site) is essentially a minerals working being restored through the importation of inert waste to recreate a final landform. Although not a new landfill site, the proposal would secure the restoration of a current mineral working and would improve the visual amenity of the area and provide additional agricultural land. It is considered that the additional landfill in this location is acceptable and although not working towards the aims of reducing landfill or moving waste up the waste hierarchy, it will provide for an acceptable restoration of the mineral site.The proposal would extend operations on the Glebe Farm Site by approximately 2 years, however Smiths Concrete would still be on site working their final area of minerals and the adjacent WRG site (which shares the highways access and facilities) would also still be operational. Although there is a general presumption to take waste away from landfill, it is considered that the restoration of this minerals site would benefit from the additional inert material. The site would be returned to agriculture and would create a useable space over and above that previously permitted.

- **R10CM003** - This application seeks planning permission to regularise the operational layout of the site compound and for a minor extension to the existing compound to enable the installation of two additional landfill gas engines, a landfill gas flare, site office, two car parking spaces and associated plant machinery and equipment at Ling Hall Quarry and landfill site, Coal Pit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby. The proposal seeks to facilitate safe and environmentally sound operating conditions for the continued extraction of landfill gas.
  Ling Hall Quarry and Landfill site is located approximately 2km south west of the outskirts of Rugby and extends to an area of over 90 hectares. Planning permission was granted for the extraction of sand and gravel, followed by landfilling on what is now known as Ling Hall Quarry in May 1991 and has been ongoing since this time. Planning permission for the existing landfill

gas utilisation compound was granted in May 1998, which allowed for the installation of four landfill gas engines, a landfill gas flare with a capacity of 3000 m^3/hr, together with associated plant for the extraction of landfill gas. The permitted plant and machinery has been installed and has been operational on site 24 hours a day, shortly after permission was granted.
Landfill gas is extracted from the ground and then delivered to the landfill gas utilisation compound. Landfill gas that exceeds the utilisation capacity of the landfill gas engines, or in the event of a generator shutdown is diverted to the landfill gas flare for safe flaring. The new landfill gas flare is required to ensure that sufficient flaring capacity is made available to manage the current and predicted gas yield in the event of landfill gas engine shutdown. The proposed flare would have a capacity of 1000 m^3/hr and be located adjacent to the sites existing landfill gas flare. The proposal also includes the installation of two additional landfill gas engines (each with a rated output of 1 MW) and associated plant, which are required to utilise the current and predicted increase in landfill gas yield.

- **S10CM004** - The application seeks part retrospective planning permission for a revision to the restoration profile of the central part of the Ufton Landfill Site, Ufton. 127,000 m^3 of waste has already been overtipped at the central part of the site and this application seeks to regularise this and import a further 21,000m^3 to create an acceptable landform.
The application has arisen following a major fire at the landfill site in November 2007. The fire deep within the waste continued to burn for several months. Between November 2007 and October 2008, the company was still accepting waste at the site. However, they were confined to where it could be tipped, due to a number of cells being out of commission for a long period of time. Tipping did not recommence in the void affected by the fire until October 2008.
Although in hindsight the best theoretical option would have been for waste to have been diverted away from the site, the operators made a decision to tip in cells which had already been filled (5b and 7) as a temporary measure. The overtipping of these cells has lead to a profile which is not in accordance with the permitted restoration scheme and has lead to an artificial landform. The overtipped area (which equated to 127,000 m^3 of waste) also forms the highest part of the site and is currently clearly visible, especially as it has not greened up. The overtip area has remained in situ following advice from the Environment Agency, who are concerned that removal of the overtip area would result in significant malodour in the locality, would release uncontrolled landfill gas and could possibly reignite a fire. Following this advice, this application will revise the profile by importing a further 21,000 m^3 of waste, to be placed around the fringes of the overtip area and blend into the surrounding landfill, creating a more natural landform. No further waste materials are proposed to be placed on the top of the overtip area, however it will need to be capped and soils added to seal the site. At current rates of importation the materials required to achieve this re-profiling would equate to approximately 2 months worth of imported material. The landfill site as a whole has, as of May 2009 (the last survey) a remaining void of 355,000 m^3 and is currently accepting approximately 105,000 tonnes per annum.
Although not according with policies relating to the reduction of waste being sent to landfill or treating landfill as the last resort, permission to allow a small quantity of extra landfill space was granted due to the individual circumstances of the site, particularly when looking at the risks associated with moving the waste. The importation of the additional waste will result in an acceptable landform and allow the area to be returned to agriculture and woodland.

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Recycling, recovery and other alternatives to landfill

- **NW08CC024** - This application for full planning permission for the redevelopment of an existing fellmongers and dwelling house to a public household waste recycling centre (HWRC) and kerbside collected household waste transfer station (WTS), together with an ancillary reuse shop, landscaping, weighbridge and weighbridge office, lighting and car parking at Lower House Farm, Lower House Lane, Baddersley Ensor.
  The proposed waste transfer station will be used to temporarily store and facilitate the transfer of residual household waste arising from kerbside collections in Tamworth, North Warwickshire and Nuneaton and Bedworth. The refuse collection vehicles from North Warwickshire Borough Council and Tamworth Borough Council will deliver the waste into the building, where it will be deposited and stored (for a maximum of 48 hours), before being collected for treatment, recovery and disposal elsewhere, including a planned Energy from Waste Plant in South Staffordshire. The WTS would handle approximately 75,000 tonnes of waste per annum.
  The HWRC will be used by the public and comprises several waste containers, a recycling boulevard and soil and rubble skips. There will be ten further skips capable of recycling:- (i) Metal (ii) Cardboard (iii) Paper (iv) Green Waste (v) Timber (vi) Glass (vii) Plastics (viii) Textiles (ix) Batteries (x) Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE). A second-hand shop providing a storage and sales facility for unwanted goods donated by the public which are of suitable quality to be sold is proposed within the overall complex.

- **NW08CM042** - This application seeks planning permission for the construction of a biomass power plant and anaerobic digestion plant and associated structures and hardstandings, access roads and landscaping on land at the junction of the Common and Merevale Lane, Baxterley. Although it was resolved to grant planning permission, this application was then called in by the Secretary of State and a public enquiry was held in October 2009. Permission was finally granted on 24 February 2010.
  The proposal involved the compaction of former colliery spoil to create a stable landform as the basis for the construction of a sustainable resource recovery park, comprising the renewable energy generation facilities of a biomass plant and an anaerobic digestion plant, together with associated plant and buildings, hard standing, access routes and landscaping. The biomass power plant would generate approximately 2.5 megawatts of electricity, enough to power approximately 2,500 homes.
  The biomass power plant would be powered by burning wood waste sourced from chipped waste timber, estate forestry products (thinnings and forestry residues), purpose grown miscanthus and compost oversize. The wood waste would be shredded to produce a finer shredded pellet which would flow more easily through the system and release a higher calorific value when burnt. The pelleting would be carried out within the biomass building where heat would help the dry the wood. The plant would have a through put capacity of 40,000 tonnes, assuming a 20% moisture content.
  The biomass process would produce a wood ash residue (potash). This would be retained on site for use in season as a fertiliser on farmland. Potash is an important agricultural fertiliser which can be used in substitution for fertilisers produced using fossil fuels.
  The anaerobic digestion (AD) facility would have a waste throughput capacity of 45,000 tonnes per annum. The solid and liquid bio-fertilisers produced by the AD process have a high nutrient content and can be spread on local farmland as a direct replacement for the fossil fuel manufactured fertilisers. It is anticipated that the bio-fertilisers will replace the need for manufactured fertilisers in sufficient quantities to provide all the annual plant nutrition required to farm an arable area of approximately 800 hectares (2000 acres) on an on going annual basis.

- **R09CM006** - This application proposed the construction of an extension to the existing Climafuel Reception Facility at Rugby Cement Works, Lawford Road, Rugby. The application stated that Cemex is committed to reducing its impact on the environment and improving the sustainability of its operations and as such is keen to maximise the use of alternative waste derived fuels at its cement manufacturing plants. The existing facility has been designed to receive Climafuel at the rate required for the current trial and for any potential future rate of consumption should permits be granted. The extended building would not increase the quantity of Climafuel used on site, rather give greater flexibility in materials handling.

- **R09CM008** - The application proposes the construction of two buildings to house new mechanised recycling equipment at Clews Recycling Ltd, 17 Hunters Lane, Rugby. The new equipment is needed to improve operational efficiencies and separation rates when recycling non-hazardous and inert materials currently handled on site. The mechanisation of waste sorting and separation will also enable a wider range of recyclate to be processed and therefore reduce the percentage of material currently sent to landfill. The site is currently permitted to accept and sort non-hazardous household, industrial and commercial waste and there are no proposals to broaden the range of waste types handled on site. The new equipment could handle up to 25,000 tonnes of waste per annum, but the proposals would not increase the total quantity of waste handled on the site.

- **S09CM013** - The application proposes the change of use of part of the site from an existing motor vehicle sales and service workshop to a tyre baling factory with associated storage at The Sidings, Warwick Road, Ettington. In essence, the facility would act as a transfer station where old or end of life tyres would be bulked up prior to onward transfer to a reprocessing plant. The facility would handle a maximum of 30 tonnes of end of life tyres per day. The disposal of end of life tyres has been significantly affected by recent changes to legislation relating to the management of waste. The Landfill Directive banned the landfilling of whole tyres in 2003 and shredded tyres in 2006. Therefore, tyres are now required to undergo a waste treatment other than landfill.

- **S09CM024** - The application seeks consent for the change of use of an existing industrial unit on the Waterloo Industrial Estate, Bidford-on-Avon, from B2/B8 to allow for the bailing of tyres and associated storage. The building does not require any external alterations and has an acceptable level of parking areas for loading and unloading. All storage and bailing is proposed to be accommodated within the building. The proposal would increase the amount of tyres sent for recycling, and would result in waste moving up the waste hierarchy and reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.

- **N09CM016** - Application for a change of use of part of a former vehicle workshop to a cardboard recycling operation at Judkins Landfill Site, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton. The building will be used for the delivery of cardboard by commercial customers, to be bulked into containers for onward transport for recycling. The remainder of the building would remain as a vehicle workshop. The proposed change of use would facilitate the delivery and transfer of cardboard from commercial uses for recycling. The proposal is required to offer additional services to those which are currently offered at the existing adjacent civic amenity site which currently cannot offer cardboard recycling facilities to commercial users. Delivery of cardboard to the site would be by the individual commercial operators who wish to dispose of their cardboard (Light vehicles only). The existing access to the site will be utilised in the proposed development. It is proposed that volumes of cardboard would not exceed 300 tonnes per week and the annual operational through put would be a maximum of 60,000 tonnes. The proposed change of use would facilitate the recycling of cardboard from small commercial

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businesses. It would, therefore, increase the range of recycling faculties offered within the Borough thus increasing recycling rates and enabling greater quantities of waste to be diverted away from landfill. The proposal conforms with national policy and the provisions of the development plan, making a contribution towards the recycling of waste. It is appropriately located within an existing waste facility site in the vicinity of other waste facilities.The application site originally operated as Judkins Quarry which quarried for Hartshill Quartzite and was established in the mid 19th Century. In addition to the production of crushed aggregates, quarrying activities included the coating of stone and the manufacture of concrete products. The stone production ceased in 1996. Landfilling with domestic, commercial and non-hazardous industrial wastes commenced in 1978. In addition to landfill operations, the site offers a civic amenity waste facility. The proposed activity is to provide further services in connection with the existing civic amenity site. It would operate within an existing building at the site which has been vacant since July 2008.

- **S09CM021** - The application proposes the change of use from a timber store to a waste transfer station at Allelys Holding Limited, The Slough, Studley. This application proposes the use of an existing building as a bulking and transfer facility for non-hazardous domestic and commercial waste. The total capacity of waste handled at the proposed transfer station would be 25,000 cubic metres. 16,000 cubic metres would be construction demolition waste with 9,000 being commercial/industrial waste.

Other waste management or ancilliary applications

- **R09CM012** - This application proposes the extension of the existing Packing Plant storage shed at the Rugby Cement Works, Lawford Road, Rugby. This is where bagged cement is stored prior to distribution off site. The extension would replace an existing 600 m^2 free standing temporary building, which was erected in 1997 without planning permission. Cement production levels at the plant would not alter as a result of this development.
- **S09CM022** - Proposed regrading and landscaping of agricultural field to the front of a new materials recycling facility, arising from the deposit of excavated construction spoil (part retrospective).
- **R09CM026** - Change of use of premises at Webb Ellis Business Park, Unit 21, Woodside Park, Rugby to include storage and transfer of healthcare waste. The proposal is to locate three 1000 litre Eurobins inside the building to be used for the storage of healthcare waste collected from the company's customers. Elite Healthcare supplies commercial clients with washroom equipment, consumables and servicing with waste generally comprising of sanitary waste including nappies and tissues (non hazardous) and occasionally sharps or medical units (hazardous). The healthcare waste is brought back to the premises for bulking up, pending collection by a specialist collection company. The applicant historically has dealt with approximately 1 tonne of healthcare waste per annum. However, by the end of this year the throughput is anticipated to have reached 30 tonnes per annum and could increase to a maximum of 50.5 tonnes (50 tonnes per annum non-hazardous waste and 0.5 tonnes per annum of hazardous waste), which will require a permit by the Environment Agency and planning permission for a change of use to allow the waste to be accepted at the site. No amendments to the external appearance of the building is required.
- **NW10CM005** - The application seeks planning permission for the modification and enlargement of the existing evaporator tower to accommodate higher efficiency processing equipment at De Mulder & Sons Limited, Mancetter Road, Hartshill. The proposed development falls within the curtilage of an existing authorised and operational waste site and would not have a detrimental impact on the appearance or amenity of the area.

Waste facilities : analysis and interpretation

5.82 It has been estimated that by 2025/2026, Warwickshire will have a shortfall in waste treatment capacity of 0.60 million tonnes[81]. 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

5.83 We have updated our database of waste management facilities in Warwickshire, as at April 2010, as shown in Map 3.1. A full listing of the waste sites shown in this map is included for reference in Table J.1.

5.84 The 2008/09 AMR reported that there were 59 permitted waste management facilities licensed by the Environment Agency in Warwickshire. Note that the 2008/09 EA RATS database has not yet been updated at the time of writing this AMR. For the latest available capacity information, please refer back to the Environment Agency RATS data, as reported in the 2008/09 AMR.

5.85 The total permitted landfill capacity reported by the EA in Warwickshire is 8,731,110 tonnes (source: 2008 EA RATS database). The total tonnage deposited during 2008/09 in these EA licensed facilities was 1,783,199 tonnes.

5.86 There was additional waste management capacity across various waste streams at sites which were known to be operating, but were unauthorised. It should be noted that Warwickshire also exports waste to the EfW Plant at Whitley in Coventry.

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.

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

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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 2009/10, there were no Site Waste Management Plans submitted to Warwickshire County Council. Further work on the use of Site 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 2009/10, 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 five planning applications relating to waste sites located within the Green Belt submitted during the monitoring year 2009/10. Of these, three were granted and two were refused.

5.93 In addition, there were four applications outstanding from 2008/09. One of these was granted, one was refused and one was withdrawn during 2009/10. The final application (NW08CM020) is still pending, subject to the completion of a Section 106 agreement.

Applications granted in the Green Belt during 2009/10:

- Biffa Waste Services Limited Kingsbury Landfill Site, Rush Lane, Dosthill, Tamworth
- Infinis PLC., Ling Hall Quarry & Landfill site, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby
- Allelys Holding Ltd., The Slough, Studley
- Smiths Concrete Ltd., Land at Glebe Farm, Bubbenhall Quarry, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall

5.94 Applications refused in the Green Belt during 2009/10:

- Sita UK Ltd., Meriden
- Brinklow Quarry Ltd., Highwood Farm, Coventry Road, Brinklow, Rugby
- Unit 3, Land south of Featherbed Lane, Pathlow, Stratford-upon-Avon

5.95 Further details of these applications are given in Table 5.7, including the site address, the type of facility and waste managed, capacity figures where available, date submitted and decision taken, as at 31st March 2010 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[82].

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

Table 5.7 Planning Applications for Waste sites in the Green Belt, determined during 2009/10

Site Address	Description of facility	Description of waste to be managed	Capacity (*tonnes pa*)	Date submitted	Decision at 31st March 2010	Reference
North Warwickshire						
Sita UK Ltd., Meriden	Landfill/ Soil/ Hospital/ Wood shredding	Non-hazardous household, commercial and industrial waste	75,000 tonnes pa of non-hazardous household waste and 93,000 tonnes pa of commercial and industrial waste, plus 3.4 million cubic metres total void capacity and 485-680,000 cubic annual input rate metres	27/01/2009	Refused 15/12/2009	NW09CM003
Biffa Waste Services Limited Kingsbury Landfill Site, Rush Lane, Dosthill, Tamworth	Provision of landfill gas processing plant	N/A		10/02/2009	Granted 22/04/2009	NW09CM004
Rugby						
Mr Ian Gibson, Boundary Farm, Withybrook Road, Bulkington, Bedworth	Open Windrow Composting	Green Waste	N/A (extension to existing facility, with no increase in total capacity)	31/10/2008	Withdrawn 20/04/2009	R08CM046
Brinklow Quarry Ltd., Highwood Farm, Coventry Road, Brinklow, Rugby	Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)	Dry recyclables	35,000 tonnes pa	27/05/2009	Refused 18/11/2009	R09CM015
Infinis PLC, Ling Hall Quarry & Landfill Site, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby	Extension to existing compound to enable the installation of two additional landfill gas engines, a landfill gas flare, site office and associated plant	Extraction of landfill gas	N/A	22/02/2010	Granted 21/04/2010	R10CM003
Stratford						
Allelys Holding Ltd., The Slough, Studley, Warwickshire	Waste Transfer Station	CDEW and Commercial/Industrial waste	16,000 cubic metres of CDEW and 9,000 cubic metres of commercial/industrial waste	24/08/2009	Granted 18/11/2009	S09CM021

Site Address	Description of facility	Description of waste to be managed	Capacity (*tonnes pa)*	Date submitted	Decision at 31st March 2010	Reference
Unit 3, Land south of Featherbed Lane, Pathlow, Stratford-upon-Avon	Waste Transfer Station	N/A	N/A	09/12/2009	Refused 26/02/2010	S09CM025
Warwick						
Smiths Concrete Limited, Land at Glebe Farm, Bubbenhall Quarry, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall	import inert waste materials	Net import of inert waste	N/A	28/01/2010	Granted 22/04/2010	W10CM002
Source: Warwickshire County Council, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire Observatory (2010)						

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5.96 The background to all the applications which were determined during 2009/10 and the reasons for granting (or refusing) permission on sites located within the Green Belt are discussed below[83] A summary table showing which policies were relevant to each decision is presented in Table 5.8.

Site 1. Sita UK Ltd., Meriden - NW09CM003 (submitted 27/01/2009, Refused 15/12/2009)
The application was for the construction and operation of a northern extension to Packington Landfill site, Packington Lane, Little Packington. The proposed landfill would be implemented in four phases and would provide 3.4 million cubic metres of additional capacity. The application is a departure from the development plan as the site is located within the Green Belt.

5.97 The application was refused. The specific policies which had a bearing on this decision are identified in Table 5.8. In respect of the Green Belt, the Committee considered the proposal would be inappropriate development because it does not preserve the openness of the Green Belt and conflicts with the purposes of including land within it. The applicant's justification for development does not constitute very special circumstances which individually or cumulatively outweigh the harm to the Green Belt and other harm to policy objectives and planning interests. Therefore, the proposal is contrary to Core Policy 4 and ENV2 of the North Warwickshire Local Plan and paragraph 3.2 of PPG2.

Site 2. Biffa Waste Services Limited Kingsbury Landfill Site, Rush Lane, Dosthill, Tamworth - NW09CM004 (submitted 10/02/2008, granted 22/04/2009)

5.98 The application proposed the installation of a landfill gas control and electricity generating equipment comprising two gas engines, two gas flares and associated equipment surrounded by palisade fencing at Kingsbury Landfill Site, Rush Lane, Dosthill, Tamworth. The application is located within the Green Belt.

5.99 The applicant submitted a statement of very special circumstances as to why the proposal should be accepted. The applicant stated that 'Kingsbury Landfill site already has the benefit of planning permission for landfilling with a full range of controlled wastes. The inevitable by product of this activity is landfill gas which is required to be managed under the terms of the Environmental Permit for the operation. The most sustainable way to manage the gas is to use it to generate electricity for export to the national grid. As a back up, flare capacity also needs to be provided for those occasions when the electricity generating plant is under maintenance'. 'It is clear therefore that the flares and electricity generating plant are essential infrastructure associated with a permitted activity in the Green Belt and there are very special circumstances for locating the plant at this location. It should be added, that whilst the plant will be in position for a significant period, it is not permanent development in the Green Belt'.

5.100 Permission was granted because this proposal is consistent with the aims of the Green Belt, would not lead to urban sprawl, is a temporary facility and would help to manage the land from which the landfill gas is collected.

Site 3. Brinklow Quarry Ltd., Highwood Farm, Coventry Road, Brinklow, Rugby - R09CM015 (submitted 27/05/2009, refused 18/11/2009)

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

5.101 This application was for a change of use of a grain store to a materials recycling facility for dry recyclables (glass, paper, card, plastics, metal) at Highwood Farm, Coventry Road, Brinklow. The waste would be delivered into the building, sorted, separated and baled and then transported off site by bulk loaders for recycling or final disposal. Processing machinery would be installed within the building to handle a maximum of 35,000 tonnes per annum. The proposed development is expected to generate an additional 20 HGV loads per day, comprising a mixture of refuse collection vehicles (rigid goods vehicles) and larger articulated goods vehicles for the exportation of materials from the site.

5.102 Permission was refused because the proposed development does not meet the criteria in paragraph 3.8 of PPG2 for the re-use of agricultural buildings because it would have a materially greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purposes of including land in it through the presence and activity of vehicles and because the grain store is a large building of industrial appearance which is not in keeping with its rural surroundings. Therefore, it is inappropriate development in the Green Belt.

5.103 There is no evidence that the need for such facilities cannot be met in more sustainable locations outside the Green Belt and closer to likely sources of waste materials. The benefits of the development do not constitute very special circumstances outweighing the harm to the Green Belt and the other harm to amenity, the countryside and policies for the sustainable development of waste facilities. Therefore, the proposal is contrary to Policy E3 of the Rugby Borough Local Plan and paragraph 3.2 of PPG2, the harm that would be caused cannot be avoided or satisfactorily mitigated through conditions or obligations and there are no other material considerations indicating that it should be permitted.

Site 4. Allelys Holding Ltd., The Slough, Studley - S09CM021 (submitted 24/08/2009, granted 18/11/2009)

5.104 This application was for a change of use from a timber store to a Waste Transfer Station at Allelys Holding Limited, The Slough, Studley. The proposed facility would replace an existing waste transfer station which was approved in 2002 (Planning Reference S3258/02CM019). The new application proposes the use of an existing building as a bulking and transfer facility for non-hazardous domestic and commercial waste. The total capacity of waste handled at the proposed transfer station would be 25,000 cubic metres (of which 16,000 cubic metres would be construction demolition waste and 9,000 cubic metres would be commercial/industrial waste).

5.105 Permission was granted because the development would not have a detrimental impact on the amenity of local residents, which would be safeguarded by appropriate planning conditions. The proposal would not have a materially greater impact than the present use on the openness of the Green Belt or the visual appearance of the area as a whole and would not significantly increase vehicular traffic on the A448, or intensify the use of the existing or public right of way to an unacceptable level. The proposal would not conflict with the aims of the relevant development plan policies which seek to ensure the sustainable management of waste, including appropriate protection of the environment and amenity of the area. In conclusion, there are no contrary material considerations sufficient to require refusal.

Site 5. Unit 3, Land south of Featherbed Lane, Pathlow, Stratford-upon-Avon - S09CM025 (submitted 09/12/2009, refused 26/02/2010)

5.106 This application was for a change of use of part of an existing building at Unit 3, Featherbed Lane, Pathlow, from a B1 ‘Business’ use class (currently used for storage) to a Waste Transfer Station for Construction and Demolition Waste and mixed skip waste. The waste materials which

would be recovered would include plasterboard, metals, subsoil, soil, brick, concrete, timber, plastic and green waste. The majority of waste dealt with at the proposed site would originate from the south Warwickshire area.

5.107 Permission was refused because the proposed development does not meet the criteria in paragraph 3.8 of PPG2 for the re-use of buildings. It would have a materially greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purposes of including land in it through the presence, storage and activity of conspicuous vehicles associated with the transportation of waste, which is not in keeping with its rural surroundings. Therefore, it is inappropriate development in the Green Belt.

5.108 Although the proposed development would make a contribution to moving waste up the waste hierarchy, it is located in a building in a sensitive rural location, which is accessed along a residential road and located adjacent to residential properties. It therefore fails to meet the criteria for the location of such development in Policy WD3 of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands and Policy W5 of its Phase 2 Revision, Policy PR.2 of the Stratford on Avon District Local Plan 2006, Policies 1 and 6 of the Waste Local Plan and PPS 10.

5.109 There is no evidence that the need for such facilities cannot be met in more sustainable location outside of the Green Belt. The benefits of the development do not constitute very special circumstances outweighing the harm to the Green Belt and the other harm to amenity, the countryside and policies for the sustainable development of waste facilities. Therefore, the proposal is contrary to Policy PR.2 of the Stratford on Avon District Local Plan paragraph 3.2 of PPG2, the harm that would be caused cannot be avoided or satisfactorily mitigated through conditions or obligations and there are no other material considerations indicating that it should be permitted.

Site 6. Smiths Concrete Ltd., Land at Glebe Farm, Bubbenhall Quarry, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall - W10CM002 (submitted 28/01/2010, granted 22/04/2010)

5.110 This application is for a revised restoration scheme at Glebe Farm Quarry to original pre-quarrying ground levels through the importation of inert waste. The site currently has planning permission for low level restoration at Smiths Concrete, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall. The proposal also sought permission for the construction of a new agricultural access to the replacement farmstead at Glebe Farm, from Paget's Lane. However, following public opposition and concerns relating to highway safety, the applicant withdrew the proposed new access from the application.

5.111 In order to achieve the revised restoration scheme, it is proposed that an additional 200,000 m^3 of inert infill material be imported to the site, increasing the life of the site by 2 years (assuming an infill rate of 100,000 m^3 per annum). The applicant stated that the importation of 200,000 m^3 of inert infill equates to approximately 900 vehicles per month. This rate of infill is currently taking place at the site, so the proposals will not increase any daily traffic experienced in the area, it will however extend the period of time which the traffic is experienced in the area. All vehicular traffic is proposed to access the site via the existing Bubbenhall Quarry site access point on Weston Lane to the A445.

5.112 Permission was granted within the Green Belt because it was considered that the proposed development would improve the long term visual appearance of the area, whilst having a minimal impact on the amenity of residents in the area. The proposal would extend operations on the Glebe Farm site by approximately 2 years. Smiths Concrete would still be on site working the final area of minerals and the adjacent WRG site (which shares the highways access and facilities) would also still be operational. Although there is a general presumption to take waste away from landfill, it is considered that the restoration of this minerals site would benefit from the additional inert

material. The site would be returned to agriculture, the landscape would be returned to its original topography and it would create a useable space over and above that previously permitted. The proposal would not conflict with the aims of the relevant development plan policies which seek to ensure the sustainable management of waste, including appropriate protection of the environment and amenity of the area and there are no contrary material considerations sufficient to require refusal.

Site 7. Infinis PLC., Ling Hall Quarry & Landfill site, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby - R10CM003 (submitted 22/02/1020, granted 21/04/2010)

5.113 This application proposed a minor extension to an existing compound within the Ling Hall Quarry and Landfill site, Coal Pit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby. The proposal will enable the installation of two additional landfill gas engines, a landfill gas flare, site office and associated plant machinery, in order to facilitate the safe and environmentally sound operating conditions for the continued extraction of landfill gas.

5.114 Planning permission was originally granted for the extraction of sand and gravel, followed by landfilling, on what is now known as Ling Hall Quarry in May 1991 and has been ongoing since this time. Planning permission for the existing landfill gas utilisation compound was granted in May 1998.

5.115 The site is located within the Green Belt, as defined by the Rugby Borough Local Plan. Although the proposed development works are 'inappropriate development' within the Green Belt, it is considered that 'very special circumstances' exist in relation to the proposal which are sufficient to justify approval as the extraction of landfill gas, for operational reasons, has to take place within the landfill site itself.

5.116 Permission was granted because it was considered that the extraction of landfill gas within the confines of an already established landfill site outweigh any possible negative environmental, visual and neighbour impacts and furthermore constitutes the 'very special circumstances' which justify the approval of the proposed development, even though it constitutes inappropriate development in the Green Belt as defined by paragraph 3.2 of PPG 2. The development is considered to be in accordance with the relevant provisions of the development plan and there are no contrary material considerations sufficient to require refusal.

Table 5.8 Development Plan policies and Local Plans relevant to waste applications within the Green Belt (2009/10)

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7
Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 2	✓		✓		✓		
Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 7	✓		✓		✓		
Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 10	✓		✓		✓		
Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands - June 2004 (RSS 11)							
- Policy QE.6						✓	

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Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7
- Policy QE.7						✓	
- 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)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands - Phase Two Revision							
- W1	✓					✓	
- W2	✓						
- W3 Treatment gap			✓				
- W4	✓						
- W5 Location of new waste management facilities	✓		✓		✓		
- W7	✓					✓	
- W11	✓					✓	
Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire (adopted August 1999)							
- Policy 1 (General Land Use)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
- Policy 3 (Landfilling)	✓					✓	
- Policy 6 (Material Recycling Facility)			✓	✓	✓		
North Warwickshire Borough Local Plan (adopted 2006)							
- Core Policy 4. Green Belt	✓						
- ENV1 Protection and Enhancement of Natural Landscape	✓	✓					
- ENV2 Green Belt	✓	✓					
- ENV4 Trees and Hedgerows	✓						

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Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7
- ENV6 Special Landscape Area	✓						
Rugby Borough Local Plan (adopted July 2006)							
- Policy GP3 Protection of amenity							✓
- Policy GP5 Renewable energy							✓
- Policy GP11 Pollution control							✓
- Policy E2 Green Belt							✓
- Policy E3 The use of existing buildings in the Green Belt			✓				
- Policy ED11 Farm diversification			✓				
Stratford on Avon District Local Plan 1996-2011							
- STR.4 - Previously Developed Land				✓			
- CTY.1 - Countryside/Control over development				✓			
- PR.1 - Landscape and Settlement Character				✓			
- PR.2 - Green Belt				✓	✓		
- PR.8 - Pollution Control				✓	✓		
- DEV.1 - Layout and Design				✓			
- DEV.2 - Landscaping				✓			
- DEV.4 - Access				✓	✓		
- DEV.7				✓			
- EF.6				✓			
- EF.9				✓			
Warwick District Local Plan Review 1996-2011							
- DP2 Amenity						✓	

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Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	Site 6	Site 7
- DP3 Natural and Historic Environment and Landscape						✓	
- DP9 Pollution Control						✓	
- DAP1 Protecting the Green Belt						✓	
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2010)							

Waste Policy Use

5.117 The aim of this section is to identify which policies from the 'saved' WLP are still being used when determining planning applications. These 'saved' policies will be progressively replaced by the DPDs within the MWDF over the next few years. Details of the saved WLP policies are given in Appendix D and we will continue to monitor their performance until they are replaced by adopted policies in the new DPDs.

5.118 There were fifteen planning applications relating to waste sites submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the 2009/10 monitoring year. Of these, ten planning applications were granted, two were refused, two were withdrawn and one is yet to be determined.

5.119 In addition, there were fifteen outstanding applications from the 2008/09 monitoring year. Of these, seven were granted, two were resolved to grant, subject to the successful negotiation of a Section 106 agreement, two applications were refused, and three were withdrawn during 2009/10. The final application (R08CM038) is still awaiting a decision.

5.120 We have reviewed all 28 planning applications which were determined during 2009/10 to identify which of the WLP policies were used when assessing these applications (see Table 5.9). This table also shows which WLP policies have been 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.

Table 5.9 Waste Local Plan - policy use (2004/05 to 2009/10)

Policy Number[1]	Policy	Whether used in 2004/05?	Whether used in 2005/06?	Whether used in 2006/07?	Whether used in 2007/08?	Whether used in 2008/09?	Whether used in 2009/10?
1	**General Land Use**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	*Conditions and Agreements*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No
3	**Landfilling**	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
4	*Land-Raising*	No	No	No	No		No

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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?	Whether used in 2008/09?	Whether used in 2009/10?
5	**Incinerators**	No	No	No	No	No	No
6	**Material Recycling Facilities**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
7	*Scrap Yards*	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		No
8	*Transfer Stations*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		No
9	**Large Scale Composting**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
10	*Household Waste Facilities*	No	No	No	No		No
11	*Other Development*	No	No	No	No		No
12	*Segregation of Waste Streams*	No	No	No	No		No
13	**Proposed Facilities**	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
14	*Jees and Boons Quarry and Midland Quarry*	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council (2010)
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.

Emerging Context for the Waste Local Plan/WDF

5.121 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.

5.122 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, Warwickshire's WDF will necessarily seek to provide the spatial approach necessary to deliver the infrastructure that moves the management of waste and the re-use of 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 establish regional targets for waste treatment and recycling and the location of future Waste Management Facilities. The Examination in Public took place during April/May 2009, with the Panel Report published in September 2009. Publication of the Final Phase Two Revision was expected by the end of 2009, but was

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delayed. The emerging Waste DPDs for Warwickshire would need to be in conformity with the WMRSS, so this regional policy revision process would have had an impact on both the content and timing of Warwickshire's MWDF. However, the newly elected Coalition Government has made it very clear that it intends to revoke the Regional Spatial Strategies and this has been confirmed through its inclusion in the recently published Localism Bill (December 2010).

6 Conclusions

6.1 This sixth 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 2009/10, 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) (Third Revision, December 2007) had scheduled the submission to the Secretary of State of the Waste Core Strategy in June 2009 and submission of the Minerals Core Strategy in July 2010 - both DPDs have been delayed beyond these dates, largely due to issues which have arisen since this timetable was brought into effect.

6.3 In response to various issues which have arisen, we have 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".

6.4 Going forwards into 2010/11, we have yet to revise our Minerals and Waste Development Scheme, as the consultation on our Waste Core Strategy Revised Spatial Options (target date June 2008) has been further delayed. This was due to the need to take account of the progress of "Project Transform", which involved partnership working with neighbouring authorities (Solihull Metropolitan Borough and Coventry City Councils) to develop a shared facility for residual waste. However, we are looking to consult on an 'Emerging Spatial Options' document in March 2011.

6.5 In addition, although the consultation on the Minerals Core Strategy: Revised Spatial Options was completed in May 2009, the huge response generated (approximately 1150 responses) has impacted on the next stage of the LDF - the Preferred Options consultation, which was due to take place in November 2009. As the focus is now on the Waste Core Strategy, it is not yet clear when there will be an opportunity to consult on the next stage of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Annual Monitoring Report - how well are we monitoring?

6.6 As in previous years, this AMR has assessed how well the County has performed in achieving the key objectives and targets relating to our 'saved' policies on minerals and waste planning. As our existing Minerals (MLP) and Waste (WLP) Local Plans were 'saved' until September 2007, with a number of policies saved beyond that date, this assessment for 2009/10 has been based on the key objectives in each of these 'saved' plans. The findings are summarised in the Executive Summary chapter, and are not re-iterated here.

6.7 However, as highlighted in previous AMRs, the monitoring process has identified some gaps in the data. In particular, we are still having 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 (2008) is the latest available data on minerals production for the region. Due to confidentiality restrictions, it reports combined crushed rock production figures for Warwickshire and Staffordshire.

6 Conclusions

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. We have updated this report to include the latest available figures for minerals production in 2009. For sand and gravel, these show a further drop in total sales from 849,000 tonnes in 2008 to 751,000 tonnes (2009). However, the detailed breakdown of sand and gravel sales by end use have been largely withheld, due to confidentiality restrictions. The limitations of the AMRI data are even more noticeable in the crushed rock sales figures. Both the total sales figures for Warwickshire and the detailed end-use figures cannot be published due to confidentiality restrictions. The figures were either withheld to avoid disclosure of any information relating to an individual undertaking, or fell below the reporting threshold of 500 tonnes.

ii. **MLP Key Objective 2 - "Maximise the use of secondary aggregates (versus primary 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. However, we are still unable to report on the government's Core Output Indicator (RSS COI M2) "Production of secondary/recycled aggregates" at the county level.
In this 2009/10 AMR, we have been able to update the national estimate of the CDEW stream from the DEFRA-commissioned Capita Symonds "Construction, Demolition and Excavation Survey 2008" (published in April 2010). However, this latest survey does not provide any county level or sub-regional estimates.

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. This is partly because the development of new capacity is a fairly lengthy process in the current planning system. Secondly, in terms of reporting on the RSS Core Output Indicator W1 'Capacity of new waste management facilities, by type, which has received planning permission and made operable', this is difficult because the information on waste management capacity provided on planning applications can be patchy and we have not been able to confirm whether all sites which are granted permission are operational, or operating at their full capacity.

6.8 It should be noted that we are unlikely to be reporting on RSS Core Output Indicators in future AMRs, due to the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy in July 2010 and its forthcoming abolition through the Localism Bill.

6.9 It is also worth noting that as the Localism Bill has now been published, it proposes a slight amendment to the way in which monitoring will take place in the future. Local Authorities will not be required to submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the Secretary of State, however they will be required to produce monitoring reports which are made available to the public. It is up to the Local Authorities to decide which period the reports cover, but they must begin with the end period covered by the authority's most recent report and must be no longer than 12 months.

6.10 Going forwards, we will continue to look for possible new data sources and develop our monitoring procedures. We will also be looking to develop further our LOI and Significant Effects indicators, in conjunction with the forthcoming work on revisiting our sustainability appraisal for the Minerals Core Strategy.

Conclusions 6

6.11 Finally, it is acknowledged that monitoring is a crucial part of the planning system and it is our intention to continue using the information drawn together in this AMR to provide the evidence base which underpins the development of the new minerals and waste policy frameworks, and in particular to take into account the need to be looking at the implications of monitoring alongside the formulation of the County's spatial planning documents.

A

The West Midlands Region

A The West Midlands Region

Table A.1 The West Midlands Region (at 1 April 2010)

Three Shire Counties:	Four Unitary Authorities:	Metropolitan Districts of the West Midlands County Area:
Staffordshire County Council	Herefordshire Council	Birmingham City Council
Warwickshire County Council	Shropshire Council *(from 1 April 2009)*	Coventry City Council
Worcestershire County Council	Stoke-on-Trent City Council	Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council
	Telford & Wrekin Council	Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council
		Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council
		Walsall Council
		Wolverhampton City Council

B Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Table B.1 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	September 2009
Examination	December 2009
Receipt of Inspectors Report	June 2010
Estimated Date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	July 2010

Table B.2 Waste Allocations DPD Timetable - MWDS (Third Revision) "in effect" from 11 December 2007

STAGE	"In effect" Dates
Early Stakeholder and community engagement	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	-
Pre-Examination Meeting	-
Examination	-
Receipt of Inspectors Report	-
Estimated Date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	-

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

STAGE	"In effect" Dates
Early Stakeholder and community engagement	December 2007 – December 2008
Consultation Date: Issues and Options	Revised Spatial Options January 2009
Consultation Date: Preferred Options and Proposals	November 2009
Date of Submission to the Secretary of State and public consultation on Core Strategy	July 2010
Pre-Examination Meeting	October 2010
Examination	January 2011
Receipt of Inspectors Report	July 2011
Estimated Date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	September 2011

C

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

D Saved Waste Local Plan Policies

Table D.1 Saved Policies (beyond September 2007) - Waste Local Plan for Warwickshire

Policy Number	Policy Name (and purpose)	If "YES" state how the Policy meets the criteria* in Para 5.15 of PPS12.	Other reasons why the Policy should be retained	How the saved Waste Policy will be replaced beyond Sept 2007
1	General Land Use	vi) The policy is necessary and does not merely repeat national policy.	The policy expresses the basic development control considerations against which proposals for all types of waste facility should be judged.	The adopted Waste Development Framework - Core Strategy
3	Landfilling	vi) The policy is necessary and does not merely repeat national policy.	This policy adds additional consideration for any landfill application over and above those set in Policy 1. Without this policy there would be a policy void.	The adopted Waste Development Framework - Core Strategy
5	Incinerators	vi) The policy is necessary and does not merely repeat national policy.	This policy adds additional consideration for any application for an incinerator over and above those set in Policy 1. Without this policy there would be a policy void.	The adopted Waste Development Framework - Core Strategy
6	Materials Recycling Facilities	vi) The policy is necessary and does not merely repeat national policy.	This policy adds additional consideration for any application for a materials recycling facility over and above those set in Policy 1. Without this policy there would be a policy void.	The adopted Waste Development Framework - Core Strategy
9	Large Scale Composting	vi) The policy is necessary and does not merely repeat national policy.	This policy adds additional consideration for any application for a large scale composting facility over and above those set in Policy 1. Without this policy there would be a policy void.	The adopted Waste Development Framework - Core Strategy
13	Proposed Facilities	v) The policy is effective for any part of the authorities area where significant change in the use or development of land is envisaged and vi) The policy is necessary and does not merely repeat national policy.	This policy identifies facilities which would help to satisfy the minimum requirement to meet the County's waste strategy targets. Without it there would be a policy void and it would be increasingly difficult to meet the County's waste recycling targets.	The adopted Waste Development Framework – Core Strategy will identify the broad spatial strategy and then the adopted Site Allocations Document will identify specific sites

E

Saved Structure Plan Policies

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 September 2007
General Development Strategy		
GD7	Previously developed sites	Request that the WMRA look at it and include in it in the RSS[1] Phase 3 review, which once adopted will replace the saved Policy.
Industrial Policies		
I2	Industrial Land provision	The RSS[1] 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.

[1] Although the Coalition Government has made it very clear that it intends to revoke the Regional Spatial Strategies (and this has been confirmed through its inclusion in the recently published Localism Bill in December 2010), at this stage the adopted RSS policies remain part of the statutory development plan. Furthermore, the evidence base and analysis which underpinned the work undertaken as part of the RSS Phase 2 and 3 revision may still be regarded as a material consideration. It is likely that in the future, this reference to the RSS will no longer be valid and this will need to be picked up and replaced by the appropriate LDF policies.

F Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

MLP Key Objective 1 - Baseline information: minerals sites in Warwickshire (April 2010)

Primary Aggregates: Sand and Gravel

Table F.1 Active sand & gravel sites in Warwickshire (April 2010)

District/Borough	Site Name	Operator	Grid Reference	Operating Status
Rugby	Brinklow Quarry	Mrs J Aston	SP 422 787	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 (April 2010)

District/Borough	Site Name	Operator	Grid Reference	Operating Status
North Warwickshire	Blyth Hall/Coleshill	Cemex (formerly RMC Aggregates, Western)	SP 201 897	Inactive[1]
	Dunton Quarry	KSD	SP 188 933	Inactive (dormant)[2]
	Middleton Hall	Hanson Aggregates	SP193 973	Inactive[3]
Rugby	High Cross	Cemex (formerly RMC Aggregates, Eastern)	SP 465 887	Inactive (dormant)[4]
	Ling Hall Quarry	Ennstone Breedon	SP450 730	Inactive[5]

Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council
Notes.
1. Blyth Hall/Coleshill Quarry is now exhausted and is being landfilled and site restoration is in progress;
2. There is no mineral extraction currently at Dunton Quarry, but limited reserves remain.
3. Middleton Hall is now exhausted – site restoration is in progress.
4. No mineral extraction taking place at High Cross, although reserves remaining.
5. Ling Hall Quarry is now exhausted, although stocks of material remain - landfilling as part of restoration is in progress.

Primary Aggregates: Crushed Rock

Table F.3 Active crushed rock sites in Warwickshire (April 2010)

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Grid Ref	Operating Status
North Warwickshire	Mancetter	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Lamprophyre)	Tarmac Central	430900 295090	Active[1]

F

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Grid Ref	Operating Status
Nuneaton & Bedworth	Griff Quarry - No IV	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Diorite/Shale)	Hanson Aggregates	436200 288900	Active
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council *Notes.* *1. The Oldbury site is still extracting but the Purley site is at an advanced stage of restoration.*					

Table F.4 Inactive crushed rock sites in Warwickshire (April 2010)

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Grid Ref	Operating Status
North Warwickshire	Jees & Boon Quarry	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Quartzite, Cambrian Sandstone)	Midland Quarry Products	433140 294090	Inactive (Valid Planning Permission but site is mothballed, with a large mineral reserve remaining)
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 (Mineral exhausted and production has ceased - site undergoing regeneration)
Stratford on Avon	Avonhill	Aggregate: Crushed rock (Hardrock: Ironstone)	Peter Court	441550 250730	Active (Valid Planning Permission until 2042, but site is effectively dormant and needs restoration)
	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 used for building stone).	Hornton Quarries	437850 245180	Inactive (exhausted)
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council					

Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

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

Table F.5 Active non-aggregate sites in Warwickshire (April 2010)

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Grid Ref	Operating Status
North Warwickshire	Kingsbury Brickworks	Non-Aggregate: Brick clay (Etruria Marl)	Baggeridge Brick	421600 299500	Active
Stratford on Avon	Southam Cement Works	Non-Aggregate: Limestone/Clay	Cemex	441900 263100	Active
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council					

Table F.6 Inactive non-aggregate sites in Warwickshire (April 2010)

District/Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Grid Ref	Operating Status
Rugby	Lodge Farm	Non-Aggregate: Limestone/Clay	Cemex	448270 275670	Inactive[1]
Stratford on Avon	Avonhill	Non-Aggregate: Ironstone (used for building stone purposes)	Peter Court	441550 250730	Inactive[2]
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council *1. Lodge Farm - Mineral exhausted, working towards restoration;* *2. Avonhill still has a valid permission, but site is effectively dormant and needs restoration.*					

Energy minerals: coal

Table F.7 Active energy minerals sites in Warwickshire (April 2010)

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Grid Ref	Operating Status
North Warwickshire	Daw Mill Colliery	Coal	UK Coal	425981 290115	Active
Source: Planning Policy Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council					

MLP Key Objective 2 - Baseline information: secondary aggregates sites in Warwickshire (2009/10)

Table F.8 List of sites recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (2009-10)

Location	Type of Site[1]	Maximum Capacity requested (tonnes per annum)	Date submitted	Permission status (at 31 March 2010)	Operating status (at 31 March 2010)
North Warwickshire					
Weavers Hill Aggregates Ltd., c/o Cemex, Coleshill Quarry, Gorsey Lane, Coleshill, B46 1JU	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	N/A (60 HGV lorry loads of CDEW per day maximum)	21/07/2008	Granted 08/10/2008	Active
Southfields Farm, Coleshill	Recycling of brick waste	3,000	07/03/2005	Granted 15/09/05	Active (not yet operational)
KSD, Dunton Quarry/Landfill site, Lichfield Road, Curdworth, B76 0BD	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	500,000	12/07/2005	Granted 16/11/2005	Active (currently recycling 230,000 tonnes pa)
Hanson Aggregates, Middleton Hall Quarry, B78 2AF	Former C&D waste recycling facility	N/A	N/A	Time expired permission	Inactive
Nuneaton & Bedworth					
Hammonds Skip Hire, Bayton Road/Colliery Lane, Exhall	Materials Recycling Facility for soils and hardcore	75,000	02/07/2007	Granted 09/11/2007	Active
ABS, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton	Sorting and transfer facility	75,000	19/06/1992	Granted 08/10/1992	Active
Rugby					
Tipping Resources (Coventry), Ryton Mill, Ryton-on-Dunsmore CV8 3DX	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	100,000	18/03/2003	Granted 09/06/03	Active (currently recycling 55,000 tonnes pa)
Brinklow Quarry, Highwood Farm, Brinklow, Rugby CV23 0NJ	Production of loams, soil conditioners and secondary aggregate. Sale and distribution of imported aggregate.	45,000	31/03/2006	Granted 07/02/2007	Active

Location	Type of Site[1]	Maximum Capacity requested (tonnes per annum)	Date submitted	Permission status (at 31 March 2010)	Operating status (at 31 March 2010)
Stratford on Avon					
County Skips, Canalside Yard, Napton, Southam	Recycling of construction and demolition waste	N/A	02/06/2003	Granted 21/09/04	Active
Warwick					
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

Source: Planning Policy Team, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council
Notes. 1. Sites listed do not include any mobile plant.
2. In addition, there are several permitted sites which process very small amounts of construction and demolition waste (i.e. a few hundred tonnes per year).

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

This table has not been included in the 2009/10 AMR as there have been no updates to the information reported on the BARS website - refer to the 2008/09 AMR for the latest available progress report on the Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

MLP Key Objective 3: Main habitats and protected species at minerals sites in Warwickshire (2010)

Table F.9 Minerals Sites - Main habitats and Species (2010)

Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected[1]
Nuneaton & Bedworth				
Griff 4	Hard Rock	Active	Quarry, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland	Smooth Newt, Grass Snake, Otter, Dingy Skipper Butterfly, Small Heath Butterfly, Wall Butterfly
Griff 5	Hard Rock	Inactive (with permission)	Standing Water, Arable land	Smooth Newt, Grass Snake, Otter, Small Heath Butterfly, Wall Butterfly
Midland Quarry	Granite	Inactive (restoration in progress)	Quarry, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland, Dense/Continuous scrub	Bat species, Smooth Newt, Common Lizard, Common Toad, Dingy Skipper Butterfly, Small Heath Butterfly, Wall Butterfly
North Warwickshire				
Coleshill	Sand and Gravel	Active	Running water, Standing water, Semi-improved neutral grassland, Broad-leaved Plantation	Bat species, White-Clawed Crayfish, Barn Owl, Small Heath Butterfly, Hedgehog
Daw Mill	Coal	Active	Running Water	White-letter Hairstreak Butterfly
Dunton Quarry	Sand and Gravel	Inactive	Bare Ground, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland	
Jees and Boon	Hard Rock	Inactive (with permission)	Quarry, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland, Ephemeral/Short Perennial	Bat species, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Palmate Newt, Common Lizard, Slow Worm, Smooth Newt, Common Toad, Hedgehog, Dingy Skipper Butterfly, Small Heath Butterfly, Wall Butterfly, White Admiral Butterfly, White-letter Hairstreak Butterfly

Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected[1]
Kingsbury Brickworks Quarry	Brick Clay	Active	Quarry, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland	Adder, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Common Toad, Dingy Skipper Butterfly, Small Heath Butterfly, Wall Butterfly
Mancetter Quarries	Quartzite	Active	Quarry, Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland	Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Bat species, Dingy Skipper Butterfly, Small Heath Butterfly, White-Letter Hairstreak Butterfly, Wall Butterfly, Common Cudweed, Spear-leaved Willowherb
Middleton Hall	Sand and Gravel	Active	Quarry, Standing Water, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland, Swamp, Arable, Amenity Grassland, Improved Grassland	Bat species, Otter, Water Vole, White-Clawed Crayfish, Brown Hare, Barn Owl, Small Heath Butterfly, White-letter Hairstreak Butterfly, Wall Butterfly, Sheep's-bit, Water Violet, Marsh Pennywort, Veteran English Oak
Bodymoor Heath	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable	Otter, Bat species, Great Crested Newt, Grass Snake, Water Vole, Hedgehog, Small Heath Butterfly, White-letter Hairstreak Butterfly, Bristle-Club Rush
Lea Marston	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland	Great Crested Newt, Common Toad, Small Heath Butterfly
Middleton Hall Extension	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Quarry, Amenity Grassland, Arable	Water Vole, Otter, Brown Hare, Hedgehog, Small Heath Butterfly
Rugby				
Brinklow	Sand and Gravel	Active	Quarry, Arable, Standing water	Barn Owl, Hedgehog, White Admiral Butterfly, White-letter Hairstreak Butterfly
High Cross	Sand and Gravel	Active	Arable, Quarry	Wall Butterfly
Ling Hall	Sand and Gravel	Active	Quarry, Arable, Improved Grassland, Standing water	Bat species, Brown Hare, Small Heath Butterfly
Lodge Farm	Clay and Limestone	Active	Unclassified, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland	White-Clawed Crayfish, Grass Snake, Dingy Skipper Butterfly, Grizzled Skipper Butterfly, Small Heath Butterfly, Wall Butterfly
Alveston Pastures	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Mixed Plantation	Bat species, Barn Owl, Brown Hare

Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected[1]
Brinklow Extension	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland	Hedgehog
Cosford	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland	Bat species, Brown Hare
Dunchurch	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland	
Hunscote	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Orchard	Bat species, Brown Hare, White-letter Hairstreak Butterfly
Kites Hardwick	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Running Water	Hedgehog
Ling Hall Extension	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Standing Water	Bat species, Small Heath Butterfly
Stretton Baskerville	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland	Brown Hare, Wall Butterfly
Wolfhampcote	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Improved Grassland, Running Water, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland	Small Heath Butterfly
Stratford on Avon				
Marsh Farm	Sand and Gravel	Active	Quarry, Improved Grassland, Arable, Semi-improved Neutral grassland	Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Barn Owl, Small Blue Butterfly
Avon Hill	Iron Stone	Active (dormant)	Quarry, Ephemeral/Short Perennial, Improved Grassland, Arable	Bat species, Great Crested Newt, Grass Snake, Brown Hare, White-letter Hairstreak Butterfly
Dry Hill	Iron Stone	Inactive (exhausted)	Quarry, Ephemeral/Short Perennial, semi-improved Neutral grassland, Tall Ruderal	Grizzled Skipper Butterfly
Edge Hill	Building Stone	Inactive (exhausted)	Quarry, Broad-leaved Plantation, Arable	Barn Owl
Southam Cement Works	Clay and Limestone	Active	Quarry, Semi-improved Calcareous Grassland, Arable, Ephemeral/Short Perennial, Standing water,	Bat species, White-Clawed Crayfish, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Smooth Newt, Hedgehog, Brown Hare, Dingy Skipper Butterfly,

Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected[1]
			Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland	Grizzled Skipper Butterfly, Small Blue Butterfly, Small Heath Butterfly, Wall Butterfly, White-letter Hairstreak Butterfly
Abbot's Salford	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland, Broad-leaved Semi-natural woodland, Standing water	Bat species
Alveston Hill	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Mixed Plantation	Bat species, Smooth Newt, Barn Owl, Brown Hare, Hedgehog
Atherston Airfield	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Semi-improved Neutral Grassland, Improved Grassland, Arable	Bat species, Brown Hare, Small Heath Butterfly
Bidford-on-Avon	Areas of Search Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland	Bat species, Barn Owl, Water Vole, Small Heath Butterfly
Hampton Lucy	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Arable	Bat species, Grass snake, Brown Hare
Warwick				
Bubbenhall	Sand and Gravel	Active	Quarry, Arable, Improved Grassland	Bat species, Adder, Grass Snake, Smooth Newt, Great Crested Newt, Common Toad, Brown Hairstreak Butterfly, Glanville Fritillary, Grizzled Skipper Butterfly, Dingy Skipper Butterfly, Purple Emperor, Small Heath Butterfly, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary Butterfly, Wall Butterfly, White Admiral Butterfly, White-letter Hairstreak Butterfly, Wood White Butterfly
Bubbenhall Extension	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Quarry, Dense/Continuous Scrub & Running Water, Arable	Bat species, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Smooth Newt, Common Toad, Brown Hairstreak Butterfly, Grizzled Skipper Butterfly, Dingy Skipper Butterfly, Purple Emporer, Small Heath Butterfly, Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary Butterfly, Wall Butterfly, White Admiral Butterfly, Wood White Butterfly , White-letter Hairstreak Butterfly
Greys Mallory	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Arable, Improved Grassland, Semi-improved Neutral Grassland	Bat species, Barn owl, Hedgehog

Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected[1]
South West Warwick	Preferred Area Sand & Gravel		Improved Grassland, Tall Ruderal	Bat species, Grass Snake, Barn Owl, Brown Hare, Hedgehog, White-letter Hairstreak Butterfly

Source: Compiled by Warwickshire Observatory from information provided by Ecology Unit, Warwickshire County Council (2010)
1. Protected, UK/Local BAP and notable species (including Red Listed butterfly species & Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull rare plant 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.

MLP Key Objective 3: Condition of SSSI at minerals sites in Warwickshire (2010)

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	26/02/2010
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	18/09/2009
River Blythe SSSI	runs through	Coleshill (Blyth Hall)	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Inactive	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	18/03/2009

SSSI Name	Relationship	Minerals site	Mineral type	Status	SSSI Main Habitat	SSSI Unit Area (ha)	SSSI Condition	Date of last assessment
Rugby								
Ryton Wood SSSI	is adjacent to	Dunchurch (Preferred Area)	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Inactive	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	86.53ha	Favourable	09/06/2009
Warwick								
Ryton Wood SSSI	is adjacent to	Bubbenhall Quarry	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Active	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	7.82ha	Favourable	09/06/2009
Waverley Wood Farm SSSI	is within	Bubbenhall Quarry	Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Active	Earth heritage	0.91ha	Favourable	26/02/2009
Source: SSSI data from Natural England (latest condition report updated on 1 August 2010), available to download from www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C,CF *Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council (2010)*								

MLP Key Objective 3: Restoration schemes in Warwickshire (2009/10)

Table F.11 Restoration schemes in progress in Warwickshire, as at April 2010

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 2009/10
North Warwickshire						
Kingsbury Brickworks	Brick clay	Development Stages Plan (Oct 1996)	Grassland & woodland	Approx 34ha	None (but adjacent to Kingsbury Brickworks SSSI)	Limited restoration work undertaken as site is still active
Purley Quarry, Mancetter	Lamprophyre	Concept Restoration Proposals (Jan 2003)	Grassland habitat with a mixture of dry and wet woodland and reed beds	Approx 75ha	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.

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 2009/10
Coleshill Quarry	Sand & Gravel	Restoration Plan (Feb 1987)	Agricultural land with lakes	Approx 120ha	Includes section of the River Blythe SSSI	Restoration ongoing
Middleton Hall	Sand and gravel	Restoration Plan (1999)	Mixed agricultural and conservation uses	Approx 254ha	Includes Middleton Pool SSSI	Restoration ongoing
Nuneaton and Bedworth						
Midland Quarry	Granite	No approved restoration plan	Subject to wider regeneration programme	Approx 15ha	None	Site subject to wider regeneration programme - undergoing redevelopment
Rugby						
High Cross	Sand & Gravel	Restoration Plan (June 1991)	Agricultural land	Approx 45ha	None	Intermittent operations of sand and gravel extraction. Site partially restored but work ongoing.
Brinklow Quarry	Sand & Gravel	Restoration Plan (July 1988)	Agricultural land & lakes	Approx 69.3 ha	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	Approx 129 ha	None	Part of site has been restored to wetland, remainder is to be restored to agriculture (partially complete and ongoing)
Lodge Farm	Clay (for cement)	Wetland/nature conservation agreed in principle - detailed scheme to be approved	Wetland/nature conservation agreed in principle.	Approx 9ha	None	Restoration scheme yet to be approved/ implemented
Stratford on Avon						
Avon Hill	Iron Stone	Quarrying and Landfill Restoration	Agricultural	Approx 10ha	None	Parts of site have been restored
Dry Hill	Iron Stone	Approved scheme agreed	Agriculture and forestry currently required	Approx 5ha	None	Site under new ownership - discussions ongoing

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 2009/10
Edge Hill	Building stone	Currently no approved restoration scheme	N/A	Approx 12ha	AONB	A restoration scheme is yet to be implemented. Discussions ongoing regarding restoration.
Marsh Farm	Sand & Gravel	Amended restoration scheme 2007 (Environment Act Review)	Agricultural	57ha	None	Ongoing restoration
Warwick						
Bubbenhall – Waverley Wood	Sand & Gravel	Proposed Restoration (Dec 1997)	Agricultural land with woodland	Approx 90ha	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	23ha	Site adjacent to Ryton Woods SSSI	Restoration partially completed. Phases 1 and 2 of the workings have been extracted and were restored in 2005/06. Phase 3 has now been worked and during 2006/07, the hard landscaping has been completed. Tree planting is currently in progress.
Source: Development Group, Environment and Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2010)						

MLP Key Objective 4: Baseline information - minerals sites in LWS, potential LWS and RIGS locations in Warwickshire (2010)

Table F.12 Minerals sites in LWS, potential LWS and RIGS locations in Warwickshire (2010)

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	LWS/pLWS or RIGS name	Main Habitat (within Mineral Site's boundary)
North Warwickshire					
Daw Mill	Coal	pLWS	added in 2007	River Bourne	Running water
Kingsbury Brickworks Quarry	Brick Clay	RIGS	1992	Kingsbury Brickworks	Quarry
		pLWS		Cliff Wood (formerly Wood)	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
Mancetter Quarries	Quartzite	RIGS	1992	Oldbury Quarry	Quarry
		RIGS	added in 2007	Purley Quarry	Quarry
		pLWS		Mancetter Quarry & Purley Quarries (including former Oldbury Reservoir)	Quarry, broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
		pLWS		Purley Park	Dense/continuous scrub
		pLWS	added in 2007	Upper Coal Spinney	Broad-leaved plantation
		pLWS	added in 2007	Meadows	Marshy grassland
		pLWS		Rawn Hill (formerly The Outwoods Golf Course)	Amenity grassland
		pLWS		Woods North of Mancetter Quarries (formerly Fields and Wood adjacent to Coventry Canal	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
		LWS	added in 2007	Quarries Wood	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
Jees and Boon	Hard Rock	RIGS	1992	Jees Quarry	Quarry
		pLWS		Coventry Canal	Standing water
		LWS	2008	Snowhill Wood, Hartshill	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
		pLWS		Hartshill Quarries	Quarry

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	LWS/pLWS or RIGS name	Main Habitat (within Mineral Site's boundary)
Coleshill	Sand & Gravel	SSSI		River Blythe SSSI	Running water
		pLWS		Field	Semi-improved neutral grassland
		pLWS		Quarry at Blythe Bridge	Standing water
		pLWS		River Cole	Running water
Middleton Hall	Sand & Gravel	pLWS		Langley Brook	Running water
		pLWS		Birmingham and Fazeley Canal	Standing water
		pLWS		River Tame	Running water
		pLWS		Kingsbury Wetlands (Water Park)	Semi-improved neutral grassland
		SSSI		Middleton Pool SSSI	Standing water
		LWS	09/12/2008	Conebury Wood	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
		LWS, part pLWS	22/03/10	Fisher's Mill Meadow	Semi-improved neutral grassland
		pLWS		Middleton Hall Estate	Semi-improved neutral grassland
		pLWS		Field and Pond	Standing water, semi-improved neutral grassland
Middleton Hall Extension	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	pLWS		Birmingham and Fazeley Canal	Standing water
Lea Marston	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	LWS	03/02/09	Dunton Wood	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
Bodymoor Heath	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pLWS	added in 2007	Kingsbury Wetlands (Water Park)	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
Nuneaton and Bedworth					
Midland Quarry	Granite	RIGS	1992	Midland Quarry, Tuttle Hill	Quarry
		LWS	29/10/02	Hollystitches Dell	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
		pLWS	2002	Holly Stitches & Midlands Quarry	Semi-improved neutral grassland

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	LWS/pLWS or RIGS name	Main Habitat (within Mineral Site's boundary)
		pLWS	added in 2007	Coventry Canal	Standing water
Griff 4	Hard Rock	RIGS	1992	Griff No IV Quarry	Quarry
		pLWS		Coventry Canal	Standing water
		pLWS		Court Farm, Arbury Estate	Semi-improved neutral grassland
		SSSI		Griff Hill Quarry	Quarry
Griff 5	Hard Rock	pLWS		Perch Hill Quarry	Standing water
		pLWS		River Anker	Running water
		pLWS		Ashby De la Zouch Canal	Standing water
Rugby					
Brinklow	Sand & Gravel	pLWS	added in 2007	Woodhill Farm Meadows	Tall ruderal
		LWS	15/12/09	New Close & Birchley Wood	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
Brinklow Extension	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	LWS	15/12/09	New Close & Birchley Wood	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
Ling Hall	Sand & Gravel	pLWS		Lawford Heath Lane Hedge	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
Ling Hall Extension	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pLWS	added in 2007	Radford Railway	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Dunchurch	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	LWS	10/02/2006	Cawston Spinney	Broad-leaved plantation
		pLWS	added in 2007	Radford Railway	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Wolfhampcote	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pLWS		River Leam	Running water
		pLWS		Willoughby House Meadow	Semi-improved neutral grassland
		pLWS	added in 2007	Dismantled Railway	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Stratford on Avon					
Avon Hill	Iron Stone	RIGS	2001	Avonhill Quarry	Quarry

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	LWS/pLWS or RIGS name	Main Habitat (within Mineral Site's boundary)
		pLWS		Gredenton Hill, Burton Old Covert, Tight Head & quarries	Quarry
Dry Hill	Iron Stone	RIGS	added in 2007	A422 Quarry Hornton	Quarry
		LWS	28/01/2010	Upton Quarry (formerly Stone Quarry)	Semi-improved neutral grassland
		pLWS	added in 2007	3 Small Fields	Improved grassland
Edge Hill	Building Stone	RIGS	1992	Edge Hill Quarries	Quarry
Marsh Farm	Sand & Gravel	RIGS	2002	Marsh Farm, Salford Priors	Quarry
		pLWS		Road verge	Semi-improved neutral grassland
		LWS	22/03/2010	Alcester - Broom Disused Railway	Dense/continuous scrub
Southam Cement Works	Clay and Limestone	RIGS	1992	Southam Cement Quarry (formerly Southam Cement Quarries/Long Itchington Quarry)	Quarry
		LWS	15/12/09	Long Itchington Quarry	Quarry
		pLWS	added in 2007	Stockton Disused Railway (formerly Disused Railway)	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Abbot's Salford	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pLWS		Salford Coppice, associated hedge and pond	Intact hedge, hedge with trees
Atherstone Airfield	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	LWS	15/12/2009	Jerusalem Barns Fields and The Hulks	Semi-improved neutral grassland
Bidford-on-Avon	Area of Search: Sand & Gravel	pLWS	added in 2007	River Avon	Running water
		pLWS		River Arrow	Running water
Hampton Lucy	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	pLWS	added in 2007	Charlecote Park	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
Warwick					
Bubbenhall	Sand & Gravel	RIGS	added in 2007	Wood Farm Quarry	Quarry

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	LWS/pLWS or RIGS name	Main Habitat (within Mineral Site's boundary)
		LWS	26/03/2001	Bubbenhall	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
		SSSI		Waverley Wood Farm	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
Bubbenhall Extension	Preferred Area: Sand & Gravel	RIGS	added in 2007	Wood Farm Quarry	Quarry
		LWS	26/03/2001	Bubbenhall	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
		pLWS		Wooded Stream	Running water, dense/ continuous scrub
Source: Ecology Unit, Warwickshire County Council					

Minerals Local Plan - Planning Applications

G Minerals Local Plan - Planning Applications

MLP Key Objective 1 - Planning applications for minerals sites in Warwickshire (2009/10)

Table G.1 Planning applications relating to minerals sites in Warwickshire, submitted in 2009/10

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Details of application	Date submitted	Decision (with Date)	Reference
Rugby	Rugby Cement Works	-	Retention of a security portacabin for a temporary period of three years.	02/07/2009	Granted (03/09/2009)	R09CM017
Stratford	Marsh Farm Quarry	Primary Aggregate: Sand & Gravel	Extraction of minerals with restoration to agriculture and a pond.	09/06/2009	Awaiting decision	S09CM018
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council						

Table G.2 Outstanding planning applications relating to minerals sites in Warwickshire, determined in 2009/10

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Details of application	Date submitted	Decision (with Date)	Reference
Rugby	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	Withdrawn (08/12/2009)	R07CM041
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council						

MLP Key Objective 2 - Planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (2009/10)

There were no new planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire submitted during 2009/10, or outstanding from previous AMRs.

MLP Key Objective 4 - Planning applications for minerals sites in the Green Belt (2009/10)

There were no new planning applications for minerals sites within the Green Belt in Warwickshire submitted during 2009/10.

Table G.3 Planning applications for minerals sites in the Green Belt, outstanding from 2009/10

District	Site	Applicant	Details	Date submitted	Decision	Reference
Rugby	Ling Hall Quarry	Ennstone Johnston Ltd.	**Minerals Application** for a north eastern extension to Ling Hall quarry and retention of existing plant site and access. The site lies within the Green Belt as defined in the Rugby Borough Local Plan 2006.	06/11/2007	Withdrawn (08/12/2009)	R07CM041
Source: Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council						

H

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

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

Table H.1 Comparison between estimated arisings of CDEW in 2005 and 2008

Type of CDEW (with end-use)	2005	2008	Change
	million tonnes	*million tonnes*	*percentage*
'Hard inert' CDEW generating recycled aggregate	42.07	43.52	+3%
Inert CDEW recovered as recycled soils	4.36	9.21	+111%
Waste (mainly excavation waste) spread on exempt sites	15.44	10.98	-29%
Mainly inert CDEW beneficially used for landfill engineering/capping	9.61	10.60	-47%
Mainly inert CDEW beneficially used to restore former quarries	10.24		
Other largely inert CDEW deposited at landfills as waste	7.90	8.93	+13%
Sub-total (largely inert CDEW)	**89.63**	**83.24**	**-7%**
of which deposited at permitted landfills	***27.75***	***19.53***	***-30%***
Non-inert CDEW deposited at permitted landfills as waste	Not estimated	2.87	n/a
Non-inert CDEW sent for external recovery	Not estimated	0.82	n/a
Total (all lines)	n/a	86.93	n/a
Source: "Construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings, use and disposal for England 2008" (Wrap/Capita Symonds, April 2010)			

Trends in Municipal Waste Arisings

I 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 2009/10)

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	2008/09	2009/10	*Annual Change (2008/09 to 2009/10)*
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	59,338	67,874	14.4%
Composted	525	736	727	1,229	9,003	11,694	13,362	22,211	39,858	44,469	49,500	50,360	60,370	65,816	9.0%
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	23,707	29,367	23.0%
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	153,033	129,006	-15.7%
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**	**296,447**	**292,062**	-1.5%

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 2009/10)

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	2008/09	2009/10
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	20.0	23.2
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	20.4	22.5
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	8.0	10.1
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	51.6	44.2
Total Municipal Waste	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99.9	100	100	100

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

J

Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

J Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

Table J.1 Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire (April 2010)

FACILITY	DISTRICT	SITE NAME	SITE STATUS
Biomass plant & anaerobic digestion	NW	Merevale & Blyth Estates, Baxterley	Not yet operational
Composting	NW	Blabers Hall Farm, Fillongley	Operational
Composting	NW	Sita UK, Packington Windrow composting (1)	Operational
Composting	NW	Sita UK, Packington, Window composting (2)	Not operational
Composting	NW/RB	Boundary Farm, Bulkington	Operational
Composting	RB	A Aston Compost Services, Brinklow	Facility not yet developed
Composting	RB	Brinklow Quarry Composting	Operational
Composting	SD	Simpro Ltd, Kingston Grange Farm	Open windrow operational, IVC not yet developed
Composting	SD	Biffa, Ufton IVC (& MRF)	In vessel composting operational (MRF not developed)
Composting	SD	Simpro, Kingston Grange Farm	Operational
Hazardous landfill	SD	Cemex UK, Southam Cement Works	Operational
Hazardous landfill	SD	Cemex UK, Southam Cement Works	Under construction
Hazardous waste transfer	RB	Augean PLC, Watling St, Hinckley	Operational
Hazardous waste transfer	SD	Cemex UK, Southam Cement Works	Operational
HWRC	NB	Judkins	Operational
HWRC	NW	Grendon HWRC	Operational
HWRC	RB	Hunters Lane	Operational
HWRC	SD	Stockton	Operational
HWRC	SD	Shipston	Operational
HWRC	SD	Burton Farm, HWRC	Operational
HWRC	SD	Wellesbourne HWRC	Operational
HWRC	WD	Princes Drive	Operational
HWRC	WD	Cherry Orchard HWRC	Operational

Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

FACILITY	DISTRICT	SITE NAME	SITE STATUS
HWRC and waste transfer station	NW	WCC Lower House Farm, Baddesley Ensor	Planning permission not yet implemented
Inert landfill	NB	Griff IV landfill	Not yet implemented
Inert landfill	NW	Coleshill Quarry, Gorsey Lane	Operational
Inert landfill	SD	Simpro, Kingston Grange Farm Landfill	Landfill complete and site restored
Inert landfill	SD	Cross Hands	Operational
Inert landfill	SD	Cemex UK Materials, Marsh Farm Quarry	Operational
Inert landfill	WD	Smiths Concrete Inert Landfill	Operational
MBT plant	RB	Malpass Farm	Planning perm. not yet implemented - awaiting S106
MRF	NB	Crown Waste Management, Pool Road	Operational
MRF	NB	Budget Skip Services Ltd., Colliery Lane, Bedworth	Operational
MRF	NB	Hammonds Skip Hire, Colliery Lane, Exhall	Operational
MRF	NB	Doherty Skiphire	Operational
MRF	NB	WRG, Judkins MRF	Not yet operational
MRF	NW	Jones Plant Servs.,Coleshill Quarry, Gorsey Lane MRF	Operational
MRF	NW	Sita UK, Packington, MRF Wood waste,	Operational
MRF	NW	Middleton Hall MRF	Ceased operation
MRF	NW	Sita UK Ltd, Packington Lane Wood Shredding	Operational
MRF	NW	Southfields Farm, Packington Lane	Operational
MRF	RB	Tipping Resources Ltd. Ryton Mill, London Rd	Operational
MRF	RB	Clews Recycling Ltd, Hunters Lane, Rugby	Operational
MRF	RB	Brinklow Quarry MRF	Operational
MRF	SD	Pure Recycling, Ettington	Operational but outstanding planning matters
MRF	SD	Roba Metals, Arden Forest Industrial Estate	Operational
MRF	SD	The Slough	No longer operational

J

Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

FACILITY	DISTRICT	SITE NAME	SITE STATUS
MRF	SD	The Brickyard, Alderminster	Operational
MRF	SD	County Waste, Canalside Yard, Brickyard Rd	Operational
MRF	WD	WCC Materials Depot, Leicester Lane, Cubbington	Operational
MRF and waste transfer station	NB	ABS Skip Hire Ltd. Midland Road, Nuneaton	Operational
MRF and waste transfer station	RB	Cwik Skips/Tailby-Brack Ltd, 44 Arches Lane, Rugby	Operational
MRF and waste transfer station	SD	Skipswaste, Kineton Road, Southam	Operational
Non-hazardous landfill	NB	Waste Recycling Group, Judkins Landfill	Operational (due to close March 2010)
Non-hazardous landfill	NB	Judkins Landfill	Landfill due to close March 2010, MRF operational
Non-hazardous landfill	NW	Sita UK, Packington Landfill	Operational
Non-hazardous landfill	NW	Biffa Waste Services Kingsbury Landfill Site	Operational
Non-hazardous landfill	RB	Veolia, Ling Hall	Operational
Non-hazardous landfill	SD	Toft Cottage Farm, Kites Hardwick Landfill	Planning permission not yet implemented
Non-hazardous landfill	SD	Biffa, Ufton Hill	Operational
Non-hazardous landfill	WD	Waste Recycling Group Bubbenhall landfill	Operational
Non-hazardous landfill and MRF	NW	Dunton	Operational
Scrap metals	NB	Mega Auto Spares, Pool Road, Nuneaton	Operational
Scrap metals	NB	Ironbridge Yard	Operational
Scrap metals	NW	European Metal Recycling Ltd., Trinity Road	Operational
Scrap metals	NW	Flexdart Scrapyard	Operational
Scrap metals	NW	C.P. Motors, Pooley Lane, Polesworth	Operational
Scrap metals	RB	Whites of Coventry, London Rd	Operational
Scrap metals	RB	Trinder Autoparts	Operational
Scrap metals	RB	Truckbusters (Rugby) Ltd, Avon Lane, Rugby	Operational
Scrap metals	RB	Wilson Motor Spares, Thurnmill Road, Rugby	Operational

Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

FACILITY	DISTRICT	SITE NAME	SITE STATUS
Scrap metals	RB	Charles Trent Ltd., Avon Mill Lane, Rugby	Operational
Scrap metals	SD	Juggins Lane	Operational
Scrap metals	WD	Spring Cottage	Operational
Scrap metals	WD	Mercia Metals	Operational
Scrap metals	WD	Harbury Lane Autobreakers	Operational
Scrap metals	WD	Brookhouse Farm	Operational
Sewage treatment	WD	Finham Sewage Treatment Works, S.T. Water Ltd.	Operational
Thermal treatment	NW	Outwoods Farm	Operational
Thermal treatment	NW	De Mulders	Facility not yet developed
Thermal treatment	NW	Severn Trent Water Ltd, Coleshill. EfW plant	Not yet implemented
Waste separation and depacking	NW	Demulder & Sons Ltd, Mancetter Road	Operational
Waste transfer station	NW	Atherstone Waste Transfer	Operational
Waste transfer station	RB	Veolia Environ. Services, Hinckley Service Centre	Operational
Waste transfer station	RB	Cemex UK Cement Ltd, Rugby Cement Works	Operational
Waste transfer station	RB	Elite Healthcare Ltd Unit 21 Woodside Park, Rugby	Operational
Waste transfer station	SD	Alleleys Holding Ltd., The Slough	Operational
Waste transfer station	SD	Unit 6, Reids of Springfield, Long Marston	Not yet implemented
Waste transfer station	SD	SITR, Unit 2, Waterloo Industrial Estate, Bidford	Not yet implemented
Waste transfer station	SD	DJM Enironmental Ltd. The Sidings, Ettington	Not yet implemented
Waste transfer station	WD	Welland Mill	Operational

Source: Planning Policy Team, Environment & Economy Directorate, Warwickshire County Council (2010)

K

Waste Local Plan - Planning Applications

K Waste Local Plan - Planning Applications

Table K.1 Planning applications submitted during 2009/10 for new waste management facilities in Warwickshire

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description	For waste treatment facilities:	For landfill:			Decision at 31st March 2010
					Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	Total void capacity (m^3)	Annual input rate (m^3)	Input rate restrictions (m^3)	
S09CM013	The Sidings, Warwick Road, Ettington, Stratford-Upon-Avon	427078 250205	Tyre baling factory	old or end of life tyres	30 tonnes per day				**Granted** 28/05/09
R09CM015	Brinklow Quarry Ltd., Highwood Farm, Coventry Road, Brinklow, Rugby	442279 279461	Materials recycling facility	Dry recyclables	35,000				**Refused** 18/11/09
N09CM016	Waste Recycling Group Workshop, Judkins Landfill Site, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton	434948 292728	Bulk cardboard for recycling	cardboard	60,000				**Granted** 29/07/09

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description	For waste treatment facilities:	For landfill:			Decision at 31st March 2010
					Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	Total void capacity (m^3)	Annual input rate (m^3)	Input rate restrictions (m^3)	
S09CM019	Pure Recycling Limited, Longstaples, Warwick Rd., Ettington, Warwickshire	426720 250120	Temporary recycling building	N/A	N/A				**Withdrawn** 27/01/10
S09CM020	Pure Recycling Limited, Longstaples, Warwick Road, Ettington, Warwickshire	426720 250120	Extend materials recovery facility's hours of operation	N/A	N/A				**Withdrawn** 20/01/10
S09CM021	Allelys Holding Limited, The Slough, Studley, Warwickshire	405599 263564	Waste Transfer Station	CDEW and Commercial/ Industrial waste	16,000 m^3 of CDEW and 9,000 m^3 of commercial/ industrial waste				**Granted** 18/11/09

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description	For waste treatment facilities:	For landfill:			Decision at 31st March 2010
					Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	Total void capacity (m^3)	Annual input rate (m^3)	Input rate restrictions (m^3)	
S09CM022	Pure Buildings Ltd, Pure Recycling Ltd, Longstaples, Warwick Rd., Ettington, Stratford-Upon-Avon	426700 250100	Regrading & landscaping of agricultural field to front of new MRF, arising from the deposit of excavated construction spoil	N/A	N/A				**Granted** 25/01/10
S09CM024	Specialist Independent Tyre Recycler, Unit 2 Waterloo Industrial Estate, Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire	410370 252820	Tyre baling	old or end of life tyres	N/A				**Granted** 15/12/09
S09CM025	Unit 3 Land south of Featherbed Lane, Pathlow, Stratford-Upon-Avon, Warwickshire	417662 258496	Waste Transfer Station	N/A	N/A				**Refused** 26/02/10

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description	For waste treatment facilities:	For landfill:			Decision at 31st March 2010
					Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	Total void capacity (m^3)	Annual input rate (m^3)	Input rate restrictions (m^3)	
R09CM026	Elite Healthcare Ltd., Webb Ellis Business Park, Unit 21, Woodside Park, Rugby, Warwickshire	450538 276044	Storage and transfer	Healthcare waste	50 tonnes of non hazardous waste and 0.5 tonnes of hazardous waste				**Granted** 26/02/10
R10CM001	Charles Trent Ltd., Avon Mill Lane, Off Newbold Road, Rugby, Warwickshire	449704 276252	Open vehicle storage area	Vehicle salvage	N/A				**Awaiting Decision**
W10CM002	Smiths Concrete Limited, Land at Glebe Farm, Bubbenhall Quarry, Weston Lane, Bubbenhall	436096 271352	import inert waste materials	Net import of inert waste	N/A				**Granted** 22/04/2010

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description	For waste treatment facilities:	For landfill:			Decision at 31st March 2010
					Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	Total void capacity (m^3)	Annual input rate (m^3)	Input rate restrictions (m^3)	
R10CM003	Infinis PLC, Ling Hall Quarry & Landfill, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby	445015 273406	Extension to existing compound for installation of 2 additional landfill gas engines & gas flare, site office & associated plant	Extraction of landfill gas	N/A				**Granted** 21/04/2010
S10CM004	Biffa Waste Services Ltd., Ufton Landfill Site, Ufton, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire	439316 261346	Revision to restoration profile of central part of landfill site	Net import of 21,000 m^3 of waste	N/A				**Granted** 24/06/2010
NW10CM005	De Mulder & Sons Limited., Mancetter Road, Hartshill, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	433304 295055	Modifications to existing evaporator tower to accommodate waste processing equipment	N/A	N/A				**Granted** 24/06/2010

Source: Warwickshire County Council, Environment and Economy, Planning Policy and Development Groups.

Table K.2 Outstanding planning applications relating to waste management facilities in Warwickshire, determined in 2009/10

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description of waste types)	For waste treatment facilities:	For landfill:			Decision at 31st March 2010
					Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	Total void capacity (m^3)	Annual input rate (m^3)	Input rate restrictions (m^3)	
NW08CM020	Mr A Woodfield, Blabers Hall Farm, Fillongley	425279 286481	Windrow Composting	Green waste	25,000				*Resolved to grant subject to the successful negotiation of S106 Agreement*
S08CM023	Farm Waste Services Ltd., Stratford Agripark,Clifford Chambers, Nr Stratford-upon-Avon	417870 249160	Waste Transfer	Animal Carcasses	1,000				*Resolved to grant subject to the successful negotiation of S106 Agreement*
NW08CC024	Warwickshire County Council, Lower House Farm, Lower House Lane, Baddesley Ensor, Atherstone	426190 299275	Provision of Household Waste Recycling Centre and Transfer Station	Non-hazardous household waste	85,000				**Granted** 29/07/2009
S08CM033	Cemex, Southam Quarry, Long Itchington, Southam	442100 26400	Mechanical Biological Treatment	Household, Commercial and Industrial	240,000 +125,000 pre-processed				**Refused** 19/01/2010
S08CM037	Cemex, Southam Quarry, Long Itchington, Southam	442070 263365	Landfill	Cement Kiln Bypass dust (hazardous)		30,000			**Granted** 26/08/2009
R08CM038	Cemex, Malpass Farm, Rugby	448900 276100	Mechanical Biological Treatment	Household, Commercial and Industrial	240,000 +125,000 pre-processed				*Still awaiting decision*

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description of waste types)	For waste treatment facilities:	For landfill:			Decision at 31st March 2010
					Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	Total void capacity (m^3)	Annual input rate (m^3)	Input rate restrictions (m^3)	
NW08CM042	Merevale and Blyth Estates, Merevale Lane, Atherstone	427500 297500	Biomass Power Plant and Anaerobic Digestion	Green waste and food waste	40,000 and 45,000 respectively				**Granted** 24/02/2010
R08CM046	Mr Ian Gibson, Boundary Farm, Withybrook Road, Bulkington, Bedworth	440400 286640	Open Windrow Composting	Green waste	N/A (extension to existing facility, with no increase in total capacity)				**Withdrawn** 20/04/2009 *(Officer recommendation to refuse permission)*
NW09CM003	Sita Uk Ltd., Meriden	421000 285700	Landfill/Soil Hospital/Wood Shredding	Non-hazardous household, commercial and industrial waste	75,00/93,000 respectively	3.4 million	485-680,000		**Refused** 15/12/2009
NW09CM004	Biffa Waste Services Ltd., Kingsbury Landfill Site, Rush Lane, Dosthill, Tamworth	421805 298957	Landfill Gas Plant	N/A	N/A				**Granted** 22/04/2009
R09CM006	Cemex UK Cement Ltd., Rugby Cement Plant, Lawford Road, Rugby	448900 275650	Extension to building	N/A	N/A				**Granted** 12/06/2009
R09CM007	Mr Dave Cook Toft Cottage Farm Kites Hardwick Rugby	447636 269903	Landfill	Inert Waste		20,000	20,000		**Granted** 22/04/2009

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description of waste types)	For waste treatment facilities:	For landfill:			Decision at 31st March 2010
					Annual throughput capacity (in tonnes to the nearest 1,000)	Total void capacity (m^3)	Annual input rate (m^3)	Input rate restrictions (m^3)	
R09CM008	Clews Recycling Ltd., 17 Hunters Lane, Rugby	450258 276346	Erection of buildings	N/A	N/A				**Granted** 22/04/2009
W09CM010	Sita UK Ltd., Lock Lane, Warwick	427867 265972	Extension of opening hours	N/A	N/A				**Withdrawn** 06/05/2009
W09CM011	Sita UK Ltd., Lock Lane, Warwick	427867 265972	Extension of the hours of illumination of on site floodlights	N/A	N/A				**Withdrawn** 06/05/2009
Source: Warwickshire County Council, Environment and Economy Directorate, Planning Policy & Development Groups.									

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.

L

Glossary

Environment Agency (EA) - The principal environmental regulatory body in England and Wales. Responsible for promoting improvements in waste management, permitting waste management facilities including landfills and ensuring consistency in regulation across England and Wales.

EU Directive - A European Union legal instruction that is binding on all Member States and is translated through the implementation of national legislation on a prescribed time-scale.

Green Belt - Areas of land defined in Regional Spatial Strategies, Structure Plans and district-wide Local Plans that are rural in character and adjacent to urban areas, where permanent and strict planning controls apply in order to check surrounding countryside from further encroachment; prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; preserve the special character of historic towns and assist urban regeneration.

Greenfield Land - undeveloped or vacant land not included in the definition of 'previously developed land' (see below).

Greenfield Site - A site previously unaffected by built development.

Hazardous Waste - Broadly any waste on the European Hazardous Waste list that has one or more of fourteen hazardous properties.

Inspector's Report - This will be produced by the Planning Inspector following the Independent Examination and will be binding on the County Council.

Jurassic - A division of geological time from around 200 to 135 million years ago.

Landbank - A stock of planning permissions for the winning and working of minerals. It is composed of the sum of all permitted reserves at active and inactive sites at a given point in time, and for a given area.

Landfill - The deposition of waste onto and into land in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented. Through restoration, land which may be used for another purpose is provided.

Landraising - Deposition of waste onto unworked ground or onto land previously filled to original ground level.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan - non-statutory plan developed through partnership working and seeking 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.

Local Wildlife Sites - Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) were formerly known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and are regarded as being of county importance. An LWS Panel designates these against approved criteria. The panel comprises of Natural England, Warwickshire County Council Ecologist, Warwickshire Wildlife Trust, an independent ecological consultant and a local Local Authority representative (optional). Warwickshire is in the process of surveying its LWS, from allocated proposed LWS (pLWS) identified through the Habitat Biodiversity Audit and Warwickshire Biological Record Centre.

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).

L

Glossary

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.

Glossary

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.

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 planing'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 the 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'.

L

Glossary

Sand and Gravel - A finely divided rock, 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 - under the Planning Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) the Minerals and Waste Local Plans for Warwickshire have been 'saved' for a period of three years (until September 2007). Selected policies within these Plans have been further 'saved' beyond September 2007, but will be progressively replaced by the emerging DPDs within the new MWDF.

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 superceded by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) 2004, plans prepared under this legislation were permitted to retain their status for a three-year period after the commencement of the new Planning Act, i.e. until September 2007. The Structure Plan sets out the broad framework for planning at the local level and provides a strategic policy framework for planning and development control locally, ensuring provision for development is realistic and consistent with national and regional guidance. Structure Plans should also ensure consistency between local plans for neighbouring areas.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) - Local Planning Authorities are bound by legislation to appraise the degree to which their plans and policies contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of Sustainability Appraisal is similar to Strategic Environmental Assessment but is broader in context, examining the effects of plans and policies on a range of

social, economic and environmental factors. To comply with Government Policy, Warwickshire County Council is producing a Sustainability Appraisal that incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment of its Minerals and Waste Local Development Documents.

Sustainable Development - Development, which seeks to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable Mineral Extraction - Means using mineral resources efficiently, so as to carry out mineral working only where it is needed, ensuring that there is sufficient balance between the economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.

UK Biodiversity Action Plan - the Government's national goals for conserving and enhancing habitats and species using individual Action Plans published in The UK Steering Group Report on Biodiversity, 1995.

Waste - The wide ranging term encompassing most unwanted materials and is defined by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Waste includes any scrap metal, effluent or unwanted surplus substances or articles that require to be disposed of because it is broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled. Explosives and radioactive wastes are excluded.

Waste arisings - The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.

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 - This suggests that the most effective environmental solution may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated - reduction. Where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be used again, either for the same or a different purpose - re-use. Failing that, value should be recovered from waste, through recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste. Only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed of.

Waste Local Plan - A statutory detailed land-use plan, produced by the County Council. Its purpose is to set out specific land-use policies in relation to waste management development in the county. The policies are applied to planning applications for waste disposal facilities, such as landfill sites, incinerators and recycling depots.

Waste Management Licensing (WML) - This is the system of licensing used to regulate waste management activities, ensuring that operations are carried out in such a way to protect the environment and human health. This system is regulated by the Environment Agency. Many waste treatment and disposal activities originally permitted under this system are now regulated under the newer Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations.

Waste Minimisation - Reducing the volume of waste that is produced.

WET Act 2003 - The Waste Emissions Trading Act 2003 set allowances for each Waste Disposal Authority in the UK to limit the amount of biodegradable waste that can be sent to landfill each year. The allowances will be reduced over time, with a final EU target year of 2020.

M

List of Acronyms

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

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LOI	Local Output Indicator
LPSA	Local Public Service Agreement
LWS	Local Wildlife Sites (formerly known as SINCs)
MBC	Metropolitan Borough Council
MDF	Minerals Development Framework
MLP	Minerals Local Plan for Warwickshire (1995-2005)
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
MPG	Minerals Planning Guidance
MPS	Minerals Policy Statement
MRF	Materials Recycling Facility
MRS	Metals Recycling Site
mt	million tonnes
MWDF	Minerals and Waste Development Framework
MWDS	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (formerly, now DCLG)
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PA	Preferred Area
PCPA	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (Part 2), 29th September 2004
PDL	Previously Developed Land
PFA	Pulverised Fuel Ash
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
pLWS	Proposed LWS
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)

M

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy (replacing RPG11)
RTAB	Regional Technical Advisory Body (for Waste)
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