Minerals & Waste Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report 2011/2012

Warwickshire County Council

Working for Warwickshire

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Minerals and Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 2011/12

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Foreword

1 This is the eighth 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. It covers the monitoring year 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012.

2 The Council has a duty to prepare a monitoring report under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) and The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The Council is required to publish a report within a 12 month period that:

- documents Development plan preparation progress (when assessed against the milestones and timescales published in the Council's Local Development Scheme)
- includes up-to-date policy monitoring information
- documents how the Council has complied with the 'Duty to Co-operate', including the action that has been taken over the reporting period
- includes any other information that the Council considers appropriate in the interests of transparency relating to plan preparation.

3 The AMR is required as part of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF), which is being prepared by the Planning Policy Team in the Planning and Development Group at Warwickshire County Council.

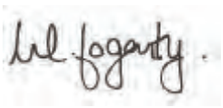
4 As the emerging MWDF Development Plan Documents (DPDs) have not yet been formally adopted, this AMR follows the format of previous reports and provides an update on how Warwickshire is meeting the key objectives from the ‘saved’ Minerals Local Plan (1995-2005) and the 'saved' Waste Local Plan (1995-2005) 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 DPDs.

5 The MWDF emphasises the role of monitoring as a critical part of the planning system. The AMR 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. It therefore provides a valuable feedback mechanism to inform the development of new policies within the MWDF.

6 The AMR also reports on progress with the Development Plan Documents which are being prepared as part of the emerging MWDF for Warwickshire. It is hoped that by the time we produce our next AMR, we will have adopted our Waste Core Strategy. If that is the case, we will review the format of our AMR to ensure it monitors the objectives and the policies of the new DPD.

7 Now in its eighth 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. As a result, this latest AMR presents a comprehensive update on 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.

Foreword



Monica Fogarty
Strategic Director for Communities, Warwickshire County Council

Summary

Introduction

1 This is the eighth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the new Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). It covers the monitoring year 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012.

2 The Minerals Local Plan (MLP, 1995-2005) and Waste Local Plan (WLP, 1995-2005) 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[(1)].

3 In due course, the 'saved' policies will be replaced by new Development Plan Documents (DPDs) within the MWDF. Until these DPDs are formally adopted, the MWDF AMR will continue to monitor how Warwickshire is meeting the key objectives within the 'saved' Minerals and Waste Local plans and report on progress on the emerging MWDF DPDs.

4 To date, the AMR has included all the national, regional and local targets and indicators which were relevant to these objectives. However, the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) by the coalition government (announced in July 2010) and the enactment of the Localism Act (November 2011) both had important implications for MWDF monitoring requirements. It is now a matter for each council to decide what to include in their AMR, whilst ensuring they are prepared in accordance with the relevant UK and EU legislation.

5 We have included, wherever possible, an update on previously reported indicators in order to retain continuity in the evidence base. The indicators will be reviewed in future AMRs, to ensure they meet the requirements of the emerging Waste and Minerals DPDs. In particular, we expect to adopt the Waste Core Strategy in 2013 and we will therefore review the format of our next AMR to ensure it monitors the vision and objectives of the new DPD.

MWDF Progress Review

6 This section provides a review of progress on the preparation of the Local Development Documents (LDDs) within the MWDF. This report details the progress from 1st April 2011 up to December 2012, to ensure that this section is as up to date as possible, prior to publication.

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

- Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)
- Waste Core Strategy DPD
- Minerals Core Strategy DPD
- Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD

8 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.

9 In addition, 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. Further information and a copy of the Adopted SCI are available on the SCI web page.

1 The 'saved' policies from the MLP, the WLP and the WASP are listed in Table C.1, Table D.1 and Table E.1.

Summary

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

10 The **Minerals and Waste Development Scheme** (MWDS) sets out details of the new Minerals and Waste LDDs that will be prepared, with key milestones for their delivery. The current MWDS was brought into effect on 1st March 2012, to cover the period 2012-2015. The MWDS is kept under continuous review and the latest "working timetable" is available on the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme web page (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mwds).

Waste Core Strategy DPD

11 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.

12 There have been several stages of consultation since the preliminary consultation was held in August 2005. In summary, we progressed through the subsequent stages of "Issues and Options" consultation and "Preferred Options" consultation, but did not proceed directly to the Submission stage (scheduled for January 2007), partly due to the new government requirement for a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (undertaken during the summer of 2008) and partly due to the need to consider in more detail the spatial options to deliver the Waste Strategy, in order to meet the test of soundness.

13 As a result, a consultation on "Revised Spatial Options" was planned for June 2008. However, this had to be delayed in order to ensure that we were able to incorporate any spatial planning implications for Warwickshire of the development of a major residual waste treatment facility, known as "Project Transform". This was a joint project between Warwickshire County Council, Coventry City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council and was still at the early stages of planning.

14 Work on the Waste Core Strategy recommenced in the autumn of 2010. An "Emerging Spatial Options" document was produced for consultation. The "Waste Core Strategy - Emerging Spatial Options" consultation ran from 21st March - 6th May 2011.

15 The feedback from the Emerging Spatial Options consultation was used to produce a revised "Preferred Option and Policies" consultation document. This sought comments from a wide range of stakeholders on the Waste Core Strategy's vision and objectives; the overarching policies for providing new waste infrastructure in the county; development management policies for the assessment of planning applications for new waste facilities and the preferred option for locating new waste developments in the County. This consultation ran from 26th September - 22nd November 2011. The comments received fed into the final "Publication" document.

16 The Waste Core Strategy Publication document was published in March 2012. A further consultation period was then held (30 March - 15 June 2012) in order to invite representations on whether the plan had met all legal and procedural requirements and was "sound". We extended this consultation period in order to allow stakeholders to consider the implications of the recently published National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and assess whether the Waste Core Strategy was consistent with this new national planning policy and met all of the soundness tests. Further information on the consultation is available at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wastecorestrategy.

17 The Waste Core Strategy was then formally submitted to the Secretary of State on 19th October 2012. The full range of submitted documents is available on the Council's Waste Core Strategy document library webpage.

18 A Planning Inspector has now been appointed to assess whether the plan is legally compliant and meets the tests of soundness set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. The Inspector will set a timetable for the examination and details will be published on the County Council's Examination webpage.

Minerals Core Strategy DPD

19 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.

20 As noted in previous AMRs, there was a major amendment to the scope of Warwickshire's Minerals Core Strategy during 2008/09, so that instead of moving forwards to the submission stage with this DPD, we agreed with GO-WM to revisit the Issues and Options in a new Revised Spatial Options document. This reflected revised National policy guidance (changes to existing PPS12 paragraph 2.16, issued in June 2008), 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.

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

- **Stakeholder and community engagement on the Revised Spatial Options**
  In July 2008, we invited key stakeholders to put forward potential "strategic" sites for consideration as allocated sites in the Minerals Development Framework. These submissions were then included in the Revised Spatial Options document.

- **Consultation on the Revised Spatial Options**
  A Revised Spatial Options document, including potential strategic sites, was issued for public consultation from 19th February - 8th May, 2009. This generated a very large number of responses and these were uploaded to our consultation portal database. All the comments submitted and our responses to the representations are available for viewing on our Consultation portal webpage.

- **Further consultations**
  Due to government advice, the Waste Core Strategy has been given priority. Work on the Minerals Core Strategy is due to recommence in spring 2013 for a consultation in November 2013.

22 If required, a **Minerals Site Allocations** DPD will be produced following the adoption of the Minerals Core Strategy.

23 For the latest information on the status of the Minerals Core Strategy DPDs and links to supporting documentation, refer to the Minerals Development Framework web pages.

Minerals Local Plan

24 As the new Minerals Development Framework (MDF) has not been submitted during 2011/12, this AMR continues to report 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.

Summary

Minerals Development Framework - Vision Statement (February 2009)

"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"

25 The impact of the continuing downturn in the national economy and in particular, the construction industry, is continuing to affect the production of primary aggregates. Whilst the decline in the aggregates industry was striking in 2009, the latest figures show that annual production figures in 2010 were even lower, at around half the 2009 level (0.929 mt of primary land-won aggregates, compared with 1.784 mt in 2009). Since 2007, production has fallen by 40%.

26 Despite the current economic downturn, as a Minerals Planning Authority we still 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 Aggregates Working Party (WMAWP)[(2)] and will take their technical advice, including the sub-regional apportionment of the new CLG guidelines for 2005-2020. So we anticipate being able to report on aggregates production figures for the time being, in order to continue monitoring Warwickshire's existing MLP Key Objective 1.

27 According to government guidelines[(3)], 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.

28 The latest published data [(4)] on the production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire is as follows:

- Total production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire in 2010 was 0.929mt (compared with 1.784 mt in 2009), consisting of:
- 0.329 mt of sand and gravel (compared with 0.751 mt of sand & gravel in 2009);
- 0.6 mt of crushed rock (compared with 1.033 mt of crushed rock in 2009)[(5)].

29 Using these figures to monitor against the county's annual apportionment figures[(6)] shows that:

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2 Note that following the enactment of the Localism Act (November 2011), the West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (WMRAWP) became known as the WMAWP, effective from January 2012. Further, although the WMRAWP only had funding to continue operating until March 2011, Warwickshire County Council has continued to provide the Secretariat function for the WMAWP. Whilst we do not know who will continue to fulfil the secretariat role at this stage, CLG have just advertised the opportunity to tender for the provision of Aggregate Working Party secretariat services. Tenders are due to be submitted by 28 December 2012.

3 "National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England 2001-16" published in June 2003.

4 Source: West Midlands Aggregate Working Party (WMAWP) 2010 Annual Report - figures are based on annual sales figures, as supplied by all the minerals industry operators within Warwickshire.

5 Note that the crushed rock figures are for Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined, due to confidentiality restrictions.

6 The 2010 annual sales figures are compared to the 2001-16 apportionment figures, rather than the revised national guidelines, published in June 2009, which issued new figures to cover the period 2005-2020. The reason for this is detailed in the WMAWP Annual Report 2010, paragraphs 3.2-3.5.

- the actual production of sand and gravel in 2010 was less than one-third (only 31.5%) of the county's annual apportionment figure of 1.043 mt;
- the actual production of crushed rock in 2010 was just over one quarter (26.4%) of the revised annual apportionment of 2.275 mt (for Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined).

30 The WMAWP figures are obtained from an annual monitoring survey of aggregate sales in the West Midlands region. The statistical information is provided by the minerals industry and collected by each MPA. The other main source of minerals production figures is the Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI)[7]. The latest AMRI published figures also show a continuing decline in Warwickshire's total production of sand and gravel, down from 751,000 tonnes in 2009 to 409,000 tonnes in 2010. Unfortunately, the crushed rock figures were withheld due to confidentiality issues.

31 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. The new National Planning Policy Framework states that MPAs should plan for a steady and adequate supply of minerals and that they should aim to make provision for landbanks of at least 7 years or above. We have therefore included information on permitted reserves and landbank (years of supply) for primary aggregates (sand & gravel and crushed rock).

32 Warwickshire's permitted reserves of sand and gravel have continued to fall year-on-year. The latest figures show a fall of around 20 per cent (down from 3.95 mt at 31st December 2009 to 3.123 mt at 31st December 2010[8]). This reflects a general decline in permitted reserves since 2005 across the West Midlands, which is partly due to the difficulty in obtaining new permissions for sand and gravel quarries. However, the decline in reserves of sand and gravel is tempered by the recent low sales figures across the region, whereby less reserves are being used.

33 Crushed rock production has declined in the West Midlands since 2007. In Warwickshire, production at Griff IV quarry was halted in 2010. There is now only one hard rock quarry in Warwickshire, at Mancetter in North Warwickshire and production figures are currently low.

34 In terms of permitted reserves, a re-assessment of the economic reserve will need to be undertaken by the WMAWP as it appears that much of the crushed rock resource in Warwickshire may not be readily accessible and is unlikely to be translated into sales. The latest figures for permitted reserves in Warwickshire have fallen by around 25 per cent (from 29.1 mt at December 2009 to only 21.6 mt at December 2010), as operators reported lower figures than had previously been shown.

35 Warwickshire's landbank figures have steadily reduced since 1999. This reflects a national trend of declining landbanks, due to both a low level of applications and permissions being harder to achieve. The latest WMRAWP data for 2010 shows a continuing trend of declining landbanks for both sand & gravel and crushed rock. The landbank for sand and gravel is currently well below the required level and is still falling, down from 3.78 years (December 2009) to only 2.99 years (December 2010). Although declining, the landbank for crushed rock is still more than sufficient (24.5 years, at December 2010). At this level, there is no immediate pressure to permit new quantities of crushed rock.

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7 The Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry is carried out by ONS under Section 1 of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 for the Department for Communities and Local Government and the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills. The monitor covers all mines and quarries in Great Britain, except for coal. The results are published in "Mineral Extraction in Great Britain, Business Monitor PA1007".

8 Source: WMAWP Annual Report (2010).

Summary

36 In terms of Warwickshire's non-aggregates production, the latest available figures are as follows:

- Cement - figures not available for 2011/12. It is hoped that they will be available next year.
- Brick Clay - around 32 million brick items manufactured (currently on half-production, due to the economic downturn), with currently around 15 years of clay reserves (2012);
- Building Stone - zero production for 2012.

37 Finally, we report on coal production from Warwickshire's deep coal mine - Daw Mill Colliery in North Warwickshire. Annual coal production has fluctuated since 2000/01, with a notable dip to only 0.663 mt in 2002/03. Production then increased to almost 3 mt in 2004/05 and in 2010/11 it reached a peak at 3.173 mt.

38 However, the latest available figures show that coal output in Warwickshire fell significantly during April 2011-March 2012, to only 1.581 mt. This represents a fall of 1.591 mt, or 50 per cent, compared with the same period in 2010/11. As a result, Warwickshire accounted for only 16.4% of total coal output in England, compared with 28% in 2010/11.

39 The fall in coal output was due to major operational problems at Daw Mill Colliery, rather than any fall in demand for coal.

40 In terms of permitted reserves, there were approximately 13 million tonnes of reserves remaining in the licence area of Daw Mill colliery at the end of October 2012. There are further resources beyond the current licence area, extending into neighbouring authorities e.g. Solihull and Coventry. UK Coal has applied to the Coal Authority to extend its licence area to the south-west, to allow the continuation of mining into the 2020s, but there are currently doubts about the future of the colliery beyond 2014.

41 UK Coal had announced 200 redundancies and stated in August 2012 that it was "unlikely that the mine will remain open after 2014". A more detailed assessment of this issue will be made in the 2012/13 AMR next year.

42 Finally, in terms of monitoring MLP Key Objective 1 (to ensure an adequate supply of minerals), there were seven planning applications for minerals sites granted in Warwickshire during 2011/12 (see Table G.1). However, most of these were applications for existing sites seeking permission to develop new facilities or processing plant, or to extend their period of operation.

43 There was one substantial planning application for the extraction of new minerals, which was granted during 2011/12. This was an application for an extension to Southam Quarry (Stratford District) which would provide a total of 3.35 million tonnes of saleable minerals (limestone and clay), to be extracted over a ten year period (approximately), with an estimated annual output of 600,000 tonnes (see Table G.2).

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

44 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.

45 The main published source of information is the national CDEW survey (carried out in 2003, 2005 and 2008), which provides national estimates of recycled aggregates from the construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) stream. These national estimates have been discussed in previous MWDF AMRs and updated figures are not yet available. A new methodology for estimating annual waste generation from the Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) sectors in England is currently being developed by DEFRA and should begin reporting towards the revised EU Waste Framework Directive (rWFD) in 2013.

46 In order to provide more local, up-to-date information, the 2010 WMRAWP survey attempted to collect data on the production of recycled and secondary aggregates in the West Midlands region. However, this exercise met similar difficulties as in previous surveys. The limited returns cannot provide a fully accurate picture, but do suggest an increase in the amount of secondary and recycled material. The three returns for Warwickshire gave a total of 50,000 tonnes of secondary material and approximately 300,000 tonnes of construction and demolition waste (although we know that the overall permitted capacity for construction and demolition waste is much higher than this). These 2010 figures are higher than reported in previous WMRAWP surveys[9].

47 Although we are no longer required by government to report on the Core Output Indicator (RSS COI M2 - "Production of secondary/recycled aggregates"), it is still very important to continue monitoring this second key objective of our saved MLP as it is very relevant to our emerging Minerals LDF. As a MPA, we will need to provide the policies for determining minerals applications, including the processing of secondary/recycled aggregates.

48 The emerging Minerals LDF should have regard to the revised 'National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020', published in June 2009.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.

49 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. Although there are no sub-regional (MPA-level) apportionment figures for secondary/ recycled aggregates, we can draw on national and regional trends for an indication of the likely future demand for these materials in Warwickshire. This suggests we will need to plan for a steadily increasing supply of secondary/recycled aggregates to support economic growth.

50 In terms of new planning permissions for recycling aggregates, there were three applications submitted during 2011/12. One was for the consolidation of existing planning permissions under one consent, to facilitate the continued processing of recycled aggregates and for sand and gravel extraction at Dunton Recycling Centre, Curdworth (North Warwickshire). However, this application was not determined within the current reporting period (see Table G.3). The second was at Middleton Hall Quarry Bodymoor Heath Lane, Middleton where an application for a Construction Waste Recycling Facility was submitted in 2011/12 but was not determined that year. The third application was for a Road Sweepings Processing Plant at Ling Hall Landfill Site, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby which was submitted and determined in the 2011/12 year.

9 In 2008, Warwickshire reported a production figure of 173,000 tonnes of recycled aggregates, based on returns from four operators.

Summary

51 There was one outstanding planning application from the 2010/11 AMR, which was granted during 2011/12 (see Table G.4). Permission was granted for the retention of an existing inert Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) at Coleshill Quarry, Coleshill (North Warwickshire). This extended the time period of an existing permission for a further three years (to October 2014). The site processes clean, uncontaminated soil, subsoil, brick and concrete rubble and the recycled product is soil and secondary aggregate.

52 Finally, we have updated our baseline information with a list of all sites known to be recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, as at 31st March 2012 (see Table F.8).

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

53 We have been monitoring this objective with reference to national, regional and local targets for biodiversity drawn from the UK and Local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP/LBAP).

54 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."

55 Progress against these objectives and LBAP targets is reported through the Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS) **(10)**.

56 The 2008/09 AMR included information extracted from the BARS for all relevant species and habitats, including "quarries, mines and gravel pits" (in Appendix F.8). This provided our baseline information for monitoring progress against this MLP key objective.

57 For the 2011/12 AMR, we have updated this information to show the latest progress reports on those species or habitats where new information has been submitted to the BARS (see Table F.9).

58 We have also been working with the Warwickshire Biological Records Centre (WBRC), who have identified the main habitats and any protected species present at each minerals site in Warwickshire. We updated our information on biodiversity at these sites for the 2010/11 AMR (see Appendix F, Table F.9: Minerals Sites - Main habitats and species). We are currently working on updating these records and will include the latest information on biodiversity at existing minerals sites in our next AMR.

59 We have also tried 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 2011/12 (see Table F.11).

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

60 We also provide an update on all the restoration schemes currently in progress at minerals sites in Warwickshire during 2011/12 (see Table F.12).

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

61 We have several minerals sites located within various environmental designations (such as Green Belt, AONB, SSSI, RIGS, LWS and proposed LWS[11]):

i. Eleven minerals sites are situated in 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, including two sand and gravel quarries (Brinklow Quarry in Rugby Borough and Bubbenhall Quarry in Warwick District), two crushed rock quarries (Griff Quarry No.IV and Griff Quarry No.V, both in Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough) and Kingsbury Brickworks in North Warwickshire Borough. In addition, Daw Mill Colliery in North Warwickshire is situated within the Green Belt.
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.
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. As reported in the 2010/11 AMR, these include 13 RIGS, 13 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and 45 potential LWS. A full listing was included in Appendix F (Table F.12), which also showed the type of mineral extracted and the main habitat at each site. We are currently reviewing these sites and will include an updated list in our next AMR.

62 During 2011/12, there were two new planning applications submitted for minerals sites located within the Green Belt. An application to extend an existing site to provide a parking area at Rugby Cement Plant was granted (see Table G.1). The other application was to consolidate existing planning permissions under one consent for recycling aggregates at Dunton Recycling Centre, Curdworth (see Table G.3) This was not determined during the current monitoring year.

63 A further four applications relating to minerals sites within the Green Belt were outstanding from the previous AMR and we can report that these were all granted during 2011/12.These included two applications to extend the time period for existing operations at Ling Hall Quarry and an application for the installation of new processing facilities at Daw Mill Colliery (see Table G.2). An application to extend the time period for an existing facility for recycling aggregates at Coleshill Quarry was also granted (see Table G.4).

Minerals Policy Use

64 Certain policies from the MLP were 'saved' beyond September 2007 (see Table C.1). These policies are still in use and although the Localism Act (November 2011) provides the powers to abolish the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), the RSS policies have not yet been revoked and are still a material consideration in planning decisions.

11 Abbreviations are defined in Appendix M.

Summary

65 This section reviews the use of our 'saved' policies from the MLP. It identifies which policies were used when determining planning applications during 2011/12 and summarises the use of MLP policies over previous years. It also looks at which of the allocated sites in the MLP have come forward for development.

66 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 report on during 2011/12 is the proposed 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. The final route is still to be agreed, but we will continue to monitor this issue in future AMRs.

Waste Local Plan

67 As the new Waste Development Framework (WDF) has not been submitted during 2011/12, 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 revised vision statement agreed for the WDF in February 2011.

Waste Development Framework - Vision Statement (March 2012)

By the end of the plan period in 2028, Warwickshire will have delivered equivalent self sufficiency in its waste management capacity, having met its identified treatment gap and enabled the development of a range of sustainable waste facilities in the most sustainable locations. Development will have been focused within and around the main primary centres of waste arisings of the major towns of Warwick, Leamington, Nuneaton, Bedworth, Kenilworth, Stratford and Rugby and in the most sustainable secondary locations of Atherstone, Coleshill and Southam. Cross boundary waste management links, especially those with the sub-region, will continue to be recognised.

All new waste developments will have facilitated the management of waste in accordance with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy. The volume of waste produced per person will have reduced significantly from 2011 levels and waste will have been treated as a resource and led to the reduction in the use of natural resources in moving towards a zero waste economy. Recycling, composting and energy recovery will have increased significantly in the county to meet national targets in line with the Waste Framework Directive and waste to landfill will have been minimised, with the County Council having met its landfill diversion targets.

Waste management facilities will be of high quality design and will have minimised greenhouse gas emissions and mitigated against climate change. In delivering Warwickshire's waste management capacity, the Core Strategy will have safeguarded communities from adverse environmental impacts, protected human health, amenity and well-being and will also have protected and enhanced the natural, historic, cultural and water environment of the county.

Engagement and communication with local communities, industry and landowners will have enabled a greater understanding of the principles of sustainable waste management. In turn this will have facilitated waste reduction and prevented the unnecessary use of resources by promoting the value of managing waste as a resource and recognising the importance of communities taking responsibility for their own waste.

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

68 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. The regional targets for the West Midlands (set out in RSS Policy WD1) are aligned with the national Waste Strategy (2007). Although the Government intends to revoke the policies in the West Midlands RSS, it is currently a material consideration for the period covered by this monitoring report. We will review its inclusion in our next AMR (2012/13), once the new WCC Waste Core Strategy has been adopted.

69 We also report on the amount of municipal waste arising and managed, by management type (RSS COI W2), as the RSS is still relevant for the period covered by this AMR. Although this section does not include any Local Output indicators or Significant Effects indicators with reference to the policies in the emerging WDF, these are being developed and will be reported in future AMRs.

70 Following these statistical updates, the "waste hierarchy: analysis and interpretation" section outlines recent trends in the amount of waste arising and discusses our waste management options and waste disposal costs over the last decade or so. Finally, the actions that Warwickshire County Council is taking to meet its key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy are outlined.

71 We have previously reported (in the 2009/10 AMR) that the three main national targets for 2010 set out in the "Waste Strategy for England (2007)" have already been met. We are now working towards the 2015 targets and our performance for 2011/12 was as follows:

- In 2011/12, 62.6% of municipal waste was diverted from landfill or recovered (either by recycling, composting or energy recovery). We have therefore achieved the 2010 target to recover value from 53% of municipal waste and are working towards the 2015 target of 67%.
- In 2011/12, 46.5% of Warwickshire's household waste was recycled, reused or composted. Although this was down from 49.2% in 2010/11, it is still above the national target of 45% by 2015.
- The third national target was to reduce the total amount of household residual waste in 2000 by 29% by 2010, with an aspiration to reduce this figure further (by 45%) by 2020. This is equivalent to a fall of 50% per person (from 450 kg per head in 2000 to 225 kg in 2020). Applying these percentage reductions to Warwickshire would mean a maximum target for household residual waste of 160,920 tonnes in 2010.
- The actual tonnage of household residual waste collected in Warwickshire in 2011/12 was 129,781 tonnes (down from 134,126 tonnes in 2010/11). This is a reduction of 96,867 tonnes, or 43%, compared with the 2000/01 figure of 226,648 tonnes. We have therefore met the 2010 target (a 29% reduction) and are making good progress towards the 2020 target (a 45% reduction).

72 Although the National Indicators (NI 198) which came into force on 1st April 2008 have been abandoned by the coalition government, Warwickshire County Council have decided that the three indicators which monitor Local Authorities' contribution to the sustainable management of waste in England are still relevant and should be reported in the AMR.

73 In summary, our progress on the three National Indicators relating to sustainable waste management (NI 191, 192 and 193) during 2011/12 is as follows:

Summary

- The 2011/12 actual figure for NI 191 "Residual Household Waste" has fallen significantly, from 849.2 kg per household in 2006/07 to 542.8 kg per household. This is well below the 2011/12 maximum target figure of 589 kg/household;
- The actual figure for NI 192 "Percentage of household waste reused, recycled and composted" has increased significantly from 32.7% (2006/07) to 48.6% (2011/12). However, it should be noted that this figure is just short of the 2011/12 minimum target of 50.0% and shows a small decrease, from 49.2% achieved in 2010/11;
- The actual figure for NI 193 "Percentage of Municipal waste landfilled" has decreased significantly since 2006/07 (62.0%), to 37.4% for 2011/12. However, this figure is marginally above the 2011/12 maximum target of 37% of municipal waste going to landfill. It is higher than the 2010/11 figure of 33.8% (compared with a 2010/11 maximum target of 40.0% municipal waste being landfilled).

74 Local targets for Warwickshire are set out in the WCC Communities Group "Waste Management Service Plan". This includes references to a range of Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI) which relate directly to waste management[(12)]. Although these BVPIs are no longer required by government and WCC is no longer setting BVPI targets, this information is still being reported in WasteDataFlow. It gives a useful indication of the year-on-year trends in waste management.

75 For example, WasteDataFlow figures show that the amount of waste being recycled (BVPI 82a) has fallen slightly in recent years, partly due to recycling schemes in some districts coming to an end. Although the total tonnage being recycled has decreased (BVPI 82a (ii)), recycled household waste actually accounts for an increasing proportion of the total household waste (BVPI 82a(i)).

76 The amount (both total tonnage and percentage) of household waste that was composted or anaerobically digested (BVPI 82b) actually fell during 2011/12. This was thought to be partly due to the weather causing a significant decrease in the amount of green waste and partly due to some waste management contracts coming to an end, so that more of this waste stream was diverted to landfill.

77 The amount (total tonnage and percentage) of household waste that has been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources (BVPI 82c) has shown an upward trend in recent years. But in 2011/12 it decreased slightly, partly due to some waste management contracts coming to an end, so that more waste was diverted to landfill.

78 Consequently, the unexpected decrease in the amount of household waste that was recycled, composted or anaerobically digested, or used to recover energy during 2011/12 has meant an increasing amount of household waste being sent to landfill (BVPI 82d). However, this may be a short-term fluctuation and over the longer term, the use of landfill as a waste management option has shown a downward trend.

79 Finally, this data source shows that we are performing well in terms of reducing waste, with the total amount of household waste collected per head (BVPI 84) continuing a downward trend. In 2011/12, the amount of household waste collected per head of population fell by 4.32%, to 471.79 kg per head (compared with 493.1 kg per head in 2010/11).

12 These BVPIs were originally 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.

80 The **RSS COI W2** shows that the total amount of municipal waste arising was 272,682 tonnes in 2011/12. This represents a 3.6% reduction in the total amount of municipal waste arising, compared with 2010/11 (282,794 tonnes).

81 During 2011/12, 37.4% of our municipal waste was disposed to landfill. This is higher than last year (33.8% in 2010/11) and is the first time that the disposal of our municipal waste to landfill has actually increased for fifteen years. However, the longer term trends in waste arisings and waste management[13] show that we have made real progress in terms of reducing the use of landfill and moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

82 One of the main drivers for moving away from disposal to landfill is the increasing cost of waste management. Since 2000/01, the cost of municipal waste disposal has risen steadily, from £28.48 per tonne in 2000/01 to £65.69 per tonne in 2011/12[14].

83 The rate of landfill tax is increasing by £8 per tonne year-on-year[15], in addition to increasing gate fees paid per tonne to dispose of waste. Further, we need to find alternative means of waste management in order to meet our landfill diversion targets for biodegradable waste, otherwise, we will face substantial fines. This may require further investment in additional collection and processing infrastructure for Warwickshire.

84 So despite Warwickshire achieving a long term reduction in the total amount of municipal waste being disposed to landfill, (through increased recycling, composting, waste minimisation and sending more waste for energy recovery), the increasing landfill tax has pushed up the cost (per tonne) of municipal waste disposal to its highest level yet.

85 In total, Warwickshire County Council spent £17,913,060 on municipal waste management in 2011/12, (slightly down from £17,932,000 in 2010/11). The reduction in the total amount spent on municipal waste management in 2011/12 was partly due to total municipal waste arisings being 3.6% lower than the previous year.

86 The increasing cost of waste disposal underlines the importance of the various schemes and initiatives undertaken by the County Council (and working jointly with neighbouring authorities) to minimise waste and increase re-use, recycling, composting and the use of Energy Recovery facilities (ERF), in order to meet our landfill diversion targets. For example, we are working on a joint project with Staffordshire County Council to develop a new Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) at the Four Ashes Industrial estate in south Staffordshire. Construction officially began in August 2011 and should be completed by December 2013. Once operational, Warwickshire will supply 40,000 tonnes per annum of municipal waste to this ERF, which will export energy to the National Grid.

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

87 It had been estimated that by 2025/2026, Warwickshire would have a shortfall in waste treatment capacity of 0.60 million tonnes[16]. However, the latest evidence shows that the permissions approved since 2007 have met this predicted treatment gap and the County is well

13 We have been monitoring RSS COI W2 since 1996/97 and the full time series data are included for reference in Table I.1).
14 Source: BVPI 87 figures extracted from WasteDataFlow
15 Landfill Tax increased to £56 per tonne for 2011/12 and will continue to increase annually up to a maximum of £80 per tonne by 2014/15.
16 Source: Waste Treatment Facilities and Capacity Survey West Midlands Region Final Report (WMRA, May 2007).

Summary

placed to meet its landfill diversion targets for C&I and municipal waste up to 2027/28. Notwithstanding, these should be viewed as 'minimum' landfill diversion targets. The Waste Core Strategy, once adopted, will provide the policy framework for assessing all waste proposals. Waste proposals that will enable waste to be managed in accordance with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy and achieve higher landfill diversion rates are likely to be encouraged in principle, subject to all other relevant policies being met.

88 As noted in previous AMRs, it has been difficult to monitor this objective as the capacity information is not always provided on planning applications for new facilities and it has not been possible to confirm whether all sites which were granted permission are operational, or operating at full capacity. However, the evidence required for the Waste Core Strategy has meant that the Council now holds more comprehensive site information. It is intended that this will provide the basis for monitoring permitted and operational capacity in the future in order to assess whether the Council is ensuring appropriate provision to meet its own needs.

89 In summary, during the monitoring year 2011/12, there were twenty planning applications submitted to the County Council for new waste management facilities or extensions of existing facilities (see Table K.1). Nine of these applications were granted, one application was refused and two applications were withdrawn.

90 Of those applications which were granted, only some will develop additional waste treatment capacity, including:

- an application (NBB/12CM007) to change the use of part of an existing metal recycling site to a mixed use metal recycling site (current use) and waste transfer station for street sweeping. This new facility would process up to 12,000 tpa of street sweepings and gully arisings from collections in Coventry and Warwickshire, for which the applicant (Sita) holds the contract;
- an application (NBB/11CM008) for change of use from B2 (general industrial) to a waste management use for an existing vacant unit at Prologis Park. The site will be developed to receive up to 50,000 tonnes of dry recyclable material per year (such as mixed glass, aluminium cans, steel cans, mixed plastics and tetra paks);
- an application (NBB/11CM010) to convert a vacant industrial unit to a new facility to recycle LDPE Plastic, with a capacity of up to 5,000 tpa of pre-sorted, compressed plastic being delivered to the site for processing into pellets, to be sold for manufacturing purposes;
- an application (RBC/11CM020) to install plant for processing inert waste (road sweepings and gully arisings) at Ling Hall Landfill. This process would remove contaminants and enable the recovered soils and aggregates to be used as part of the restoration of the landfill site, rather than being disposed of as waste into the landfill, as currently happens. The waste material would be sourced from Warwickshire and neighbouring counties and the site would handle between 50-80,000 tpa. It is anticipated that 97% of the material would be of sufficient quality to be used in landfill restoration.

91 Some applications would simply relocate or extend the period of operation of existing facilities, for example:

- An application (RBC/11CM025) for a change of use from an existing garage/store (currently vacant) to a metal separation recycling facility. The applicant is currently leasing another unit on the same industrial estate and wishes to relocate these operations to a better site (in terms of parking and security). The existing operation has an annual throughput of 300 tpa and separate non ferrous metals;
- An application (NWB/11CM019) to extend the period of operation of the MRF at Coleshill Quarry for a further three years was granted. This will facilitate the processing of inert material

to produce soil and secondary aggregate and will run alongside the existing landfilling operations being undertaken as part of the restoration of the site.

92 The remaining eight applications were not determined as at 31st March 2012 and will be reported in next year's AMR.

93 In addition, there were seven applications outstanding from the 2010/11 monitoring year (see Table K.2). Of these, only two applications for additional waste treatment capacity were granted. These include an application to compost 25,000 tonnes per annum of green waste at Grendon House Farm, Atherstone and an application to process 5,000 tonnes per annum of WEEE[17] at a waste treatment facility in Dunchurch.

94 A further two applications for additional waste treatment capacity were refused. These include the outstanding application for a waste wood treatment facility at Mullensgrove Farm, Curdworth and the application for a waste transfer facility to handle animal carcasses at Dickensbury Farm, Pillerton Priors, Stratford-upon-Avon. This was originally refused during the 2010/11 monitoring year, but this decision was subject to an appeal. The appeal was dismissed in October 2011.

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

95 It is not possible to provide any firm evidence on this key objective as there are no relevant targets (national, regional or local) or COI.

96 There were no Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs) submitted during 2011/12. Although these can provide details of material re-used on site and are currently a requirement for all developments with an estimated cost of over £300,000, the Government has identified that the requirement for SWMPs will be removed as part of the 'Red Tape Challenge'. We are looking at ways to monitor the issue of waste re-used on site and this will be included in future AMRs.

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

97 There were eleven new planning applications relating to waste sites located within the Green Belt submitted during the monitoring year 2011/12. Of these, only two were granted, one was withdrawn, one was refused and the remaining seven applications were not yet determined as at 31 March 2012.

98 The first application to be granted (NWB/11CM019) was to allow the existing inert waste recycling facility (MRF) at Coleshill Quarry to continue in operation for a further three years. Although considered inappropriate development in the Green Belt, as defined by PPG 2, it was noted that very special circumstances justified approval. In particular, the activity is located in a former quarry, is barely visible beyond the boundary of the site, is of a temporary nature and will facilitate the sustainable restoration of the quarry site and lead to increased recycling and the reduction of waste being sent to landfill.

99 The second application to be granted (RBC/11CM020) was for the development of a new facility, to process road sweepings and gully arisings at the existing Ling Hall Landfill site in Rugby. This would allow materials that are currently disposed of as waste to landfill to be recovered and used beneficially in landfill restoration. Although it constitutes inappropriate development in greenbelt terms, the benefit for waste management provision is considered to constitute very special

17 Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment

circumstances, sufficient to support the proposal. Further, the new facility is similar in scale to the sand and gravel processing plant which formally occupied the site and around half the height of the concrete batching and asphalts plant on the site. Therefore, the development would result in no greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt. In addition, the new facility will be removed upon completion of landfilling, thus maintaining the openness of the Green Belt in the long term.

100 Finally, there was one application outstanding from 2010/11, which was granted during 2011/12. This application (RBC/11CM002) was for the change of use of an existing industrial unit at Dunchurch Trading Estate, from a distribution centre to a waste management facility. It will handle up to 5,000 tpa of WEEE, cardboard, metals and plastics and the storage of batteries. Although the site is within the West Midlands Green Belt, the proposal involves the change of use of an existing industrial unit on an established industrial estate and does not seek to extend further into the Green Belt. It was considered that the proposed change of use would not have a materially greater impact than the present use of the site on the openness of the Green Belt, so permission was granted.

Waste Policy Use

101 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 Localism Act (November 2011) removed the primary legislation which set the basis for regional strategies, the West Midland RSS policies have not yet been revoked and are still a material consideration in planning decisions during the 2011/12 monitoring period.

Emerging Context for the Waste Local Plan/WDF

102 Section 5.7 provides an update on 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 eighth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for Minerals and Waste produced by Warwickshire County Council (WCC). It covers the reporting period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012.

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 contains the following information:

i. progress on the preparation of the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) within 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. monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of our 'saved' minerals and waste policies. This will provide the evidence base to support the development and review of policies within the emerging DPDs.
iii. how the Council has complied with the 'Duty to Co-operate', including the action that has been taken over the reporting period.
iv. any other information that the Council considers appropriate in the interests of transparency relating to the emerging minerals and waste policy framework.

Changes in circumstance since the last AMR

1.3 The Localism Bill received Royal Assent in November 2011 and this removed the primary legislation which sets the basis for Regional Strategies. However, the Government has not yet laid the orders before Parliament to revoke each Regional Strategy as they are considering the results of each Strategic Environmental Assessment. The Localism Act retained the Minerals and Waste Development Framework approach and the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is still required.

1.4 The changes proposed through the Localism Act will ensure that greater powers are devolved to Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) so that they can decide what targets are appropriate for their councils and set them out in their LDF Core Strategy. They may be based on existing approved RSS targets or not. Whichever targets are used, they will need to be substantiated for the Core Strategy, or at any planning inquiries until the Core Strategy has been approved.

1.5 On 30 March 2011, DCLG wrote to all Local Authorities Chief Planning Officers announcing the withdrawal of all the Guidances relating to the LDF Monitoring[18], as well as their Core Output Indicators. Thus local authorities are free to decide whether to retain any of the previously published targets and indicators in their AMRs. The abolition of the Regional Planning Bodies also meant that there was no longer a formal requirement for regional monitoring.

1.6 In April 2011, a Single Data List was published. This replaced both the set of 197 National Indicators (NIs) and the DCLG's Core Output Indicators (COIs). The aim is to reduce the burden on local authorities to supply data to central government, as well as give control back to them.

18 To date, our AMR has been based on published guidance: "Planning. Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide" (ODPM/DCLG, March 2005) and subsequent updates.

1.7 All of the above changes are applicable to the AMR 2011/12 onwards. However, this report follows the same format as previous AMRs. Anticipating the Waste Development Framework Core Strategy will be adopted in summer 2013, it is likely that the format of the next AMR will be changed to reflect the new waste policies, performance indicators and targets.

1.1 Key Planning Documents for Minerals and Waste in Warwickshire

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

1.10 In response to a request from the County Council to save certain policies contained within the MLP, WLP and the WASP, the Secretary of State issued a Direction on the 7th September 2007, to save certain policies beyond the 28th September 2007. A list of the saved policies is included in the appendices of this AMR (see Appendix C Table C.1, Appendix D, Table D.1 and Appendix E Table E.1). We will continue to monitor the performance of these policies, as they are taken forward until they have been superseded by those in the MWDF.

1.11 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.

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. 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. The new Coalition Government formed in May 2010 introduced the Localism Bill which intended to abolish the RSS and regional targets. The Localism Bill received Royal Assent in November 2011 and this removed the primary legislation which	Being abolished through the Localism Bill. Current advice is that it is up to LPAs to

Document Title	Abbreviation	Description	Current Status
		sets the basis for Regional Strategies. However, the Government has not yet laid the orders before Parliament to revoke each Regional Strategy as they are considering the results of each Strategic Environmental Assessment. In the meantime, the Government's advice is that it is up to Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to decide what targets are appropriate for their councils, depending on the most up to date and credible evidence available. These should now be set in their LDF Core Strategy and they could be based on existing approved RSS targets or not. Whichever ones LPAs choose to use they will have to substantiate these targets for their Core Strategy or at any planning inquiries until their Core Strategy has been approved.	decide what to include in their LDF Core Strategy
Warwickshire Structure Plan (1996-2011) **(19)**	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). The Localism Act provides the Secretary of State with powers to make an Order to revoke the saved Structure Plan policies. The Secretary of State has not used that power yet, so at present the saved structure plans remain part of the development plan. However, the NPPF states that in the case of development plan policies adopted before 2004 due weight should be given to the policies according to their degree of consistency with the NPPF framework.	"Saved" Policies
Warwickshire Minerals Local Plan (1995-2005) **(20)**	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	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	"Saved" Policies

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

20 A copy of the Warwickshire Minerals Local Plan is available on the Warwickshire website at http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mineralsplan.

Document Title	Abbreviation	Description	Current Status
(1995-2005) **(21)**		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).	
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
Warwickshire Local Transport Plan (2011)	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) was published in April 2011. The Implementation Plan of the LTP3 outlines all transport schemes in the county for the period up to 2016 but the plan and policies included in it cover a strategy up to 2026. The transportation of minerals and waste in the county will need to accord with the policies and principles of the WLTP.	Adopted - 1st April 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)

Table 1.1 Key planning documents for Warwickshire

1.2 What we are Monitoring

1.12 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.

1.13 As the new Core Strategies for both Minerals and Waste have not yet been adopted, 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.

21 A copy of the Warwickshire Waste Local Plan is available on the Warwickshire website at http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wastelocalplan.

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

Minerals Local Plan - Key Objectives

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

Waste Local Plan - Key Objectives

1. Move waste up the waste hierarchy;
2. Provide adequate waste facilities to meet identified needs;
3. Increase the proportion of waste produced by development which is re-used on site as part of the development;
4. Protect the Green Belt against the inappropriate development of waste facilities.

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

- **Review of existing capacity** for minerals and waste facilities to see whether this is adequate;
- **Review of all planning applications** submitted to Warwickshire County Council to assess whether the decision made is in accordance with the key objectives (above) and the stated policies in the 'saved' MLP/WLP;
- **Core Output Indicator**s (COI) – For this AMR, we will continue to monitor these wherever appropriate, but in a letter to all Chief Planning Officers dated 30 March 2011, DCLG announced the withdrawal of these indicators as a government requirement. We will review the situation for future AMRs and are likely to include any that are still considered to be important and relevant to our emerging MWDF;
- **Local Output Indicators** – these indicators have been identified as useful in relation to monitoring the key objectives from the saved MLP and WLP and are likely to be of continuing relevance to the objectives of the emerging MWDF;
- **Significant Effects Indicators** – these relate to the Sustainability Appraisal on the MWDF.

2 Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

2.1 Reporting Period

2.1 Although this Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) covers the monitoring year 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012, 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 2012. This updates the MWDF progress review as far as possible, prior to publication on 31st December 2012.

2.2 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 original timetable was brought into effect on 9th June 2005 and covered the period 2007 - 2011, with an indication of stages going beyond these dates. The current MWDS (published in February 2012) was brought into effect on 1st March 2012, to cover the period 2012-2015. The MWDS is kept under continuous review and the latest "working timetable" is available on the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme web page (www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mwds).

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. It may be necessary 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. Further information and a copy of the Adopted SCI are available on the SCI web pages.

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*** (if required) 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*** (if required) 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.

2.3 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:

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 SEA Directive 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 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. SA work was also undertaken in early 2011 to inform the Waste Core Strategy - Emerging Spatial Options consultation (March 2011). A more detailed SA was then undertaken to assess the preferred option and draft policies set out in 'Preferred Options and Policies' document (Sept 2011).

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. Furthermore, a HRA Scoping Report was undertaken to assess the impacts of the strategy and policies set out in the emerging Waste Core Strategy.

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.

2.4 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 [22] and on the WCC website[23].

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.

22 Please contact Planning and Development Group, Barrack Street, Warwick on 01926 41 2538 to arrange viewing.
23 See http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/Web/corporate/pages.nsf/Links/4EE0A76F539CB8A3802570CE0038C7B8

2 Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

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 28th 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.

2.17 The MWDS (Third revision) was then 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 MWDS, taking account of new guidance and advice from DCLG, the Planning Inspectorate and GO-WM. Therefore, 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.

2.19 On 10th January 2011, DCLG wrote to all waste planning authorities advising that Waste Development Frameworks need to be produced as quickly as possible in order to meet the EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). Article 40 of this Directive requires all waste planning authorities to have waste management plans in place by 12th December 2010. At that time, the Localism Bill included a power for Government to pass on some or all of any fines to any authority which causes the UK to be in breach of its obligations (Bill passed on 16 Nov 2011 with this intact). On 17th February 2011, in recognition of this, WCC Cabinet decided that progressing with the Warwickshire Waste Development Framework should be a priority over the Minerals Development Framework (MDF). As a result, work on the Minerals Development Framework temporarily ceased and resources were diverted to progressing the Waste Core Strategy. In the absence of an up-to-date MWDS, the Council published the following working table on the www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mwds webpage:

Waste Core Strategy

- March 2011 - Emerging Spatial Options consultation
- September 2011-Preferred Option and Policies consultation
- March 2012 - Publication consultation
- Sept 2012 – Submission to Secretary of State
- 14 Weeks after submission – Examination in Public
- Spring 2013 - Adoption

Minerals Core Strategy

- Late 2012 - Preferred Options and Policies consultation

2.20 The fourth revision of the MWDS was agreed by Cabinet on the 16th February 2012 and formally brought into effect on the 1st March 2012. This amended the timetables for the Minerals and Waste DPDs.

2.21 Looking in more detail at DPD progress during the 2011/12 monitoring year, we report below on the Waste Core Strategy DPD and the Minerals Core Strategy DPD. The "in effect" MWDS timetables and progress updates for the 2011/2012 monitoring year are set out in Tables 2.1 and 2.3.

2.5 Waste Core Strategy DPD

2.22 Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 summarise progress on the Waste Core Strategy DPD. Table 2.1 summarises our progress against the "in effect" MWDS for the period up to 1st March 2012 (Third Revision, December 2007). Table 2.3 summarises our progress on the Waste Core Strategy DPD against the "in effect" MWDS for the period beyond 1st March 2012 (Fourth Revision, March 2012).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.

2.23 In reference to Table 2.1, a 'Revised Spatial Options' Consultation document was approved by Cabinet on 22nd May 2008, in preparation for the consultation planned for June 2008. However, the consultation was delayed to take account of the spatial implications of 'Project Transform', a project between sub-regional partners to develop a shared residual waste treatment facility. This delay had a knock on effect for subsequent stages of consultation. Further explanation is provided in Chapter 2 of the 2010/11 AMR.

2.24 Work recommenced on the Waste Core Strategy in October 2010. In the absence of an up-to-date MWDS, the Council published an updated working timetable at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mwds. This provided the following target timescales:

- Emerging Spatial Options consultation - March 2011
- Preferred Option and Policies consultation - September 2011
- Publication - March 2012

2.25 All of these scheduled consultations were undertaken on time- see Table 2.2. In readiness for the Publication stage, the MWDS was amended a fourth time and this was adopted at the 16th February 2012 Cabinet meeting and formally came into effect on 1st March 2012. The updated timetable, and progress to date, is shown in Table 2.3.

2.26 The Council submitted the Waste Core Strategy and all supplementary materials to the Secretary of State on 19th October 2012. The Secretary of State has appointed Elizabeth Ord LLB MA, DipTUS as the Planning Inspector to undertake the independent examination of the Warwickshire Waste Core Strategy. The role of the Planning Inspector is to examine whether the plan is sound and legally compliant. The plan is currently going through the formal examination process and further information will be available at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wasteplanexamination in due course.

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.	☹

Stage of production	*MWDS Third Revision ('in effect' from 11th December 2007)*	Date(s) achieved	On track?
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.	☹

Table 2.1 Waste Core Strategy DPD - "In Effect" Milestones (Third Revision - "in effect" 11th December 2007)

Stage of production	*MWDS Fourth revision target timescales ('in effect' from 1st March 2012)*	Date(s) achieved	On track?
Waste Core Strategy 'Emerging Spatial options' consultation	March 2012	**Completed** (21st March 2011)	☺
Waste Core Strategy 'Preferred Option and Policies' consultation	September 2012	**Completed** (26th September 2011)	☺
Waste Core Strategy Publication	March 2012	**Completed** (30th March 2012)	☺

Table 2.2 Waste Core Strategy DPD - Working timetable milestones (published October 2010)

Stage of production	*MWDS Fourth revision target timescales ('in effect' from 1st March 2012)*	Date(s) achieved	On track?
Waste Core Strategy 'Publication'	March 2012	**Completed** (31st March 2012)	
Submission to SoS	September 2012	**Completed** (19th October 2012)	
Pre-hearing meeting (week 8)	October 2012	Inspector considered that this was not necessary	
Hearing commences (week 14)	December 2012/January 2013	**Ongoing** (Nov 2012 - Feb 2013) Examination is taking place through written representations	
Inspector report dispatched (week 29)	March/April 2013	To be confirmed	TBC
Adoption	July 2013	To be confirmed	TBC

Table 2.3 Waste Core Strategy DPD - "In Effect" Milestones (Fourth revision - "in effect" 1st March 2012)

2.6 Minerals Core Strategy DPD

2.27 This section reviews progress to date on the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy DPD.

2.28 Table 2.4 summarises our progress against the "in-effect" MWDS for the period up to 1st March 2012 (Third Revision). Table 2.4 summarises our progress against the "in effect" MWDS for the period beyond 1st March 2012 (Fourth Revision) - see Appendix B. The first column of each table 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.

2.29 So far, the following key tasks have been undertaken:

Consultation on Revised Spatial Options

The last stage of consultation on the Minerals Core Strategy was the "Revised Spatial Options" held 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.

2.30 Further information on the consultation is set out in the 2010/2011 Annual Monitoring Report as well as www.warwickshire.gov.uk/mineralscorestrategy.

Consultation on Preferred Options and Proposals

2.31 Due to the large volume of representations submitted to the Revised Spatial Options consultation, the uploading of responses delayed the next stage of the DPD - the "Preferred Options and Proposals" consultation, which was due to take place in November 2009. After the responses were uploaded, the Department for Communities and Local Government wrote to all Waste Planning Authorities advising that waste plans needed to be produced as quickly as possible.

2.32 As the Waste Development Framework was now the priority, further consultation on the Minerals Development Framework could not take place until the Waste Core Strategy had reached the Examination stage. With the adoption of the revised MWDS (fourth revision), work on the Minerals Development Framework is therefore scheduled for spring 2013 with a view to holding another public consultation in November 2013. The latest milestones and timescales for producing the Minerals Core Strategy are set out in Table 2.5.

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).	☹

Table 2.4 Minerals Core Strategy DPD - Progress against the "In Effect" Milestones for the period up to 1st March 2012

Stage of production	*MWDS Fourth Revision ("in effect from 1st March 2012)*	Date(s) achieved	On track?
Pre-publication (Regulation 18) Consultation Stage: Preferred Option and Policies	November 2013	-	-
Publication consultation (Regulation 19)	June 2014	-	-
Submission to the Secretary of State	December 2014	-	-
Pre-hearing meeting	February 2015	-	-
Hearing commences	April 2015	-	-
Receipt of Inspector's Report	July 2015	-	-
Estimated date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	October/November 2015	-	-

Table 2.5 Minerals Core Strategy DPD - Progress against the "in effect" milestones for the period beyond 1st March 2012

2.7 Duty to Co-operate

Introduction

2.33 Section 110 of the Localism Act amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to introduce a "Duty to Co-operate" for local planning authorities and other public bodies. As a result, local planning authorities are required to work with neighbouring authorities and other prescribed bodies when preparing their development plan documents for 'strategic matters'.

2.34 On the 27th March 2012, the Government issued new national planning guidance for England in the form of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This reinforces that public bodies have a Duty to Co-operate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those that relate to 'strategic priorities'. Subsequently, local planning authorities are required to work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across administrative boundaries are properly co-ordinated and reflected in development plan documents. The NPPF adds that local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for the issues with cross boundary impacts when their Local Plans are submitted for examination.

2.35 It should be noted that co-operation between local planning authorities on strategic planning issues is not new and and Councils have a long history of working together and with other bodies to address issues beyond administrative boundaries. However, up to now this kind of work has been undertaken mainly to deliver policy objectives set out in structure plans or regional plans. In the future, the scope of such arrangements will need to be determined locally to meet local circumstances. The legislative changes have formalised this requirement.

2.36 The activities below, show how the Council has complied with the Duty to Co-operate. As work has not yet started on the Minerals Local Plan, co-operation has primarily taken place through the Aggregates Working Party (AWP). There will be further co-operation and engagement once work on the Minerals Local Plan has commenced.

Engagement with other Minerals Planning Authorities

2.37 Warwickshire County Council has a proven track record of working with other Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) in relation to strategic minerals planning policy. The main mechanism by which the Council has co-operated with other MPAs in the Region has been through the West Midlands Regional Aggregate Working Party (WMRAWP).

2.38 Following the Government issuing the national and regional guidelines for the provision of aggregates (2005-2020) in June 2009, the West Midlands Regional Assembly (as Regional Planning Body) was tasked with apportioning an aggregates total for each Minerals Planning Authority. The sub-regional apportionments would be decided taking into account advice from the MPAs and the WMRAWP. These apportionments would then be taken forward as an Interim Policy Statement as part of the RSS Phase 3 Revision work.

2.39 The WMRA considered a number of technical options for the sub-regional apportionment of aggregates. Options based on past sales trends were prepared by the WMRAWP Technical Secretariat (provided by Warwickshire County Council). The WMRA also commissioned consultants to develop "alternative" apportionment options ('Option F' and 'Refined Option F') which considered a change in policy direction by taking account of the likely availability of materials, future patterns of development, environmental and other considerations.

2.40 The WMRA held technical consultations on the options between December 2009 and February 2010. Warwickshire County Council participated in the consultation process and responded to the technical consultations, expressing a preference for using past sales as the basis for setting future apportionment. A 10 year past sales approach ('Option 1c') was also supported by the majority of the MPAs and the WMRAWP at a meeting on 9th February 2010. 9 RAWP representatives also expressed a preference for the Option 1c as part of the technical consultation on the two further options held in February 2010.

2.41 At its meeting on 3 March 2010 the WMRAWP resolved to maintain its support for Option 1c. However, the WMRA decided to adopt 'Option F' as the basis for setting sub-regional aggregate apportionments and on that basis submitted an Interim Policy Statement to the former Secretary of State. The status of that document was questioned by most of the members of the WMRAWP for reasons including the application of a theoretical methodology which could not be supported by the majority of the WMRAWP members. Further information on the RSS Phase 3 Revision work is available at:
http://www.wmra.gov.uk/Planning_and_Regional_Spatial_Strategy/RSS_Revision/RSS_Revision_Phase_3.aspx

2.42 Shortly after the publication of the Interim Policy Statement, the newly elected Coalition Government confirmed that regional strategies would be revoked through the Localism Bill. The advice issued by Government was that the proposed revocation of regional strategies, as well as the evidence prepared as part of RSS preparation, may be material considerations, depending on the case. It should be noted, however, that since that time, two Core Strategies (Shropshire Council and the Black Country Authorities) have gone through their Examinations and the traditional past sales approach was accepted in each instance by the Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State.

2.43 The recently published National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) now advises that MPAs should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment "either individually or jointly by agreement with another or other mineral planning authorities", based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options. It also advises that MPAs should participate in the operation of an Aggregate Working Party (AWP), taking into account the advice of the AWP and the National Aggregates Co-ordination Group as appropriate when preparing the Local Aggregates Assessment.

2.44 Moving forward, Warwickshire County Council is committed to engaging and co-operating with other MPAs and other key consultees, as work on the emerging minerals plan continues. In particular, the Council will seek to engage and co-operate with other MPAs when producing its Local Aggregate Assessment. Similarly, the Council will work proactively with other MPAs to provide the necessary input to shape other MPAs' Minerals Development Frameworks and Local Aggregates Assessments to ensure the steady and adequate supply of aggregates and other minerals in accordance with the NPPF.

Engagement with other Waste Planning Authorities

2.45 Warwickshire County Council has a proven track record of working with other Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) in relation to strategic waste planning policy.

2.46 The main mechanism by which the Council worked with other Waste Planning Authorities in the Region was through the Regional Technical Advisory Board (RTAB). The RTAB was represented by members of the waste industry and voluntary/interest groups. The RTAB led on the preparation of the waste policies, and the supporting evidence base documentation, for the

Regional Spatial Strategy - Phase 2 Revision. Despite the removal of the regional tier of planning through the Localism Act, the group continues to meet on a quarterly basis as the 'Resource Technical Advisory Body'.

2.47 Waste Planning Authority (WPA) representation on the RTAB, and their contribution to the RSS Phase 2 Revision work, has ensured that WPAs have adopted similar and consistent approaches when producing their Waste Development Plan Documents. It is understood that all member WPAs of the RTAB are continuing to adopt a 'net self sufficient' policy approach within their emerging DPDs.

2.48 The Government Office for the West Midlands (at the time) also arranged a series of meetings and seminars to discuss key waste planning issues, share experiences and interpretation and identify areas of mutual concern. Warwickshire County Council attended these meetings and engaged in these discussions.

2.49 The Council also arranged an 'adjoining authorities' forum meeting on 2nd April 2008 as part of the evidence gathering process at the Revised Spatial Options stage. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss strategic waste planning issues with adjoining authorities, to appraise seven alternative spatial options for planning future waste development in the County and to discuss the issue of 'strategic sites'. The following Local Authorities attended the workshop; Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council, Oxfordshire County Council, Leicestershire County Council, Worcestershire County Council, Gloucestershire County Council, Birmingham City Council, Northamptonshire County Council and Bromsgrove District Council.

2.50 As part of the evidence base work to underpin the Waste Core Strategy 'Emerging Spatial Options' consultation document, the Council wrote to all adjoining Local Authorities asking them to provide data showing quantities and the types of waste that have been exported to sites in Warwickshire.

2.51 All adjoining Waste Planning Authorities were sent copies of Waste Core Strategy consultation documentation and invited to respond to the consultations in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (as amended). The comments received were taken into account and any changes, amendments or additions to the plan were made where it was appropriate or necessary to do so.

2.52 Warwickshire County Council also acts as the Secretariat for the West Midlands Aggregate Working Party (WMAWP). The WMAWP is a technical group primarily consisting of Minerals Planning Authorities and representatives of the minerals industry. The WMAWP seeks to collect, collate and monitor aggregates information (including secondary and recycled aggregates) and provides advice on future regional trends, together with the environmental and other implications of meeting Government aggregate demand forecasts. The WMAWP produce an annual report based on the annual survey of aggregates sales, with information on sales and permitted reserves provided by the minerals industry and collected and collated by each individual MPA. This information is used as evidence to inform the County's policies relating to the management of construction and demolition wastes.

Working with District and Borough Councils

2.53 During 2008, the County met with each of the respective District and Borough Councils and Coventry City Council to discuss the potential deliverability/success of the spatial options for providing waste infrastructure with the County. The comments received were taken on board and used to refine the options before formal consultation.

2.54 The WCC Planning Policy team also provided a Waste Core Strategy update presentation to the Warwickshire Waste Partnership in July 2011. The Warwickshire Waste Partnership consists of Elected Members, Officers from all of the District and Borough Councils and members of the County Council Waste Management team. The Partnership is responsible for producing the Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (last adopted October 2005). The purpose of the presentation was to seek feedback on each of the proposed spatial options and to discuss the future context in terms of infrastructure requirements for dealing with the County's municipal waste.

2.55 The Council has also worked with the District Councils and other partners including Natural England and the WCC Ecology/Rights of Way teams as part of the preparation of the sub-regional Green Infrastructure study. In doing so, sub-regional Green Infrastructure assets (including landscape, access and biodiversity) have been identified and work is now underway to identify opportunity areas and potential Green Infrastructure networks. The Green Infrastructure Strategy will be used as evidence base documentation to underpin the Minerals and Waste DPDs.

2.56 The Council also worked with all Councils within the Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire sub-region and the Environment Agency to commission consultants to produce a Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). This was an important piece of evidence base documentation to inform the policies and proposals within the Councils' emerging DPDs.

Working with the Warwickshire Waste Management team

2.57 The Planning Policy team met with the Waste Management team to discuss the 5 spatial options and the preferred spatial option, based on the consultation responses and the outcome of the Sustainability Appraisal. This was to ensure that any broad locations identified within the Core Strategy would align with any future Municipal Waste Management Strategy. Following on from this, there was ongoing collaboration between the teams on the evidence base for the Core Strategy, specifically the municipal waste arisings projections over the plan period. It is understood that the County's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) may be updated in the future. This joint working would help in ensuring that the emerging MWMS would align with the Waste Core Strategy policies and proposals and both share the same robust and credible evidence base.

2.58 Warwickshire County Council has also worked in partnership with other WPAs to secure contracts for the delivery of the County's MWMS. For example, joint working has been arranged with Staffordshire to divert residual waste from the north of the county to a treatment facility at Four Ashes. Heads of terms have been agreed and an Inter Authority Agreement has been approved by Staffordshire County Council.

2.59 The County Council also worked in partnership with Coventry City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council to procure a long term residual waste treatment facility known as 'Project Transform'. However, in October 2010, Coventry and Solihull Councils reached the decision to withdraw from the project. As a result of this, the Project Transform Project Board agreed to formally end the project. As a result, it was proposed to extend the life of the energy from waste facility at Whitley through refurbishment and ongoing maintenance. It is anticipated that energy from waste will continue to play an important role in the County's MWMS, at least over the short term and contractual arrangements will mean that the proportion of the County's residual waste will continue to be treated at the Whitley EfW facility.

2 Minerals and Waste Development Framework - Progress Review

Working with other bodies

2.60 The prescription of the bodies for the purposes of the Duty to Co-operate came into effect on 6th April 2012. However, the majority of the bodies were each sent a copy of the Waste Core Strategy consultation documentation and encouraged to respond to the consultation. Of the bodies prescribed, the following provided a response to either the Emerging Spatial Options or Preferred Options or Preferred Option and Policies consultations; Environment Agency, English Heritage, Natural England, Highways Agency.

2.61 The comments received were taken into account and any changes, amendments or additions to the plan were made where necessary. Where potentially significant issues were raised that could pose as an issue of soundness or legal compliance, the Council met with the consultee to resolve any issues. No significant issues of soundness or legal compliance have been raised to date.

2.62 Some of the consultees were also invited to participate in the Warwickshire Waste Development Framework Forum events during periods of Waste Core Strategy consultation. These events were as follows:

Revised Spatial Options Waste Forum Event - This event was held at the Brandon Marsh Nature Centre, Coventry on 13th December 2007. The purpose of the event was to consider the seven initial draft spatial options, to discuss the issue of 'strategic' sites and policy areas such as the 'Merton Rule'. The event was attended by representatives of the Highways Agency, interest groups and the waste industry.

Emerging Spatial Options consultation Waste Forum Event - This event was held on the 6th May 2011, at Northgate House Conference Centre, Warwick. The purpose of the event was to discuss the merits of each of the five Spatial Options proposed, examine the key issues for planning for waste infrastructure in the County, and to consider the evidence base for assessing waste projections over the plan period and the subsequent management/treatment capacity requirements. The event was attended by representatives of the Environment Agency, the Highways Agency, a range of interest groups and the waste industry.

Preferred Option and Policies Waste Forum Event - This event was held on the 30th November 2011 at the Warwickshire County Council Barrack Street Offices. The purpose of the event was to discuss the preferred spatial option (based on previous consultation responses and the results of the Sustainability Appraisal), consider the draft Core Strategy and Development Management Policies and to discuss overall deliverability/potential success of the proposed strategy. The event was attended by representatives of the Environment Agency, a range of interest groups and the waste industry. The feedback received was used to produce the final 'Publication' document.

Conclusion

2.63 Warwickshire County Council considers that in undertaking its role as Waste Planning Authority, the Duty to Co-operate has been fulfilled. Although the majority of the plan's preparation pre-dated the formal requirements of the Duty, the Council has engaged with a range of bodies to produce the final plan. Notwithstanding the formal requirements for consultation, Warwickshire County Council has engaged actively , constructively and on an ongoing basis with the Warwickshire Waste Partnership, District and Borough Councils, other Waste Planning Authorities , waste industry representatives and statutory consultees including Natural England, English Heritage and the

Environment Agency. All feedback was taken into account and used to produce the plan and every effort was taken to resolve issues raised as part of the engagement/consultation process where it was possible to do so.

2.64 In order to be able to monitor all future 'Duty to Co-operate' activities, a spreadsheet has been set. It allows for all forms of engagement to be logged together with information such as the date of engagement, the activity undertaken, the DtC bodies that WCC have engaged with and finally what the outcomes have been. This spreadsheet will be updated on an ongoing basis.

3 Contextual Background

Contextual background to waste and minerals planning

3.1 This chapter sets out the key characteristics of Warwickshire which are relevant to minerals and waste planning. The critical contextual factors that influence planning for waste management and minerals in 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.

3.2 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).

3.3 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.

3.4 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.

3.5 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.

3.1 Population and Households

3.6 Warwickshire is largely rural and sparsely populated. To the north and east of the county, Rugby, Nuneaton and Bedworth are traditional industrial towns, where established industries include (or included) coal mining, textiles, cement production and engineering. In the centre and south of Warwickshire lie the more prosperous towns of Royal Leamington Spa, Warwick, Kenilworth and Stratford-upon-Avon. These seven towns are the major population centres and together account for about 60% of the county's population.

3.7 The latest population figures[24] show that Warwickshire has an estimated population of 546,600. The table below details the mid-2011 population estimates for each District/Borough in Warwickshire. For more detail, please refer to the Warwickshire Observatory Briefing Note - Mid-2011 Population Estimates.

	Population	Households
Warwickshire	**546,600**	**231,000**
North Warwickshire Borough	62,100	25,800
Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough	125,400	52,700
Rugby Borough	100,500	41,900
Stratford-on-Avon District	120,800	51,900
Warwick District	137,700	58,700

Sources:
Population figures from ONS 2011 annual mid-year estimates;

Households figures from 2011 Census: 'Number of households with at least one usual resident, local authorities in England and Wales' (Table H01)

Table 3.1

3.8 In the next 25 years the population is estimated to grow by about 20%, with the number of households estimated to grow by about 30%, reflecting the trend towards smaller households.

3.9 A wide range of more detailed demographic data related to Warwickshire can be found on the Warwickshire Observatory website at:

http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/observatory/observatorywcc.nsf/RefDocs/SBUR-6YSGST?OpenDocument

3.2 Economic Context

3.10 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).

3.11 Warwickshire plays a significant role in the economic output of the West Midlands. Warwickshire's relative economic performance, as measured by Gross Value Added (GVA), over the 12 year period (1996-2008) was strong, with significantly higher levels of growth than the West Midlands region. A more detailed analysis of Warwickshire's GVA data is contained within the Quality of Life Report 2011/12[25].

3.12 More information on the key issues affecting Warwickshire's local economy can be found on the Local Economic Assessment[26] web pages (see www.warwickshire.gov.uk/economicassessment). Given the strong relationship and

24 On 25th September 2012, the Office for National Statistics released their annual mid-year population estimates for 2011, based on the 2011 Census.

25 see "Productivity and Economic Performance" (pages 38-42). However, given the time delay in getting local GVA data, this does not cover the period of recession, from late 2008 to 2012.

26 As a result of legislation contained within the 2010 Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act, local authorities are required to undertake an assessment of the performance of their local economy. These "Local Economic Assessments" aim to provide local authorities and partners with a common understanding of the local economic conditions, which in turn can shape and inform a range of local strategies and policies.

interdependencies between Coventry and Warwickshire's economy, a single Local Economic Assessment was undertaken covering this functional economic area. The Coventry and Warwickshire Economic Assessment 2011 was published in March 2011.

3.3 Transport Infrastructure

3.13 Warwickshire lies at the heart of Britain's transport network with several key strategic routes passing through the County, including the M6, M40, M42, M45 and M69, along with a number of key trunk routes including the A5, A45, and the A46. The A46 and A444 act as a key route in the North-South corridor from Nuneaton to Leamington and Warwick and the A46 provides a strategic link between the East Midlands (M1/M69) and the South West (M5). Warwickshire experiences a high level of road freight traffic, particularly on the M6, M40, M42 and A46.

3.14 During 2011/12, Warwickshire County Council has been lobbying for government support to fund urgent improvements to Junction 12 of the M40. The nearby Jaguar Land Rover and Aston Martin sites both have planning permission to provide facilities which will accommodate an additional 2,600 jobs, which will add to the current congestion problems at Junction 12 of the M40 and along the B4100. The M40 junctions 12 and 14 are to receive a multi-million pound investment to relieve the conjestion caused by volumes of traffic. Once funding is secured, the county council aims to be on site to carry out the improvements in 2015, with the motorway work scheduled for completion the same year.

3.15 In terms of the rail network, Warwickshire is well connected for both passenger and freight trains, with the West Coast Main Line running through the county, linking the north west to London and the south east. There are two rail freight terminals located in North Warwickshire: Birch Coppice and Hams Hall. The Daventry International Rail Freight Terminal (DIRFT) is also located just beyond the Rugby Borough border in Northamptonshire.

3.16 There are currently two major railway schemes that will have a significant impact on minerals and waste in Warwickshire. They are:

- Coventry - Nuneaton Rail Upgrade; and
- High Speed 2 rail line.

Coventry - Nuneaton Rail Upgrade

3.17 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.

3.18 The Coventry - Nuneaton Rail Upgrade scheme includes:

- 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 major event days).

3.19 A Major Scheme Business Case[27] was prepared in March 2010 and submitted to the Department for Transport. The final bid was approved in December 2011 and the Department of Transport have awarded £19.2 million. In addition, £3.5 million of ERDF funding has been secured to support the scheme. For further information, refer to the website www.coventry.gov.uk/news/article/247/coventry_to_nuneaton_rail_upgrade_approved.

3.20 NUCKLE Phase 1 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.

High Speed 2 rail line

3.21 The development of a high speed rail network in Britain follows on from the initial HS1 rail line through the Channel Tunnel. HS2 Ltd. was set up in January 2009, to look at the feasibility of, and business case for, a new high speed rail line.

3.22 The coalition Government remained committed to the development of a high speed rail network and launched a public consultation, to which WCC responded in July 2011 (see HS2 Formal Response to Consultation at http://wcchs2.files.wordpress.com/2011/07/submission-final-25-july.doc).

3.23 On the 10 January 2012, Justine Greening, the Secretary of State for Transport announced that HS2 would go ahead. The expected completion date for HS2 will be 2026 for the route from London to Birmingham to open for passengers.

3.24 Warwickshire County Council has stated its opposition to the HS2 project. The County Council is a member of 51m (a group of local authorities along the route of the proposed high speed line who oppose the scheme) and a signatory to the Judicial Review. On March 15th 2013, Lord Justice Ouseley gave his verdict on the Judicial Review. WCC are now considering the implications of the judgement and any further action in the courts will be a matter for discussion with 51m local authorities affected. For more details, refer to the 51m website (http://www.51m.co.uk/news/fifteen-councils-launch-legal-challenge-government).

3.25 However, WCC is mindful of the need to engage with HS2 Ltd and other stakeholders to ensure that, should the scheme go ahead, the best possible mitigation solutions and community benefits are achieved for all the communities of Warwickshire.

3.26 More information on HS2 in Warwickshire is available on the WCC website at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/HS2.

3.4 Waste Arisings and Management in Context

3.27 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;

27 A copy of the bid documents are available on Coventry City Council's website at http://www.coventry.gov.uk/downloads/download/782/coventry_to_nuneaton_rail_upgrade-business_case.

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

3.28 However, it should be noted that as a Waste Planning Authority (WPA), Warwickshire County Council is only responsible for collecting data on municipal waste [28]. One of the main uses of municipal waste data is to monitor the Landfill Allowance Scheme.

3.29 Whilst is has been the subject of several recent policy initiatives, municipal waste represented only around 15% of the total waste generated in the West Midlands in 2001. So 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.

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

28 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).

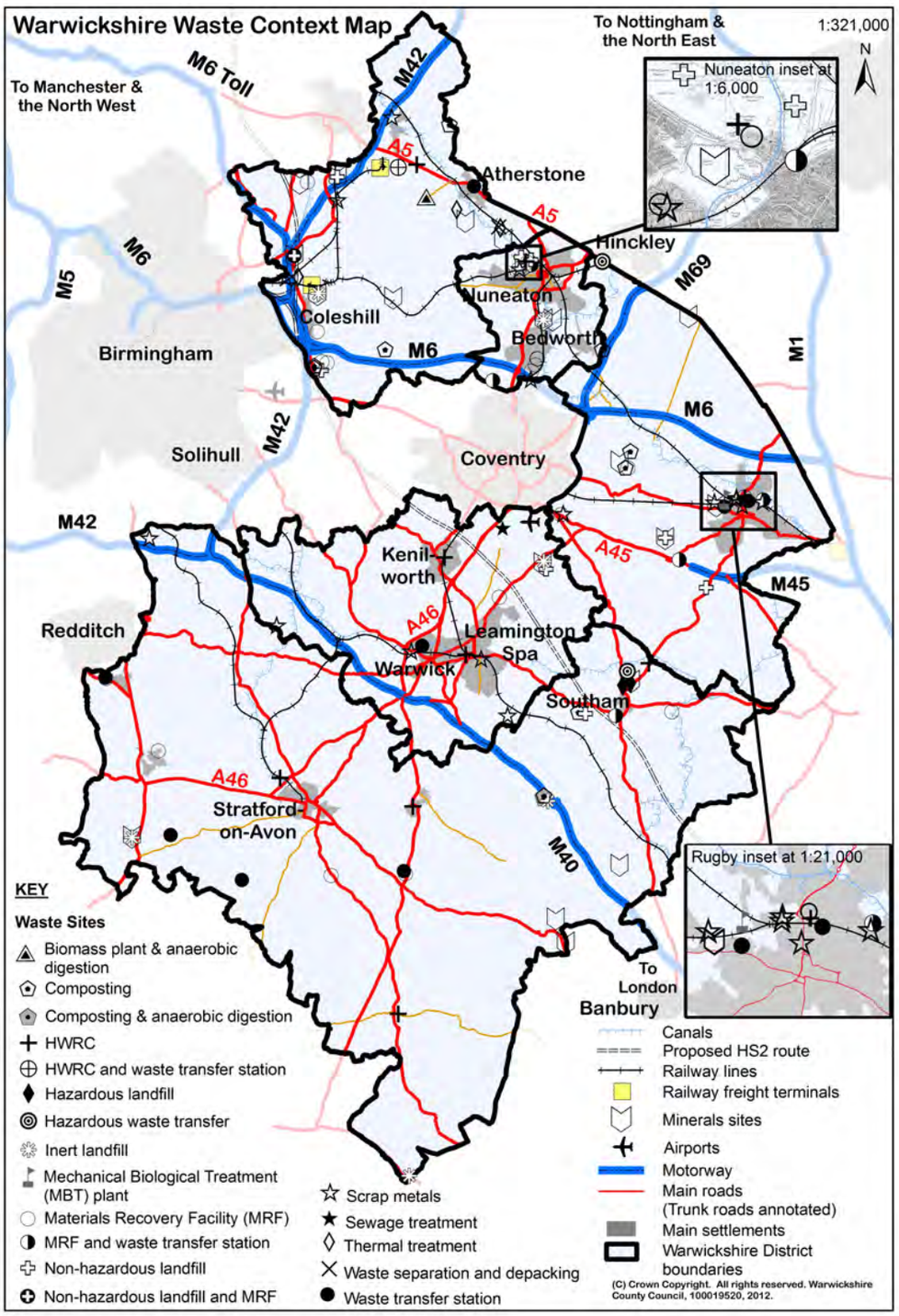


Figure 3.1 Warwickshire waste context map

Municipal Waste

3.31 In 2011/12, the total arisings of municipal waste in Warwickshire was 272,682 tonnes, a decrease of 3.6% compared with the total arisings of 282,794 tonnes in 2010/11. This is the fifth year in succession that the total amount of municipal waste has fallen, reversing the previous upward trend.

3 Contextual Background

3.32 Household waste accounted for 93% of all municipal waste in 2011/12.

3.33 Table 3.2 shows the recent trends[(29)] in annual municipal waste arisings in Warwickshire over the period 2009/10 to 2011/12, disaggregated by the main sources of municipal waste.

3.34 Looking in more detail at these waste categories, most sources have shown a decrease year-on-year. In terms of volume, the largest change was in the amount of household waste arisings, which fell by 10,981 tonnes during 2011/12, a drop of 4.2%. There was also a relatively large decrease in the amount of asbestos waste arising, which fell by 33.5% during 2011/12 (from 75 tonnes to around 50 tonnes during 2011/12). The amount of soil, rubble and other inert waste also fell by almost 11% during 2011/12 (1,416 tonnes less than in 2010/11). The exception to this trend was a large increase in the amount of commercial waste arisings during 2011/12, which was up by 41% (or 2,310 tonnes) compared with the previous year.

Municipal Waste arising in Warwickshire, by source	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**Annual % Change 2010/11 to 2011/12**
Household waste (tonnes)	268,458	263,859	252,878	-4.2%
Commercial waste (tonnes)	14,711	5,627	7,937	+41.1%
Asbestos (tonnes)	69.8	74.6	49.6	-33.5%
Soil, rubble and other inerts (tonnes)	8,823	13,233	11,817	-10.7%
Total Municipal Waste (tonnes)	292,062	282,794	272,682	-3.6%
Source: Waste Management Group, Warwickshire County Council				

Table 3.2 Municipal waste arising in Warwickshire by source (2009-2012)

3.35 In terms of waste management, we reported in 2010/11 that both the amount and the proportion of municipal waste going into landfill was continuing to fall. In Warwickshire, one-third (33.8%) of the 282,795 tonnes of municipal waste arising in 2010/11 was disposed to landfill (i.e. 95,713 tonnes). This represented a 26% reduction in the amount of municipal waste going to landfill, compared with 2009/10, when 129,006 tonnes (44.2%) of municipal waste was disposed to landfill.

3.36 In fact, our historical time series data (see Table I.2) shows that the proportion of municipal waste going to landfill has been steadily declining over the past 15 years or so. For example, going back to 1996/97, 92.9% of our municipal waste arising was disposed to landfill. By 2004/05, the proportion going to landfill had fallen to 66.8% (or two-thirds) and by 2010/11, it had fallen to only 33.8% (around one-third).

3.37 However, the latest figures for 2011/12 show a small increase in both the amount (tonnes) and the percentage of Warwickshire's municipal waste going to landfill (up by 6,183 tonnes, or 6.5% higher than the 2010/11 figures).

29 For a longer historical time series, going back to 1996/97, see Table I.1.

3.38 The percentage of our municipal waste sent to landfill in 2011/12 increased to 37.4% (101,896 tonnes). This was in spite of an overall decrease (of around 10,100 tonnes) in the total amount of municipal waste arising. There were a few possible reasons for this. Firstly, one of the main reasons was that we saw a significant decrease (of around 6,252 tonnes) in the amount of composted materials and green waste, due to the inclement weather. It should also be noted that due to some waste management contracts coming to an end, more waste was sent to landfill which would otherwise have been diverted. Thus, there was also a notable decrease (of around 8,428 tonnes) in the amount of waste being diverted to energy recovery. There was also a slight decrease in the amount of waste being recycled (down by around 1,615 tonnes).

Commercial and Industrial Waste

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste is a broad category that includes business waste materials, such as commercial waste (arising from wholesalers, catering establishments, retail businesses and offices) and industrial waste (arising from factories and other industrial plants). It also includes construction and demolition waste from commercial/industrial premises and waste from agriculture, fishing and forestry.

C&I waste excludes any waste classified as hazardous; material arising from general construction and demolition activity; or any material collected by Local Authorities as municipal waste. General businesses are expected to make their own arrangements for the collection, transport and disposal of their waste, although the Local Authority may collect the material as 'municipal waste'.

C&I waste is important because it is a large waste stream, but information on this sector is sparse and difficult to collect[(30)], as there is no statutory requirement for businesses to provide data on the wastes they produce, and it is no longer the responsibility of the Local Authorities to collect it.

However, there is a need to provide data for reporting under the European Union Waste Statistics Regulations. Further, in planning for the management of C&I waste, Warwickshire WPA must undertake a robust assessment of existing C&I waste arisings for the County, in order to provide a baseline for future projections over the plan period of the Waste Core Strategy. This will help to identify any shortfall in both waste management and landfill diversion capacity.

3.39 In previous AMRs, we have reported on various studies which have attempted to estimate C&I waste arisings, including:

- The 2002/03 Industrial and Commercial Waste Survey, conducted by the Environment Agency;
- Further work by the Environment Agency to update these estimates to 2006 at the regional level (by grossing up the EA 2002/03 information using employment census data). This work suggested that total C&I 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 C&I waste in 2006.

30 The RTABs publish Annual Monitoring Reports which have noted that there are major deficiencies in the available data for C&I waste arisings and management methods at the local level

- The North West Survey of Commercial and Industrial Waste, which was commissioned by the North West RTAB (Resources Technical Advisory Body) to provide detailed information on the production of C&I waste 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.

- The ADAS National Study into Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings, which used the same methodology as the North West RTAB to calculate C&I waste arisings in each of the other English regions. The results for the West Midlands region gave a total figure for C&I 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. At the county level, the ADAS study estimated a total of 503,349 tonnes of C&I waste arisings in Warwickshire in 2006/07.

3.40 The recently published 'Waste Development Framework Core Strategy - Background Technical Document' (March 2012) carried out a detailed assessment of these studies, comparing the various sources of information and alternative methodologies for projecting Warwickshire's waste arisings over the plan period. This assessment also looked at the methodologies used for projecting C&I waste used by the Waste Strategy for England (2007) and the Regional Spatial Strategy - Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option. It concluded that *"there is no truly robust and accurate way of calculating current C&I waste arisings, or making projections for arisings over the next 15 years"* (p39). However, it noted that the Advantage West Midlands Landfill Diversion Strategy arisings information (based on ADAS data) provided the best available baseline data and the National Waste Strategy 2007 methodology for projecting C&I waste arisings was the most robust approach available.

3.41 The background technical work on the Waste Core Strategy has also produced evidence on Warwickshire's existing waste management capacity and future requirements for C&I waste. As C&I waste shares similar properties to municipal waste collected by the local authority, it is possible to group together permitted waste management sites which are able to manage both types of waste. Those sites which can be categorised into the Environment Agency's 'household/C&I' (HCI) basic waste category were further classified into: 'HCI treatment', 'organic treatment' and 'metal recycling'.

3.42 Comparing the latest in-house evidence of both operational and permitted treatment capacity at existing waste management sites for each of these treatment processes suggests that Warwickshire has sufficient organic treatment, recycling and recovery capacity to meet the minimum landfill diversion targets for both C&I and municipal waste (HCI) over the plan period (to 2027/28). However, as these figures are 'minimum' targets, the Waste Core Strategy policies will be sufficiently flexible to enable new waste treatment facilities to come forward, provided the proposals comply with all relevant policies. In this case, Warwickshire may be able to exceed its targets for landfill diversion over the plan period.

3.43 There should be no need for new landfill capacity in Warwickshire, as we already have in excess of 9 million m^3 of remaining operational landfill void (capable of disposing of HCI waste) with both planning permission and an operating permit. In addition, there is an estimated 15 million m^3 of potential landfill void space capable of managing municipal and C&I waste.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW)

3.44 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, hardcore, concrete, bricks, glass, timber, plasterboard, asbestos, metals, plastics and (occasionally) hazardous materials[31]. 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.

3.45 To set the context, it is worth noting that CDEW waste accounts for approximately one third of all waste in England[32]. The construction industry in England uses around 400 million tonnes (mt) of materials every year. Around 90 mt of CDEW inert waste is produced, with half of this waste recycled as aggregates (including on-site). It is estimated that at least 20 mt of non-inert and mixed CDEW is produced per year.

3.46 Regional estimates[33] suggest that 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.

3.47 In previous AMRs, we have reviewed the available data sources for the CDEW sector and reported on regional estimates of the amount of construction and demolition waste. However, it is widely acknowledged that there are difficulties with obtaining reliable assessments of CDEW arisings, particularly at the sub-regional level, and no set methodologies for estimating the existing or projected arisings for this waste sector.

3.48 In order to develop our WDF Core Strategy, it is important to get the best possible baseline information on arisings to calculate appropriate projections over the plan period. This information can also be used for monitoring progress in terms of achieving relevant targets and identifying any capacity shortfall in Warwickshire.

3.49 The recently published 'Waste Development Framework Core Strategy - Background Technical Document' (March 2012) therefore carried out a detailed assessment of the various sources of information and alternative methodologies which could be used for projecting Warwickshire's CDEW arisings over the plan period[34]. This assessment *"concluded that there is no truly accurate method of calculating current C&D waste arisings, or making arisings projections over the 15 year plan period."* (p57).

3.50 However, in order to ensure we have adequate provision of waste management capacity and to limit the volume of waste disposed to landfill, it is important to use the most robust methodology available. On balance, it found that the 'Scott Wilson Landfill Capacity Update Report' (June 2009) - Scenario 1 data provides the most robust methodology for calculating waste projections. This was because it was based on the latest baseline data on arisings (i.e. Capita Symonds 2005 data) and the development index used had taken sufficient account of the latest

31 In fact, the construction and demolition sector accounts for the highest proportion (32%) of all hazardous waste.
32 Waste Strategy for England, 2007, based on 2004 data.
33 The 2005 DCLG Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste.
34 including the 'Regional Spatial Strategy - Phase 2 Future Capacity Requirements Study' (WMRA Shropshire report 18/11/2004) and the 'West Midlands Landfill Capacity Study - Update Report June 2009' (prepared by Scott Wilson on behalf of the WMRA).

available housing growth figures (i.e. RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option), adjusted to take account of the economic downturn and subsequent reduction in CDEW arisings, between 2007 and 2009. It also factored in a decline in arisings beyond 2012/13, reflecting the waste reduction measures and initiatives in place.

3.51 Warwickshire currently has 17 waste management facilities with permission to manage primarily inert and C&D type waste (6 material recovery facilities and 9 landfill sites). In addition, other facilities such as household waste recycling centres and other waste transfer stations are likely to handle some of this waste type and may provide some level of treatment[35]

3.52 In terms of capacity, there is currently 615,250 tonnes per annum (tpa) of C&D treatment (recycling/recovery) capacity (of which 540,000 tpa is time limited). The revised EU Waste Framework target is for 70% of non hazardous CDEW (excluding naturally occurring materials) to be recovered by 2020. In order to meet this target, Warwickshire WPA is likely to require approximately 571,708 tpa of CDEW treatment capacity by 2020.

3.53 The latest information indicates that 490,250tpa of C,D&E treatment capacity is currently permitted for the period up to 2020, excluding any potential extensions to time limited operations. If all the permitted capacity is implemented and assuming no new capacity came 'on stream' in the meantime, this would leave a potential treatment gap of 81,458tpa by 2020 (i.e. Approximately 1.5 facilities at 50,000tpa), assuming the EU Waste Framework Directive target of recovering 70% of C,D&E waste is met. This is likely to be a 'maximum' treatment capacity gap as it excludes any CDEW that is recycled or re-used on site at the point of origin.

Hazardous Waste

3.54 The quantity of hazardous waste arising within Warwickshire in 2009 was 34,305 tonnes[36]. However, 18,900 tonnes of this was exported from the county for treatment elsewhere. A further 32,180 tonnes was imported into Warwickshire for treatment and disposal. Consequently, a net amount of 47,585 tonnes of hazardous waste were managed in the county in 2009.

3.55 There are two non-hazardous waste landfill sites operating in Warwickshire at Packington and Ufton which are licensed to dispose of stabilised non reactive hazardous waste. However landfill capacity at these sites may not be available through to the end of the plan period at current rates. Therefore any new proposals for the disposal of hazardous waste (including low level radioactive waste) via landfill will be assessed in accordance with all relevant development plan policies and national policy and guidance, taking into account all other material planning considerations.

3.56 The latest Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2010 information indicates that Warwickshire produced only 36,000 tonnes of hazardous waste. However, the County managed 43,000 tonnes of waste, thus making it a net importer of hazardous waste. This indicates that Warwickshire is currently self sufficient in terms of providing sufficient capacity to meet its hazardous waste arisings. However, if new proposals for hazardous waste treatment are submitted (including the treatment of low level radioactive waste), they will be judged on their merits when assessed against all relevant development plan policies, and taking into account national policy and guidance and all other relevant material planning considerations.

35 Appendix J provides a full list of all the Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire, with details of the type of waste treated and permitted/operational capacity (in tonnes per annum).

36 The latest available figures on arisings of hazardous waste are provided by the Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator.

3.5 Minerals Production in Context

National and regional trends in minerals production

3.57 This section gives an overview of recent trends in the production of primary aggregates for Warwickshire, the West Midlands region and England. For detailed figures, refer to Table H.2.

3.58 Nationally, sales of sand and gravel have fluctuated, but show a significant decline in recent years. The latest published figures (based on the Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) 2010) for sales of sand and gravel for construction use in England was 45.3 mt. This represents a decline of around 19% (down from 55.71 mt in 2009).

3.59 At the regional level, annual sales of sand and gravel have also fallen substantially in recent years. The latest WMAWP data[37] shows that total sales for the West Midlands region have fallen from a peak of 10.02 mt (2007) to 5.95 mt (2010), which equates to a fall of over 40% from 2007. This reflects the decline in demand for aggregates 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.

3.60 At the MPA level, the largest producer of sand and gravel is still Staffordshire, accounting for 63% of the West Midlands total sales (in 2010).

3.61 In last year's AMR (2010/11), we reported that Warwickshire was the second largest producer, accounting for around 12% of all sand and gravel produced in the West Midlands (based on 2009 sales figures). However, the latest figures[38] show an annual production figure for sales of sand and gravel in Warwickshire of only 0.329 mt in 2010. This represents a fall of 56% compared with 2009 (0.751 mt). Regionally, this is the second lowest sales figure of any Mineral Planning Authority in the West Midlands (after Herefordshire). In addition to the decline in the construction industry it appears that Warwickshire has suffered from a localised downturn whereby several sand and gravel sites have closed at the same time and these have not been replaced by new permissions.

3.62 For crushed rock, the national trend had shown a steady decline of around 15% in the total annual sales for England, over the ten years to 2008. As noted in the 2010/11 AMR, there was a significant fall (by 21%) in sales from 75.18 mt in 2008 to 59.66 mt in 2009. The latest figures (based on the AMRI 2010) show a further fall of around 16%, to 50.12 mt in 2010.

3.63 At the regional level, crushed rock sales in the West Midlands have fallen even more dramatically, down by over 50% over the ten year period 1999 to 2009, from 6.23 mt (1999) to 3.2mt (2009). Sales of crushed rock in the West Midlands region continued to fall (by around 12%) in the year to 2010 (to 2.8 mt) (based on the latest WMAWP data).

3.64 At the MPA level, the largest producer of crushed rock in the West Midlands is Shropshire, which accounted for 70% of total regional production in 2010 (based on AMRI data).

37 The WMAWP 2010 Annual Report
38 The WMAWP 2010 Annual Report

3.65 Production in Warwickshire has fluctuated, although we do not have a consistent time series[39] However, based on the combined sales figures for Warwickshire and Staffordshire, the latest WMAWP 2010 Annual Report shows a significant drop in annual sales between 2009 and 2010 (down by 40%, from 1.03 mt in 2009 to 0.6 mt in 2010).

3.66 This was partly due to the general economic downturn affecting demand for crushed rock, so that production at quarries in both counties was lower than in previous years and in particular, due to the fact that production was halted at Griff IV quarry in 2010. Consequently, there is now only one hard rock quarry in Warwickshire, at Mancetter (North Warwickshire). It is worth noting that the next RAWP Annual Report (2011) will need to carry out a re-assessment of the economic reserve of crushed rock, as it now appears that much of the resource in Warwickshire may not be readily accessible and is unlikely to ever be translated to sales.

Mineral Resources in Warwickshire

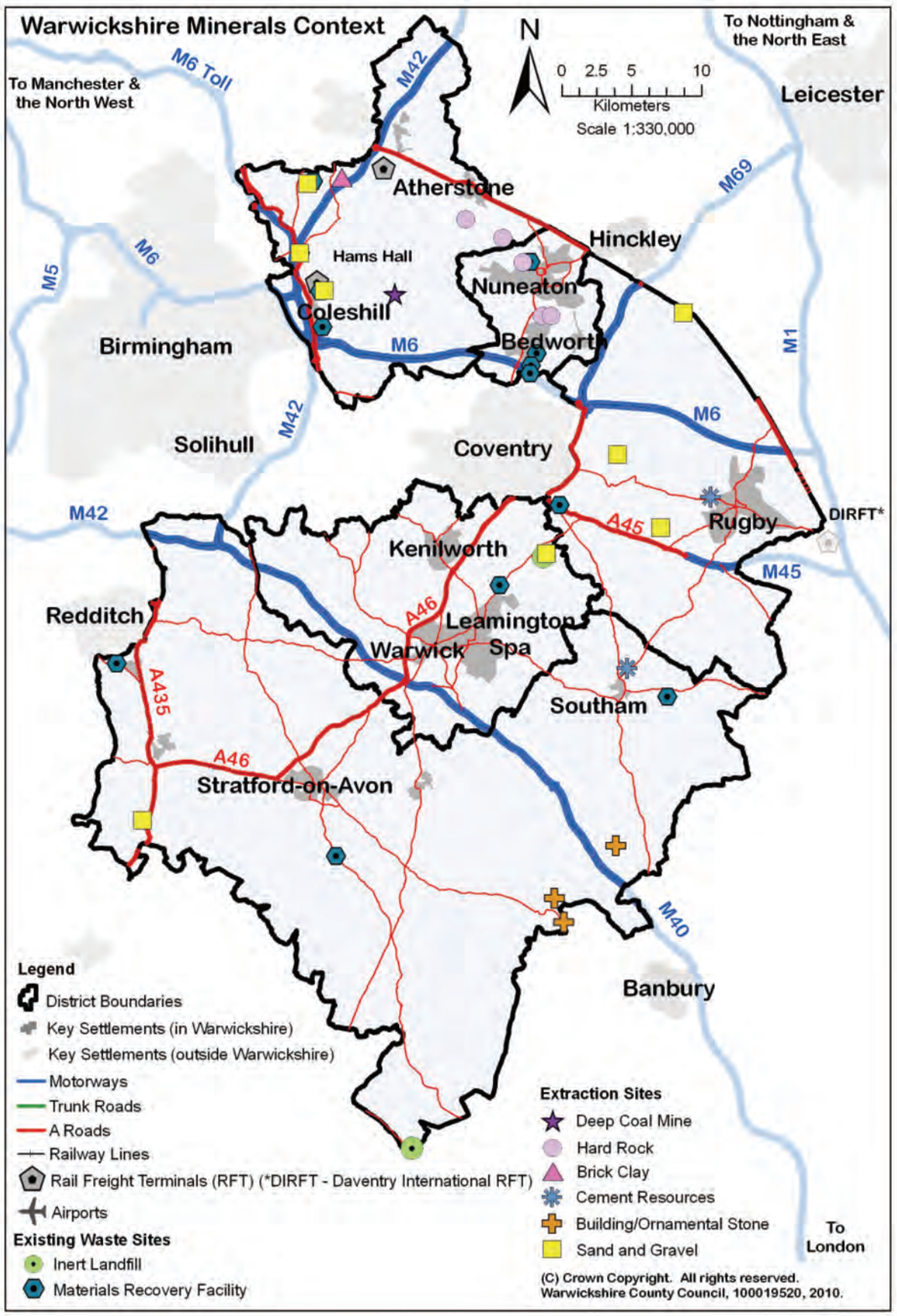
3.67 Warwickshire's proximity to the West Midlands Conurbation and the South Midlands Growth Areas of Northampton and Milton Keynes has created a demand for minerals, especially construction materials such as aggregates and cement. The extraction of aggregates (crushed rock, sand and gravel), coal, building 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.

3.68 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.

3.69 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.

3.70 A more detailed map of the 'Mineral resources in Warwickshire and the West Midlands' (prepared by the British Geological Association/DETR) is available on the Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) website.

39 For reasons of business confidentiality, we have been unable to publish crushed rock sales figures for the county of Warwickshire separately since 2005.



Map 3.1 Sub-Regional Context - Minerals sites

Mineral Safeguarding Areas

3.71 It is important that the Warwickshire Minerals Local Plan protects essential minerals infrastructure and includes policies to protect valuable mineral resources from sterilisation by other development (NPPF para 143). Such measures include:

- Defining safeguarded sites - including proposed preferred areas and existing sites - to be protected from encroachment and/or redevelopment;
- Defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Minerals Consultation Areas (MCA'S) - for use by district councils in plan-making and considering planning applications.

3.72 In June 2009, the British Geological Survey (BGS) completed a piece of work to delineate Warwickshire County Council's Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs).This report and the maps which show the extent of each of the mineral resources in Warwickshire are available on the Mineral Safeguarding Areas webpage.

4 Minerals Local Plan

4.1 The emerging former Minerals Development Framework (MDF) was halted following the Emerging Spatial Options Consultation in 2009 to focus on completing the Waste Core Strategy. This has now been achieved and work has restarted on the new Minerals Plan.

4.2 As this is still at an early stage, this Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) assesses progress against the key objectives identified from the existing adopted Minerals Local Plan (MLP) for Warwickshire, updating the information provided in previous Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF) AMRs.

4.3 The key objectives from the adopted ('saved') policies in the MLP for Warwickshire are to:

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.

4.4 The MDF identified through consultation that these objectives were still relevant and recognised this by incorporating them in to 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."

4.1 Minerals Local Plan : Monitoring the Key Objectives

4.5 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) - until recently, these indicators were required by government guidance [(40)]. Although these have now been withdrawn by DCLG (in their letter of 30 March 2011), we have continued to report on these indicators as far as possible, as they are still relevant;
- Local Output Indicators (LOI) - we have developed some LOI to monitor the key objectives from the saved MLP for Warwickshire. This 2011/12 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;

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

- 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 2011/12);
- Review of all minerals planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council during 2011/12 (and any outstanding applications from previous years which were determined during 2011/12), 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.

4.6 In addition to our own in-house data, the main published data sources[(41)] used for monitoring minerals production and reserves are:

- West Midlands Aggregates Working Party (WMAWP) 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 CLG 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).

4.7 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, in terms of which policies were used when determining minerals planning applications during 2011/12. We also provide an update on the status of our MLP allocated sites (Areas of Search and Preferred Areas) .

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

4.2 MLP Key Objective 1

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

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

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).
- WMAWP 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 WMAWP 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)
- Summary of planning applications in 2011/12 for minerals sites within Warwickshire that release new reserves or recycled aggregates

4.9 This section reports on how Warwickshire is performing on its first key objective of the adopted 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.

4.10 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 Local Plan.

4 Minerals Local Plan

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

National Guidelines

4.11 The national guideline figures for the total annual production of primary aggregates in England have recently been revised [(42)]. 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

4.12 Revised regional guidelines for the provision of aggregates for the period 2005-2020 were published in June 2009 [(43)]. They will replace the previous guidelines for the period 2001-2016 [(44)] 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.

4.13 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%).

4.14 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.

4.15 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.

4.16 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,

42 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).

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

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

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'.

Sub-Regional Guidelines

4.17 Before the revised regional guidelines can be used in the preparation of our new Minerals Local Plan 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 WMAWP.

4.18 By the end of the 2009/10 monitoring year, the sub-regional apportionments for the West Midlands had not yet been agreed. The WMRA then 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 WMAWP members. On the 6th July 2010, the Secretary of State announced that the RSS was revoked with immediate effect **(45)** but following a successful High Court challenge in November 2010, the RSS was temporarily reinstated until new legislation was passed. Given the uncertainty around the new sub-regional apportionment, for the purposes of this AMR we report against the agreed 2001-2016 apportionment figures.

4.19 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 and gravel and 10.2% of the average production of crushed rock in the West Midlands region over this period.

4.20 On this basis, Warwickshire MPA was given an apportionment of 1.043 mt per annum of sand and 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 of crushed rock 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.

4.21 Due to reasons of business confidentiality, production figures for crushed rock are only published for Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined, from 2005 onwards, in the WMRAWP Annual reports. We have therefore monitored production against their joint apportionment figure.

4.2.2 Sand & gravel : analysis and interpretation

4.22 Table 4.1 shows the actual production of sand and gravel in Warwickshire over the period 1999 to 2010, compared with the county's annual apportionment figures (using the 2001-2016 sub-regional guidelines).

45 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.

4.23 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 reduce supply from existing operations.

Warwickshire	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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	0.751	0.329
Apportionment *(million tonnes)*	0.816	0.816	0.816	0.816	1.043	1.043	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%	812%	72%	31.5%

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

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

4.24 The actual sales figures in Warwickshire have fallen overall since 1999. Sales figures 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 [(46)]. In addition, this period was at the height of the construction boom in the region. However, this trend has reversed since 2008, as quarries in Warwickshire were closing and the recession hit the construction industry.

4.25 The figures for 2010 show that a general trend of declining sales is continuing, with 2010 being the county's lowest production figure over the last ten years (0.329 mt). Given recent quarry closures in 2010 at Ling Hall and Middleton Hall, this trend is likely to continue in next year's AMR figures.

4.2.3 Crushed rock : analysis and interpretation

4.26 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.

4.27 Table 4.2 shows the production of crushed rock in Warwickshire over the period 1999 to 2010, compared with the county's annual apportionment figures (2001-2016 guidelines).

4.28 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

46 Middleton Hall quarry has sites in both Warwickshire and Staffordshire

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.

4.29 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.

4.30 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.

Warwickshire	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
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]	1.03[2]	0.60[2]
Annual Apportionment (*million tonnes*)	2.09	2.09	2.09	0.59	0.59	0.59	2.28[3]	2.28[3]	2.28[3]	2.28[3]	2.28[3]	2.28[3]
Performance (production as a % of the annual apportionment)	29.7%	27.3%	27.3%	75.9%	118.0%	111.3%	61.5%	61.5%	61.1%	40.9%	45.4%	26.4%

Source: WMRAWP / WMAWP 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

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

4.2.4 Core output indicators (RSS COI M1)

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

4.31 The monitoring period for the RSS/ Minerals Plan Core Output Indicator M1 is 1st April 2010 - 31st March 2011. During this period, the RSS/Minerals Plan COI M1 figures are reported as follows **(47)**.

47 Source: WMAWP Annual Report 2010

- Total production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire in 2010 is 0.929 mt, consisting of:
- 0.329 mt of sand & gravel;
- 0.6 mt of crushed rock [48].

4.32 In terms of monitoring against the county's annual apportionment figures [49]:

- The production of sand & gravel in 2010 represented only 31% of the county's annual apportionment figure of 1.043 mt (i.e. 69% below the required level).
- The production of crushed rock in 2010 for Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined was only 26% of the revised, combined annual apportionment of 2.275 mt (i.e. 74% below target).

4.33 It should be noted that following the Coalition Government's proposed abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy and the adoption of the new National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) 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 Plan 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 Aggregates Working Party and take their technical advice, including their current work in sub-apportioning the new CLG guidelines for 2005-2020. The WMAWP had funding to continue operating until March 2011 and Warwickshire County Council is continuing to perform the function of the AWP Secretary without any funding, 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.

4.2.5 Local output indicators

4.34 Warwickshire's new emerging Minerals Plan 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

4.35 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,

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

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.

4.36 The latest data for Warwickshire covers the period 2000-2010 and is shown in Table 4.3 and Table 4.4.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Permitted Reserves (mt)	13.46	13.07	12.27	9.29	8.45	8.54	6.15	5.01	4.756	3.95	3.123
Annual Apportionment (mt)	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043
Landbank (years)[1]	16.5	16.0	15	8.9	8.1	8.2	5.9	4.8	4.56	3.78	2.99

Source: WMRAWP/ WMAWP 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

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

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Permitted Reserves (mt)	30.62	33.10	32.54	31.50	31.40	29.20	30.77	30.2	29.91	29.13	21.6
Annual Apportionment (mt)	2.09	2.09	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
Landbank (years)	14.7	15.8	55.2	53.4	53.2	33.2	35	34.34	33.98	33.1	24.5

Source: WMRAWP/ WMAWP Annual Reports up to 2010
Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory

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

4.37 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 2000. 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). The County's landbank figure has fallen further in 2010, with only 2.99 years remaining, as at 31st December 2010. Government advice in the National Planning Policy Framework is that Minerals Planning Authorities (MPAs) should aim to maintain landbanks of 7 years or above for sand and gravel.

4.38 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), but recently in 2010 has declined to a landbank figure of 24.5 years. This is a result of land that was formerly included as

land with potential for future crushed rock development being released by operators following an assessment that the reserves were not able to be extracted viably. However even at this level there is no immediate pressure to permit new quantities of crushed rock.

4.39 In summary the latest data for 2010 reflects the overall trend of declining landbanks for both sand and gravel and crushed rock.

Production of aggregates

4.40 The end-use data provided by the AMRI survey [(50)] 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

4.41 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 showed a further drop to 751 mt (2009) and a very severe fall to 409 mt in 2010. 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.

4.42 Table 4.5 shows the detailed breakdown of the sand and gravel sales figures by end use over the period 1999-2010. Note that the detailed end-use figures were withheld in 2006 and 2007, due to confidentiality restrictions on the AMRI data.

	Material	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sand	Building sand for asphalt	*	*	*	21	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
	Building sand for use in mortar	137	138	*	115	126	129	111	*	*	107	127	135
	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	*

50 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.

Material	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Other screened & graded gravels	-	-	1	172	*	*	*	*	*	49	*	*
Other sand and gravel for fill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Sand, gravel & hoggin for fill	*	118	*	41	-*	*	*	*	256	164	68	21
Total for Warwickshire	1,351	1,371	1,370	1,137	1,146	1,228	1,221	1,258	1,192	849	751	409
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	6,074

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.

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

Table compiled by the Warwickshire Observatory

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

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

4.43 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.

4.44 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.

4.45 The West Midlands regional figure of 2.8 mt of crushed rock for construction in 2009 represented 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. There are no figures reported via AMRI for 2010. The only figures available are the figures reported via the WMAWP.

4.46 Table 4.6 presents the detailed breakdown of the crushed rock sales figures by specific end-use, over the period 1999-2010. 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.

Material	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Roadstone	*	136	218	388	41	80	*	*	*	*	*	*
Concrete aggregates	-	-	*	22	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*
Fill & ballast	*	*	*	230	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	*
Other constructional uses	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	61	39	*
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	*

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.

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

Table 4.6 Sales of crushed rock for construction in Warwickshire (1999-2010) (extractors sales, by end use, in thousand tonnes)

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

4.47 Table 4.7 shows that in the West Midlands region, the total sales of clay and shale have fluctuated over the eleven-year period 1999 to 2010, by around 1.2 mt. From a high of 2.8 mt in 2005, sales have dipped significantly in 2008 followed by the worst figure of just over 1.6 mt in 2009. The figure for 2010 however has increased substantially which could be a sign that the worst of the downturn may be over. These fluctuations at the regional level reflect trends in house-building and other major developments.

4.48 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.

4.49 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 below the reporting threshold of 500 tonnes (since 2000).

4.50 The latest AMRI survey found that in 2010, there were 101,000 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 such as 2003 and 2004 but a substantial increase on the previous year which saw an increase of 100% from the lowest figure of 52000 tonnes.

4.51 We have also contacted local producers directly for an update on their sales and reserves information and can report that in terms of brick clay, the Kingsbury Brickworks manufactured around 32 million brick items in 2012 (currently working on half-production, due to the economic downturn). They have around 15 years of clay reserves (at 2012).

Material	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bricks, pipes & tiles	*	*	*	*	146	500	*	*	*	134	52	101
Cement	*	*	267	345	333	-	*	*	*	*	*	490
Constructional use	*	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	17	12	-	-
Other uses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-
Total for Warwickshire	378	*	*	*	479	500	*	*	*	*	*	591
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	1,960

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.

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

Production of non-aggregates: building stone

4.52 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 the last two reporting years 2009 and 2010.

Production of energy minerals: coal

4.53 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 2000/01 to the current monitoring year, 2010/11.

	2000/ 01	2001/ 02	2002/ 03	2003/ 04	2004/ 05	2005/ 06	2006/ 07	2007/ 08	2008/ 09	2009/ 10	2010/ 11
Warwickshire *(mt)*	1.992	1.582	0.663	2.252	2.977	2.346	2.247	2.560	3.116	2.349	3.173
England *(mt)*	20.711	21.764	19.992	17.767	13.802	10.964	8.729	9.138	10.048	9.034	11.15

Source: The Coal Authority (Licensing & Permissions Tel: 01623 637344)

Table compiled by the Warwickshire Observatory

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

4.54 At the national level, coal production in England in general has seen a dramatic drop since 2000 to about half of what it was from the middle of 2005. Annual production reached a low point of 8.7 mt in 2006/07. In the last few years there have been some signs of a slight recovery but it will take a few more years of data to confirm if this trend continues.

4.55 In Warwickshire, annual coal production has fluctuated since 2000/01, with a notable dip to only 0.663 mt in 2002/03. Production then increased to almost 3 mt in 2004/05 and in 2010/11 it reached a peak at 3.173 mt.

4.56 The latest available figures show that coal output in Warwickshire rose significantly during April 2010-March 2011 to 3.173 mt. This represents a rise of 0.824 mt, or 35%, compared with the same period in 2009/10.
However, it is worth noting that Daw Mill colliery still accounted for 28% of the total coal output in England in 2010/11 (compared with 26% of total coal output in 2009/10).

4.57 At the end of December 2010, there were approximately 17 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.

4.2.6 Baseline information : minerals sites in Warwickshire

4.58 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 [(51)]. 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

4.59 There were 45 active quarries producing sand & gravel in the West Midlands Region and 17 inactive sites containing permitted reserves (as at January 2011).

4.60 In Warwickshire at the end of 2010 there were 6 active sand and gravel quarries but now there are now only (January 2013) three active sand & gravel quarries (see Table F.1).

51 Source: WMAWP Annual Report 2010 - Appendix 3 contains a listing of all mineral workings in the West Midlands region by MPA (including Warwickshire) as at January 2011. The details for sites in Warwickshire were checked and updated as at February 2012 for the purposes of reporting in this AMR.

4.61 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

4.62 There were 15 active quarries producing crushed rock in the West Midlands Region and 12 inactive sites containing permitted reserves (as at Jan 2011).

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

4.64 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.

4.65 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 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

4.66 Warwickshire now has only two active non-aggregate quarries (See 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.

4.67 There are also two inactive non-aggregate sites (See 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

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

4.2.7 Summary of planning applications in 2011/12 for minerals sites within Warwickshire that release new reserves or recycled aggregates

Planning Applications submitted during 2011/12

4.69 There were 7 new planning applications relating to minerals sites submitted during 2010/11. Of these only one is of any significance in terms of minerals supply. This application is the:

- Extraction of limestone and clay as extension to Southam Quarry – Application awaiting the signing of a S106 Agreement

4.70 Further details of this application 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 are given in Appendix G Table G.1. There is also a reference number which can be used to find the full details of each application [52].

4.71 There was one application for the variation of condition to extend the time of a planning permission relating to recycling aggregates submitted during 2010/11.

Outstanding Planning Applications, determined during 2011/12

4.72 There was one outstanding application submitted prior to 2010/11 and it was approved during the reporting year 2010/11:

- application from Cemex UK Materials Limited at Marsh Farm Quarry, Dunnington, for the extraction of minerals and restoration to agriculture and a pond was granted.

4.73 This planning application was submitted in 2009/10 for Marsh Farm Quarry, Dunnington, and 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.

Summary

4.74 In terms of our MLP Key Objective 1 (to secure an adequate supply of minerals), there was one new application granted subject to S106 Agreement during 2010/11 which would provide any additional minerals.

4.75 The application outstanding from 2009/10 Marsh Farm Quarry, Dunnington was approved and this permission to quarry 500,000 tonnes of sand and gravel over a two year period is a significant supply of minerals.

52 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.

4.3 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 2009 - Survey of production of recycled aggregates in the West Midlands Region
- List of sites recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (1 January 2011) - source: Warwickshire County Council
- Planning applications relating to site that recycle aggregates submitted during 2011/12
- Outstanding planning applications relating to sites that recycle aggregates determined during 2011/12

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 former Core Output Indicator RSS/LDF COI M2 in this 2010/11 AMR. However, it should be noted that following the Coalition Government's proposed abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy and the adoption of the National Planning Policy Framework in March 2012 we are unlikely to be reporting on RSS COI M2 in future AMRs. However, it is still very relevant to our emerging Minerals Local Plan and so it is important in monitoring the second key objective of our saved MLP. We will continue to work with the WMAWP to monitor the production of recycled aggregates, as other relevant local output indicators are yet to be developed.

4 Minerals Local Plan

4.78 We also update the baseline information with a list of all sites known to be recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, as at 1st January 2011 and details of planning applications submitted or determined during 2011/12 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 new emerging Minerals Plan.

4.80 ***Discussion of key data sources:***

4.81 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.

4.82 The main source which provides updated information for this AMR is the 2010 West Midlands AWP survey [(53)]. 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.

4.83 The 2010 West Midlands AWP Survey also updated the list of permitted permanent/long-term active aggregate recycling facilities in the region, as at January 2011(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 2011/12 are given in Appendix 8 Table F.8. There was one application only for the retention of a plant for recycling aggregates submitted during 2011/12.There were no outstanding applications relating to recycling aggregates from previous AMRs.

4.84 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.

4.85 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 former 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

53 WMAWP Annual Report 2010.

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.

4.86 Following on from the Government's 'red-tape challenge', DEFRA have announced that the Government intends to remove the Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) regulations. However, until such time as the relevant legislation is passed to revoke the regulations, SWMPs remain a statutory requirement.

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

4.87 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).

4.88 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 Plan 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 the total demand for aggregates at the national level, over the period to which they apply.

4.89 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.

4.90 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.

4.91 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 [(54)].

Recycled Aggregates

4.92 Recycled aggregates are derived from the construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) stream. The national CDEW surveys [(55)] provide the following estimates at the national level:

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

55 '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).

4.93 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 [(56)] and 3.71 mt in 2001 [(57)].

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

4.94 Although there are no sub-regional apportionment figures for recycled aggregates, the earlier DCLG survey [(58)] published sub-regional estimates for the production of recycled aggregates in Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull, totaling some 577,736 tonnes in 2005.

4.95 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

4.96 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.

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

4.97 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.

4.98 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).

4.99 Although there are no sub-regional apportionment figures for secondary aggregates, the earlier DCLG survey [59] 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.

4.100 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.

4.3.2 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 2011 - 31st March 2012. 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 [60]:

- 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 should be noted that following the Coalition Government's proposed abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy and the adoption of the NPPF in March 2012 we are unlikely to be reporting on RSS COI M2 in future AMRs. However, as the Mineral Planning Authority, we will continue to

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

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. It is envisaged that more detailed monitoring of secondary and recycled aggregates will be carried out for the 2012/13 monitoring year).

We will therefore continue to work with the West Midlands Aggregates Working Party and take their technical advice. Currently, the WMAWP has no funding to continue operating beyond March 2011, but we stilll 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.

4.3.3 Baseline information : Recycling aggregates sites in Warwickshire, 1 April 2011

4.101 Details of all the sites known to be recycling aggregates in Warwickshire in 2011/12 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.

4.3.4 Summary of planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (2011/12)

Recycling Aggregates: applications submitted in 2011/12

4.102 There was one application submitted for the retention of a plant for recycling aggregates submitted during 2010/11.

Recycling Aggregates: outstanding applications determined in 2011/12

4.103 There were no outstanding applications from previous years to be determined during 2010/11.

4.4 MLP Key Objective 3

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

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

Performance against relevant National, Regional and Local Targets:

- UK & Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) targets

Relevant Core Output Indicators:

- None

Relevant Local Output Indicators:

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

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

Key Data:

- Main habitats and Protected Species at Minerals sites in Warwickshire (2010) (source: Ecology Unit)
- Update on restoration schemes underway in Warwickshire, as at 31st March 2010 (source: Planning Policy and Development Group)
- 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")

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

4.105 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.

4.106 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."

4.107 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.

4.4.1 Performance against relevant targets for biodiversity

4.108 The National Biodiversity Strategy published by DEFRA "Working with the grain of nature", published on the DEFRA website (www.defra.gov.uk) contains national targets relating to the Priority Policy Issue for Planning to ensure "*that biodiversity is integrated into the planning system*"[(61)]

4.109 . 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.

4.110 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 is replaced by the new National Planning Policy 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."

61 The National Biodiversity Strategy has been superceded by the Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services in August 2011 and will be included in subsequent monitoring reports

4.111 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 [(62)] 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.

4.112 At the local level, 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) [(63)]. 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 2011), this information has not yet been updated for the 2010/11 monitoring year, so this table has not been included in this year's AMR.

4.4.2 Core/Local output indicators

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

4.114 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.

4.115 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 Appendix F, 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.

62 "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).

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

4.116 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 [64] - see Appendix F, Table F.10.

4.117 Tables F.9 and F.10 have been produced from records up to 2009/10. More "twest2" recent data is been obtained and will be used in subsequent reports

4.4.3 Baseline information : restoration schemes in Warwickshire

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

4.119 Table F.11 has been produced from "test 3" records up to 2009/10. More recent data is being obtained and will be used in subsequent reports.

4.5 MLP Key Objective 4

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

4.120 This section reports on how Warwickshire is performing on the fourth key objective of the adopted 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 [65], potential LWS (pLWS) and RIGS locations).

4.121 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.

4.122 Finally, we also report on all planning applications for minerals sites which fall within the Green Belt, including new applications submitted during 2011/12 and applications outstanding from previous years, which were determined during 2011/12.

4.123 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."

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64 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").

65 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.

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 that release new reserve or recycles aggregates .

4.5.1 Performance against relevant targets for environmentally sensitive development

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

4.5.2 Core/Local output indicators

4.125 There are no COI relating to this key objective.

4.126 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.

	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

	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 SSSI	7[1]	4
Minerals sites which include a LWS	13[2]	5
Minerals sites which include a pLWS	45[3]	13
Minerals sites which include a RIGS	13[4]	7

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).

Source: compiled by Warwickshire Observatory from information provided by Planning Policy and Develoment Group andthe Ecology Unit

Table 4.9 Minerals sites in environmentally designated areas (2010)

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

4.127 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

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

4.129 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).

4.130 The remaining sites were all permitted prior to 1995.

4.131 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.

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

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

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

Notes.
1. Middleton Hall is now exhausted and site restoration is in progress;

Site Name	Mineral Type	Operator	Status
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.* *Source: Planning Policy and Development Group*			

Table 4.10 Minerals sites in Green Belt locations in Warwickshire, 2012

Minerals sites in AONB locations

4.134 There is one minerals site within the Cotswold AONB. This is the building stone quarry at Edge Hill in Stratford District. The permission on this site pre-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 2011/12 monitoring year.

Minerals sites in SSSI locations

4.135 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.

4.136 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.

4.137 These minerals sites are listed in Table 4.10, along with details of the main habitat and the latest condition report (released in August 2010 by Natural England [66]).

4.138 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).

4.139 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.

66 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").

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

4.140 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 Appendix F, which also shows the type of mineral extracted at each site and the main habitat within the mineral site boundary.

4.141 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).

4.142 Warwickshire also has thirteen LWS. These were recently selected from surveys of the allocated pLWS, which were identified through the Habitat Biodiversity Audit (HBA [67]) and the records of the Warwickshire Biological Record Centre (WBRC [68]). The LWS are regarded as being of county importance and they are designated by a LWS Panel against approved criteria.

4.143 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.

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

- **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).

4.145 In addition, the following LWS are new designations:

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

68 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.

- **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

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

4.5.4 Summary of planning applications submitted in 2011/2012 for minerals sites within the Green Belt that release new reserve or recycled aggregates

4.147 During the monitoring year 2011/12, there was one application for a new mineral development of any significance in terms of additional minerals supply. This was an application for the extension of Southam Quarry to allow the extraction of a further 3.35 million tonnes of saleable minerals (limestone and clay), to be extracted over a ten year period (approximately), with an estimated annual output of 600,000 tonnes. There were 3 new planning applications for recycling aggregates located within the Green Belt. All are already an existing operation and the applications only requested for extending the current operation by a further 3 years or just a slight variation of contract. [(69)]. None of these are significant in terms of impact to the environment and minerals supply and hence all were granted.

Green Belt Mineral Sites - Applications determined in 2011/12

4.148 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 for completeness, the specific policies cited as considerations in the decision are identified in Table 4.11.

Site 1.

Change of use of land to materials recycling facility at Coleshill Quarry Gorsey Lane Coleshill - NWB/11CM019/MW

Site 2.

Consolidation of existing planning permission under one consent to facilitate the continued processing of recycled aggregates and the extraction of sand and gravel at Dunton Recycling Centre, Lichfield Road, Curdworth - NWB/11CM029/MW

Site 3.

Change of use of land for a construction Waste Recycling Facility at Middleton Hall Quarry, Bodymoor Heath Lane, Middleton -NWB/12CM005/MW

69 Appendix G.3 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. Use the reference number provided.

Site 4

Installation of plant for processing of road sweepings and gully at Ling Hall Landfill site, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath Rugby - RBC/11/CM020

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
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	✓	-	✓	✓
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	✓	✓	✓	✓
Policy E4: Development involving Agricultural Land	-	-	-	-
Policy E5: Landscape and Settlement Character	-	-	-	-
Policy E6: Biodiversity	-	-		-
North Warwickshire Borough Local Plan (2006)				
Policy CP3: Natural and Historic Environment	✓		-	-
Policy CP4: Green Belt		✓	✓	

4 Minerals Local Plan

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
Policy CP9: Agriculture and the Rural Economy	-	-	-	-
Policy CP11: Quality of Development	-	-	-	-
Policy ENV1: Protection and Enhancement of the Natural Landscape	✓	-	-	-
Policy ENV2: Green Belt	✓	✓	✓	-
Policy ENV6: Land Resources	-	-	-	-
Policy ENV 8: Water Resources	-	-	-	-
Policy ENV9: Air Quality	✓	-	-	-
Policy ENV11: Neighbour Amenities	✓	✓	✓	
Policy TPT1: Transport Considerations in New Development	-	-	-	-
Rugby Borough adopted Core Strategy (2011)				
Policy CS1: Development Strategy	-	-	-	✓
Policy CS16: Sustainable Design	-	-	-	✓
Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands*				
Policy M1: Mineral working for non-energy minerals	-	-	-	-
Policy M2: Minerals – Aggregates	-	-	-	-
National Planning Guidance Previously we reported progress against the national Planning Policy (PPG2 and PPS7). These have now been superseded by the National Planning Policy Framework. However PPS12 remains in place alongside the NPPF.				
NPPF: Green Belt Policy	✓	✓		✓

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
Planning Policy Statement 10 - Sustainable Waste Management (PPG10/PPS10)	-	-	-	-
*Nb In previous years the Regional Spatial Strategy policies were monitored but it is likely to have been abolished very shortly and therefore from 2011/12 we will no longer monitor the RSS policy use.				
Source: Planning Policy and Development Group				

Table 4.11 Development Plan policies and Local Plans relevant to minerals applications/ sites within the Green Belt (2011/12)

4.6 Minerals Policy Use

4.149 This section looks at the use of policies from the adopted 'saved' Minerals Local Plan (MLP) when determining minerals planning applications during 2011/12. It includes the following sections:

- 'Review of minerals planning applications determined during 2011/12', to identify all the relevant MLP and other policies used in each application determined during this monitoring year;
- 'Monitoring of minerals policy use' to indicate which of the 'saved' MLP policies have been used or not;
- '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 A list of the saved MLP policies is included in Table C.1. These 'saved' MLP policies are still in use, although they will be superseded by the emerging LDDs in due course.

4.6.1 Review of minerals planning applications determined during 2011/12

4.151 During the 2011/12 monitoring year, there were 3 new planning applications submitted to Warwickshire County Council relating to minerals sites. However, they did not relate directly to any new minerals extraction, but were amendments to existing permissions at the relevant facilities. Further details are given in Table G.1.

4.152 There were four outstanding applications relating to minerals sites which were submitted but not determined during the previous monitoring year (2010/11). These were all granted during 2011/12 (see Table G.2 for details). Of these, only one was of any significance in terms of additional minerals supply. This was an application for the extension of Southam Quarry to allow the extraction of a further 3.35 million tonnes of saleable minerals (limestone and clay), to be extracted over a ten year period (approximately), with an estimated annual output of 600,000 tonnes.

4.153 There were three new applications for recycling aggregates submitted during 2011/12. One was for the consolidation of existing planning permissions under one consent, to facilitate the continued processing of recycled aggregates and for sand and gravel extraction at Dunton Recycling

Centre, Curdworth (North Warwickshire). However, it was not determined within the current reporting period (see Table G.3). The site processes an approximate amount of 200,000 tonnes per annum. A new application for a material recycling facility was submitted at Middleton Hall Quarry but this had not been decided by the end of the monitoring year. The amount of C and D waste for recycling would be 65000 tonnes. The third site defined above is Ling Hall Quarry where an application for the processing of road sweepings was approved within the 2011/12 monitoring year. The third application was for a Road Sweepings Processing Plant at Ling Hall Landfill Site, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby which was submitted and determined in the 2011/12 year.

4.154 There was one planning application outstanding from the 2010/11 AMR, which was granted during 2011/12 (listed in Table G.4). Permission was granted for the retention of an existing inert Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) at Coleshill Quarry, Coleshill (North Warwickshire). This extended the time period of an existing permission for a further three years (to October 2014). The site processes clean, uncontaminated soil, subsoil, brick and concrete rubble and the recycled product is soil and secondary aggregate.

4.155 Details of these applications are given in Table 4.12, including the site location, date submitted and reference number[(70)]. The table also indicates whether the site is an allocation in the MLP and which MLP, WASP or other policies were considered to be relevant when the application was determined.

4.156 None of the applications granted during 2011/12 were in an area allocated in the adopted MLP.

70 This reference number can be used to find the full details of each application using the WCC e-planning service website.

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 2011/12, determined during 2011/12						
Southam Quarry, Stratford	10/08/2010 (SDC/10CM016)	Granted 08/09/2011	No	M1, M6, M7, M9	N/A	**Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands:** Policy M1; **Stratford District Local Plan:** Policy CTY1, PR1, PR4, PR5, PR8, EF6, EF7, EF10, ER11, ER11A, ER14, DEV1, DEV2; **Government Guidance:** MPS1, MPS2 and MPG10
Ling Hall Quarry	18/08/2010 (RBC/10CM017)	Granted 12/04/2011	Yes	M7	-	**Rugby Borough Local Plan (Saved Policies):** E1, E2, GP3
Ling Hall Quarry	18/08/2010 (RBC/10CM018)	Granted 21/04/2011	Yes	M7	-	**Rugby Borough Local Plan (Saved Policies):** E1, E2, GP3
Daw Mill Colliery, Arley	14/12/2010 (NWB/10CM037)	Granted 06/04/2011	No		-	**-**
Minerals applications submitted and determined during 2011/12						
Cemex UK Cement Ltd., Rugby Cement Plant	04/07/2011 (RBC/11CM016)	Granted 02/09/2011	No	-	-	**Rugby Borough LDF Core Strategy (Adopted June 2011)**:

Site location	Date submitted (Reference)	Decision (with date)	Site allocated in MLP?	MLP "Saved" Policies	WASP Policies	Other relevant Policies
						Policy CS1, CS16
Cemex UK Cement Ltd., Rugby Cement Plant	14/10/2011 (RBC/11CM024)	Granted 20/12/2011	No	-	-	**Rugby Borough LDF Core Strategy (Adopted June 2011)**: Policy CS1, CS16
Land (at former Lodge Farm Quarry) adjacent to Cemex UK Cement Ltd., Rugby Cement Plant	11/01/2012 (RBC/12CM003)	Granted 15/03/2012	No	-	-	**Rugby Borough LDF Core Strategy (Adopted June 2011)**: Policy CS1, CS16; **Rugby Borough Local Plan Saved Policies (Post Core Strategy Adoption, June 2011):** Policy ED5
Minerals applications submitted during 2011/12, not yet determined at 31st March 2012						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding applications for Recycling Aggregates, submitted prior to 2011/12, determined during 2011/12						
Coleshill Quarry, Gorsey Lane, Coleshill,	12.08.11 NWB/11CM019	Granted 20.09.11	No	WCC Waste Local Plan Policies 1 and 6	-	Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands: Policies WD1, WD2, WD3, QE6 North Warwickshire Borough Local Plan

Site location	Date submitted (Reference)	Decision (with date)	Site allocated in MLP?	MLP "Saved" Policies	WASP Policies	Other relevant Policies
						Core Policy 3, Policies ENV1, ENV2, ENV9, ENV11
Applications for Recycling Aggregates submitted and determined during 2011/12						
Ling Hall Landfill Site, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby-	30.08.11RBC/11CM020	Granted 24.01.12	Yes	**WCC Waste Local Plan** Policies 1 and 6	-	**Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands:** Policies WD1, WD3 **Rugby Borough LDF Core Strategy** CS1. CS16
Applications for Recycling Aggregates submitted during 2011/12, not yet determined at 31st March 2012						
Middleton Hall Quarry, Bodymoor Heath Lane, Middleton	24.01.12 NWB/12CM005	-	Yes	-	-	-
Dunton Recycling Centre, Lichfield Road, Curdworth, Middleton	24.01.12 NWB/12CM029	-	No	-	-	-

Source: Table compiled by the Warwickshire Observatory, Warwickshire County Council

Table 4.12 Policies relevant to minerals planning applications determined in 2011/12

4.6.2 Review of minerals policy use

4.157 Table 4.13 shows which of the 'saved' MLP policies were used when assessing minerals applications determined in 2011/12, and in previous monitoring years (since 2004/05). This gives an indication of which policies are used more regularly than others. The saved MLP policies are included in Table C.1.

4.158 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.

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	Whether used in 2010/11	Whether used in 2011/12
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	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	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	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	Yes	No

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	Whether used in 2010/11	Whether used in 2011/12
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	No	No
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	Yes	Yes
M7	**In seeking to ensure that any adverse environmental effects and the implications for residents' quality of life are mitigated at all mineral workings, the County Council may impose conditions when granting planning permission (refer to the MLP for details of the possible conditions).**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	Whether used in 2010/11	Whether used in 2011/12
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	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	Yes	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	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	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.

Table 4.13 Minerals Local Plan - policy use (2004/05 to 2011/12)

4.6.3 Minerals Local Plan : development of allocated sites

4.159 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.

4.160 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.

4.161 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 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.

4.162 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.

4.163 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

4.164 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).

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

- AS1 - Bodymoor Heath
- AS2 - Stretton Baskerville
- AS3 - Ling Hall Extension

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

4.7 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 current figures were published in 2003 and predict aggregate use until 2016. Regional production is monitored annually and collated by the Regional Aggregate Working Parties, which 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 new Minerals Local Plan which will replace the adopted 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 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 through 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.

4.171 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 [71].

4.172 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. This was set out in the Localism Bill which was published in 2010 and enacted in November 2011. At the present time Regional Strategies still remain in place and must be considered as a material planning consideration.

- **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 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.

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

5 Waste Local Plan

5.1 As the new Waste Development Framework (WDF) was not submitted during the 2011/12 monitoring period,this AMR reports on the key objectives identified from the Waste Local Plan (WLP) for Warwickshire and updates the information provided in previous MWDF AMRs.

5.2 The key objectives from the WLP for Warwickshire are:

1. Move waste up the waste hierarchy;
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 (March 2012)

By the end of the plan period in 2028, Warwickshire will have delivered equivalent self sufficiency in its waste management capacity, having met its identified treatment gap and enabled the development of a range of sustainable waste facilities in the most sustainable locations. Development will have been focused within and around the main primary centres of waste arisings of the major towns of Warwick, Leamington, Nuneaton, Bedworth, Kenilworth, Stratford and Rugby and in the most sustainable secondary locations of Atherstone, Coleshill and Southam. Cross boundary waste management links, especially those with the sub-region, will continue to be recognised.

All new waste developments will have facilitated the management of waste in accordance with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy. The volume of waste produced per person will have reduced significantly from 2011 levels and waste will have been treated as a resource and led to the reduction in the use of natural resources in moving towards a zero waste economy. Recycling, composting and energy recovery will have increased significantly in the county to meet national targets in line with the Waste Framework Directive and waste to landfill will have been minimised, with the County Council having met its landfill diversion targets.

Waste management facilities will be of high quality design and will have minimised greenhouse gas emissions and mitigated against climate change. In delivering Warwickshire's waste management capacity, the Core Strategy will have safeguarded communities from adverse environmental impacts, protected human health, amenity and well-being and will also have protected and enhanced the natural, historic, cultural and water environment of the county.

Engagement and communication with local communities, industry and landowners will have enabled a greater understanding of the principles of sustainable waste management. In turn this will have facilitated waste reduction and prevented the unnecessary use of resources by promoting the value of managing waste as a resource and recognising the importance of communities taking responsibility for their own waste.

5 Waste Local Plan

5.1 Waste Local Plan : Monitoring the Key Objectives

5.4 This section presents an analysis of progress against the key objectives in the Waste Local Plan (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 2011/12, to assess whether the decision made is in accordance with the 'saved' policies of the WLP.

5.5 ***Core Output Indicators*(COI)** – All COI figures refer to the whole local authority area and are measured on an annual basis for the period 1st April to 31st March. Their requirement originated from government guidance[(72)]. Although the COI were withdrawn by DCLG in their letter of 30th March 2011, they are still relevant for the purposes of this 2011/12 AMR. Their inclusion will be reviewed for the next AMR. With respect to monitoring the objectives of the 'saved' Waste Local Plan, we are still reporting on RSS COI W2.

Local indicators – some initial indicators have been identified as useful for monitoring the key objectives from the saved WLP and are likely to be of continuing relevance to the objectives of the new Waste Core Strategy.

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).

A Scoping Report for the SA of the Council's MWDF was published in April 2006. It included a list of baseline indicators and Significant Effects Indicators (in Appendix B). The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was updated in November 2011. Most of the Significant Effects Indicators are still 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 [(73)] 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.

72 '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).

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

5.2 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 (2007)
- National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships[(74)]
- 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's 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 (2011/12)

Key Data:

- trends in municipal waste arisings (1996/97 to 2011/12)
- trends in waste management (1996/97 to 2011/12)

5.6 This section begins by reporting on how Warwickshire is performing on its key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy. Previous AMRs have set out the background to the various national, regional and local targets and the Core Output Indicators on the amount of municipal waste arising and managed (as listed in the box above). Note that although we are no longer required by government to report on these indicators, we have updated our figures as far as possible, in order to maintain continuity in our evidence base for the Waste Core Strategy.

5.7 We also report on recent trends in waste management, looking back over the last decade or so (see 5.2.3).

5.8 Finally, we give an overview of some of the actions and initiatives undertaken by Warwickshire County Council which support our key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

74 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).

5.2.1 Performance against National, Regional and Local Targets

National Targets

5.9 The Government's 'Waste Strategy for England 2007' was published in May 2007. This set out the key challenges relating to reducing our total waste arisings and greenhouse gas emissions from waste management activities (for example, by increasing the diversion of waste away from landfill).

5.10 Our current performance (2011/12) measured against the 'Waste Strategy 2007' targets is shown in Table 5.1.

National Target (Waste Strategy 2007)	Warwickshire's performance in 2011/12	Target met?
To recover value from 53% of municipal waste by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020	In 2011/12, 62.6% of municipal waste[1] was diverted from landfill or recovered (either by recycling, composting or energy recovery). We have achieved the 2010 target to recover value from 53% of municipal waste and are working towards the 2015 National target of 67%.	★
To recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020	In 2011/12, 46.5% of household waste was recycled,reuse or composted (down from 49.2% in 2010/11). We have 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 mean a reduction of 65,728 tonnes in Warwickshire i.e. our new target for household residual waste would be a maximum of 160,920 tonnes in 2010. Our actual tonnage of household residual waste collected in the county (i.e. excluding all waste re-used, recycled or composted) in **2011/12** was **129,781 tonnes** (down from 134,126 tonnes in 2010/11). This is a reduction of 96,867 tonnes, or 43%, compared with the 2000/01 figure. We met the 2010 target reduction in household residual waste for Warwickshire and are making good progress towards the 2020 target.	★

National Target (Waste Strategy 2007)	Warwickshire's performance in 2011/12	Target met?

Notes.

1. data on the treatment of municipal waste extracted from WasteDataFlow.

▲ *for targets not achieved*

★ *for targets met.*

Source: Waste Management Group, Sustainable Communities, Warwickshire County Council

Table 5.1 Warwickshire's performance (2011/12) against National Waste Strategy (2007) targets

5.11 Although the 198 National indicators (NI) which came into force on 1st April 2008 have been abandoned by the coalition government, Warwickshire County Council have decided that the three indicators which monitor local authorities' contribution to an overall waste outcome leading towards the sustainable management of waste in England, are still relevant and should be reported in the AMR. These NI 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).

5.12 The NI which relate to waste management are reported in Table 5.3. In summary, the latest figures show:

- the actual figures for NI 191 "Residual Household waste" have fallen significantly, from 849.2 kg per household in 2006/07 to 542.8 kg per household in 2011/12. This is well below the 2011/12 maximum target figure of 589 kg/household.
- The actual figures for NI 192[(75)] "Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting" have increased significantly since 2006/07, from 32.7% to 48.6% (2011/12). This figure is just short of the 2011/12 minimum target of 50.0%.
- The actual figures for NI 193 "Percentage of Municipal waste landfilled" have fallen markedly since 2006/07 (62.0%). The latest figure is 37.4% for 2011/12, which is marginally above the 2011/12 maximum target of 37% of municipal waste going to landfill.

75 This information was previously collected as BVPI 82a and 82b. 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.

National Indicator	2007/08 Actual[1]	2008/09 Actual[1]	2009/10 Actual[1]	2010/11 Actual[1]	2011/12 Actual[1]	2011/12 Target[2]	2011/12 Target met?
NI 191: Residual Household waste (i.e. not reused, recycled or composted) (kg per household)	777.1	662.5	588.5	563.4	542.8	*589*	★
NI 192: Percentage of household waste reused, recycled and composted	35.4 %	43.2 %	48.1 %	49.1 %	48.6 %	*50 %*	▲
NI 193: Percentage of Municipal Waste landfilled	59.6 %	51.6 %	44.2 %	33.8 %	37.4 %	*37 %*	▲

Notes. 1. Actual figures calculated using WasteDataFlow;
2. Target figures set by WCC Communities Group;

▲ *for targets not achieved*

★ *for targets met.*

Source: Waste Management Group, Sustainable Communities, Warwickshire County Council

Table 5.2 Warwickshire's performance on the National Indicators for waste (NI 191, 192, 193)

Regional Targets

- Regional targets set out in RSS Policy WD1.

5.13 RSS Policy WD1 was based on the targets for waste management set out in the national 'Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales'. These have now been superseded by the National Waste Strategy 2007, which have been reported as above.

5.14 Although the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) has been revoked by the coalition government and will be removed once the Localism Act becomes law, the RSS is still a material consideration for the period covered by this monitoring report. We will review its inclusion in our next AMR (2012/13), once the new WCC Waste Core Strategy has been adopted.

Local Targets

- Warwickshire County Council - Communities Group - Waste Management Service Plan
- Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2005)

Warwickshire County Council - Waste Management Service Plan

5.15 In previous AMRs, we have reported on a range of Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) which relate directly to waste management. From April 2008 onwards, the BVPIs were replaced by the National Indicator (NI) set. Although both the NI and the BVPIs are no longer required by government and WCC is no longer setting BVPI targets through its Waste Management

Service Plan, it is still possible to extract this information from WasteDataFlow. This gives a useful indication of the year-on-year trends in waste management, so is still relevant information for inclusion in our AMR.

5.16 Looking firstly at the amount of household waste that has been recycled (BVPI 82a), the figures show that whilst the total tonnage being recycled has fallen in recent years (BVPI 82a (ii)), recycled household waste actually accounts for an increasing proportion of total household waste (BVPI 82a(i)).

5.17 The amount (both total tonnage and percentage) of household waste that was composted or anaerobically digested (BVPI 82b) actually fell during 2011/12. This was thought to be partly due to the inclement weather causing a significant decrease in the amount of composted materials and green waste and partly due to some waste management contracts coming to an end, so that more of this waste stream was diverted to landfill.

5.18 Similarly, the recent decline in the amount and percentage of household waste that was used to recover heat, power and other energy sources (BVPI 82c) was partly due to some waste management contracts coming to an end, so that more waste was diverted to landfill. Over the longer term, there has been an upward trend in the amount of household waste being used for energy recovery.

5.19 The unexpected decrease in the amount of household waste that was recycled, composted or anaerobically digested, or used to recover energy during 2011/12 has had a knock-on effect in terms of increasing the amount of household waste sent to landfill (BVPI 82d). However, this may be a short-term fluctuation and over the longer term, use of landfill as a waste management option has shown a downward trend.

5.20 As well as reporting on the management of household waste, the BVPI data also show that we are 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 2011/12, the amount of household waste collected per head of population fell by 4.32% (compared with 2010/11), to 471.79 kg per head.

BVPI	2009/10 Result	2010/11 Result	2011/12 Result	Long Term Trend	Notes
BVPI 82 - Household Waste Management					
82a (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled	**23.8 %**	**23.4 %**	**24.3 %**	↑	***Aim: High*** The percentage of total household waste which is recycled shows an upward trend over recent years, whilst the amount (tonnage) of household waste which is recycled shows a downward trend.
82a (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste that has been recycled	63,871 tonnes	61,848 tonnes	61,338 tonnes	↓	

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BVPI	2009/10 Result	2010/11 Result	2011/12 Result	Long Term Trend	Notes
82b (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been composted or treated by anaerobic digestion	**24.3 %**	**25.7 %**	**24.4 %**	↓	***Aim: High*** Both the amount (tonnage) and percentage of household waste which was composted or anaerobically treated fell during 2011/12.
82b (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste that has been composted or treated by anaerobic digestion	65,116 tonnes	67,835 tonnes	61,583 tonnes		
82c (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste that has been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	**10.1 %**	**18.4 %**	**15.3 %**	↑	Although both the amount (tonnage) and percentage of household waste that was used to recover energy fell in 2011/12 when compared with the previous year, there is an upward trend over the longer term.
82c (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste that has been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	27,247 tonnes	48,447 tonnes	38,628 tonnes		
82d (i) - Percentage of total tonnage of household waste to landfill	**41.8 %**	**32.5 %**	**36.1 %**	↓	The 2011/12 figures show an increase in both the amount (tonnage) and percentage of household waste going to landfill, compared with the previous year. Over the longer term, there is a downward trend in household waste going to landfill.
82d (ii) - Total tonnage of household waste to landfill	112,174 tonnes	85,631 tonnes	91,216 tonnes		
BVPI 84 - Household Waste Collection					
84a - Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of population	509.70 kg/head	493.10 kg/head	471.79 kg/head	↓	The 2011/12 result continues to show good year on year improvement in reducing the amount (kg) of household waste collected per head of population.
84b - Percentage change in the number of kilograms	**-2.42 %**	**-3.26 %**	**-4.32 %**	↓	The 2011/12 result shows a continuing

BVPI	2009/10 Result	2010/11 Result	2011/12 Result	Long Term Trend	Notes
of household waste collected per head of population					downward trend in the amount of household waste collected per head of population.
Source: Waste Management Group, Sustainable Communities, Warwickshire County Council					

Table 5.3 Warwickshire County Council - BVPI report - 2009/10 to 2011/12

Warwickshire Municipal Waste Management Strategy (October 2005)

5.21 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".

5.22 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.

5.23 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.

5.24 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 had set itself a target to review this Strategy every five years. The first review of the MWMS was expected to take place in 2012, but has not yet been published.

5.2.2 Core/Local output indicators

5.25 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 2011/12 is as follows:

Total municipal waste arising was 272,682 tonnes, of which:

- 65,224 tonnes (23.9 %) was recycled;

- 61,583 tonnes (22.6 %) was composted;
- 43,979 tonnes (16.1 %) went to energy recovery;
- 101,896 tonnes (37.4 %) was disposed to landfill.

5.26 We have been monitoring this indicator since 1996/97 and the full time series data are included for reference in Table I.1.

5.2.3 The waste hierarchy : analysis and interpretation

5.27 The waste hierarchy establishes an order of preference for the management of waste. We are steadily moving away from disposal (to landfill) to more sustainable methods of waste management.

5.28 Looking in more detail at the waste management options, we have seen a significant decline in the amount (tonnes) of municipal waste being sent to landfill over the past fifteen years[76], even though our total municipal waste arisings have increased over this period. Thus, the total tonnage being disposed to landfill is down by 54%, from 221,471 tonnes in 1996/97 to 101,896 tonnes in 2011/12.

5.29 Consequently, the proportion of our municipal waste which is being disposed to landfill each year has declined from around 93% in 1996/97 to around 37% in 2011/12. Over this period, Warwickshire has made good progress in terms of its key objective of moving waste up the waste hierarchy.

5.30 However, it should be noted that in terms of year-on-year change, the amount of municipal waste sent to landfill in 2011/12 actually increased by 6.5% (or 6,183 tonnes). Hence, the proportion of our total municipal waste being disposed to landfill increased for the first time in 15 years, from 33.8% (2010/11) to 37.4% (2011/12).

5.31 There were a few possible reasons for this. Firstly, we saw a significant decrease (of around 6,252 tonnes) in the amount of composted materials and green waste, due to the inclement weather. Secondly, due to some waste management contracts coming to an end, more waste was sent to landfill which would otherwise have been diverted. For example, the amount of municipal waste diverted to energy recovered was around 16% (8,428 tonnes) lower than in 2010/11.

5.32 One of the main drivers for moving away from disposal to landfill is the increasing cost of managing our waste. The rate of landfill tax is increasing by £8 per tonne year-on-year[77], in addition to increasing gate fees paid per tonne to dispose of waste. Further, we need to find alternative means of waste management in order to meet our landfill diversion targets for biodegradable waste, otherwise, we will face substantial fines. This may require further investment in additional collection and processing infrastructure for Warwickshire.

5.33 The cost of waste disposal is an important issue. Since 2000/01, the cost of municipal waste disposal has risen steadily[78], from £28.48 per tonne in 2000/01 to £65.69 per tonne in 2011/12 (up from £63.55 per tonne in 2010/11). So despite Warwickshire achieving a long term

76 Annual figures for total municipal waste, disaggregated by management type, over the period 1996/97 to 2011/12 are given in Table I.1.

77 Landfill Tax increased to £56 per tonne for 2011/12 and will continue to increase annually up to a maximum of £80 per tonne by 2014/15.

78 Source: BVPI 87 figures extracted from WasteDataFlow.

reduction in the total amount of municipal waste being disposed to landfill, (through increased recycling, composting, waste minimisation and sending more waste for energy recovery), the increasing landfill tax has pushed up the cost (per tonne) of municipal waste disposal to its highest level yet.

5.34 In total, Warwickshire County Council spent £17,913,060 on municipal waste management in 2011/12, (slightly down from £17,932,000 in 2010/11). The reduction in the total amount spent on municipal waste management in 2011/12 was partly due to total municipal waste arisings being 3.6% lower than the previous year. This underlines the importance of the various schemes and initiatives undertaken by the County Council to minimise waste.

5.2.4 Actions on waste management in Warwickshire

5.35 This section outlines how we are tackling the first key objective in the Waste Local Plan, to move waste up the waste hierarchy. Warwickshire County Council is working in partnership with neighbouring authorities at local and regional level to promote waste minimisation, reuse and recycling.

5.36 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

5.37 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. For more details, see the Environmental Business Support website at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/environmentalbusinesssupport.

- **Reducing Waste in Schools and the Eco-Schools programme** - a national programme, run at a local level with selected Warwickshire schools. For more details, see the Schools Waste Education web pages at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/wasteeducation.

Household waste:

- ***Reduce:***
  - *Home Composting* - see www.warwickshire.gov.uk/composting
  - *Home Wood Chipping Service* - see www.warwickshire.gov.uk/woodchipping
  - *Real Nappy Campaign* - see www.warwickshire.gov.uk/cottonnappies

- *Reducing Junk Mail* - see www.warwickshire.gov.uk/junkmail

- *Smart Shopping* - hints and tips on how to minimise the environmental impact of shopping - see Smart shopping

- ***Re-use:***

  - *Community Furniture Re-use Schemes* - there are several community furniture reuse schemes in Warwickshire. These are local voluntary initiatives, set up to benefit disadvantaged people by redistributing refurbished furniture resources. They provide free collection of reusable furnishings and household effects which might otherwise be dumped, and practical help at minimal cost to those at the foot of the social ladder. More information is published on the Warwickshire Direct website - see www.warwickshire.gov.uk/reuseschemes

  - *HWRC Charity re-use shops* - most of Warwickshire's HWRC's now have charity re-use shops on site, which sell donated reusable items to raise money for local charitable organisations - see www.warwickshire.gov.uk/hwrc

  - *Charity re-use shops* - there are charity shops located in most of Warwickshire's towns, which also re-sell donated items. A listing is provided on the Warwickshire Direct website - see http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/charityshops.

Recycling

5.38 We are always looking for new ways to increase recycling. For example, during 2011/12 the Warwickshire Waste Partnership launched its 'Aerofoil' awareness initiative, as part of the County's 'Slim Your Bin' campaign for Warwickshire residents. The Aerofoil campaign has been funded by the industry regulator Alupro[(79)], to encourage households to recycle aerosol cans and foil containers in their kerbside recycling boxes.

5.39 The County Council publishes an online directory of useful recycling information for Warwickshire's residents - see www.warwickshire.gov.uk/azrecycling.

5.40 Warwickshire has nine Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). The recycling rates achieved at each HWRC in 2011/12 were:

- Burton Farm (Stratford): 67%
- Cherry Orchard (Kenilworth): 61%
- Grendon (North Warwickshire): 62.3%
- Hunters Lane (Rugby): 46.3%
- Judkins (Nuneaton): 57%
- Princes Drive (Leamington Spa): 42.1%
- Shipston (Shipston on Stour): 59.4%
- Stockton (near Southam): 51%
- Wellesbourne (near Warwick): 54%

79 The Aluminium Packaging Recycling Organisation (Alupro) represents the leading aluminium packaging producers and reprocessors in the UK.

5.41 There is currently a programme of improvements underway to increase the types of material which can be recycled and to generally improve the facilities at the HWRCs. For more details on the type of waste material collected at each HWRC, refer to www.warwickshire.gov.uk/hwrc.

5.42 During 2011/12, the County held a public consultation on the future of Warwickshire's HWRCs. This sought views on proposed changes to the opening times and operating policies. For example, whether to introduce tighter restrictions on depositing waste which has not been pre-sorted, in order to increase the recycling rates at the HWRCs and reduce the amount of waste which is sent to landfill.

5.43 Warwickshire also consulted on innovative ways of delivering the HWRC service by working with the private and voluntary sectors. Warwickshire Community Recycling (WCR) was created as a joint project between WCC, Warwickshire Community and Voluntary Action (CAVA) and the Heart of England Community Foundation. WCR has recently taken over the running of two of our HWRCs, (at Stockton and Wellesbourne) making them some of the first in the country to be run by volunteers. This initiative was recognised recently, when WCR won the "Community Champion of the Year" award at the annual Chartered Institution of Wastes Management (CIWM) Awards for Environmental Excellence.

5.44 As noted in the 2010/11 AMR, Warwickshire County Council and neighbouring Staffordshire County Council are working jointly to develop a new HWRC and waste transfer station at Lower House Farm, Baddesley Ensor, near Dordon in North Warwickshire. The development and operating costs will be shared between Warwickshire and Staffordshire.

5.45 We can now report that building work has commenced on this £3.5 million facility. Completion is expected by early 2013. The Lower House Farm HWRC will replace the Grendon HWRC and will serve the boroughs of North Warwickshire, Nuneaton and Bedworth and neighbouring Tamworth.

5.46 The new facility is located next to the recently expanded Birch Coppice Business Park, off the M42/A5 Tamworth junction. The HWRC will have a capacity of 10,000 tonnes of material per year and will include a purpose-built charity re-use shop. The waste transfer station will handle up to 70,000 tonnes of waste per year, of which 50,000 tonnes will be kerbside-collected municipal waste from the three collection authorities. This will then be delivered to the planned 'Energy from Waste' plant at Four Ashes in Staffordshire. The remaining capacity will be available to help small businesses in the area manage their waste.

Energy Recovery from Waste

5.47 There are currently no municipal waste thermal treatment facilities in Warwickshire. However, Warwickshire has been exporting waste to the Coventry and Solihull 'Energy from Waste' (EfW) facility for many years[80]. We currently send about 16% of our waste to this facility in Coventry (43,979 tonnes in 2011/12). Here, it is combusted under strictly controlled conditions to produce heat and energy. The electricity generated at the facility is sold to the National grid. We also send a small amount of clinical waste to the EfW facility at Tyseley, Birmingham.

5.48 The EfW facility in Coventry will continue to provide essential waste treatment capacity, enabling Warwickshire to meet its early landfill diversion targets. However, 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.

80 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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5.49 In the summer of 2007, Staffordshire County Council approached WCC to see whether WCC would be interested in using a new EfW facility being planned. After a full options appraisal, WCC decided to participate. In October 2007, Warwickshire County Council agreed that it should work in partnership with neighbouring authorities to develop shared solutions for the diversion of residual waste away from landfill.

5.50 The Waste Management Team at WCC began working 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. The facility will receive residual waste (i.e. waste that cannot be recycled and would otherwise go to landfill) from Staffordshire and also three neighbouring authorities, Sandwell, Walsall and Warwickshire.

5.51 Staffordshire County Council submitted the outline business case to DEFRA in March 2008 and were awarded £122.4 million PFI credits in July 2008. In May 2008 Staffordshire County Council applied for planning permission to build a facility to treat household waste and generate energy in the form of electricity and potentially heat. Planning permission was approved in November 2008.

5.52 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. Veolia Environmental Services were officially appointed in July 2010 to build and operate the new facility at the Four Ashes Industrial Estate near Cannock.

5.53 In February 2011, Veolia Environmental Services were awarded planning consent for the modified proposals to construct a state-of-the-art Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) at a site on the Four Ashes Industrial Estate. Construction officially began in August 2011 and should be completed by December 2013.

5.54 Once operational, the 300,000 tonne per annum ERF will export around 23 MW of energy to the National Grid, producing enough electricity to power 30,000 homes. The new ERF will provide forty long-term jobs, as well as contributing to the local economy. For example, we are also looking at ways to deliver surplus hot water to local industrial and commercial users, to get even more value from the project.

5.55 Warwickshire will supply 40,000 tonnes per annum of municipal waste to the Energy Recovery Facility (ERF). 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.

5.56 More information is available on the new project website at www.veoliaenvironmentalservices.co.uk/staffordshire/

Waste recovery

5.57 In 2011/2012, 272,682 tonnes of municipal waste was produced in Warwickshire. The majority (93%) of this was household waste, which made up 253,103 tonnes.

5.58 Overall, Warwickshire's total municipal waste recovery rate (including re-use, recycling, composting and energy recovery) for 2011/12 was 62.6% (down from 66.1% in 2010/11).

5.59 Further information on how Warwickshire County Council is working to provide waste recovery services across a range of waste types is published on the website at www.warwickshire.gov.uk/recycling.

Landfill

5.60 Warwickshire had an annual LATS allowance [81] for 2011/12 of 122,997 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste. During this year, we actually sent 61,770 tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill, so kept within our limit by 61,227 tonnes.

5.61 We need to continue to reduce the rate of landfill for several reasons:

- Following a technical review of the evidence and projections of future waste arisings and treatment capacity, the emerging Waste Core Strategy will include a policy that will only permit non-hazardous landfill capacity where special circumstances apply;
- 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;
- 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.
- 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. A new target will cut the amount of construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDEW) going to landfill by 50% by 2012.
- If we fail to meet our annual landfill targets we risk being fined by the Government for every tonne of waste that we landfill above our allocated annual allowance.

5.62 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 the Four Ashes ERF.

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

5.3 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 (2007)
- 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 operational waste management facilities in Warwickshire, by type, location and permitted operational capacity
- based on WCC planning applications, the number and type of new waste management facilities that deliver new or renewed capacity.

5.63 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). We also provide some baseline information on current waste management facilities in Warwickshire.

5.64 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.

5.3.1 Performance against relevant targets

Regional and sub-regional targets for waste management and treatment facilities (based on the National Waste Strategy 2007)

5.65 The Regional Technical Advisory Body (RTAB) has carried out technical work to determine a broad indication of the needs for municipal waste recycling/composting and recovery facilities and the capacity requirements for managing other waste streams in the West Midlands region and sub-regionally, for each Waste Planning Authority (WPA), in line with the targets in the National Waste Strategy (2007).

5.66 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 identified the capacity required by 2005, 2010 and beyond for 2015 and 2021, for each waste stream (reported in the 2008/2009 AMR).

5.67 The examination in public of the West Midlands RSS Phase 2 Revision was completed in 2009. This review identified an overall treatment gap for Warwickshire of 600,000 tonnes (as of 2006), but did not break this treatment gap down into specific waste types.

5.68 The RSS Policy WD2 was due to be reviewed, following the receipt of the inspector's report. However, during this time, the coalition government signalled its intention to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies in order to deliver decision making powers at the local level. Subsequently, the Localism Act received royal assent in April 2012 which gives the Secretary of State power to revoke the Regional Spatial Strategy (subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment being undertaken), so it is likely that new targets will be issued in the future. Notwithstanding, until the relevant legislation is passed to formally revoke Regional Strategies, government guidance has advised that the evidence produced as part of the RSS Phase 2 Revision is a material consideration, depending on the facts of the case/document.

5.69 However, the latest evidence produced for the Waste Core Strategy shows that the permissions approved since 2007 have met this predicted treatment gap and the County is well placed to meet its landfill diversion targets for C&I and municipal waste up to 2027/28. Further information is set out in the Waste Core Strategy Background Technical Document. Notwithstanding, these should be viewed as 'minimum' landfill diversion targets. The Waste Core Strategy, once adopted, will provide the policy framework for assessing all waste proposals. Waste proposals that will enable waste to be managed in accordance with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy and achieve higher landfill diversion rates are likely to be encouraged in principle, subject to all other relevant policies being met.

5.70 Going forwards, Waste Planning Authorities (WPAs) are required by government to provide enough land for waste management facilities to support the sustainable management of waste (including the move away from disposal to landfill, which was already identified in Warwickshire's Waste Local Plan as Key Objective 1). The Council will continue to monitor planning applications and capacity as part of its authority monitoring report process to ensure that appropriate provision is provided to meet the County's waste management needs.

Local Targets

5.71 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 neighbouring authorities to provide new EfW capacity, located outside of the county.

5.72 As reported elsewhere in this AMR, the Four Ashes ERF in Staffordshire is currently under construction and is due for completion by December 2013. Once operational, it will have a capacity of 300,000 tonne per annum. Warwickshire will send around 40,000 tonnes per annum of municipal waste to this new facility.

5.3.2 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.

5.73 As noted in previous AMRs, RSS COI W1 has been difficult to monitor. This is because the capacity information is not always provided on planning applications and we have not been able to confirm whether all sites which were granted permission are currently operational, or operating at full capacity.

5.74 The coalition government has abolished all the Core Output Indicators (COI), National Indicators, Local Area Agreements and Best Value Performance Indicators. Although we will no longer be required to report on this indicator (RSS COI W1) specifically, 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.

5.75 Going forwards, in future AMRs we will look at tailoring this information to develop specific Local Indicators for Warwickshire, in order to monitor progress on the objectives within the emerging Waste Core Strategy.

5.76 However, given the fact that the data for the monitoring year 2011/12 were collected prior to the Localism Bill receiving Royal Assent and becoming statute, we have updated the information provided in previous AMRs. We report below on the outcome of planning applications for new waste management facilities submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the monitoring year 1st April 2011 – 31st March 2012. 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 Table K.1.

5.77 In summary, during the monitoring year 2011/12, there were twenty planning applications submitted to the County Council for new waste management facilities or extensions of existing facilities (see Table K.1). Nine of these applications were granted, one application was refused and two applications were withdrawn. The remaining eight applications were not determined as at 31st March 2012 and will be reported in next year's AMR.

5.78 Most of the new applications which were granted during 2011/12 will develop additional waste treatment capacity, including:

- 50,000tpa of organic treatment capacity
- 205,000tpa of household, commercial and industrial materials recovery capacity
- 12,300tpa scrap/metal processing capacity
- 90,000tpa of C&D waste treatment capacity

5.79 In addition, there were seven applications outstanding from the 2010/11 monitoring year[82]. Of these, only two applications for additional waste treament capacity were granted. These include an application to compost 25,000 tonnes per annum of green waste at Grendon House Farm, Atherstone and an application to process 5,000 tonnes per annum of WEEE[83] at a waste treatment facility in Dunchurch. (The other applications which were granted did not involve any additional treatment capacity).

5.80 A further two applications for additional waste treatment capacity were refused. These include the outstanding application for a waste wood treatment facility at Mullensgrove Farm, Curdworth and the application for a waste transfer facility to handle animal carcasses at Dickensbury Farm, Pillerton Priors, Stratford-upon-Avon. This was originally refused during the 2010/11 monitoring year, but this decision was subject to an appeal. The appeal was dismissed in October 2011.

5.3.3 Waste facilities : analysis and interpretation

5.81 The RSS Phase 2 Revision estimated that by 2025/2026, Warwickshire would have a shortfall in waste treatment capacity of 0.60 million tonnes [84]. However, the Council has reviewed permitted waste treatment capacity since the Publication of the RSS Phase 2 Revision and this indicates that as of 1st April 2012, there is 1,360,044 tonnes per annum of operational treatment capacity[85], and a total of 1,869,044 tonnes per annum of permitted treatment capacity.

5.82 The Council has calculated its landfill diversion targets for municipal waste over the plan period by applying the targets set out in the Waste Strategy for England 2007. This requires that 53% of municipal waste arisings is recycled, composted or used for energy recovery by 2010, 67% by 2015, 75% by 2020 and at least 75% by 2025. In applying these targets to the projected waste arisings for those years over the plan period, this means that 225,154 tonnes per annum of treatment capacity is required by 2027/28.

5.83 The Council has also calculated its landfill diversion targets for commercial and industrial waste by applying the targets set out in the West Midlands RSS Phase 2 Revision. This requires that a maximum of 35% of C&I waste is landfilled by 2010, 30% by 2015 and 25% by 2020 and beyond. In applying these targets to the projected C&I waste arisings for those years over the plan period, this means that 531,860 tonnes of treatment capacity is required by 2027/28.

5.84 Adding the municipal waste treatment capacity requirements to the C&I treatment capacity requirements equates to a total of 757,014 tonnes of required treatment capacity. Given that the County currently has 1,360,044 tonnes of operational treatment capacity, and a total of 1,869,044 tonnes per annum of permitted treatment capacity by the end of the plan period, the Council is well placed to meet its treatment capacity requirements over the plan period.

82 For details, including the location, type of facility, capacity, type of waste to be managed and the decision, including a web link to the full committee report, see Table K.2.

83 Waste Electronic and Electical Equiment

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

85 'treatment capacity' is classed as organic treatment, scrap metal processing and other household, commercial and industrial treatment e.g. Mechanical,-biological treatment, materials recovery etc.

5.3.4 Baseline information : waste management facilities

5.85 We have updated our database of waste management facilities in Warwickshire, as at 31st March 2012. A site location map and a full listing of the waste sites (including type of waste and facility, operational status and permitted operational capacity) is included for reference in Figure J.1.

5.4 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 Site Waste Management Plans dealing with the re-use of materials on site, for both Local Authority planning applications and County matter applications.

5.86 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.

5.87 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 Site Waste Management Plans to deal with the re-use of waste materials on site.

5.88 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 Site Waste Management Plans 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.

5.4.1 Waste management plans : analysis and interpretation

5.89 During 2011/12, 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.

5.5 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 2011/12 which deliver new or renewed capacities, the decision reached and reasons for any developments approved within the Green Belt.*

5.5.1 Key Objective 4 : analysis and interpretation

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

5.91 There were two planning applications received relating to new waste sites located within the Green Belt submitted during the monitoring year 2011/12. Both applications were approved.

5.92 There was one application outstanding from 2010/11 and this was refused.

Applications granted in the Green Belt during 2011/12:

- Areani Ltd, Unit 9, Dunchurch Trading Estate, London Road, Dunchurch, Warwickshire CV23 9LN.

  RBC/11CM002 - Change of use to a waste management facility to operate the storage, treatment and recycling OF waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), cardboard, metals and plastics and the storage of batteries.

- Veolia ES Landfill Ltd, Ling Hall Landfill Site, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby CV23 9HH

RBC/11CM020 - The installation of plant for the processing of road sweepings and gully arisings.

Applications refused in the Green Belt during 2011/12:

- Greenfields (Organic) Ltd, Mullensgrove Farm, Kingsbury Road, Curdworth, B76 0DF

  Change of use of farm building to pelletizing and use of adjacent hard standing for storage.

5.93 Further details of these applications are given in Table 5.4, including the site address, the type of facility and waste managed, capacity figures where available and decision taken, as at 31st March 2012. 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 **(86)**.

86 See www.warwickshire.gov.uk/planning and insert the planning application reference in 'View Planning Applications and Decisions'.

Site	Site Address	Description of facility	Description of waste to be managed	Capacity (*tonnes pa)*	Decision at 31st March 2012	Reference
Site 1	Unit 9, Dunchurch Trading Estate, London Road, Dunchurch, Warwickshire CV23 9LN	Treatment/Storage	Commercial and industrial	5,000	Granted	RBC/11CM002
Site 2	Veolia ES Landfill Ltd, Ling Hall Landfill Site, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby CV23 9HH	Treatment	Municipal/Commercial and industrial	80,000	Granted	RBC/10CM019
Site 3	Greenfields (Organic) Ltd, Mullensgrove Farm, Kingsbury Road, Curdworth, B76 0DF	Treatment	Commercial and industrial	500 tonnes per week (~26,000tpa)	Refused	
	Source: Planning Policy and Development Group					

Table 5.4 Planning Applications for Waste sites in the Green Belt, determined during 2011/12

5 Waste Local Plan

5.94 A summary table showing which policies were relevant to each decision is presented in Table 5.8 below.

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
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			
- 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	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
- 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			
- Core Policy 11 - Quality of Development			
- ENV1 Protection and Enhancement of Natural Landscape			✓
- ENV2 Green Belt			✓
- ENV4 Trees and Hedgerows			
- ENV6 Special Landscape Area			
- ECON8 Farm Diversification			✓
- ECON9 Re-use of Rural Buildings			✓
Rugby Borough Local Plan (adopted July 2006)			
- Policy GP1			
- Policy GP3 Protection of amenity	✓		
- Policy GP5 Renewable energy			
- Policy GP11 Pollution control			
- Policy E1	✓		
- Policy E2 Green Belt			
- Policy E3 The use of existing buildings in the Green Belt			

5 Waste Local Plan

Policy	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
- Policy E5	✓		
- Policy ED11 Farm diversification			
Rugby Borough Core Strategy (adopted June 2011)			
- Policy CS1 - Development Strategy		✓	
- Policy CS16 - Sustainable Design		✓	
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			
- DP3 Natural and Historic Environment and Landscape			
- DP9 Pollution Control			
- DAP1 Protecting the Green Belt			
Source: Planning Policy and Development Group			

Table 5.5 Development Plan policies and Local Plans relevant to waste applications within the Green Belt (2010/11)

5.6 Waste Policy Use

5.95 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.

5.96 There were 10 planning applications determined relating to waste sites submitted to Warwickshire County Council during the 2011/12 monitoring year. Of these, nine planning applications were granted, and one was refused. Of the planning applications received during 2011/12, two planning applications were withdrawn and eight applications were not determined during the monitoring year.

5.97 We have reviewed all planning applications which were determined during 2011/12 to identify which of the WLP policies were used when assessing these applications (see Table 5.6). 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 that 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.

Policy Number[1]	Policy	Used in 2004/05?	Used in 2005/06?	Used in 2006/07?	Used in 2007/08?	Used in 2008/09?	Used in 2009/10?	Used in 2010/11?	Used in 2011/12?
1	**General Land Use**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	*Conditions and Agreements*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
3	**Landfilling**	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	*Land-Raising*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
5	**Incinerators**	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
6	**Material Recycling Facilities**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	*Scrap Yards*	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
8	*Transfer Stations*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
9	**Large Scale Composting**	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Policy Number[1]	Policy	Used in 2004/05?	Used in 2005/06?	Used in 2006/07?	Used in 2007/08?	Used in 2008/09?	Used in 2009/10?	Used in 2010/11?	Used in 2011/12?
10	*Household Waste Facilities*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
11	*Other Development*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
12	*Segregation of Waste Streams*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
13	**Proposed Facilities**	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
14	*Jees and Boons Quarry and Midland Quarry*	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Planning Policy and Development Group
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.

Table 5.6 Waste Local Plan - policy use (2004/05 to 2011/12)

5.7 Emerging Context for the Waste Local Plan/WDF

5.98 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.

5.99 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 can be 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 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.

5.100 Furthermore the Government's Waste Policy Review published in June 2011 has reaffirmed that it will expect the targets set by the EU Landfill Directive and the EU Waste Framework Directive to be met. It is also proposing to set new and more challenging targets for the recycling and recovery of packaging waste.

5.101 At the regional level, 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. No decision on the Final Phase Two Revision was made as the RSS is being abolished through the publication of the Localism Bill in December 2010. As the Bill is unlikely to become law until end of 2012 both the WMRSS and the Phase Two Revision will remain as material background information to inform the developing Waste Development Framework. However, it is likely that the emerging Waste DPDs for Warwickshire would still take into consideration the targets as set in the WMRSS Phase Two Preferred Option.

6 Conclusions

6.1 This eighth Annual Monitoring Report for Minerals and Waste has pulled together the latest available information from a wide range of sources and provides a useful point of reference for the continuing development of Warwickshire's Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF).

MWDF - where are we now?

6.2 In terms of progress on the MWDF during 2011/12, we have finally reached the submission stage for the Waste Core Strategy DPD.

6.3 Work on the Waste Core Strategy had been held back since June 2008, largely due to the need to take account of any spatial planning implications of "Project Transform", a major residual waste treatment facility being planned jointly between Warwickshire County Council, Coventry City Council and Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council. In October 2010, it was confirmed that the PFI credits which DEFRA had awarded to this project were being withdrawn as part of the Coalition Government's Comprehensive Spending Review. As a result, work on the Waste Core Strategy recommenced and a consultation on the "Waste Core Strategy - Emerging Spatial Options" was held (21st March - 6th May 2011). The feedback submitted was then used to produce a revised "Preferred Option and Policies" document, which went out to consultation later in the autumn (26th September - 22nd November 2011). The comments were taken into consideration and Warwickshire's Waste Core Strategy Publication Document (Regulation 27) was then published in March 2012. There was a final consultation period (30th March - 15th June 2012), to ensure that the plan met all procedural and legal requirements and was "sound", before it was formally submitted to the Secretary of State on 19th October 2012.

6.4 Going forwards into 2012/13, the Inspector has now issued the matters (topics) and issues (points of consideration) which reflect the content of her report on the Waste Core Strategy. The document sets out questions to which participants are invited to respond. The Council and representors will now need to provide statements by 31st December 2013 in response to the matters and issues raised. The Inspector will then recommend 'main' modifications in January 2013. The Council will then seek approval to invite representations on these modifications - this consultation period is likely to begin in February 2013. The Inspector will then examine the representations received. If a hearing is required on the modifications, this is likely to be held in March 2013. Assuming no additional modifications are required, the Inspector's report is expected in March/April 2013 and the Council will look to adopt the plan by summer 2013.

6.5 In terms of development of the Minerals Core Strategy, during 2011/12 we have not been able to progress beyond the consultation on the Revised Spatial Options. This was completed in May 2009 and generated a huge response (approximately 1150 responses). All the comments and our responses to them were uploaded to our consultation portal webpage. However, due to the need to take account of government advice and focus our resources on developing the Waste Core Strategy, there has been a delay to the next stage - the Preferred Options consultation, which was due to take place in November 2009. Warwickshire is unlikely to undertake any further work towards the next stage of consultation on the Minerals Core Strategy until the Waste Core Strategy has been adopted.

Annual Monitoring Report - how well are we monitoring?

6.6 As in previous years, this AMR has tried to assess how the County has performed in terms of achieving the key objectives and targets relating to our 'saved' policies on minerals and waste planning. As the 'saved' policies within our existing Minerals (MLP) and Waste (WLP) Local Plans are still the current policies being applied to new minerals and waste applications, this AMR for 2011/12 has been based on the key objectives in each of these 'saved' plans. The findings are summarised in the 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. These are worth bearing in mind as we look ahead to reviewing and refining our indicators for the emerging Waste Core Strategy DPD, which is likely to be adopted in 2013. The next AMR (2012/13) will be seeking to include some baseline data against which our new Waste Core Strategy policies can be monitored.

6.8 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 (2010) provides the latest available data on minerals production figures for the region. Due to confidentiality restrictions, it cannot report detailed crushed rock production figures for Warwickshire, but only combined figures with Staffordshire.

The other main source of published data on the production of aggregates and non-aggregates is the Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI), published by National Statistics. We have updated this 2011/12 AMR to include the latest available figures for minerals production in 2010.

For sand and gravel, the AMRI shows a dramatic drop in total sales from 751,000 tonnes in 2009 to 409,000 tonnes (2010). However, we can only account for around a half of this total sales figure in terms of the detailed breakdown of sales by end-use. This is because the figures have been withheld, due to confidentiality restrictions, to avoid disclosing any information relating to an individual undertaking under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947.

This limitation of the AMRI data is even more noticeable for the crushed rock sales figures. As in previous years, both the total sales figures for Warwickshire and the detailed end-use figures were withheld in 2010, either due to confidentiality restrictions or because they fell below the reporting threshold of 500 tonnes.

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

In this 2011/12 AMR, we have not been able to update the previously reported national estimates of the CDEW stream. In previous AMRs, we reported on the main data source - the DCLG-commissioned "Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England" (2003, 2005, 2008), However, this survey has not been repeated since the DEFRA-commissioned Capita Symonds report "Construction, Demolition and Excavation Survey 2008" (published in April 2010).

We have noted that a new methodology for estimating annual CDEW generation in England is currently being developed by DEFRA, in order to meet the EU Waste Statistics Regulation and is expected to be reporting on this sector in 2013.

In the meantime, we have reported on the production of recycled and secondary aggregates in Warwickshire using the limited results obtained by the WMRAWP 2010 survey in the West Midlands region.

6 Conclusions

ii. **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.

6.9 More generally, it should be noted that we are unlikely to be reporting specifically on RSS Core Output Indicators in future AMRs, due to the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy in July 2010 and its abolition through the Localism Act. However, we will continue to update existing indicators wherever possible, in order to retain the continuity in our evidence base.

6.10 It is also worth noting that the Localism Act requires a slight amendment to the way in which monitoring will take place in the future. Local Authorities are no longer 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.

6.11 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.

6.12 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. In particular, our experience of preparing our AMRs to monitor against existing 'saved' policies and objectives has highlighted the importance of recognising the implications for monitoring (in terms of defining indicators and procedures) alongside the formulation of the County's spatial planning documents.

Appendices

Appendix A The West Midlands Region

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 Metropolitan BoroughCouncil
		Wolverhampton City Council

Table A.1 The West Midlands Region (at 1st April 2011)

Appendix B Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

STAGE	Dates
Publication Document (Regulation 27)	March 2012
Submission to the Secretary of State	September 2012
Pre-hearing Meeting (Week 8)	November 2012
Hearing commences (Week 14)	January 2013
Inspector's Report dispatched (Week 29)	April 2013
Estimated Date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	July 2013

Table B.1 Waste Core Strategy Timetable
MWDS (Fourth Revision) "in effect" from 1st March 2012

STAGE	Dates
Early Stakeholder and community engagement	2010
Consultation Date: Issues and Options	To be agreed
Consultation Date: Preferred Options and Proposals	To be agreed
Submission to the Secretary of State	-
The latest Waste Core Strategy evidence indicates that a Waste Site Allocations DPD is not required at this stage. Once adopted, the Waste Core Strategy policies will be monitored through the Annual Monitoring Reports. If there is evidence that waste site allocations need to be identified, work on a Waste Allocations DPD will begin in 2015.	

Table B.2 Waste Allocations DPD Timetable
MWDS (Fourth Revision) "in effect" from 1st March 2012

STAGE	Dates
Pre-publication (Regulation 25) Consultation Stage: Preferred Options and Policies	November 2013
Publication Document (Regulation 27)	June 2014
Submission to the Secretary of State	December 2014
Pre-hearing Meeting (Week 8)	February 2015
Hearing commences (Week 14)	April 2015
Inspector's Report dispatched (Week 29)	July 2015
Estimated Date for Adoption (Full Council approval needed)	October/November 2015

Table B.3 Minerals Core Strategy Timetable
MWDS (Fourth Revision) "in effect" from 1st March 2012

B Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

STAGE	Dates
Early Stakeholder and community engagement	2010
Consultation Date: Issues and Options	To be agreed
Consultation Date: Preferred Options and Proposals	To be agreed
Submission to the Secretary of State	-
Once adopted, the Minerals Core Strategy policies will be monitored through the Annual Monitoring Reports. If there is evidence that minerals site allocations need to be identified, work on a Minerals Allocations DPD would begin in late 2015, at the earliest.	

Table B.4 Minerals Site Allocations DPD Timetable
MWDS (Fourth Revision) "in effect" from 1st March 2012

Appendix C Saved Minerals Local Plan Policies

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	Will be replaced by new Policies in the MDF adopted Core Strategy

C Saved Minerals Local Plan Policies

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
			Local Plans do not cover this issue.	
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

Table C.1 Saved Policies (beyond September 2007) - Warwickshire Minerals Local Plan

Appendix D Saved Waste Local Plan Policies

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	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

D Saved Waste Local Plan Policies

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
		vi) The policy is necessary and does not merely repeat national policy.		Document will identify specific sites

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

Appendix E Saved Structure Plan Policies

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 to WMRA that it is included in the West Midlands RSSPhase 3 Review, which once adopted will replace the saved Policy.
Industrial Policies		
I2	Industrial Land provision	The RSS[1] Phase 2 Review was expected to 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.

Table E.1 Saved Policies (beyond September 2007) - Warwickshire Structure Plan 1996-2011

E.1 [1]The West Midlands RSS Phase Two Revision underwent Examination in Public in summer 2009 and the panel published its report, but complications over obtaining a further impact assessment for the proposed changes meant that it was never adopted. There was no further progress because in May 2010, the new Coalition Government announced its intention to abolish the Regional Spatial Strategies. They were formally revoked, under s79(6) of the Local Democracy Economic Development and Construction Act 2009, on 6 July 2010. At this stage, they no longer formed part of the statutory development plan for the purposes of s38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Localism Bill (published in December 2010) received Royal Assent on 15 November 2011 and became an Act of Parliament (law).

E.2 The evidence base and analysis which underpinned the work undertaken as part of the RSS Phase 2 and 3 revisions may still be regarded as a material consideration, although these references to the RSS are no longer valid and will need to be replaced by the appropriate LDF policies.

Appendix F Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

MLP Key Objective 1 - Baseline information: minerals sites in Warwickshire (April 2011)

Primary Aggregates: Sand and Gravel

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 and Development Group, Warwickshire County Council

Table F.1 Active sand & gravel sites in Warwickshire (April 2011)

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]

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 there are reserves remaining and it still has a valid permission, so may become active again.
5. Ling Hall Quarry is now exhausted, although stocks of material remain - landfilling as part of restoration is in progress.

Source: Planning Policy and Development Group, Warwickshire County Council

Table F.2 Inactive sand & gravel sites in Warwickshire (April 2011)

Primary Aggregates: Crushed Rock

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]
Nuneaton & Bedworth	Griff Quarry - No IV	Aggregate: Crushed Rock (Hardrock: Diorite/Shale)	Hanson Aggregates	436200 288900	Active

Notes.
1. The Oldbury site is still extracting but the Purley site is at an advanced stage of restoration.

Source: Planning Policy and Development Group, Warwickshire County Council

Table F.3 Active crushed rock sites in Warwickshire (April 2011)

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 restoration)
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)

F Minerals Local Plan - updates to baseline data

	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 and Development Group, Warwickshire County Council

Table F.4 Inactive crushed rock sites in Warwickshire (April 2011)

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

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 and Development Group, Warwickshire County Council

Table F.5 Active non-aggregate sites in Warwickshire (April 2011)

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]

1. Lodge Farm - Mineral exhausted, working towards restoration;
2. Avonhill still has a valid permission, but site is effectively dormant and needs restoration.

Source: Planning Policy and Development Group, Warwickshire County Council

Table F.6 Inactive non-aggregate sites in Warwickshire (April 2011)

Energy minerals: coal

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 and Development Group, Warwickshire County Council

Table F.7 Active energy minerals sites in Warwickshire (April 2011)

MLP Key Objective 2 - Baseline information: secondary aggregates sites in Warwickshire (2011/12)

Location	Type of Site[1]	Maximum Capacity requested (tonnes per annum)	Date submitted	Permission status (31 March 2012)	Operating status (31 March 2012)
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
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
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

Location	Type of Site[1]	Maximum Capacity requested (tonnes per annum)	Date submitted	Permission status (31 March 2012)	Operating status (31 March 2012)
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
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

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).

Source: Planning Policy and Development Group, Warwickshire County Council

Table F.8 List of sites recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (2011-12)

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

A complete version of this table, showing baseline data for all relevant species and habitats from the "Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull Local Biodiversity Action Plan" , was included in the 2008/09 AMR.

Here is an updated listing, showing the latest progress reports where updates have been submitted.

Source: Biodiversity Action Reporting System (http://ukbars.defra.gov.uk)
Date accessed: 28 September 2012
Search criteria: Warwickshire; Lowland Calcareous Grassland; Fen, Marsh and Swamp; Reedbeds; Mineral, Spoil and mine wastes - rich in heavy metals; Quarries, mines and gravel pits; Neutral Grassland; Rivers and Streams.

Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target Status	Latest Assessment date	Latest Progress Report
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Dingy Skipper			
A - Increase the level of monitoring so that more sites are covered (at least to the level of spot checks, timed visits or species transects) and collate the results to establish population status and distribution, 2003-2015.	Target exceeded (due to plan action)	12/06/2010	Butterfly Conservation monitors 25% of all sites by transects or timed counts. All former sites that still have the potential for recolonisation are surveyed a minimum of every three years. In addition there are good links with the national recording scheme.
B - Encourage the maintenance of extent and condition of sites where dingy skipper occurs by appropriate management and ensure that any management at known sites is sensitive to the habitat requirements of the butterfly.	Some progress (on schedule)	12/06/2010	Butterfly Conservation works closely with local authorities in the sub-region to secure the protection of dingy skipper habitats. There are supporting processes in place for advice on relevant planning applications. All landowners with existing colonies of these species and those whith potential for colonies have been provided with appropriate management advice.
C - Publicise the habitat requirements of this butterfly to landowners and other interested	Target achieved	12/06/2010	Butterfly Conservation continue to raise awareness of the species with local authorities and landowners of key sites,

Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target Status	Latest Assessment date	Latest Progress Report
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Dingy Skipper			
parties involved in their conservation and give advice on beneficial management, by 2005.			for example through visits with over 50 landowners where management advice was given. Reports are provided to relevant conservation bodies and local authorities by Butterfly Conservation in order to continue to publicise the habitat requirements of this species.
D - Maintain the current population size and range and increase the range of the dingy skipper.	Target achieved	12/06/2010	There are now 50 colonies of Dingy Skipper in Warwickshire. 30 landowners have been visited and advice has been given on how to create and manage new habitat for the Dingy Skipper. Two major research projects have been completed providing further information on the specific habitat requirements of the Dingy Skipper at different life stages.
E - Develop a better understanding of the ecological requirements of this species and the best management practices, by 2010	Target exceeded (due to plan action)	12/06/2010	Management is being undertaken and monitored at a number of sites in the County, including Ryton Meadows Nature Reserve and Mancetter Quarry. Two major research projects have been completed providing further information on the specific habitat requirements of the Dingy Skipper at different life stages.
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Disused Industrial and Railway Land			
A - To identify all ecologically important industrial sites, derelict land and stretches of disused railway line and their ownership, by 2010	Some progress (behind schedule)	11/06/2010	Advice provided to landowners and active lobbying over protection of these sites. However linear site criteria re: LWS (SINC) designation yet to be written for these types of sites and there continue to be issues with the identification of these sites through the Phase 1 survey classifications used by HBA.

Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target Status	Latest Assessment date	Latest Progress Report
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Dingy Skipper			
B - To maximise our knowledge of such sites and ensure they are considered for appropriate designation (e.g. SINC or SSSIs), by 2010.	Some progress (behind schedule)	11/06/2010	One site (Bishops Hill and Bowl) has been identified as a candidate for SSSI by Natural England but has not yet entered formal designation process. Local Authorities actively engaged in promoting sites through planning process and Green Infrastructure studies. [Need to consider revision of date for this target, as action dates have been revised to 2015]
C - To maintain the extent and maintain/improve the condition of semi-natural habitats in and around post industrial sites with priority given to those holding UK BAP Priority Species, Red Data Book, Nationally Scarce and Regionally Scarce species. 2003 - 2015.	Some progress (behind schedule)	11/06/2010	Under 50% of these sites have management plans, though more have maintenance plans. Sites that are LWS (SINC) receive management advice with notification letter.
D - To promote the maintenance of extent and the expansion of wildlife habitat following unavoidable development of such sites, including the development of a policy framework for this in local planning documents. 2003 - 2015	Some progress (ahead of schedule)	12/06/2010	Policy framework is in place. All local authorities through Core Strategies, Local Development Frameworks, Green Infrastructure studies and the wider planning process promote the protection and enhancement of these features. However, expansion of this habitat is more difficult, as is monitoring change through the HBA due to the technical issues regarding the identification of this habitat using Phase 1 habitat classifications.
E - To promote good management practice and to share knowledge through the development of a network of regular	Some progress (on schedule)	11/06/2010	Good management practice is promoted in dealings with some landowners engaged through Natural England, RSPB, Buttefly Conservation, WWT and FWAG. Advice is also provided if a site is designated as a LWS. However

Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target Status	Latest Assessment date	Latest Progress Report
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Dingy Skipper			
communication between landowners and practitioners. 2003 - 2015			there is as yet no structured network with regular communication so advice is provided in a more ad hoc way as the opportunities arise.
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Lapwing			
A - To increase the breeding range to its 1988-91 level by 2010.	Target not achieved	12/06/2010	The breeding range of the Lapwing population in the sub-region has not increased.
B - To increase the size of the breeding population to its estimated 1990 level by 2010.	Target not achieved	12/06/2010	The Lapwing population in the sub-region has declined by up to 50% in recent years, following an earlier period of growth. The population size is highly variable subject to high levels of predation and apparently poor breeding success.
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Newlands Reedbed Phase III			
A - Create 4 hectares of new reedbed by tree-felling and excavating over 20,000 cu metres of material, to develop wet reedbed including areas of open water in the form of pools and channels. This is an area adjacent to an existing area of reedbed which will link up to create 11 hectares in the Newlands area and contribute to over 30ha of reedbed habitat at Brandon Marsh.	Some progress (behind schedule)	08/08/2011	Following successful granting of planning permission in April 2011, the project was delayed until August 1st 2011 to avoid the nesting bird season and reduce the potential impacts to other protected species. The work is scheduled to be completed by the end of August 2011.
B - Enhance 9 hectare Top Reedbed at Brandon Marsh.	Some progress (behind schedule)	08/08/2011	The application has been submitted with a decision date of August 2011. Discussions in progress into how the new wind pump will be incorporated into the existing system.

Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target Status	Latest Assessment date	Latest Progress Report
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Dingy Skipper			
C - Successful breeding by key species at Brandon Marsh, namely bittern, snipe, marsh harrier and water vole.	No progress	01/02/2011	No progress as it is linked to other actions which are currently behind schedule. Individual bitterns continue to be recorded on the site.
D - To promote good practice and share knowledge.	Not specified		
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Quarries and Gravel Pits			
A - To identify all ecologically important quarries, gravel pits and sandpits, and their ownership (including freehold or leasehold status) by 2003	Target achieved	09/06/2010	Since previous reporting round, there has been a list of known sites/potential sites of ecological importance, together with a brief description of their ecological interest.
B - To maximise our knowledge of such sites and ensure they are appropriately designated (e.g. SINC or SSSIs) by 2005.	Some progress (behind schedule)	09/06/2010	All areas have appropriate policies within their planning documents. However, not all of these sites have been designated yet.
C - To maintain the extent and maintain / improve the condition of semi-natural habitats in and around mineral sites (with regard to any restoration plans and planning requirements already in place), with priority given to those holding UKBAP Priority Species, Red Data Book, Nationally Scarce and Regionally Scarce species, 2003-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	09/06/2010	Maintenance of existing sites' interest via ecological planning responses and WCC Minerals Strategy. Mixture of well managed sites requiring better management. Input provided into specific sites such as Bishops Bowl. Maintenance/enhancement of adjacent sites where these are under Entry/Higher Level Stewardship Schemes or are Wildlife Trust sites.
D - To promote the maintenance of extent and expansion of wildlife habitat following the completion of active quarrying and in	Some progress (on schedule)	09/06/2010	This is going well with input into the WCC Minerals Strategy, input via planning responses to quarry restoration proposals and relevant planning policies in place.

Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target Status	Latest Assessment date	Latest Progress Report
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Dingy Skipper			
planned new quarries and develop a policy framework for this in local planning documents, 2003-2015			
E - As above for landfill sites, promoting the importance of capping with locally-sourced subsoil and creating topographic features, wetlands etc, 2003-2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	09/06/2010	As per previous reporting round in 2007, overall there are few examples where capping has been undertaken with biodiversity as a main aim. Some progress through planning responses.
F - To promote the importance of quarries and gravel pits for wildlife, to promote good conservation management practice and to share knowledge, 2003-2015	Target achieved	09/06/2010	Target reported as achieved during previous reporting round (2007). Promotion of understanding is very good and a number of sites are now successful Country Parks with interpretation. Continued promotion of the importance of these sites for biodiversity through contributions to the WCC Minerals Strategy.
G - To promote closer dialogue between ecologists, planners, minerals operators and developers, 2005.	Target achieved	09/06/2010	As reported previously (2007), achieved via input into County Mineral Plan, Aggregates Conference and good relationships with planners.
H - To integrate biodiversity schemes with geological conservation, 2005	Some progress (behind schedule)	09/06/2010	Active participation within LBAP from Warwickshire Geological Conservation Group. GAP has now been produced for Warwickshire.
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Rivers and Streams			
A - To identify the most important stretches of water course for wildlife and ensure they become	Some progress (on schedule)	12/06/2010	The criteria for the designation of rivers (primary, secondary and tertiary) as linear Local Wildlife Sites has been agreed.

Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target Status	Latest Assessment date	Latest Progress Report
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Dingy Skipper			
protected through the designation process. 2005-2015			Potential LWSs have been identified on rivers and streams in Warwickshire. Currently the Rivers Avon, Alne and Arrow have been reviewed in line with the criteria and have been designated as LWS. The next stage is checking the criteria against data for the remaining rivers and their tributaries.
B - To ensure that the quality of water courses and their corridors does not undergo further deterioration and to mitigate/compensate for necessary loss. 2005-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	12/06/2010	High awareness amongst local authorities and conservation bodies about the importance of protecting water courses. Local Development Frameworks, Core Strategies and Green Infrastructure studies all considering local water courses.
C - To maintain / improve the condition and increase the extent of water courses with priority given to those holding UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Species & Red Data Book species by 2009	Some progress (behind schedule)	12/06/2010	Some monitoring of populations of protected species associated with water courses is undertaken. High awareness amongst local authorities and conservation bodies about the importance of protecting water courses and maintaining quality. Issue in relation to quality improvement is availability of funding for restoration projects.
D - To identify sites suitable for river restoration and endeavour to carry out at least two schemes by 2008	No progress	12/06/2010	Whilst there has been some opportunistic improvement to some stretches of river corridors (associated with development or flood defence work mitigation) there have been no river specific restoration projects. A major issue is over the limited funding available for such projects. The Environment Agency has signed up to restore 200 miles of river corridor in the West Midlands by 2026. It is hoped that at least part of this work will include areas of this sub-region. There are a number of partnership projects in

Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target Status	Latest Assessment date	Latest Progress Report
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Dingy Skipper			
			the sub-region targeting river corridor habitat including along the rivers Sowe, Tame, Blythe, Cole, Avon and Stour.
E - To promote good management practice and to share knowledge. 2005-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	12/06/2010	Riparian landowners of river corridors designated as LWS will be provided with management advice. Specific projects in targeted areas promote good management practice and provide advice.
F - To raise public awareness of the importance of rivers and streams. 2005-2015.	Some progress (behind schedule)	12/06/2010	Environment Agency promotes Sustainable Urban Draining, raising awareness of the importance of water courses. Partnership projects such as those on the Sowe and the Stour help to increase public awareness of the importance of rivers for the sub-region's biodiversity.
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Small Blue			
A - Continue to monitor all known sites annually with spot checks, timed visits or species transects and collate the results to establish population status and distribution. 2003-2015	Target achieved	12/06/2010	All known colonies are monitored every year by volunteers. Habitat assessments at key sites have been undertaken. BC has good knowledge of population and distribution.
B - Maintain population size and range by encouraging SSSI or SINC designation and appropriate management of sites where small blue occurs. 2003-2015	Some progress (on schedule)	12/06/2010	BC are advising on appropriate management at all existing sites. Identified one site (Bishops Hill and Bishops Bowl) as a candidate SSSI and BC are contributing to the LWS (SINC) designation process where appropriate. New population has been discovered at Malpass Quarry.
C - Publicise the habitat requirements of this butterfly to landowners and other interested	Target achieved	12/06/2010	Advice on beneficial management is provided by BC to landowners and other interested parties on an ongoing

Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target Status	Latest Assessment date	Latest Progress Report
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Dingy Skipper			
parties involved in their conservation and give advice on beneficial management.			basis. A major research project examining the Small Blue's habitat requirements is being undertaken in Warwickshire. Publicity of the species will be given through the LBAP conference and annual report during 2010.
D - Increase population size and range by seeking opportunities to extend breeding areas to form a network of linked habitats in order to halt species decline, by 2005.	Target achieved	12/06/2010	'Bringing back the Small Blue' project funded by the SITA Trust and led by BC is undertaking surveys and habitat enhancement work.
E - Increase population size and range by restoring colonies at 5 former sites, by 2010.	Target achieved	12/06/2010	The 'Bringing Back the Small Blue' SITA Trust funded project is carrying out management work on a number of sites. Early indications from 2010 survey programme by BC has found confirmed breeding at 6 sites (the project target by 2012 is 7), with 9 out of 15 planned sites already in suitable condition.
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Snipe			
A - Increase the range by restoring the snipe as a breeding species in the sub-region. 2005	Some progress (behind schedule)	12/06/2010	Target was not achieved by original date. Revision of target date required as action end dates were changed during previous BAP review to 2015, when original target was not met. There has been progress through stewardship schemes and FWAG breeding snipe project. Areas of habitat have been created/restored and additional areas are entering ELS. Birds are occurring in suitable habitat during the breeding season but yet to find evidence of nests.

Partnership Plan and Target (code and text)	Target Status	Latest Assessment date	Latest Progress Report
Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull LBAP - Dingy Skipper			
B - Increase the population size to restore the breeding population to its 1980 level.	Some progress (behind schedule)	12/06/2010	Revision of target date required as action ends dates were changed during previous BAP review to 2015, when original target was not met. Results from BTO Bird Atlas shows birds were present in suitable breeding habitat in three tetrads, which is an improvement on recent years, but there is still no evidence of proven breeding.
C - To increase the extent of suitable habitat for breeding and wintering birds at 6 sites or more.	Some progress (on schedule)	12/06/2010	Revision of target date required as action ends dates were changed during previous BAP review to 2015. 50 ha of wet grassland created or restored at 13 locations under Stewardship. Additional 40 ha of wet grassland entering ES in 2009 in SE Warwickshire.
D - Raise awareness of the species and its habitat requirement, 2003-2015	Some progress (behind schedule)	12/06/2010	Whilst awareness has been raised through BTO media little further has been done. Greater focus is needed to raise the profile of this species in the sub-region.

Table F.9 Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull LBAP - Progress Report (extract)

MLP Key Objective 3: Main habitats and protected species at minerals sites in Warwickshire (2012)

Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected[1]
Nuneaton & Bedworth				

Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected[1]
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	Bat species, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Palmate Newt, Common Lizard, Slow Worm, Smooth Newt, Common Toad, Hedgehog, Dingy

Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected[1]
			Semi-natural Woodland, Ephemeral/Short Perennial	Skipper Butterfly, Small Heath Butterfly, Wall Butterfly, White Admiral Butterfly, White-letter Hairstreak Butterfly
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	Great Crested Newt, Common Toad, Small Heath Butterfly

Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected[1]
			Semi-natural Woodland	
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
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

Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected[1]
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	Grizzled Skipper Butterfly

Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected[1]
			grassland, Tall Ruderal	
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, Broad-leaved Semi-natural Woodland	Bat species, White-Clawed Crayfish, Grass Snake, Great Crested Newt, Smooth Newt, Hedgehog, Brown Hare, Dingy Skipper Butterfly, 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

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

Note 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.

Site Name	Mineral Type	Site Status	Main Habitats	Protected Species affected[1]

Source: Compiled by Warwickshire Observatory from information provided by Ecology Unit

Table F.10 Minerals Sites - Main habitats and Protected Species (2012)

MLP Key Objective 3: Condition of SSSI at minerals sites in Warwickshire (2012)

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	29/10/2010

SSSI Name	Relationship	Minerals site	Mineral type	Status	SSSI Main Habitat	SSSI Unit Area (ha)	SSSI Condition	Date of last assessment
							and discharge) and invasive freshwater species.	
Nuneaton and Bedworth								
Griff Hill Quarry SSSI	is within	Griff IV Quarry	Aggregate: Crushed Rock	Active	Earth heritage	11.45ha	Favourable	18/03/2009
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 obtained from Natural England. The latest condition reports accessed on 14 September 2012 from www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C,CF
Table compiled by Warwickshire Observatory

Table F.11 Condition of SSSI at Minerals Sites in Warwickshire

MLP Key Objective 3: Restoration schemes in Warwickshire (2012)

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 2011/12
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.
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

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 2011/12
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 now approved but yet to be 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 2011/12
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: Planning Policy and Development Group						

Table F.12 Restoration schemes in progress in Warwickshire, as at April 2012

MLP Key Objective 4: Baseline information - minerals sites in LWS, potential LWS and RIGS locations in Warwickshire (2012)

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

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	LWS/pLWS or RIGS name	Main Habitat (within Mineral Site's boundary)
		pLWS		Coventry Canal	Standing water
		LWS	2008	Snowhill Wood, Hartshill	Broad-leaved semi-natural woodland
		pLWS		Hartshill Quarries	Quarry
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

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	LWS/pLWS or RIGS name	Main Habitat (within Mineral Site's boundary)
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
		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

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	LWS/pLWS or RIGS name	Main Habitat (within Mineral Site's boundary)
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
		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

Minerals Site Name	Mineral Type	Status	Date selected	LWS/pLWS or RIGS name	Main Habitat (within Mineral Site's boundary)
		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
		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

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
		pLWS		Wooded Stream	Running water, dense/ continuous scrub

Source: Ecology Unit

Table F.13 Minerals sites in LWS, potential LWS and RIGS locations in Warwickshire (2010)

Appendix G Minerals Local Plan - Planning Applications

MLP Key Objective 1 - Planning applications for minerals sites in Warwickshire (2011/12)

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Details of application	Date submitted	Decision (with Date)	Reference
Rugby	Cemex UK Cement Ltd., Rugby Cement Plant	No new minerals extraction	Proposed building and handling system for the receiving and transfering of climafuel (alternative fuel) to the main kiln burner at Rugby Plant	04/07/2011	Granted 02/09/2011	RBC/11CM016
Rugby	Cemex UK Cement Ltd., Rugby Cement Plant	No new minerals extraction	Construction of a new security building at the entrance of the site	14/10/2011	Granted 20/12/2011	RBC/11CM024
Rugby	Land (at former Lodge Farm Quarry) adjacent to Cemex UK Cement Ltd., Rugby Cement Plant	No new minerals extraction	Proposed change of use of part of former Lodge Farm Quarry to parking area	11/01/2012	Granted 15/03/2012	RBC/12CM003

Source: Planning Policy and Development Group

Table G.1 Planning applications relating to minerals sites in Warwickshire, submitted in 2011/12

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Details of application	Date submitted	Decision (with Date)	Reference
Stratford	Southam Quarry	Limestone and Clay	Extraction of limestone and clay as extension to Southam Quarry	10/08/2010	Granted 08/09/2011	SDC/10CM016
North Warwickshire	Daw Mill Colliery, Arley	Coal	New processing plant is required due to the changing geology of the	14/12/2010	Granted 06/04/2011	NWB/10CM037

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Details of application	Date submitted	Decision (with Date)	Reference
			coal seam (within existing licenced area)			
Rugby	Ling Hall Quarry	No new mineral extraction	Retention of the existing concrete plant for a five year period	18/08/2010	Granted 12/04/2011	RBC/10CM017
Rugby	Ling Hall Quarry	No new mineral extraction	Retention of the existing asphalt coating plant for a five year period (or at the end of mineral extraction, whichever is the later)	18/08/2010	Granted 21/04/2011	RBC/10CM018

Source: Planning Policy and Development Group

Table G.2 Outstanding planning applications relating to minerals sites in Warwickshire, determined during 2011/12

MLP Key Objective 2 - Planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire (2011/12)

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Details of application	Date submitted	Decision (with Date)	Reference
North Warwickshire	Dunton Recycling Centre, Curdworth	Construction and demolition waste	Consolidation of existing planning permission under one consent to facilitate the continued processing of recycled aggregates and sand and gravel extraction	13/12/2011	Not yet determined (at 31st March 2012)	NWB/11CM029

Source: Planning Policy and Development Group

Table G.3 Planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, submitted in 2011/12

District/ Borough	Site Name	Mineral Type	Details of application	Date submitted	Decision (with Date)	Reference
North Warwickshire	Coleshill Quarry, Gorsey Lane, Coleshill, Warwickshire, B46 1JU	Soil & Secondary aggregates	Variation of Condition 1 (Duration of Development) of planning permission NW864/08CM032 to allow the materials recycling facility to continue in operation for a further 3 years	12/08/2011	Granted 20/09/2011	NWB/11CM019

Source: Planning Policy and Development Group

Table G.4 Outstanding planning applications for recycling aggregates in Warwickshire, determined during 2011/12

MLP Key Objective 4 - Planning applications for minerals sites in the Green Belt (2011/12)

G.1 There was one new planning application for an existing minerals site within the Green Belt in Warwickshire submitted during 2011/12 (Ref RBC/12CM003). This did not involve any minerals extraction and was granted to allow change of use of part of the former Lodge Farm Quarry to a parking area.

G.2 There were 3 planning applications outstanding from 2010/11, all of which were approved:

- RBC/10CM017 - Retention of concrete pad for a further 5 years at Ling Hall Quarry
- RBC/10CM018 - Variation of conditions to retain asphalt coating plant at Ling Hall Quarry
- NWB/10CM037 - Development of a Dense Medium Cyclone Plant at Daw Mill Colliery.

Appendix H Trends in Minerals Production (Primary and Secondary Aggregates)

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)

Type of CDEW (with end-use)		2005	2008	Change
		million tonnes	*million tonnes*	*percentage*

Annual sales (million tonnes)		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sand & Gravel	Warwickshire	1.02	1.04	1.03	0.85	0.83	0.84[1]	0.90	0.98	1.19	0.85	0.751	0.329
	West Midlands	10.07	9.84	9.93	9.47	9.56	8.80[1]	9.10	9.99	10.02	8.33	6.212	5.95
	England	75.14	76.27	74.57	71.32	69.39	74.48	69.82	69.03	67.14	61.67	55.71	45.33
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]	1.03[2]	0.6
	West Midlands	6.23	5.56	5.49	5.28	5.43	5.09[1]	4.50	4.30	4.09	3.44	3.2	2.8
	England	88.64	88.03	94.63	87.65	83.96	85.65	83.6	83.72[3]	82.9[3]	75.18[3]	59.66[3]	50.12

Sources: Figures for Warwickshire and the West Midlands region are from the WMAWP 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 -2010 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

Table H.2 Annual sales of primary aggregates (1999-2010)

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

Appendix I Trends in Municipal Waste Arisings

Year	Recycled	Composted	Energy Recovery	Landfill	Total Municipal Waste
1996/97	15,201	525	1,253	221,471	238,450
1997/98	18,751	736	575	240,769	260,831
1998/99	19,844	727	1,133	242,377	264,081
1999/00	20,525	1,229	1,396	249,263	272,413
2000/01	25,945	9,003	2,120	237,239	274,307
2001/02	33,815	11,694	8,627	238,358	292,494
2002/03	38,292	13,362	12,306	232,908	296,868
2003/04	50,912	22,211	7,383	216,308	296,814
2004/05	54,027	39,858	10,844	210,437	315,166
2005/06	54,926	44,469	14,145	200,153	313,694
2006/07	49,487	49,500	21,090	196,262	316,339
2007/08	51,868	50,360	20,444	181,101	303,773
2008/09	59,338	60,370	23,707	153,033	296,448
2009/10	67,874	65,816	29,367	129,006	292,062
2010/11	66,839	67,835	52,407	95,713	282,794
2011/12	65,224	61,583	43,979	101,896	272,682
Annual Change 2010/11 to 2011/12	-2.4%	-9.2%	-16.1%	+6.5%	-3.6%
Source: Waste Management Group, Warwickshire County Council					

Table I.1 Trends over time in Municipal Waste Arisings (Tonnes, by management type) (RSS COI W2) - (1996/97 to 2011/12)

Year	Recycled	Composted	Energy Recovery	Landfill	Total Municipal
1996/97	6.4	0.2	0.5	92.9	100
1997/98	7.2	0.3	0.2	92.3	100
1998/99	7.5	0.3	0.4	91.8	100
1999/00	7.5	0.5	0.5	91.5	100
2000/01	9.5	3.3	0.8	86.5	100
2001/02	11.6	4.0	2.9	81.5	100

2002/03	12.9	4.5	4.1	78.5	100
2003/04	17.2	7.5	2.5	72.9	100
2004/05	17.1	12.6	3.4	66.8	100
2005/06	17.5	14.2	4.5	63.8	100
2006/07	15.6	15.6	6.7	62.0	100
2007/08	17.1	16.6	6.7	59.6	100
2008/09	20.0	20.4	8.0	51.6	100
2009/10	23.2	22.5	10.1	44.2	100
2010/11	23.6	24.0	18.5	33.8	100
2011/12	23.9	22.6	16.1	37.4	100
Source: Waste Management Group, Warwickshire County Council					

Table I.2 Trends over time in Municipal Waste Arisings (Percentage, by management type) (RSS COI W2) - (1996/7 to 2011/12)

Appendix J Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

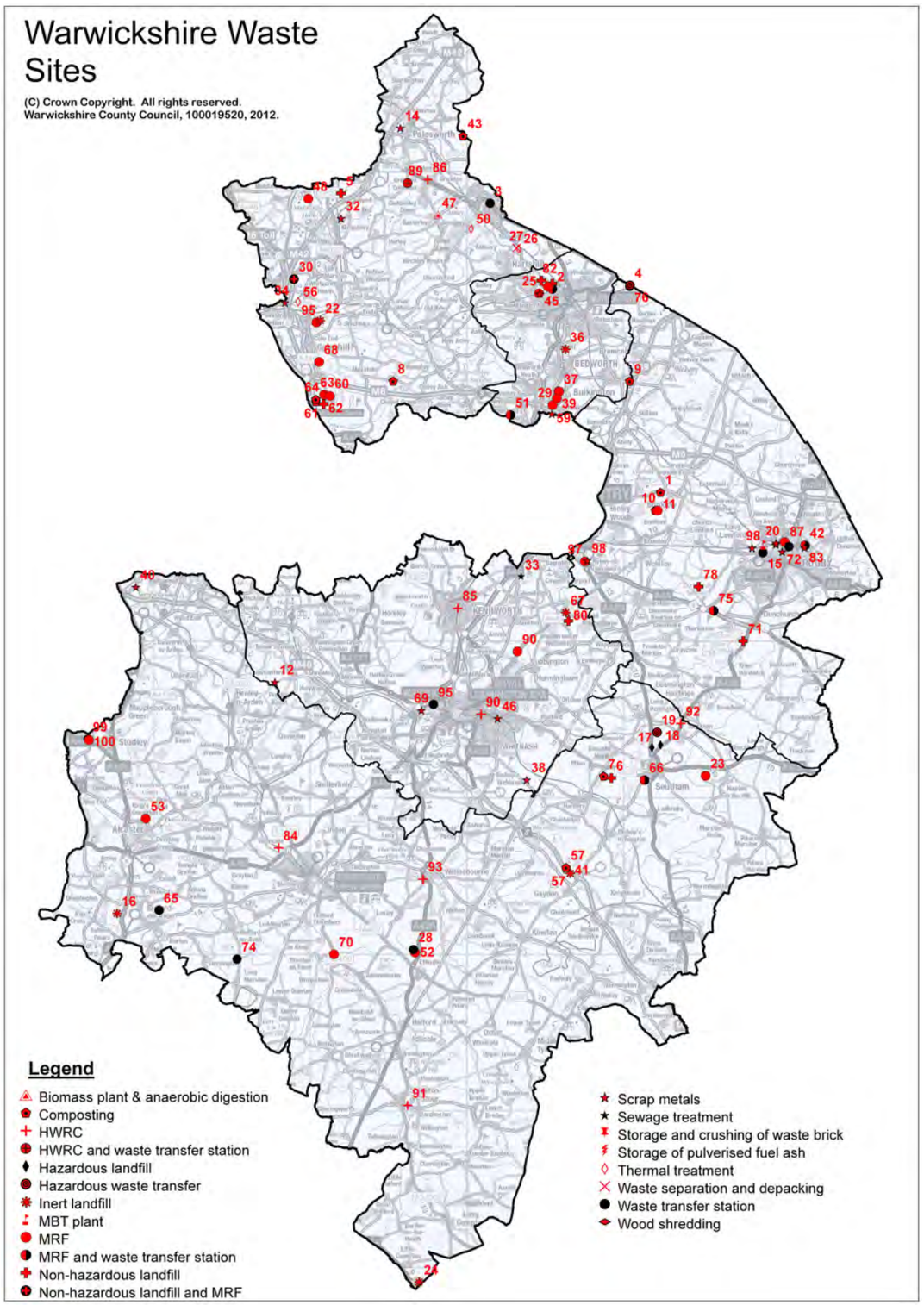

Figure J.1 Warwickshire waste sites

Site number	SITE NAME	WASTE CAT	WASTE FACILITY TYPE	SITE STATUS	DESCRIPTION	PERMITTED / OPERATIONAL CAPACITY (TPA)	LIMITS ON OPERATION /NOTES
1	A Aston Compost Services, Brinklow	HCI	Organic treatment	Non operational	Composting	25000	IVC not yet developed
2	ABS Skip Hire Ltd. Midland Road, Nuneaton	HCI	HCI treatment	Operational	MRF and waste transfer station	75000	
3	Atherstone Waste Transfer	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	HCI transfer	Unknown	
4	Augean PLC, Watling St, Hinckley	Haz	Haz transfer	Operational	Hazardous waste transfer / sorting	22500	
5	Biffa Waste Services Kingsbury Landfill Site	HCI	HCI landfill	Operational	Non-hazardous landfill	227250	
6	Biffa, Ufton Hill	HCI	HCI landfill	Operational	Non-hazardous landfill	103850	
7	Biffa, Ufton Landfil Site (MRF& IVC)	HCI	Organic treatment	In vessel composting = operational, MRF not develo	MRF	40000	
8	Blabers Hall Farm, Fillongley	HCI	Organic treatment	Operational	Composting	1000	Operating under an exemption
9	Boundary Farm, Bulkington	HCI	Organic treatment	Operational	Composting	10000	Operating under an exemption
10	Brinklow Quarry Composting	HCI	Organic treatment	Operational	Composting	22000	
11	Brinklow Quarry MRF	C&D	C&D treatment	Operational?	Produce Loams,soil cond.,&sec.	45,000	MRF

J Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

					agg. Sale of imported agg.		
12	Brookhouse Farm	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	Deminimus	
13	Budget Skip Services Ltd., Colliery Lane, Bedworth	HCI	C&D treatment	Operational	MRF	18000	
14	C.P. Motors, Pooley Lane, Polesworth	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	2499	
15	Cemex UK Cement Ltd, Rugby Cement Works	HCI		Operational	Waste transfer station	Unknown	
16	Cemex UK Materials, Marsh Farm Quarry	C&D	C&D landfill	Operational	Inert landfill	Unknown	
17	Cemex UK, Southam Cement Works	Haz	Haz landfill	Operational	Hazardous landfill	46000	
18	Cemex UK, Southam Cement Works	Haz	Haz landfill	Operational	Hazardous landfill	Unknown	
19	Cemex UK, Southam Cement Works	HCI	Haz transfer	Operational	Storage of pulverised fuel ash	Unknown	
20	Charles Trent Ltd, Avon Mill Lane, Rugby	HCI	Scrap metals	Operatinal	Scrap metals	2300	
21	Clews Recycling Ltd, Hunters Lane, Rugby	HCI		Operational	MRF	24999	
22	Coleshill Quarry, Gorsey Lane	C&D		Operational	Inert landfill	Unknown	

23	County Waste, Canalside Yard, Brickyard Rd	HCI	HCI treatment	Operational	MRF	24000	
24	Cross Hands	C&D	C&D landfill	Operational	Inert landfill	24999	
25	Crown Waste Management, Pool Road	HCI	HCI treatment	Operational	MRF	24950	
26	De Mulders	HCI		Facility not yet developed	Thermal treatment	Unknown	
27	Demulder & Sons Ltd, Mancetter Road	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	Waste separation and depacking	Unknown	
28	DJM Enironmental Ltd. The Sidings, Ettington	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational?	Tyre storage (C&I)	10000	Waste Transfer Station
29	Doherty Skiphire	HCI	HCI treatment	Operational	MRF		
30	Dunton	C&D	C&D treatment	Operational	Non-hazardous landfill and MRF		Current operation due to cease 2012. Planning application to be submitted shortly - permission sought for up to 250,000tpa
31	Elite Healthcare Ltd. Unit 21 Woodside Park, Rugby	Haz	Haz transfer	Operational?	Storage and Transfer of healthcare waste	50tpa NH, 0.5tpa haz	
32	European Metal Recycling Ltd., Trinity Road	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	516000	

J Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire

33	Finham Sewage Treatment Works, S.T. Water Ltd.			Operational	Biological treatment	300000	
34	Flexdart Scrapyard	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	74999	
35	Grease Waste Management, Eaton Works, Leamington	HCI	HCI treatment	Operational	MRF	250	
36	Griff IV landfill	C&D	C&D landfill	Not yet implemented	Inert landfill	N/A	
37	Hammonds Skip Hire, Colliery Lane, Exhall	C&D	C&D treatment	Operational	Recycling aggregates	30,250	
38	Harbury Lane Autobreakers	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	Unknown	
39	Horizon Recycling Ltd	HCI	HCI treatment	Non operational	MRF	5000	
40	Juggins Lane	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	5000	
41	Kingston Grange Farm Landfill	C&D	C&D landfill	Landfill complete and site restored	Non-hazardous landfill	N/A	
42	Kwik Skips/Tailby-Brack Ltd, 44 Arches Lane, Rugby	HCI	HCI treatment	Operational	MRF and waste transfer station	65700	
43	M J Sutton, Grendon House Farm	HCI	Organic treatment	Operational	Composting	25000	
44	Malpass Farm	HCI	HCI treatment	Planning perm. not yet implemented - awaiting S106	MBT	365000 (240,000 + 125,000 pre-processed)	

45	Mega Auto Spares, Pool Road, Nuneaton	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	Unknown	
46	Mercia Metals	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	2000	
47	Merevale&Blyth Estates, Baxterley	HCI	HCI treatment	Non operational	Biomass plant & anaerobic digestion	40000	
48	Middleton Hall MRF	HCI		Ceased operation	MRF	N/A	
49	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	Transfer	4999	
50	Outwoods Farm	HCI		Operational	Thermal treatment	Unknown	
51	Palm Recycling Prologis Park, Coventry	HCI	HCI treatment	Non operational	MRF and waste transfer station	50,000 (27,000 for onward processing)	
52	Pure Recycling, Ettington	HCI	HCI treatment	Operational but outstanding planning matters	MRF	150000	
53	Roba Metals, Arden Forest Industrial Estate	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	MRF	15000	
54	Rugby Borough Council	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	Transfer	5800	
55	Severn Trent Water Ltd, Coleshill.			Operational	Biological Treatment	12225	
56	Severn Trent Water Ltd, Coleshill. EfW plant	HCI		Not yet implemented	Thermal treatment	N/a	

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57	Simpro Ltd, Kingston Grange Farm	HCI	Organic treatment	Permitted, but not yet operational	Composting and anaerobic digestion	50000	
58	Simpro, Kingston Grange Farm Composting	HCI	Organic treatment	Operational	Composting	26000	
59	Sita UK Ironbridge Yard	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	60000	
60	Sita UK Ltd, Packington Lane Wood Shredding	HCI	HCI treatment	Operational	Wood shredding	45000	
61	Sita UK, Packington Composting	HCI	Organic treatment	Operational	Composting	60,000*[87]	
62	Sita UK, Packington Landfill	HCI	HCI landfill	Operational	Non-hazardous landfill	525000	
63	Sita UK, Packington, MRF Wood waste,	HCI		Operational	MRF	104,000	
64	Sita UK, Packington, Window composing	HCI		Operational	Composting	60,000*	
65	SITR, Unit 2, Waterloo Ind. Est., Bidford	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational?	Tyre storage (C&I)	10000	Waste Transfer Station
66	Skipswaste, Kineton Road, Southam	HCI	HCI treatment	Operational	MRF and waste transfer station	1000	
67	Smiths Concrete Inert Landfill	C&D	C&D landfill	Operational	Inert landfill	221000	S&G extraction permission expires 8th May 2021

87 *permissions combined- both 5 year temporary permission

68	Southfields Farm, Packington Lane	C&D	C&D treatment	Non operational	Storage and crushing of waste brick	3000	
69	Spring Cottage	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	De minimus	
70	The Brickyard, Alderminster (A M Skips)	HCI	HCI treatment	Operational	MRF	5000	
71	Toft Cottage Farm, Kites Hardwick Landfill	C&D	C&D landfill	Planning permission not yet implemented	Non-hazardous landfill	N/a	
72	Trinder Autoparts	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	2499	
73	Truckbusters (Rugby) Ltd, Avon Lane, Rugby	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	2499	
74	Unit 6, Reids of Springfield, Long Marston	C&D	C&D transfer	Operational	NH C&D-maximum of 5 skips lorries in and 5 out per day	5 lorries in and out per day	Waste Transfer Station
75	Unit 9, Dunchurch Trading Estate, London Rd	HCI	HCI treatment	Non operational?	MRF and waste transfer station	5000	
76	Veolia Environ. Services, Hinckley Service Centre	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	Waste transfer station	56200	
77	Veolia Environ. Services, Hinckley Service Centre	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	25000	
78	Veolia, Ling Hall (NH C&I / C&D)	C&D	C&D/HCI landfill	Operational	Non-hazardous landfill	170,000 inert/C&D, 200,000 NH C&I	
79	Waste Recycling	HCI	HCI landfill	Operational	Non-hazardous landfill	152000	Operation due to

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	Group Bubbenhall landfill						cease 2022
80	Waste Recycling Group Judkins	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	HWRC	24999	
81	Waste Recycling Group, Judkins Landfill	HCI	HCI landfill	Non operational	Non-hazardous landfill	N/a	
82	Waste Recycling Group, Judkins MRF	HCI	HCI treatment	Non operational	MRF	N/A	
83	Watts Rugby Ltd, Arches Lane, Rugby	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational?	Scrap metals	300	
84	WCC Burton Farm, HWRC	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	HWRC	24999	
85	WCC Cherry Orchard HWRC	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	HWRC	6000	
86	WCC Grendon HWRC	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	HWRC	5000	
87	WCC Hunters Lane	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	HWRC	11000	
88	WCC Lower House Farm, Baddesley Ensor	HCI	HCI transfer	Under Construction	HWRC and waste transfer station	85000	
89	WCC Materials Depot, Leicester Lane, Cubbington	HCI	HCI treatment	Operational	MRF	10,000	
90	WCC Princes Drive	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	HWRC	25000	
91	WCC Shipston	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	HWRC	2703	
92	WCC Stockton	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	HWRC	5000	

93	WCC Wellesbourne HWRC	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	HWRC	5000	
94	Weavers Hill Aggragates Ltd.,Coleshill Quarry, Gorsey Lane	C&D	C&D treatment	Operational	MRF	90000	Operation due to cease 8th October 2014
95	Welland Mill	HCI	HCI transfer	Operational	Waste transfer station	Unknown	
96	White of Coventry (MRF). Ryton Mill, London Rd	C&D	C&D treatment	Operational	MRF	50000	Operation due to cease 14th August 2015
97	Whites of Coventry (Scrapyard), London Rd	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	24999	
98	Wilson Motor Spares, Thurnmill Road, Rugby	HCI	Scrap metals	Operational	Scrap metals	2499	
99	Alleleys Holding	HCI	HCI transfer	Not operational	Waste transfer station	N/a	
100	The Slough	HCI	MRF	No longer operational	MRF	N/a	

Table J.1 Waste Management Facilities in Warwickshire (31st March 2012)

Appendix K Waste Local Plan - Planning Applications

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description of waste types)	For waste treatment facilities:	For landfill:			Decision at 31st March 2012
					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)	
NBB/11CM006	Crown Demolition, Storage Yard/Land, Pool Road Industrial Estate, Pool Road, Nuneaton CV10 9AE	434680 292300	Storage and crushing of inert aggregate waste	Inert aggregate waste	75,000				Withdrawn (23/06/2011)
SDC/11CM007	Simpro, Kingston Grange Farm, Lighthorne, Gaydon	436759 255284	Establishment of an indoor in-vessel composting and 'wet' anaerobic digestion facility	Organic C&I (food and green) waste	50,000				Granted (27/06/2011)
NBB/11CM008	Palm Recycling Ltd, Pilgrims Walk, Prologis Park, Coventry CV6 4QG	432778 284446	Change of use from B2 (general industrial) to a waste management use	The site at Prologis Park will be receiving and treating dry mixed or separated recyclable waste (including hazardous waste but excluding batteries and oil).	50,000				Granted (05/08/2011)

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 2012
					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)	
NBB/11CM010	Horizon Recycling Ltd, 16 Crondal Road, Exhall, Coventry CV7 9NH	435734 285511	Change of use to a Low Density PolyEthylene (LDPE) Recycling Facility	Plastics	5,000				Granted (20/07/2011)
NWB/11CM013	Parkstone Construction Ltd., Dosthill Lake, Tamworth Road, Cliff, Dosthill, Warwickshire B78 2DL	420575 299154	Part retrospective application for the retention of previously imported waste (c300,000 m^3 of waste deposited between Dec 2006 and Oct 2007)	Inert					Refused (23/11/2011)
SDC/11CM014	Pure Recycling, Warwick Road, Ettington, Stratford-upon-Avon CV37 7PN	426661 250132	Application to allow main materials recycling building to operate 24 hrs Monday to Saturday, to site a new compactor plant and make modifications to an existing building	Non-hazardous	150,000				Granted (05/10/2011)

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 2012
					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)	
RBC/11CM017	Whites of Coventry, Ryton Mill, London Road, Ryton on Dunsmore CV8 3DX	437616 275181	Retention of scrap metal yard and end of life vehicle authorised treatment facility, with associated structures and buildings and erection of de-pollution building and racking.	Scrap metals					Withdrawn (23/09/2011)
NWB/11CM019	Weavers Hill Aggregates Ltd, Coleshill Quarry, Gorsey Lane, Coleshill B46 1JU	420381 290341	Variation of Condition 1 (Duration of Development) of planning permission NW864	Construction and demolition waste	90,000				Granted (20/09/2011)
RBC/11CM020	Veolia ES Landfill, Ling Hall, Coalpit Lane, Lawford Heath, Rugby CV23 9HH	444798 273192	Installation of plant for the processing of road sweepings and gully arisings	Inert (road sweepings and gully arisings)	Applicant considers that actual throughputs are likely to be c50,000 tpa				Granted (24/01/2012)

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 2012
					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)	
RBC/11CM025	Watts Rugby Ltd., 44 Arches Lane, Rugby CV21 1BG	451501 276032	Change of use from garage/store to metal separation recycling facility	Scrap metals	300				Granted (19/01/2012)
NWB/11CC028	Land off Lower House Lane, Baddesley Ensor, Nr. Atherstone CV9	426165 299000	Proposed relocation of public Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) and Waste Transfer Station (WTS) and ancilliary development	Municipal	No new capacity (Variation of Conditions)				Granted (08/02/2012)
NWB/11CM029	KSD Recycled Aggregates, Dunton Recycling Centre, Lichfield Road, Curdworth B76 0BB	418956 293134	Consolidation of existing planning permission under one consent to facilitate the continued processing of recycled aggregates and sand and gravel extraction	Construction and demolition waste	200,000				Application not determined

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 2012
					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)	
NWB/12CM001	Sita UK, Packington Lane Landfill, Packington Lane, Little Packington, Meriden CV7 7HN	421132 285799	Proposed development of a heat and material recovery facility for horticultural uses via anaerobic digestion with renewable power generation, polytunnels and associated infrastructure	Municipal and C&I organic (food and green) waste	50,000				Application not determined
NBB/12CM002	WCL Quarries Ltd., Midland Quarry Products, Gipsy Lane, Nuneaton CV10 7PH	436340 288642	Infilling and restoration of Griff No.4 Quarry using inert materials to comply with condition 33 of planning permission N100/01CM009 including on site inert recycling and construction waste processing.	Inert waste		5.6 million m^3	280,000 tpa		Application not determined

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 2012
					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)	
NWB/12/CM004	E.on Climate and Renewables, Hams Hall, Faraday Avenue, Hams Hall Distribution Park, Coleshill, Birmingham B46 1PW	420080 292415	Establishment and operation of a temporary wood processing facility	Wood waste	100,000				Application not determined
NWB/12CM005	Parkstone Environmental Ltd., Middleton Hall Quarry, Bodymoor Heath Lane, Middleton, Warwickshire	419521 297595	Change of use of land for a construction waste recycling facility	Construction and demolition waste	65,000				Application not determined
NWB/12CM006	Parkstone Environmental Ltd., Middleton Hall Quarry, Bodymoor Heath Lane, Middleton, Warwickshire	419320 297673	Change of use of land for a wood recycling facility	Wood waste	N/A				Application not determined

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 2012
					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)	
NBB/12CM007	Sita Metal Recycling Ltd, Bedworth Road, Coventry CV6 6JR	435312 284571	Proposed change of use of part of an existing metal recycling site to a mixed use metal recycling site (established current use) and waste transfer station for street sweeping	Inert waste (street sweepings/gully arisings)	12,000				Granted (28/03/2012)
NWB/12CM008	Land off Tamworth Road, Cliff, Kingsbury B78 2DL	421697 297764	Improvement of agricultural land through importation of inert material/topsoil	Construction and demolition waste				6,000 m^3	Application not determined
SDC/12CM009	Farm Waste Services, Dickensbury Farm, Walton Lane, Pillerton Priors CV35 0PJ	429237 248083	Change of use of former agricultural building to animal waste transfer station	Animal carcasses	425				Application not determined
Source: Planning Policy and Development Group									

Table K.1 Planning applications submitted during 2011/12 for new waste management facilities in Warwickshire

Reference	Address	Grid Reference	Description of facility/use	Wastes to be managed (description of waste types)	For waste treatment facilities:	For landfill:			Decision at 31st March 2012
					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)	
SDC/10CM024	Dickensbury Farm, Walton Lane, Pillerton Priors, Stratford-upon-Avon CV35 0PJ	429357 248079	Transfer	Animal Carcasses	1,000				Refused (14/02/2011) but subject to an appeal (as noted in 2010/11 AMR). Appeal dismissed (19/10/2011).
NWB/10CM030	Dunton Recycling Site, Lichfield Road, Curdworth	418953 293121	Variation of Conditions	Construction and demolition	No additional capacity				Withdrawn (25/05/2012)
NWB/10CM030	Dunton Recycling Site, Lichfield Road, Curdworth	418953 293121	Variation of Conditions	Inert waste	No additional capacity				Withdrawn (25/05/2012)

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 2012
					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)	
SDC/10CM032	Pure Recycling, Warwick Road, Ettington, Stratford-upon-Avon CV37 7PN	426692 250113	Amendments to previous planning applications	Non hazardous waste	No additional capacity				Granted (09/07/2011)
NWB/10CM034	Mullensgrove Farm, Kingsbury Road, Curdworth, Warwickshire, B76 0DF	419297 293986	Waste Wood Treatment	Wood Waste	25,000 (consisting of 15,000 tonnes of CDEW and 10,000 tonnes of Commercial & Industrial waste)				Refused (21/04/2011)

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 2012
					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)	
NWB/11CM001	Grendon House Farm, Warton Lane, Grendon, Atherstone, CV9 3DT	429679 301823	Composting	Green Waste	25,000				Granted (21/04/2011)
RBC/11CM002	Unit 9 Dunchurch Trading Estate, Dunchurch	445679 271957	Treatment	Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment	5,000				Granted (21/04/2011)
Source: Planning Policy and Development Group									

Table K.2 Outstanding planning applications relating to waste management facilities in Warwickshire, determined in 2011/12

Appendix L Glossary

L.1 Aggregates - Sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used by the construction industry.

L.2 Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) - Assesses the implementation of the LDS and extent to which the policies in LDD's are being achieved.

L.3 Apportionment - The splitting of regional guidelines for minerals between planning authorities or sub regions.

L.4 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.

L.5 Aggregate Working Party (AWP) - 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.

L.6 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.

L.7 Carboniferous - A division of geological time from around 360 to 290 million years ago.

L.8 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.

L.9 Coal - Combustible mineral formed from organic matter (mostly plant material). A fossil fuel commonly used in energy production.

L.10 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.

L.11 Core Strategy - See Local Plan.

L.12 Crushed Rock - Hard types of rock, which have been quarried, fragmented and graded for use as aggregate.

L.13 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.

L.14 Department for the Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) - Government department with national responsibility for sustainable waste management.

L.15 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.

L.16 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.

L.17 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.

L.18 ELV - End of Life Vehicle - scrap cars and other vehicles.

L.19 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.

L.20 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.

L.21 Green Belt - Areas of land defined in, 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.

L.22 Greenfield Land - undeveloped or vacant land not included in the definition of 'previously developed land' (see below).

L.23 Greenfield Site - A site previously unaffected by built development.

L.24 Hazardous Waste - Broadly any waste on the European Hazardous Waste list that has one or more of fourteen hazardous properties.

L.25 Inspector's Report - This will be produced by the Planning Inspector following the Independent Examination and may contain binding recommendations for the Council to consider. The report will then be subject to an internal QA process in the Inspectorate before dispatch. The Local Planning Authority then has two weeks to carry out the fact check.

L.26 Jurassic - A division of geological time from around 200 to 135 million years ago.

L.27 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.

L.28 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.

L.29 Landraising - Deposition of waste onto unworked ground or onto land previously filled to original ground level.

L.30 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.

L.31 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.

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L.32 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

L.33 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.

L.34 Local Plan - The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current Core Strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.

L.35 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.

L.36 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.

L.37 Mineral - A rock or other such similar material that has a commercial value when extracted and/or processed.

L.38 Mineral Planning Guidance (MPG) - Abolished by the National Planning Policy Framework.

L.39 Mineral Policy Statement (MPS) - Abolished by the National Planning Policy Framework.

L.40 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.

L.41 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.

L.42 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.

L.43 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.

L.44 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.45 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) - Sets out the government's planning policies for England.

L.46 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.

L.47 Permitted Reserves - Mineral deposits with the benefit of planning permission for extraction.

L.48 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) 2004 - An Act to make provision relating to Spatial Development and town and country planning; and the compulsory acquisition

L.49 Planning Inspectorate (PINS) - The Government agency responsible for scheduling independent examinations. PINS employ planning inspectors who sit on independent examinations.

L.50 Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG's) - Abolished by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

L.51 Planning Policy Statement (PPS) - Abolished by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

L.52 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.

L.53 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.

L.54 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

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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).

L.55 **Proposals Map** - Illustrates the policies and proposals in the development plan documents and any saved policies that are included in the local development framework.

L.56 **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.

L.57 **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.

L.58 **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.

L.59 **Ramsar Site** - internationally important sites designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as water fowl habitat, Ramsar 1971.

L.60 **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.

L.61 **Recycled Aggregates** - Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete, road planing's etc.

L.62 **Recycling** - Involves the reprocessing of waste materials, either into the same product or a different one.

L.63 **Regionally Important Geological Site (RIG)** - A non-statutory regionally important geological or geomorphological site (basically relating to rocks, the Earth's structure and landform).

L.64 **Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)** - Due to be abolished.

L.65 **Resource Technical Advisory Body (RTAB)** - Support co-operation between local authorities and others by providing objective and authoritative technical advice to local authorities, LEPs and research institutions and organisations such as WRAP, along with industry concerning the sustainable management of material resources and strategic waste management data, issues, and development policies and proposals.

L.66 **Restoration** - The methods by which the land is returned to a condition suitable for an agreed after-use following the completion of tipping operations.

L.67 **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.

L.68 **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.69 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.

L.70 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.

L.71 Scheduled Ancient Monument - sites and remains designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 to ensure protection from development.

L.72 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.

L.73 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).

L.74 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.

L.75 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.

L.76 Special Protection Area - internationally important sites designated under Council Directive 79/403/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds 1979.

L.77 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.

L.78 Structure Plan - As part of the Localism Act it is proposed that these will be abolished. Part of the statutory development plan required by law (Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended, sections 31-35c). Although the Structure Plan system was superseded by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) 2004, plans prepared under this legislation were permitted to retain their status for a three-year period after the commencement of the new Planning Act, i.e. until September 2007. The Structure Plan sets out the broad framework for planning at the local level and provides a strategic policy framework for planning and development control locally, ensuring provision for development is realistic and consistent with national and regional guidance. Structure Plans should also ensure consistency between local plans for neighbouring areas.

L.79 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.

L.80 **Sustainable Development** - Development, which seeks to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

L.81 **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.

L.82 **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.

L.83 **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.

L.84 **Waste arisings** - The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.

L.85 **Waste Collection Authority** - A local authority (i.e. district, borough or unitary) responsible for the collection of household waste within its area.

L.86 **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.

L.87 **Waste Hierarchy** - The "waste hierarchy" ranks waste management options according to what is best for the environment. It gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, then recycling , then recovery, and last of all disposal (e.g. Landfill).

L.88 **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.

L.89 **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.

L.90 **Waste Minimisation** - Reducing the volume of waste that is produced.

L.91 **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.

Appendix 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
AWP	Aggregates Working Party
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)

M List of Acronyms

LAA	Local Area Agreement
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
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)
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy (replacing RPG11)
RTAB	Resource 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

M List of Acronyms

WMRA	West Midlands Regional Assembly
WMAWP	West Midlands Aggregates Working Party
WMRSS	West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WSP	Wildlife Sites Project

Table M.1 List of Acronyms