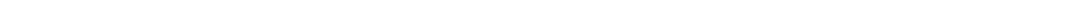


**The Berkshire Unitary Authorities'
Joint Minerals and Waste Annual
Monitoring Report.**

December 2006



**Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2006,
Covering the period April 2005 – March 2006.
Executive Summary**

- I. The six Unitary Authorities continue to be a significant producer of minerals and mineral related products that are needed to support the continual economic growth of both the immediate area and also the wider region.
- II. In the survey year the total production of primary land won aggregates was 1.1million tonnes (National Core Indicator 5A, page 3). This represented 70% of the regional apportionment (1.57mta 2004 – 2016).
- III. Unfortunately, no information currently exists in order to provide an estimate of secondary / recycled aggregate provision (National Core Indicator 5B, page 3).
- IV. However, Berkshire's landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel stood at an estimated 7 years (paragraph 15, page 10) in line with Policy 4 of the RMLP. In addition, only two planning applications were received for new extraction (paragraph 10, page 10).
- V. The fact that the landbank of permitted reserves equals the 7 year requirement of Policy 4 in the RMLP is not an immediate concern for two reasons 1) Since 2000 the amount of primary land won aggregate was consistently been below the apportionment level (paragraph 6.2 page 3) and 2) the Preferred Areas remaining in the RMLP at 2005 without the benefit of planning permission contain a potential 8,097,000t of aggregate (Appendix Aii page 14).
- VI. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the shortfall between actual production and anticipated demand is being met by a variety of factors including an increased use of recycled construction and demolition waste and a reduced utilisation of aggregates in construction generally with greater use of steel and glass.
- VII. Consequently, the six Unitary Authorities in Berkshire are meeting the objective of the Regional Mineral Strategy, which seeks to identify and provide a consistent supply of minerals whilst making significantly more efficient use of natural resources.
- VIII. With regard to waste, as the population of Berkshire grows so does the amount of waste it produces. No substantive planning permissions involving new waste management capacity have been granted in the last year (National Core Indicator 6A, page 4).
- IX. The information provided in relation to National Core Indicator 6B on page 4 and continued on page 5 shows that over the last six years the growth in household waste has been relatively modest. In contrast all the

authorities have achieved significant increases in the amounts of household waste that is recycled and or composted.

- X. It is of significant concern that in producing the Annual Monitoring Report to the new standards suggested by Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), that it has not been possible to obtain all of the data needed. The reasons for these are numerous (paragraph 8, page 6) not unique to just Berkshire and have already been raised with South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA), Government Office for the South East (GOSE) and DCLG.

- XI. It will be a priority to obtain accurate data on mineral and waste activity in order to produce the AMR on a consistent basis in the future. Local initiatives to improve data quality are outlined in section 9 (page 7). However, the Joint Unit along with other mineral planning authorities in the South East will work with SEERA to lobby for the continuation of the National Waste Production Survey, the ODPM/Capita Symonds study and other Environment Agency information and data.

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Glossary

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
	Aggregates	Sand, gravel and crushed rock (known as primary aggregates) and other mineral waste such as colliery spoil, industry wastes and recycled materials (known as secondary aggregates). Aggregates are used in the construction industry to produce concrete, mortar, asphalt, etc.
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report	A report that presents an analysis of existing ('saved') policies, progress on the Local Development Scheme (see below) and note if any adjustments to the scheme are needed.
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Areas of land designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, where the primary purpose is the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty, which includes protecting flora, fauna, geology and landscape features. The Countryside Agency is responsible for formally designated AONBs and advising on policies for their protection. Much of western Berkshire is within North Wessex Downs AONB.
	Apportionment Rate	The specified rate of extraction of aggregates to be provided for in the mineral landbank
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	Area designated (under the Environment Act) by local authorities following local assessment of air quality where individual pollutants are forecast to exceed standards defined in the National Air Quality Strategy.
	Biodegradable	Waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard
BMW	Biodegradable Municipal Waste	Waste from households, that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
BPEO	Best Practical Environmental Option	The outcome of a systematic and consultative decision making procedure, which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water. The BEPO procedure establishes, for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as in the short term. – Now replaced by SEA
CAS	Civic Amenity Site	Supervised facilities where members of the public can bring and discard of a variety of household waste. Civic Amenity Sites typically cater for paper, plastic, metal, glass and bulky waste such as tyres, refrigerators, electronic products, waste from DIY activities and garden waste.
C & I	Commercial and Industrial Waste	Waste arising from premises used for industry, trade or business, and hence may include a wide range of waste material. – Commercial waste does not include sewage..
C & D	Construction and Demolition Waste	Waste arising from construction and demolition activity and often referred to as inert. It forms a sub-group of Industrial Waste. Although often described as inert, that can be misleading as C & D waste may include material such as timber, paper and paint, which need to be separated out if the waste is to be re-used, e.g. as inert fill, or if disposed of at a site licensed only for inert waste.
	Conservation Area	Area of special architectural or historical interest
CWI	Clinical Waste Incinerator	A facility that can burn medical waste from hospitals and similar institutions.
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government	New name for ODPM

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	DEFRA brings together environmental responsibilities from the former Ministry of Fisheries and Food (MAFF) and the former Department of the Environment for the Regions.
EA	Environment Agency	Public body for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales
EfW	Energy From Waste	A facility that recovers heat energy for use in heating schemes from the incineration of waste in large amounts. It can also include the production of waste derived fuel that can be burnt in many conventional boilers and larger combustion units.
EiP	Examination in Public	An external Panel, appointed by the Planning Inspectorate to hold an Examination into a LDD (see below) in public and write a report on its findings.
ERM	Environmental Resource Management Ltd	A consultancy firm responsible for updating the model used by SEERA (see below) to project future waste arisings.
EU	European Union	
	Indicator	Measurement of change to a system or objective
GOSE	Government Office South East	The Government Office for the South East represents central Government in the South East, particularly the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister; the Departments for Education and Skills; Trade and Industry; Transport; Culture, Media and Sport; Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; the Home Office. GOSE works to influence contract and develop government programmes and initiatives at a regional and local level, by working in partnership with relevant organisations to meet local needs.
	Inert	Chemically inactive
JMWDF	Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework	A collection of LDDs (see below) relating to mineral and waste issues for all six Berkshire Unitary Authorities.

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
JMWLDS	Joint Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme	A timetable and project plan for the production of all the LDDs (see below) relating to mineral and waste issues for all six Berkshire Unitary Authorities.
JSPU	Joint Strategic Planning Unit	Organisation set up to produce the structure plan and the minerals and waste local plans for the Berkshire area.
	Landfill	The disposal of waste material by tipping into voids in the ground.
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme	A scheme whereby waste disposal authorities are allocated allowances for the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that can be disposed of to landfill.
LDD	Local Development Documents	The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states, Local Development Documents will comprise both statutory development plan documents and non-statutory Supplementary Planning Documents. LDDs are likely to include core policies, area action plans, proposal map, site-specific policies and a Statement of Community Involvement.
LDF	Local Development Framework	A folder containing a number of documents including LDDs setting out a local authority's policies for meeting the economic, environmental and social aims of its area.
LDS	Local Development Scheme	A timetable and project plan for the production of all the LDDs relating to a LDF.
MPA	Mineral Planning Authorities	A local authority with responsibility for processing mineral applications.
MPG	Mineral Planning Guidance	Guidance issued by ODPM (see below) setting out the Governments policy on mineral planning issues.
MPS	Mineral Planning Statements	New guidance issued by ODPM, (see below) setting out the Governments policy on mineral planning issues. These will in time replace all MPGs.

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
MRF	Material Recycling Facility	A special sorting 'factory' where mixed recyclables are separated into individual materials prior to despatch to reprocessors who wash and prepare the materials for manufacturing into new recycled products.
MSW	Mt Municipal Solid Waste	Million Tonnes More commonly known as rubbish, trash or garbage — consists of everyday items such as product packaging, grass clippings, furniture, clothing, bottles, food scraps, newspapers, appliances, paint, and batteries.
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategies	A strategy produced by local authorities to deliver more sustainable waste management and break the link between economic growth and the amount of waste produced so that the disposal of waste is the last option for dealing with it.
	Objective	Statement of what is intended, specifying the desired direction of change
ODPM	Office Deputy Prime Minister	The job of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister is to help create sustainable communities, working with other Government departments, local councils, businesses, the voluntary sector, and communities themselves.
PFI	Private Finance Initiative	A way of funding major capital investments, without immediate recourse to the public purse. Private consortia, usually involving large construction firms, are contracted to design, build, and in some cases manage new projects. Contracts typically last for 30 years.
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance	Guidance issued by ODPM, setting out the Governments policy on planning issues.
PPS	Planning Policy Statements	New guidance issued by ODPM, setting out the Governments policy on planning issues. These will replace PPGs.
	Primary Aggregates	Naturally occurring sand, gravel and hard rock used for construction purposes

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
	Recycled Materials	Aggregate materials that are recovered from construction and demolition processes and from excavation on construction sites.
RMLP	Replacement Minerals Local Plan	Strategic Minerals Plan for Berkshire covering the period up to the 31 st December 2006.
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance	Strategic Planning Guidance for the South East (see below) produced by GOSE. The Waste and Minerals part of the plan cover the period from 2001 to 2026.
RWS	Regional Waste Strategy	Strategic Strategy that sets regional targets for the diversion from landfill to recycling and composting.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	A single appraisal tool which provides for the systematic identification and evaluation of the economic, social and environmental impacts of a proposal
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement	<p>The processes by which the community will be engaged in consultation on each type of LDD and at every stage of its preparation.</p> <p>The SCI will also show how residents will be consulted on major planning applications.</p>
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	A process to ensure that significant environmental effects arising from policies, plans and programmes are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision-makers, monitored and that opportunities for public involvement are provided
	Secondary Aggregates	Mineral wastes and industrial by-products used in the construction industry. E.g. colliery spoil, china clay waste, slate waste, power station.
SEERA	South East England Regional Assembly	A body composed of representatives from Unitary Authorities and other organisations within the South East (see below). It is charged with the preparation of future regional planning guidance, among other functions.

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
SERTAB	South East Regional Technical Advisory Body	A group established to advise SEERA on options and strategies for dealing with Waste Management.
	South East	The Government Office Region called the South East which covers the geographical counties of Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, East Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Oxfordshire, Surrey and West Sussex.
SWMA	Strategic Waste Management Assessment	Report from SERTAB to SEERA setting out policy drivers, targets and obligations for changing waste management in the future.
UA	Unitary Authority	Administrative Unit of Great Britain. Since 1996 the two-tier structure of local government has ceased to exist in Scotland and Wales, and in some parts of England, and has been replaced by unitary authorities, responsible for all local government services.
	Waste Hierarchy	A hierarchy of approaches to waste management, with 'reduction' the most preferred approach, followed by 're-use'; 'recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste'; and finally 'disposal'.
WDA	Waste Disposal Authorities	Local authority responsible for the collection of waste in their administrative boundary and its disposal.
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive	Aims to prevent the disposal of electrical and electronic goods and ensure greater levels of recovery and disassembly.
	Windfall	A site, which becomes available for mineral extraction or is developed as a waste facility, which was not previously identified.
WTS	Waste Transfer Station	A facility where waste is unloaded in order to permit its preparation for further transport for recovery, treatment or disposal elsewhere.

Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2006

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Following the introduction of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Local Planning Authorities are required¹ to monitor and review the progress made with the preparation of Local Development Schemes (LDS) and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents (LDD) are being successfully implemented. This will be done by means of a published Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), which will assess progress in the context of the timetable and milestones set out in the LDS. This process forms a key part of the Government's 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to the planning system.
- 1.2. With regard to minerals and waste planning the six Unitary Authorities in Berkshire have decided to produce a Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework, which will be complementary to their individual Local Development Frameworks (LDF).
- 1.3. The information contained in this AMR therefore solely relates to issues connected with mineral and waste activity. It should be read in conjunction with the individual AMR's produced by the six Berkshire Unitary Authorities in order to get a complete picture of spatial activity in the area.

2. Challenges and Issues of the Area

Minerals

- 2.1. Berkshire is a significant producer of minerals and is underlain by three main types of minerals: sand and gravel, chalk and clay. The Unitary Authorities are required to plan for the extraction of an adequate and steady supply of these minerals to provide the materials for future development. Government planning Policy on the provision of aggregate minerals is that Berkshire's contribution to this supply should be at the rate of 1.57 million tonnes (mt) per year.²
- 2.2. Major challenges accompany mineral extraction in Berkshire. The concentration of development in Berkshire where minerals naturally occur and the extent of planning designations aimed at preserving the special character of the countryside all result in pressure on the environment.
- 2.3. One of the key aims and challenges which mineral extraction in Berkshire will have to address is balancing the local, regional and national need for mineral extraction with the environmental costs to the County as a whole.

Waste

- 2.4. As the population of Berkshire grows so does the amount of waste it produces. The latest information available suggests the total amount of waste produced will increase substantially by 2016. About 420,000 more tonnes of municipal and commercial/industrial waste is forecast to arise in 2016 than in the base year of 2001/2 (2002/3 for municipal waste)³.

¹ Section 35 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (HMSO: May 2004)

² Regional Planning Guidance for the South East - Waste and Minerals (June 2006)

³ The Berkshire Unitary Authorities Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework – Waste Issues and Options Report. October 2005.

- 2.5. In planning for the future approach to waste management a balance needs to be struck between the need for waste management facilities and the need to protect the environment and the amenity of local communities.

3. Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework (JMWDF)

- 3.1. The Replacement Minerals Local Plan (RMLP) for Berkshire was adopted in May 2001 and covers the period to the end of 2006.
- 3.2. The Waste Local Plan for Berkshire was adopted as a statutory Local Plan in December 1998 and also covered the period to the end of 2006.
- 3.3. These two documents will be replaced under new planning system with a single Core Strategy for both Minerals and Waste and two further detailed documents, one each for minerals and waste outlining the development control policies and preferred areas. Together these documents will comprise the Joint Minerals and Waste Development framework (JMWDF).

4. Local Development Scheme Progress

- 4.1. During 2004/5 consultation on the Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy took place inline with the agreed Joint Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme (JMLDS). The JMLDS sets out the timetable for the preparation of minerals and waste development documents and is available from the Joint Unit or can be viewed and downloaded at: http://www.berks-isu.gov.uk/pdf_files/Berks_M&WLDS_April07.pdf. The April 2007 version has been revised to reflect the need to ensure the DPDs take full account of the European Habitats Directive and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
- 4.2. Each of the six Unitary Authorities are, in parallel, preparing Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) covering other planning matters such as housing, employment, environment etc. Each of these LDFs requires a document known as a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), and these are required to include reference to Minerals and Waste Plans. In developing the approach to this task it was felt that if a separate SCI for minerals and waste was produced this could lead to confusion and therefore it has been decided that the SCIs prepared by each Unitary Authority will each carry a statement on joint working in relation to Minerals and Waste. The Government Office of the South East (GOSE) has approved this approach.

5. AMR – Aims

- 5.1. This Monitoring Report is required to cover the period April 2005 to March 2006, this financial year monitoring period is a recent requirement. Minerals Monitoring has traditionally been based on calendar year periods and as a result information used in this AMR comes from a variety of sources and covers a variety of base dates. Each source is clearly identified.
- 5.2. The aims of this AMR are:
- to present the latest available statistics relating to the nationally identified Core Output Indicators⁴;

⁴ Table 4.4 Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators by Key Policy Theme, Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (HMSO: March 2005)

- to highlight any issues arising from these indicators, and;
- to outline future monitoring procedures.

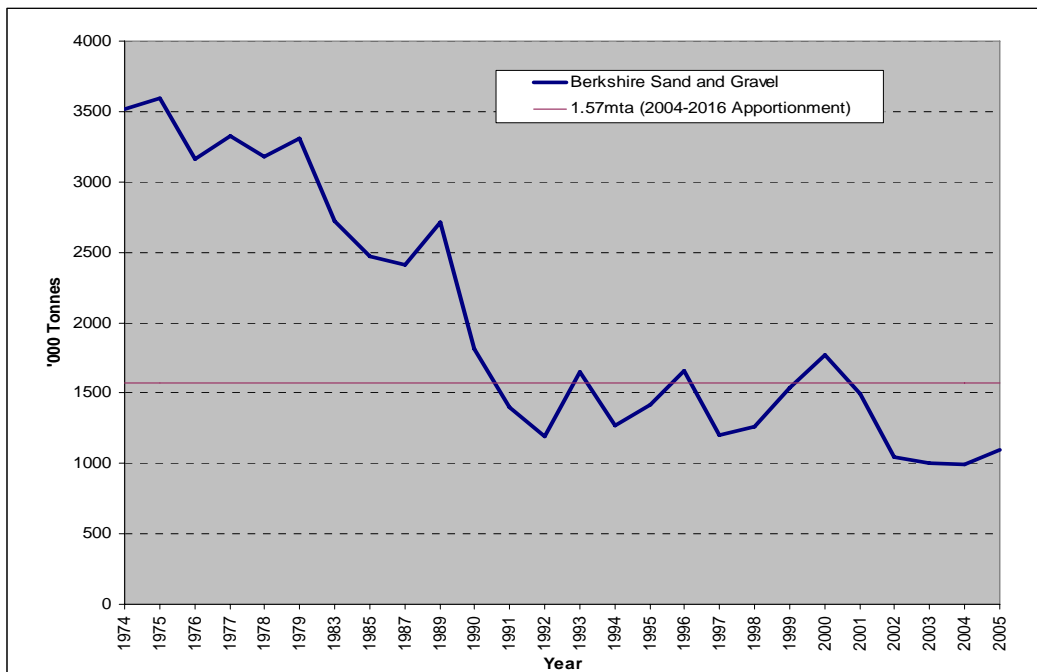
In addition the appendices provide a more detailed analysis of minerals and waste planning in the Berkshire Unitary Authority areas.

6. Minerals

6.1. Information about the amount of aggregates extracted in Berkshire is obtained from surveys undertaken by the Berkshire JSPU for the Aggregates Monitoring Report compiled by The South East England Regional Assembly. At the time of preparation of the 2005 Joint Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report, the latest information available related to the period January to December 2003. At the time of preparing this Monitoring Report information is available for production over the periods January to December 2004 and January to December 2005. This Annual Report therefore offers the opportunity to 'catch up' a year with regard to information about minerals. There is no information available to March 2006 and it is proposed that this three-month period will be included in to the next Annual Monitoring Report to be prepared at the end of 2007.

National Core Indicator 5A Production of primary land won aggregates⁵

6.2. The following chart shows the annual production of primary land won aggregates in Berkshire from 1974 compared with the apportionment rate for 2004-2016. The total production of primary land won aggregates during 2004 was 993,000 tonnes, and during 2005 was 1.1 million tonnes.



Source: JSPU/SEERA Aggregates Monitoring

⁵ Table 4.4 Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators by Key Policy Theme, Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (HMSO: March 2005)

National Core Indicator 5B
Production of secondary/recycled aggregates

6.3. No information currently exists in order to monitor this indicator.

7. Waste

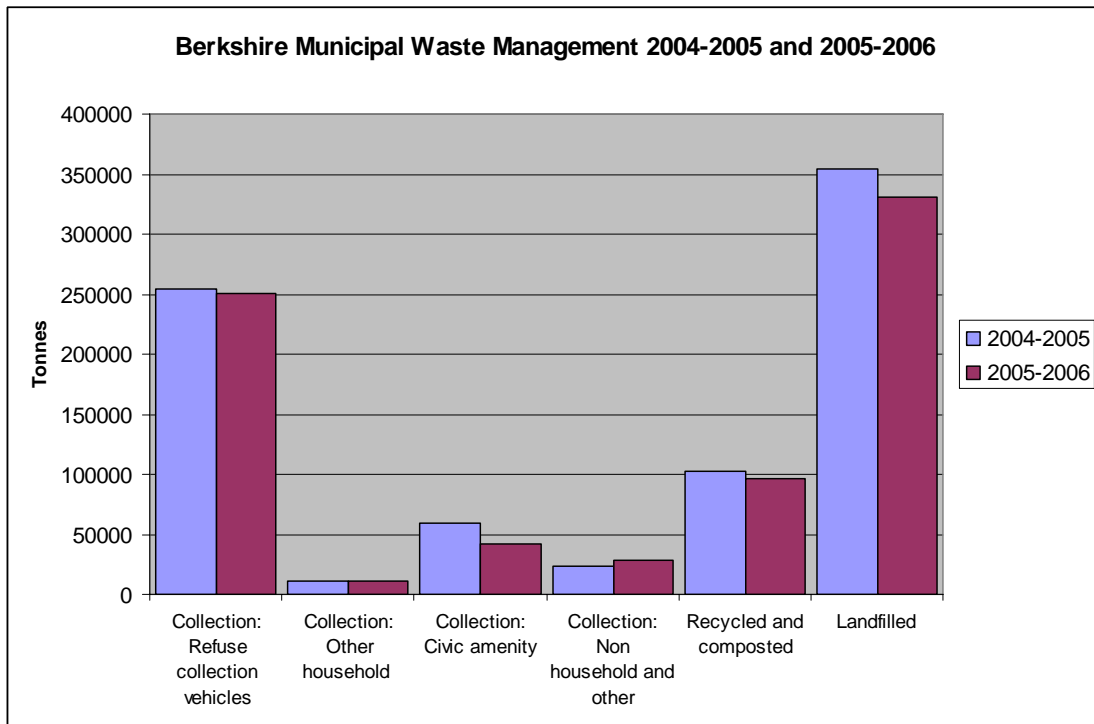
National Core Indicator 6a
Capacity of new waste management facilities by type

7.1. Based on information supplied by the Waste Planning Authorities no substantive planning permissions involving new waste management capacity were granted in the 2005-2006 monitoring period. Details of the main waste management facilities within the JMWDF area and their current planning status are provided at Appendix Bii.

National Core Indicator 6b
Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.

7.2. The bar chart below shows the amount of municipal waste collected in the Berkshire area, the amounts recycled or composted, and the amounts disposed of to landfill for the financial years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006. The graph shows a slight decrease in recycling and composting between the two periods and a greater decrease in municipal waste going to landfill. This may in part be due to an overall small reduction in the amount of municipal waste arising in the latest monitoring year compared with 2004-2005.

Chart 1

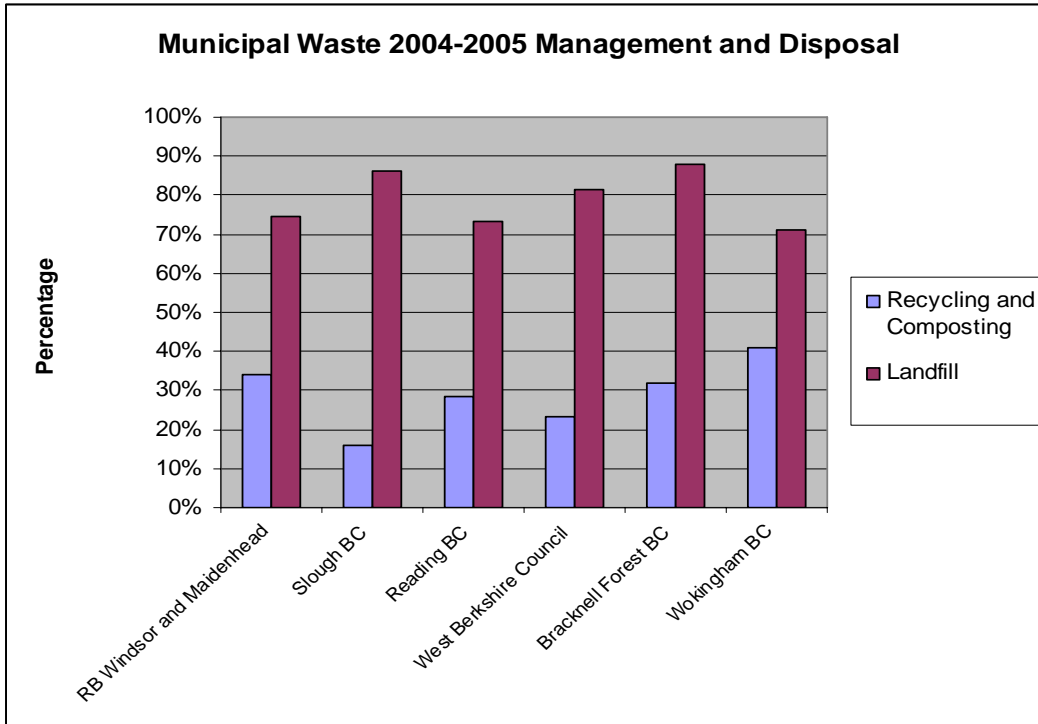


Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)

7.3. The bar chart below shows the amounts of municipal waste recycled/composted and disposed of to landfill as percentage values.

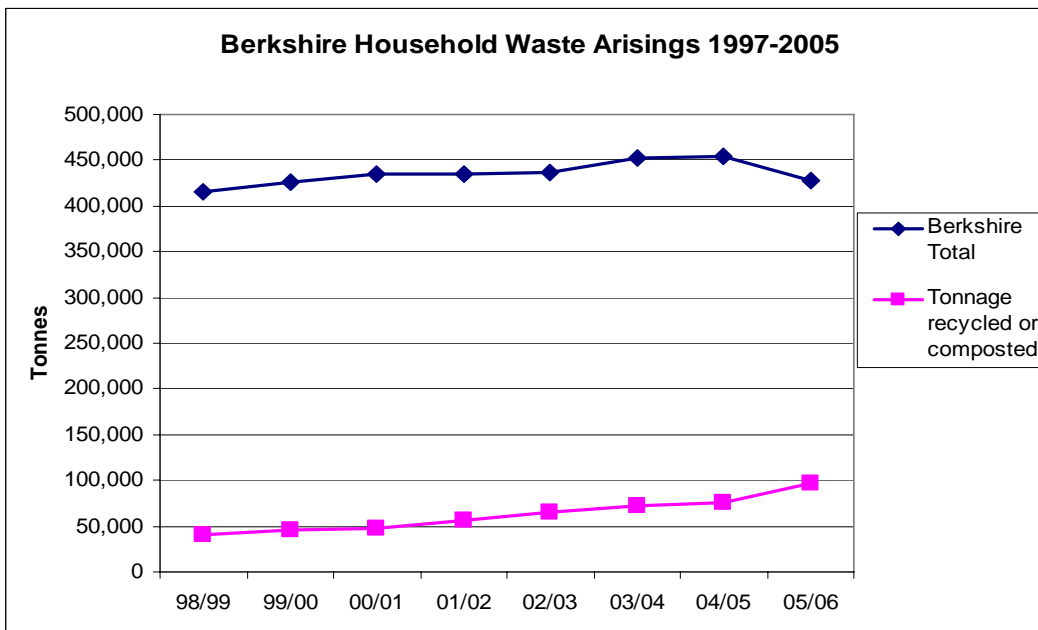
7.4. In order to place the year 2004-2005 into context, a further chart is presented, which shows household waste collected over time, and the increase over time in the proportion recycled and composted. Household waste makes up the majority of municipal waste. Reliable figures for municipal waste are not available for sufficient previous years to provide a useful trend.

Chart 2



Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)

Chart 3



Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)

- 7.5. As may be seen, growth in household waste arisings has been relatively steady across the period shown, although there appears to be an increase in arisings between 2003 and 2005 at above the trend rate for the previous five year period. 2005-2006 then shows a drop in waste arisings and an increase in waste recycled/composted.
- 7.6. All the Unitary Authorities have shown significant increases in the rates of household waste recycled/composted. However, continued substantial increases in the future will be needed to meet targets.
- 7.7. It should be noted that municipal waste accounts for, at most, about 25% of the total amount of waste arising, and therefore accurate data on other waste streams, notably commercial and industrial, and inert construction and demolition waste, is important in planning for future waste management.
- 7.8. Unfortunately, no reliable figure is currently available of total waste arisings in Berkshire in individual recent years, or for individual waste streams. Current best estimate data are presented in the waste monitoring paper at Appendix Bi.

8. Issues Arising

- 8.1. It is of significant concern that the information required to complete the national core indicators for the given period is not available. This is because the data has not been systematically collected or formally required before – this is primarily the case for waste data.
- 8.2. It has been found that even household and municipal waste data, collated nationally by Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), appears not to be wholly reliable and errors have been found in the reporting of data for the Berkshire Unitary Authorities. Furthermore, there remain inconsistencies in the way that household and municipal wastes are defined and reported, which makes analysis and forecasting less robust.
- 8.3. The issue of data integrity is further obscured by the annual monitoring period. As noted earlier, traditionally, minerals monitoring has taken place on a calendar year basis and not financial year, and this continues to be the case.
- 8.4. These issues are not unique to Berkshire and have been raised with the Government Office for the South East (GOSE) and DCLG, when further guidance/clarification has been issued this will be taken into account and acted on accordingly.

9. Future Procedures

- 9.1. A key future priority will be to obtain accurate data in the areas required to address national core indicators, and to inform the preparation of the forthcoming JMWDF. Again, this priority is not unique to Berkshire, but nevertheless is one that will require concerted effort to address, and investment at national and regional government level.
- 9.2. The existing policies of both the Minerals and Waste Local Plans do not always lend themselves to effective monitoring in quantitative terms. Most are aimed at addressing the tensions between minerals and waste related development, and environmental protection in its widest sense. As a result, these policies can only be monitored in qualitative terms in relation to the planning decisions reached in the context of the two plans.
- 9.3. This in turn requires a detailed evaluation of planning decisions, both approvals and refusals, and it is suggested that a record of minerals and waste planning decisions is maintained, by each of the Unitary Authorities. This should not be an onerous requirement, because on an annual basis there are very few planning applications received which need to be so recorded.
- 9.4. For waste policies identifying Preferred Areas and Preferred Areas of Search there is no specific mechanism at present for monitoring non-waste related planning applications that might affect those areas. Where such applications are refused they may provide information on the effectiveness of safeguarding policies. Where granted, it is necessary to understand how the quantum of land allocated for waste related development may be affected.
- 9.5. Therefore it is recommended that a formal procedure is put in place for recording planning applications of whatever type, and their outcome, where they affect identified proposed waste management sites, and existing facilities. This could require the identification of formal 'waste consultation areas' along similar lines to mineral consultation areas, and is a matter that will be evaluated through preparation of the emerging JMWDF.
- 9.6. In the case of the quantitative aspect of minerals permissions, and the maintenance of a landbank for aggregates, it is considered that current monitoring arrangements work well, and the cooperation of operators in providing the information required is gratefully acknowledged.
- 9.7. Future changes in procedure will need to include added focus on monitoring requirements when drafting policies for the emerging JMWDF. In the case of waste it will be desirable to identify measurable capacity needs, for waste management facilities, and to be able to monitor delivery of these over the life of the plan. This in turn will require robust data against which to plan for this capacity – which brings the focus back to the comments in paragraph 9.1 above.

APPENDIX Ai

MINERALS LOCAL PLAN MONITORING REPORT FOR 2005

1. This Monitoring Report on the Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire ('RMLP') covers events between April 2005 and March 2006. However, as explained in para 6.1 above, extraction figures are given for the periods January to December 2004, and January to December 2005.
2. The RMLP contains policies which provide a basis for making decisions on future planning applications for mineral extraction in the former Berkshire county area. These include policies about how much sand and gravel, and other minerals, should be dug in Berkshire, and where favoured locations for future extraction should take place. The RMLP was adopted in May 2001 and originally covered the period to 31 December 2006. The policies have been formally saved until September 2007, and arrangements are in hand to extend their duration until the Berkshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework is adopted.
3. The RMLP includes a commitment to produce annual reports on its operation, to consider the continuing effectiveness and appropriateness of the Plan's policies regarding:
 - levels of production
 - the size of the county's stock of planning permissions for mineral extraction,
 - applications and permissions for mineral extraction
 - the effectiveness of the policy of directing mineral extraction to Preferred Areas.
4. As well as covering these matters, this Report reviews other important events of the year in the field of minerals planning in, or affecting Berkshire.

POLICY ISSUES

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL

5. During 2005 –
 - Following the Examination in Public of the Draft Regional Minerals Strategy, The Panel Report made recommendations on the apportionment figures for the Minerals Planning Authorities in the South East Region. This figure will be used in the calculation of the size of the landbank of planning permissions for the extraction of aggregate minerals that the Minerals Development Frameworks need to make provision for. The Panel Report recommendation for Berkshire was 1.57 million tonnes per year.
 - The Draft Regional Minerals Strategy was amended in line with the Panel Report recommendations and submitted to GOSE for approval. GOSE published its draft report on Proposed Changes to the Draft Regional Minerals Strategy in August 2005. All the Panel's recommendations for alterations to the Minerals Strategy were agreed. The next step in the proceed will be the adoption of the Final version of the Regional Minerals Strategy, which will then become part of RPG9 – the Regional Planning Guidance for the South East of England.

- RPG9 itself is in the process of being revised under the new planning system and to roll its plan period forward to 2026. The new document will be a Regional Spatial Strategy, and is to be called the South East Plan.
- One of the policies proposed for the South East Plan is an apportionment of the capacity for recycling alternative aggregates as a complementary source of materials for the construction industry. During 2005, a methodology for the Sub Regional apportionment of the required capacity for the Region was developed. The recommended figures will be included in the draft South East Plan. The recommended sub regional apportionment figure for Berkshire is 0.7 million tonnes per year by 2016.
- The National Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPGs) and Mineral Planning Guidance notes (MPGs). As a result, it is publishing a series of Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and Mineral Policy Statements (MPSs) to replace PPGs and MPGs. A draft Minerals Planning Statement 1 was published in November 2004. The final version will replace the Minerals Planning Guidance 1 dated 1996. During 2005 Draft annexes to MPS1 were published addressing policy issues associated with different types of minerals. Of the minerals covered aggregate sand and gravel, and clay are extracted in Berkshire.
- Also during 2005, the Government published the final version of MPS2 addressing the environmental effects of mineral extraction, with annexes on Noise and dust. Further annexes are to be added in due course.

BERKSHIRE STRUCTURE PLAN

6. The Berkshire Structure Plan was adopted in July 2005.

THE RMLP POLICIES, AND PLANNING PERMISSIONS

a) The impact on the RMLP of the new national and regional guidance

7. The revisions to national and regional guidance that took place during 2004 alter some details of national and regional advice, but they do not change its broad thrust, which is the promotion of a more sustainable approach to the provision of aggregates, with reducing reliance on land-won primary aggregates and increased reliance on secondary and recycled materials.
8. Two components of the RMLP are superseded as a result of the new guidance:

Policy 3, as adopted, incorporates the original apportionment figure of 2.3mt/year for Berkshire. But the provisions of the policy are expressly “subject to the outcome of any future reviews of national or regional guidance”. Following the review the revised apportionment figure of 1.57mt/year was substituted into the policy, without the need for any formal alteration to the Plan. Similarly, that figure is now the proper basis for assessing the size of the landbank aimed for under **Policy 4**.

The new apportionment figure of 1.57 mt/year is also substituted into the calculation in **Table 2** of the Plan, and the conclusions of paragraphs 4.17 -

4.17A. *(The re-calculated Table 2 in Appendix Aii to this Annex is based on future provision at the new rate of 1.57mt/year).*

9. Other sections of the RMLP have to a greater or lesser extent been overtaken as a result of the new guidance. Examples are various statements in paragraphs 2.7, 2.12, 2.15, 2.18, 2.18A, 3.5 - 3.7, and Appendix 2 of the RMLP. It is not proposed to redraft these paragraphs pending the full review of the Plan, but users of the Plan should be aware of the need to treat their detailed content with some caution. If the recent national or regional guidance contradicts these paragraphs (or any other parts of the RMLP) on matters of fact in respect of national or regional policy, then the former documents will prevail.

b) Applications and permissions

10. During 2005, planning permission was granted for an extension to Copyhold Farm Quarry allowing the extraction of a further 355,000, tonnes of soft sand over a period of 8 years. A planning application for the extraction of sand and gravel at Gravel Pit Farm was refused. Both these applications were within the North Wessex Downs AONB.
11. Several applications for aggregate crushing and recycling facilities were submitted, indicating the growing trend in reuse of reclaimed materials for construction purposes.
12. No new 'windfall' permissions – permissions granted even though mineral extraction is not the primary aim of the proposal – were granted during 2004.

c) The state of the landbank

13. Each year, a survey is carried out of mineral production and reserves in each county area in the UK. The Survey is called the Aggregates Monitoring Report, and the results are published by the Regional Assemblies. This Annual Monitoring Report includes information collected for the calendar years 2004 and 2005.
14. At the end of 2004, Berkshire's landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel (based on the county's new apportionment figure) stood at an estimated 7.9 years. This is above the figure of "at least 7 years" set out in Policy 4 of the RMLP.
15. According to the figures collected for the Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2005, it is calculated that permitted reserves of sand and gravel at the end of 2005 totalled just over 11 million tonnes, equivalent to 7 years production at 1.57 mt/year.

d) Effectiveness of the Preferred Areas Approach

16. The RMLP identified 12 Preferred Areas for future working of aggregate minerals in Berkshire. With only 3 exceptions, all major applications for new mineral extraction (i.e. those with an estimated yield of 100,000 tonnes or more) that have been submitted since the RMLP was adopted have been within Preferred Areas. The exceptions are 2 'windfall' permissions at Greenham Common and the Jubilee River flood prevention scheme, and an

application at Wasing Lower Farm for a new quarry, which was rejected on appeal.

17. Other extraction proposals submitted have been four applications for extensions to existing pits – two at George's Farm, Crookham Common, one at Sheepphouse Farm, Maidenhead, and one at Woolhampton Quarry. In all three cases, the mineral would have been sterilised if it were not extracted at the same time as the existing quarry. All four applications were approved – George's Farm in 1998 and 2001, Sheepphouse Farm in 1998, and Woolhampton Quarry in 2003.
18. During 2005 two applications for extraction of soft sand were submitted within the North Wessex Downs AONB. Of the two applications, the one at Gravel Pit Farm was refused; the other at Copyhold Farm was approved. Due to a lesser degree of detailed knowledge about the location of commercial deposits of building sand, and the fact that most of the interest in extraction of this mineral related to sites within the AONB, Preferred Areas for soft sand were not identified in the RMLP. The approach adopted in the RMLP was to consider proposals for the extraction of soft sand against the overall development control policies, and to seek to limit the annual production of soft sand from within the AONB to approximately 140,000 tonnes. These applications, therefore, did not test the Preferred Areas approach.
19. It therefore appears that in general the RMLP approach is being effective in focusing the submission of new applications on its' Preferred Areas.

PITS AND PRODUCTION IN 2004 AND 2005

a) pits in production

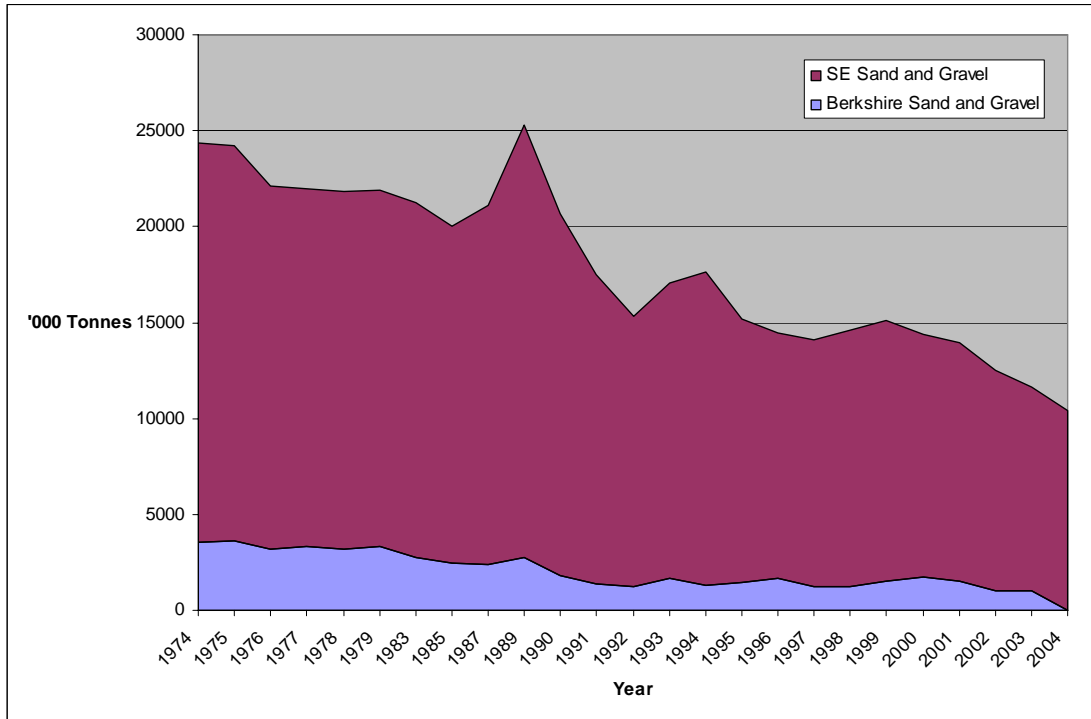
20. AM2004 showed that extraction of sand and gravel took place at 14 pits in Berkshire in 2004. This is the same as in 2003. Information collected for the AM2005 Report shows that extraction took place at 12 pits. There were a further 4 pits with remaining reserves where no extraction took place during the year, plus a further 4 sites with planning permission where extraction was yet to commence.
21. Appendix Aiii to this Annex shows the record of the County's sand and gravel quarries since 2001.

b) Production of sand and gravel

22. Production of sand and gravel in the county area in 2004 totalled 993,000 tonnes. This was a reduction of only 1% over the 2003 figure. The equivalent figure for 2005 was 1.1 million tonnes, an increase of some 10% on the 2004 figure. It should be recognised that Berkshire's production figures are still influenced by supply from the stockpiles produced during the Jubilee River scheme and the restoration of Greenham Common.
23. In general, the levels of production in Berkshire in recent years reflect the pattern of production in the South East Region as a whole. In the South East

region overall production of sand and gravel fell by 2.2% between 2003 and 2004.

Figure 1. Sand and Gravel Production in Berkshire and South East England 1974-2004



24. Figure 1 shows of the amounts of sand and gravel that have been produced in Berkshire and in the South East England region (excluding Bedfordshire, Essex, Hertfordshire and London, which left the SE region in 2001) annually from 1974, where known.
25. The graph shows a general decline in sand and gravel production overall both within Berkshire and the South East as a whole with the exception of a sharp peak followed by a drop and then a subsequent rise between 1987 and 1995. As a comparison, in 1974 Berkshire produced some 17% of the Region's sand and gravel; in 2004, the proportion was 9.5%.
26. Berkshire's production in 2004 was around 63% of the county's new apportionment figure of 1.57 mta; and in 2005 production was 70% of the apportionment rate. Average production over recent years has been consistently lower than the new apportionment level, except where the three-year figure has been affected by production associated with special projects.
27. A similar picture emerges when considering actual production of aggregates in the Region against the Regional apportionment figure. The latest guidelines suggest that provision from the South East Region should be 13.25mt/year; this figure has been recorded only four times since 1994, and not at all since 1999.
28. These declining production figures can be attributed to the following factors:-
 - a shift towards increased import of materials from outside Berkshire and the South East

- increased imports from abroad and of marine dredged sand and gravel
- increased use of recycled construction and demolition waste
- reduced utilisation of aggregates in construction generally with greater use of steel and glass.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL AGGREGATES CONSUMPTION

29. The survey which collects data on the import, export and overall consumption of aggregates between different counties and regions is only undertaken every 4 years. 2005 was a survey year. The following is a summary of the 2005 survey findings on the destinations of material extracted in Berkshire. Information about the sources of minerals dug elsewhere and used in Berkshire was not available at the time of preparation of this Report.
30. 52% of the sand and gravel dug in Berkshire in 2005 was used within the county area and Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. Almost all of the remainder was used in other counties in the South East region; a small amount, less than 1% was exported westwards, predominantly to Dorset and Wiltshire, and eastwards to London.
31. These exports from Berkshire consisted very largely of short-distance movements by road of material dug from pits close to the county boundaries.

APPENDIX Aii

**TABLE 2 OF THE RMLP REWORKED TO 31 DECEMBER 2004,
AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT ADEQUACY OF PROVISION
IN THE RMLP**

NEW PERMISSIONS REQUIRED BEFORE THE END OF 2006 SO AS TO MAINTAIN A SEVEN-YEAR LANDBANK OF PERMITTED RESERVES		
Permissions required to maintain production at 1.57mt/yr 2004-2006	3,140,000	
Additional permissions required to leave a landbank sufficient to allow production at 1.57mt/yr to the end of 2013	10,990,000	
		14,130,000
Less		
Permitted reserves 31 December 2004	12,000,000	
INTERIM BALANCE TO FIND		2,130,000
Plus 15% safety margin	319,500	
FINAL BALANCE TO FIND		2,449,500
Less		
Sites awaiting legal agreements 31December 2004	0	
Other sites where renewals of permission were pending on 31December 2004	0	
Allowance for building sand permissions	600,000	
PERMISSIONS NEEDED BEFORE THE END OF 2006 FOR EXTRACTION OF SHARP SAND AND GRAVEL FROM HITHERTO UNIDENTIFIED SITES		1,849,500
ADEQUACY OF THE PROVISION IN THE RMLP		
Total volume of Preferred Areas identified in the RMLP as adopted (including the 2001 Alterations)	12,076,000	
Less		
Preferred Areas where planning permission has been granted or approved in principle since the list in the current RMLP was drawn up (Preferred Areas 2, 2A, 3 part, 5 part, 7, and 12 part), as at 31.12.03	3,979,000	
Preferred Areas remaining in the RMLP		8,097,000
HENCE, CURRENT SURPLUS OF SITE-SPECIFIC PROVISION IN THE RMLP		6,247,500

TABLE 2 OF THE RMLP REWORKED TO 31 DECEMBER 2005, AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT ADEQUACY OF PROVISION IN THE RMLP

NEW PERMISSIONS REQUIRED BEFORE THE END OF 2006 SO AS TO MAINTAIN A SEVEN-YEAR LANDBANK OF PERMITTED RESERVES		
Permissions required to maintain production at 1.57mt/yr 2006	1,570,000	
Additional permissions required to leave a landbank sufficient to allow production at 1.57mt/yr to the end of 2013	10,990,000	
		12,560,000
Less		
Permitted reserves 31 December 2005 (actual)	11,039,000	
INTERIM BALANCE TO FIND		1,521,000
Plus 15% safety margin	228,150	
FINAL BALANCE TO FIND		1,749,150
Less		
Sites awaiting legal agreements 31December 2004		
Other sites where renewals of permission were pending on 31December 2005		
Allowance for building sand permissions	600,000	
PERMISSIONS NEEDED BEFORE THE END OF 2006 FOR EXTRACTION OF SHARP SAND AND GRAVEL FROM HITHERTO UNIDENTIFIED SITES		1,149,150
ADEQUACY OF THE PROVISION IN THE RMLP		
Total volume of Preferred Areas identified in the RMLP as adopted (including the 2001 Alterations)	12,076,000	
Less		
Preferred Areas where planning permission has been granted or approved in principle since the list in the current RMLP was drawn up (Preferred Areas 2, 2A, 3 part, 5 part, 7, and 12 part), as at 31.12.05	3,979,000	
Preferred Areas remaining in the RMLP		8,097,000
HENCE, CURRENT SURPLUS OF SITE-SPECIFIC PROVISION IN THE RMLP		6,947,850

APPENDIX Aiii. List of Active Sand and Gravel pits 2001 to 2005

Site	UA	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Old Kiln Farm, Chieveley	WBC					
Lower Farm, Greenham	WBC					
Hermitage Farm, Oare	WBC					
Greenham Common	WBC					
Georges Farm, Crookham Common	WBC					
Harts Hill Copse, Upper Bucklebury	WBC					
Bath Road, Midgham	WBC					
Woolhampton Quarry	WBC					
Aldermaston Wharf	WBC					
Raghill Farm, Aldermaston	WBC					
Field Farm, Sulhamstead	WBC					
Whistley Ct/Lea Farms, Hurst	WBC					
Manor Farm, Finchampstead	Wok					
Star Works, Knowl Hill	Wok					
Sheephouse Farm, Sandhurst	RBWM					
Kingsmead Quarry, Horton	RBWM					
Berkyn Manor Farm, Horton	RBWM/SBC					
Theale Pit	RBC					

Shaded Box = Active Site

APPENDIX Bi WASTE LOCAL PLAN MONITORING REPORT FOR 2005-2006

Introduction

- 1 Local Planning Authorities are required to monitor and review the progress made with preparation of Local Development Frameworks, which are the spatial plans that will replace the system of Structure and Local Plans currently in place in England and Wales. This will be implemented by means of a published Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), which will assess progress in the context of the timetable and milestones set out in the LDS. This process forms a key aspect of the Government's 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to the planning system.
- 2 This Monitoring Report covers the period between March 2005 and April 2006. It aims:
 - To present available statistics relating to the waste arisings, treatment and disposal in the Berkshire Unitary Authority areas for the monitoring year;
 - To give details of relevant international, national, regional and local policy guidance on waste management;
 - To describe the main proposals for waste-related development in the Berkshire Unitary Authority areas that were the subject of planning applications in the year, and any other relevant proposals on sites identified or safeguarded in the adopted Berkshire Waste Local Plan;
 - To summarise the activities being undertaken by the Unitary Authorities to secure appropriate management of the wastes for which they are responsible;
 - In the context of this latest information, to consider the continuing effectiveness and appropriateness of current policies and therefore any implications for the emerging Waste Development Framework.
- 3 The Waste Local Plan for Berkshire was adopted as a statutory Local Plan in December 1998 and covers the period to the end of 2006. In 2003 work began on the production of a new Waste Local Plan for Berkshire but was put on hold and now the Joint Strategic Planning Unit representing the six Unitary Authorities in the Berkshire area is in the process of preparing a joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework (JMWDF).
- 4 Until the new JMWDF is adopted (in 2010), the Waste Local Plan for Berkshire remains the adopted planning policy document guiding waste management related development in the former Berkshire area.

Municipal Waste Management Strategies (MWMS)

The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

- 5 The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (RBWM) published its MWMS in 2004 and this sets a framework for the management of municipal waste to 2020. The strategy approach endorses the waste hierarchy and policies and targets set out in the national strategy Waste Strategy 2000, and it is proposed to review the strategy every five years to ensure it remains on course and responds appropriately to changing circumstances. A key element is the target of reducing the rate of growth of household waste to zero by 2010.

-
- 6 The strategy is to let a new integrated waste management contract, in 2005/2006 and is founded on the intention to recycle at, or above, statutory targets and to seek alternative routes to landfill for treatment and disposal of residual waste. It anticipates that the waste management facilities that may be involved in such a contract could include mechanical and biological treatment, anaerobic digestion and energy from waste.

West Berkshire Council

- 7 West Berkshire Council also published its MWMS in 2004 having developed this intensively over a number of years; the strategy covers the period 2002-2022. The strategy will be delivered through a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) arrangement with a single contractor to development waste management systems and facilities for the Council. The strategy addresses the requirements of Waste Strategy 2000 in terms of targets, and supports the concept of self-sufficiency where consistent with the BPEO. It states that it will promote the development of new and existing facilities for waste transfer, recycling and composting within West Berkshire. A key element of the strategy is the intention to develop land at Padworth Sidings for an integrated waste management facility.

Bracknell Forest Borough Council, Reading Borough Council and Wokingham Borough Council

- 8 These three authorities have agreed to work in partnership in developing their MWMS and in the delivery of waste management facilities in Central Berkshire. The partnership is known as 're³'. The joint strategy was published in 2004 and the principal objectives are to:

- Strive to lessen the adverse environmental impact of waste management activities;
- Work with residents to reduce the amount of waste produced;
- Significantly increase the amount of waste recycled, composted or recovered;
- Significantly decrease the amount of waste disposed of via landfill.

- 9 The strategy sets out the way in which the objectives will be achieved through a set of policies and targets. A waste management contract is to be procured jointly through a PFI arrangement, and the strategy acknowledges the need for new waste management facilities, and highlights the role of the BWLP in the way that these will be delivered. A key element in re³ is the development of land at Shortmead, Rading as an integrated waste management facility.

Slough Borough Council

- 10 The MWMS for Slough was published in March 2002 and sets out the Council's commitment to meeting the statutory performance standards for recycling and composting, and moving away from landfill to more sustainable methods of waste management. Waste minimisation, education and re-use programmes are to be developed as a priority with the aim of reducing the growth in waste arisings. The Council intends to seek to optimise kerbside collection and bring-bank recycling and green waste composting at its Civic Amenity Site. The remainder of the municipal waste will be diverted from landfill to be treated at an energy from waste (EfW) facility. In the longer term a separate collection for green waste and kitchen organic waste will be
-

implemented. Construction of the EfW plant at Colnbrook commenced in spring 2006 and the facility is due to open in 2008.

The Wider Context

- 11 There is increasing awareness locally, regionally, nationally and internationally that waste management is a key issue for society to address. The traditional means of disposing of waste in the UK has been to tip it in holes in the ground ('landfilling'), the holes often being the result of mineral extraction. This is not a sustainable long-term solution to getting rid of waste, partly because there is a finite supply of holes, but mainly because landfilling of many types of waste creates pollution problems and other hazards, and creates landfill gas which is a major contributor to global warming emissions.
- 12 This issue was recognised in the preparation of the BWLP Plan, but the following sections give details of the more recent documents issued from various sources, which need to be taken into account in the implementation of the existing BWLP policies and in the development of the new JMWDF.

EU Level

Landfill Directive

- 13 The *Landfill Directive* is Key among the legislative changes that was adopted by the UK Government in April 1999 and which therefore partly post-dates preparation of the adopted Berkshire Waste Local Plan (although its content was understood beforehand). This has had, and will continue to have, a major effect on the approach management and disposal of waste in Berkshire, and within the UK at large. The main objectives of the Directive are to ensure high and consistent standards of landfill practice across the European Union, to stimulate the recycling and recovery of value from waste, and to reduce emissions of methane. Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas that is formed by the decomposition of biodegradable waste in landfill sites.
- 14 The Directive therefore sets targets for a staged reduction in the amount of biodegradable municipal waste being sent to landfill. These targets are given below and the compliance dates reflect an agreed delay of four years for those countries, of which the UK is one, which have a heavy reliance on landfill as the main method of waste management. The references to 1995 levels are for arisings, and not disposal quantities.
- By 2010 to reduce the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 75% of 1995 levels;
 - By 2013 to reduce the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 50% of 1995 levels;
 - By 2020 to reduce the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 35% of 1995 levels.
- 15 From July 2004 the Directive has also ended the practice of co-disposing of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, and landfill sites must now be classified in terms of the waste that they can accept; hazardous, non-hazardous or inert wastes. This has had a substantial effect on waste management practices in the UK as there has been a significant reduction in

the landfill sites licensed to accept hazardous waste, an issue that preparation of the Berkshire MWDF will need to take into account.

- 16 The key consequence of the Directive is that landfill must not be relied on as the principal means of waste disposal, as it has been in the past, and the whole thrust of policy is to move away from landfill toward more sustainable methods of waste management which place actual disposal at the foot of the list of priorities, below recycling and re-use.

Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive

- 17 The *Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (1994)* sets specific targets for recycling and recovery of packaging waste, and encourages the reduction and re-use of packaging. It was introduced in the UK in 1997 and an amendment to the 1997 Packaging Waste Regulations came into force on 1 January 2004, setting targets for 2004-2008 which business must meet.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive

- 18 The *Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (2003)* aims to put in place measures to prevent the disposal of electrical and electronic goods and to ensure greater levels of producer responsibility for their recovery and disassembly. The Directive aims to encourage in the first instance, design of equipment that facilitates dismantling and recovery of components.
- 19 The Directive proposes systems to encourage separate collection of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and systems which will allow the return of WEEE free of charge to the final holder. There would be no mandatory requirement for householders to separate all WEEE but government must instead seek to minimise co-disposal and encourage appropriate behaviour.
- 20 Under the Directive, retailers are to ensure that WEEE is taken back on a one to one basis when a new, equivalent type product is supplied, but government can provide that retailers make alternative arrangements instead, provided that they are free of charge to the final holder of the WEEE.
- 21 The Directive sets a target that by 31 December 2006, government must achieve a collection rate of at least 4 kilograms on average per inhabitant per year of waste electrical and electronic equipment from private households. Government must also ensure that all WEEE collected from private households is transported to treatment facilities. Government is to ensure that systems are set up by producers to provide for recovery and re-use of separately collected WEEE according to set recovery, re-use and recycling targets. Targets are set as a proportion of collected WEEE from private households.
- 22 The cost of recovering 'Historical' WEEE produced before the Directive comes into force is expected to be shared proportionately by all producers existing in the market at the time the costs are incurred.
- 23 The Government's original intention was to implement the regulations set out in the WEEE Directive in June 2006. However, this has been delayed and the Directive has yet to be implemented in the UK. The WEEE Regulations are
-

now expected to come into force on 1 January 2007 with the main requirements and obligations on producers and distributors of EEE coming into force from 1 April 2007. Full producer responsibility for the costs of treating household WEEE will start on 1 July 2007.

National level

24 At the national level a range of guidance exists some key elements of which have been introduced since preparation of the adopted BWLP. These include:

- The UK Sustainable Development Strategy – A Better Quality of Life.
- The National Waste Strategy 2000 (England and Wales) – known as Waste Strategy 2000.
- Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG's).

A Better Quality of Life

25 The Government's strategy for sustainable development in the UK, A Better Quality of Life (1999) identifies four broad objectives which must be met if sustainable development is to be achieved:

- Social progress which meets the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

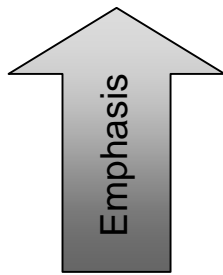
Waste Strategy 2000

26 The objectives of European policy are incorporated into the national waste strategy 'Waste Strategy 2000', which sets out the Government's vision for managing waste in a more sustainable way. Revision of the strategy is currently under way in order to update it and bring it into line with other advice, notably Planning Policy Statement 10 Waste Strategy 2000 sets out a number of key waste management principles that should underpin all waste management decisions;

- The Waste Hierarchy
- Best Practicable Environmental Option
- Proximity Principle
- Regional Self Sufficiency

The Waste Hierarchy

27 The waste hierarchy sets out the order of preference for different waste management approaches and highlights the overall objective of reducing the amount of waste that society creates. After waste minimisation at source it stresses that making the best use of waste that does arise is the second priority, thereby reducing the amount requiring eventual disposal. The intention is that, in making decisions about waste management, at all times greater weight should be attributed to those waste management methods that are at the top of the hierarchy:



- Reduction
- Re-use
- Recovery
 - Recycling
 - Composting
 - Energy Recovery from Waste
- Disposal

28 It is important to note that while perhaps the most important single area of waste management, waste reduction generally lies outside the remit of land use planning, because it largely depends on society’s attitudes to waste in the way that we buy and use products and services, as opposed to requiring particular waste management facilities.

Best Practicable Environmental Option

29 The Government has previously indicated that a technique termed Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) should be used to guide the decision making process for waste management matters. BPEO has now been replaced in the context of waste planning by plan-level Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Proximity Principle

30 The Proximity Principle emphasises that waste should be managed as near as possible to its place of production, in order to minimise the environmental impacts which arise from the transportation of waste. This is important in planning for the distribution of facilities, and also may mean that, in some cases, cross-boundary movements of waste, for example into and out of the Berkshire area could be the most sustainable solution. In any such cases this needs to be evaluated in the context of self-sufficiency. The proximity principle is being replaced by an emphasis on local communities taking more responsibility for the management and disposal of its own waste, although the objective is similar.

Regional Self-Sufficiency

31 The principle of Regional Self Sufficiency emphasises that regions should aim to be self-sufficient in managing the wastes arising within their areas by ensuring the provision of an integrated and adequate network of waste management facilities. Each region should provide for facilities with sufficient capacity to manage the quantity of waste expected to arise in the region for at least ten years. This approach is adopted by the South East Plan.

Targets

32 There are a number of different targets, mostly focused on diversion of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) from landfill, in line with the Landfill Directive. Waste Strategy 2000 identifies national targets for the recycling, composting and recovery of municipal waste. The aim of these targets is to

help to ensure that the requirements of the Landfill Directive are met. The national recycling/composting and recovery targets are to:

- Recycle or compost 25% of household waste by 2005; 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015;
- In addition, recover value from at least 40% of municipal waste by 2005; 45% by 2010 and 67% by 2015.

33 Waste Strategy 2000 has also set the target of reducing the amount of C&I waste sent to landfill in 2005 to 85% of that landfilled in 1998, although no particular mechanism, other than landfill taxation and EU-driven policy in respect of packaging wastes and WEEE, has been developed to implement this objective.

34 The six Berkshire Unitary Authorities, as Waste Disposal Authorities (WDAs) also have statutory performance targets for diversion of municipal waste away from landfill, through recycling and composting, introduced under powers set out in the Local Government Act 1999 and applied through the Best Value framework on 1st April 2000. These are actually more challenging than the Waste Strategy 2000 targets.

35 More recently they also have targets set at the local level by the Government under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) which is a scheme whereby waste disposal authorities are allocated allowances for the amount of biodegradable municipal waste they can dispose of to landfill. These allowances are tradable between authorities, within certain limits. The allocations for the six Unitary Authorities are set out in Table 1 overleaf, and the required reduction totalled for the Berkshire area is shown below.

Chart 4

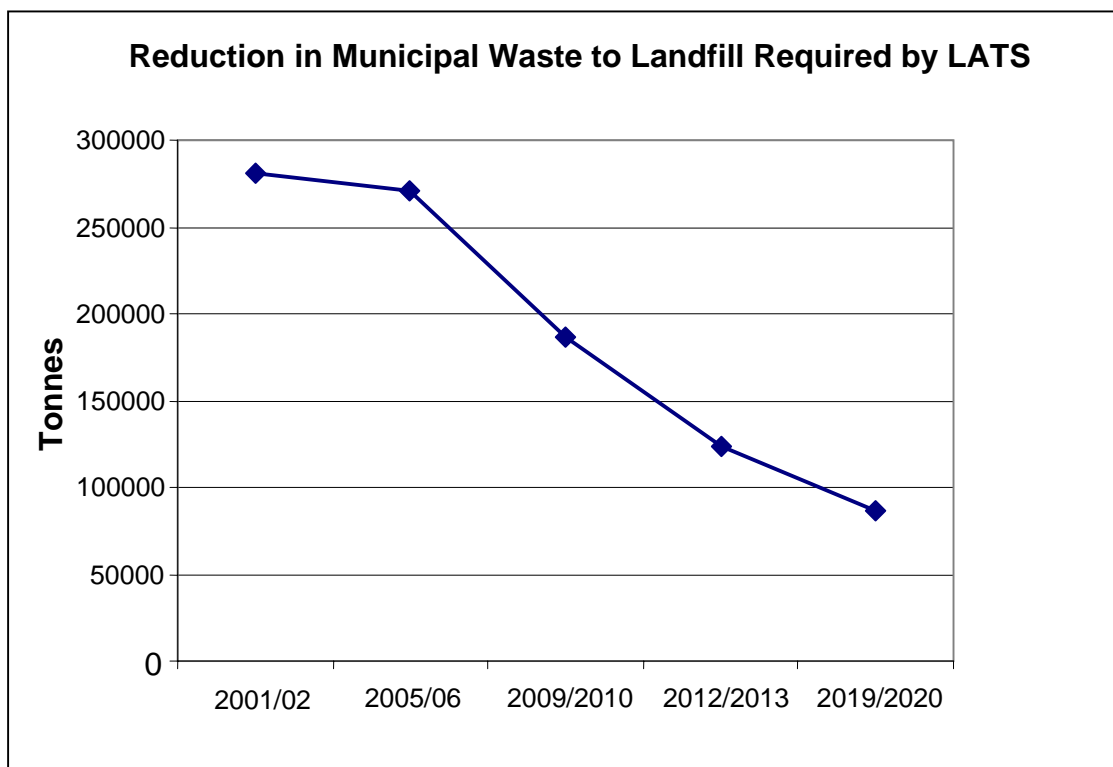


Table 1 LATS allocations for the six Berkshire Unitary Authorities

Year	DEFRA Allocation of BMW to Landfill (tonnes)							Comments
	Bracknell Forest	Reading	Slough	West Berks	Windsor M'head	Wok'ham	Total Berks	
Base Year 2001/02	40,955	56,249	41,971	51,493	48,746	41,399	280,813	
2005/06	39,630	54,127	40,428	49,585	47,342	40,239	271,171	Year on year percentage reductions (or increases) of 10/15/20/25/30% of the difference between the base year and the 2009/10 allocation, for the scheme years 2005/06 to 2009/10 respectively.
Actual BMW arising in Berkshire landfilled 2005-2006	34,135	43,598	33,339	45,621	35,266	36,234	228,193	In Berkshire the BMW landfilled falls below the LATS allocation for the period 2005-2006. Berkshire used 84% of its allocation for this period
2009/2010	27,703	35,028	26,542	32,410	34,708	29,804	186,195	A reduction of equal instalments between 2009/10 and 2012/13 targets.
2012/2013	18,452	23,331	17,679	21,587	23,118	19,851	124,018	A reduction of equal instalments between the 2012/13 and 2019/20 targets.
2019/2020	12,911	16,326	12,370	15,105	16,176	13,891	86,779	

Source: DEFRA February 2005 and DEFRA waste returns 2005-2006

Planning Policy Statements**PPS 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management**

- 36 PPS10, was adopted in July 2005. In this statement the waste hierarchy continues to be placed at the heart of the policy statement while there is increased emphasis on waste as a resource. The concept of communities taking more responsibility for the management of the waste they create is an important theme and although the proximity principle is not mentioned specifically, the need to minimise the transport of wastes for management and disposal is emphasised. Importantly, the requirement for Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) assessments to support waste management proposals has been replaced by Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) at the plan-making stage.
- 37 While the BWLP continues to reflect the main principles of PPS10, the publication of this new advice emphasises the need for a thorough review of policies and proposals, currently taking place through preparation of the JMWDF.

Regional Level**Regional Planning Guidance 9**

- 38 Regional Planning Guidance is produced for each of the Regions in England by Regional Assemblies made up of representatives of Local Authorities within the region. Berkshire falls within the South East Region. Overall guidance for the South East is RPG9, adopted in March 2001. This sets out a regional framework for the preparation of Development Plans for Local Planning Authorities within the Region. Its vision is to encourage economic

success throughout the region, to ensure a higher quality of environment and to secure a more sustainable pattern of development.

- 39 Reviewed policies for waste (and minerals) in RPG9 were published in June 2006, just after the period this monitoring report covers, and these set out a range of policies and waste management targets that will be carried forward for inclusion in the South East Plan.
- 40 Policy W3 of the plan outlines that waste authorities and waste management companies should provide management capacity equivalent to the amount of waste arising and requiring management within the region's boundaries, plus a declining amount of waste from London.
- 41 The plan recognises that whilst London does not have sufficient landfill capacity to manage all of its waste, the reduction in the volume of waste being accepted by the south east region over the period of the plan is aimed to encourage London to increase its rate of recovery.
- 42 Policy W5 sets out targets for diversion from landfill of all waste for the region. For 2010 the target is 71% with targets increasing throughout the plan period, the 2025 target being 86%. The plan estimates that at 2015, Berkshire will require landfill capacity for 0.57 million tonnes of non-hazardous waste and 4.2 million tonnes for inert excluding Berkshire's proportion of London's exported waste. The estimated shortfall in landfill void capacity between 2006 and 2015 is expected to be 0.9 million tonnes.
- 43 Policy W7 Table 3 sets out the projected waste management capacity requirements throughout the period of the plan. These are shown in the table below:

Annual Average Tonnages of Waste to be Managed in Berkshire (000 tonnes)					
	2005-2009	2010-2014	2015-2019	2020-2024	2025
MSW (1)	363	421	472	518	547
C&I	804	901	985	1,050	1,082

Source: Table 3 of RPG9 Waste and Minerals, June 2006

(1) assumes 125,000 tonnes p.a. exports

- 44 The Guidance notes that London exports a significant amount of waste for treatment and disposal in the Rest of the South East (ROSE) area. The strategy for waste from London is noted as being to achieve a gradual reduction, but it is acknowledged that there is likely to remain a significant amount of waste exported from the conurbation in the short to medium term. The requirement to accommodate a proportion of this in Berkshire presents a significant challenge for the JMWDF.
- 45 Regional Planning Guidance for the South East is currently being reviewed and the new guidance will be called the South East Plan. Under the new planning regime the South East Plan will have greater weight in directing future planning decisions than the RPG had previously, since it will form part of the Development Plan.

The South East Plan

- 46 The South East Plan is the name given to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East. The Draft South East Plan was submitted to Government on

31 March 2006. The Examination into the Plan is taking place over winter 2006 through to spring 2007.

- 47 The Plan provides a framework for the region for the next 20 years to 2026. It brings together policies for development with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function, including those governing health, social issues, the economy, culture, skills and the environment. Adoption of the Plan is scheduled for March 2008.
- 48 The Plan's policies aim to reduce the growth in waste generated, minimise reliance on landfill through recycling and composting of as much waste as possible, with further recovery of energy from materials that cannot be recycled. The Plan also aims to provide for a large number and range of new facilities to provide for recycling and Recovery and reduce the amount of waste exported from London for disposal in the South East.
- 49 Until the South East Plan is adopted, Regional Planning Policy Guidance 9, as updated in June 2006, will continue to be the statutory regional level document directing future planning decisions for Berkshire and the South East region.

Regional Waste Strategy

- 50 The partial review of RPG9 dealing with waste and minerals comprises the regional waste strategy and replaces SERPLAN's Sustainable Waste Strategy for the South East (SERP 160), issued in 1997.
- 51 Clearly, the adopted BWLP does not address the changed targets set out in the RWS within RPG9 and therefore the new JMWDF will need to accommodate these in its approach to providing for future waste management capacity requirements. However, the BWLP has provided sufficient latitude in its Preferred Areas and Preferred Areas of Search approach to meet demands for increased waste management capacity in the period since 1998.

Local Level

- 52 As well as the BWLP, other documents that are particularly relevant to future planning for waste management in the Berkshire area are:

Berkshire Structure Plan

- 53 A review of the 1995 Berkshire Structure Plan was initiated in mid-1999 to produce a replacement plan to be known as the 'Berkshire Structure Plan 2001-2016'. The new Plan was the subject of an Examination in Public in September 2003, but the Plan's waste policies were not selected for discussion.
- 54 Following receipt of the report of the EiP Panel in December 2003, the Joint Strategic Planning Committee advanced the new Structure Plan and it was adopted in July 2005. Since the waste policies were not reviewed, the BWLP continues to accord with the current Structure Plan.

The Overall Strategy of the Waste Local Plan

- 55 Work on the preparation of the BWLP began when there was no clear national or wider guidance on the route to be followed in drawing up a waste management strategy. It was therefore to a large extent developed from 'first principles'.
- 56 Since then, the guidance that has emerged at regional, national and EU level has come to very similar conclusions on broad strategic issues to those contained in the BWLP. Thus the key features of the waste management strategy set out in the BWLP are all now reflected in wider guidance to a greater or lesser extent, and to that extent the adopted plan remains synchronised with the evolving wider policy framework.

Targets

- 57 A common feature of many of the recent advisory or statutory documents is the inclusion of targets for the reduction of the amount of waste to be handled by various dates, and/or the amounts of particular types of waste to be recycled. The charts below compare the targets in the various documents, and also include the latest available 'actual' figures for England & Wales, and for Berkshire.
- 58 It is not straightforward to compare the targets in the various documents, because different documents express their targets in different terms – for example 'reduce' in some targets, 'recover' in others, and 'recycle' in yet others.
- 59 The BWLP targets are expressed purely in terms of proportions of different types of waste that are to be recycled, whereas the various targets in the national waste strategy include provision for recycling, composting and Energy from Waste. In practice, this means that the recycling targets in the BWLP are higher than those in national guidance. For example Waste Strategy 2000 proposes to recycle or compost 25% of household waste by 2005, while the BWLP proposes recycling the same proportion of waste by 2000/01; and while the national target is to recycle or compost 30% of household waste by 2010, Berkshire seeks to recycle a higher proportion of such waste (35%) by an earlier date (2005/06), leaving aside any contribution from composting.
- 60 The differences between the Berkshire targets and those of other guidance will be reviewed in the preparation of JMWDF, but the key guidance on targets in respect of planning policy for waste will be the waste and minerals content of RPG9. One difficulty faced is some targets set in both Berkshire and national policy documents are not being achieved either in terms of overall waste reduction, or recycling. This is not unique to Berkshire, and is a matter that requires review in the forecasting of future waste management capacity needs, and the types of management capacity being planned for.

IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

- 61 Planning applications for waste-related development are normally submitted by private companies or individuals. The proposals of the Waste Local Plan are not a 'programme of work' for the waste planning authorities: the facilities described in the Plan will only be put in place if the private sector judges it appropriate to submit a planning application for them.
- 62 Implementation of the Plan's policies and proposals therefore has two elements. Firstly, it needs the private sector to submit planning applications (and, if permission is granted, to put the facilities into place). Secondly, it is for the local planning authorities – in Berkshire, the six Unitary Authorities – to apply the Plan's principles when deciding whether or not to grant planning permission for these applications.
- 63 Applications have been submitted both inside and outside the WLP's Preferred Areas. Not all applications within the Preferred Areas have been approved, and they have been refused if the proposal was judged to conflict with the general development control policies of the Plan, or if the application did not adequately address all of the Plan's detailed requirements for the site in question. Equally, not all applications outside the Preferred Areas have been refused, because the policies of the Plan are drafted with sufficient flexibility to allow various types of waste-related development to be carried out at locations outside the Preferred Areas in appropriate circumstances. It is a matter for the judgement of individual Unitary Authorities whether these circumstances have been met in any particular case.
- 64 As well as dealing with planning applications, the Unitary Authorities are also responsible for taking enforcement action against developments carried out in breach of planning control.

STATISTICS

- 65 Statistics on the amounts of waste arising and treated are now gathered by the Environment Agency. Since the statistical base of the Waste Local Plan was finalised, the EA has produced three sets of statistical data covering Berkshire and the South East:
- 66 South East England: Strategic Waste Management Report on the 1996 Survey (published in 1998 and giving details for calendar year 1996)
- 67 Strategic Waste Management Assessment 2000: South East (published in 2001 and giving details for the municipal year 1998/99; referred to elsewhere in this chapter as 'SWMA')
- 68 Details for municipal year 2000/01 were included in the Regional Waste Management Statement published during 2002 and partial data has been prepared for the SWMA 2005, covering the year 2002-2003.
- 69 Unfortunately the information in these sources has not always been collected on the same basis, and so their results are not always directly comparable. They should not therefore be regarded as providing a consistent set of 'time series' data.
- 70 The figures from RPG9, as well as being the most recent, are also regarded as being the most reliable. Details for Berkshire are set out in Sections A to C
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below; they are taken, or derived, from Tables A1.1, A1.2 and A1.4 in the Regional Statement. The figures in Section D are taken from the SWMA, as there is no equivalent data in the 2002 Regional Statement.

WASTE ARISING IN BERKSHIRE

- 71 No reliable figure is currently available for total waste arisings in Berkshire in individual recent years. As noted earlier, this is a matter of concern, as it is necessary to continue to refer to data from earlier monitoring reports. Table 2 below provides the best available estimate and uses data collected by the Environment Agency for the whole of the south-east region between 1st April 2002 to 31st March 2003 as part of the Strategic Waste Management Assessment.
- 72 The level of accuracy is uncertain, and is partly the result of different sources of the data. For example the figures in Table 2 are derived from licensed waste site returns, and therefore present information on waste managed or disposed of at those sites and known to arise in Berkshire. There is an inevitable discrepancy between these data and figures for actual arisings of municipal waste provided by the waste collection authorities and considered in the main waste monitoring report.

Table 2 Estimated waste arisings in Berkshire 2002-2003

	Landfill	Transfer Stations	Civic Amenity	Treatment	MRF	Total
Inert C&D	922,655	246,276	5,287	325,114	0	1,499,332
Special	14,995	10,321	125	15,416	395	41,252
Municipal	198,858	223,881	43,425	32,574	0	498,738
Industrial/ Commercial	230,435	169,848	0	104,235	54,687	559,205
Total	1,366,943	650,326	48,837	477,339	55,082	2,598,527

Source: EA Strategic Waste Management Assessment

Table 2a Municipal Waste Arising from data Supplied by the Berkshire Waste Collection Authorities for 2005-2006

Municipal	330,529	-- ¹	41,967	96,827 ²	--	427,894
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1 Current figure not available

2 Treatment with reference to municipal waste refers to recycling and composting

Source: DEFRA (Using data supplied by WCAs)

- 73 There are no up to date reliable figures for wastes imported or exported in/out of Berkshire, and no reliable data for wastes other than municipal waste managed within the plan area.
- 74 With regard to remaining void space, SEERA commissioned a study published in June 2004 (Waste Management Capacity in the South East Region), which estimated capacity based on a questionnaire survey of local authorities and operators. This study concluded that there were 26 landfill sites in Berkshire, of which 15 were inert and 11 non-hazardous, i.e. able to receive wastes including household, but not 'special' waste. These offered a

total capacity at the end of 2003 of about 15 million tonnes, made up of about eight million tonnes inert, and seven million tonnes non-hazardous.

- 75 The numbers of landfill sites, and other waste management facilities for Berkshire in 2003 are given below. A review of sites and their planning status, based on information from the Unitary Authorities is presented at Appendix Bii.

Table 3 Waste Management Facilities in Berkshire, 2004

Type of site	Berkshire	Type of site	Berkshire
Inert landfill	15	MRF	1
Non-hazardous landfill	11	Other physical treatment	4
Hazardous landfill	0	Crushing/screening of C&D waste	5
Composting	2	Specialist incineration	2
Sewage treatment	0	Non-specialist incineration	2
Other biological treatment	0	Civic amenity site	8
Chemical/physico-chemical	0	Hazardous/special waste transfer	2
Vehicle dismantlers	3	Other transfer	6
Metal recyclers	5		

Source: Waste Management Capacity in the South East Region, SEERA, 2004

Table 4 Berkshire Estimated Annual Waste Management Capacity (2004-05)

Type of site	Capacity (000 tpa)
Landfill – inert	592
Landfill – non hazardous	1,169
Landfill – hazardous	0
Sewage treatment	0
Composting	85
Other biological treatment	0
Chemical/physico-chemical	0
Vehicle dismantlers	37
Metal recyclers	110
MRF	70
Other physical treatment	452
Crushing/screening of C&D waste	159
Specialist incineration	70
Non-specialist incineration	414
Civic amenity site	55
Hazardous/special waste transfer	20
Other transfer	103
Total (not including sewage treatment, CA sites or transfer)	3,158

Source: Waste Management Capacity in the South East Region, SEERA, 2004

- 76 The total annual capacities of these facilities as at 2003/04 was estimated in the 2004 SEERA report and are given in Table 4 above. Some of these are clearly incorrect (e.g. sewage treatment) and this is due to the response rate received to the survey on which the data are based. It should be noted that the annual capacity of existing landfill facilities is finite and will only continue while capacity remains at those sites, which will not be for the life of the JMWDF.
- 77 Future waste arisings have been forecast based upon the best available data. Table 5 sets out the projected waste arisings for the whole of Berkshire at 2016. The figures are derived from a number of data sources for waste arisings in Berkshire and give an indication of the projected waste arisings based on targets set at national and regional levels.

Table 5 Projected Waste Arisings for Berkshire (2016)

Projected Waste Arisings for 2016				
	MSW	C&I	C&D	Total
Existing arisings (tonnes per annum)	460,000 ¹	650,000 ²	1,800,000 ²	2,910,000
Forecast arisings 2016 (tonnes per annum)	560,000 ³	970,000 ²	1,800,000 ²	3,330,000
Recycling and composting target 2016 (%)⁴	50	55	60	
Other' recovery target (%)⁴	24	20	21	
Existing recycling rate (%)	15.2 ⁵	35 ²	33 ⁶	
Additional recycling required (tonnes per annum)⁷	195,000	194,000	486,000	875,000
Additional 'other' recovery required (tonnes per annum)	135,000	194,000	378,000	707,000
Total additional recovery required (tonnes per annum)	330,000	388,000	864,000	1,582,000
Landfill capacity requirement⁸	146,000	243,000	342,000	641,000

Sources/Notes:

1 DEFRA Municipal Waste Management Survey 2002-03

2 South East Regional Waste Management Statement 2002

3 Emerging SE Regional Waste Management Strategy forecast based on last five years' growth rate and long term pattern

4 Draft South East Regional Waste Management Strategy, Proposed Changes August 2005

5 Average across Berkshire Unitaries 2002-03

6 2001 C&D Survey carried out by Symonds/WRC for ODPM.

7 Difference between 2016 recycling target and current rate applied to 2016 arisings figure

8 In that year

NB, All figures are rounded

SUMMING UP

- 78 This section of the Monitoring Report summarises the position on certain basic issues regarding the content of the BWLP, and considers in general terms the aspects of the Plan that need to be reviewed through the process of preparing the JMWDF.

Soundness of the Plan's Key Assumptions

- 79 The BWLP generally accords with the underlying principles of national guidance on waste management and waste planning. In particular, the basic premise of the BWLP – that there is a pressing need to change attitudes to waste and waste management, and to introduce new approaches to dealing with waste – has proved to be well-founded, and is now supported by a steady stream of guidance documents at national and indeed international level.
- 80 Although the general approaches of the BWLP and emerging national guidance are essentially similar, there are some differences of emphasis at the more detailed level, in particular regarding the position of incineration in the hierarchy of priorities. However, the attitude to this technology which is expressed in Berkshire results from the legitimate exercise of local choice in the preparation of the BWLP. The position has been somewhat overtaken by the granting of consent for the Colnbrook incinerator in Slough, a permission that has now been commenced, and the facility now features in a number of the MWMS of the Unitary Authorities in Berkshire.
- 81 The waste minimisation and recycling targets referred to in the BWLP are in broad accordance with the general thrust of emerging national policy, even though there are some differences of detail.
- 82 The BWLP is premised on an assumption of a 1% per year reduction in the amount of all waste requiring treatment (WLP para 3.29). In practice, this has not been borne out and there has been growth in waste arisings. Both in Berkshire and nationally, rates of waste arisings have risen in recent years faster than had been envisaged. The effect of this change has been to make the Plan's targets (and those in national and regional guidance) that much harder to achieve, since the reductions required by those targets are based on lower levels of waste creation than are actually happening. Thus for example the percentage diversions required under the Landfill Directive are based on 1995 'actual' figures. Since more waste is now being produced than in 1995, the tonnage that must be diverted away from landfill to achieve the required targets is much greater.
- 83 The same applies, on a smaller scale, in relation to the targets in Berkshire. Whilst the principles behind the targets in Berkshire remain sound, the rate of growth in waste arisings experienced over most of the plan period to date and, as far as can be told, across most of the waste streams, must cast at least some doubt on their realism and 'achievability'. At the same time, the increased volumes of waste being created suggests that there is a case for reviewing the level of provision for different types of facility made in the BWLP, as part of the JMWDF.

Appendix Bii – Waste Management Facilities in Berkshire

Slough BC		
<i>Sites not operational but with planning permission or identified in WLP/LDP shown in italics.</i>		
SITE	OPERATION	CURRENT PLANNING STATUS
Sutton Lane, Colnbrook (Biffa)	Inert, commercial, industrial landfill	Permission granted in 2000 to increase void space by c.500,000m ³ and to extend life of facility to 2010 Permission granted 2003 to alter phasing and pre-settlement contours, and hence capacity Application (September 2005) refused for engineering of discrete cells to allow deposit of a range of hazardous wastes. Current (December 2006) planning appeal.
Longford II, Poyle	Inert, industrial landfill	<i>Restored</i>
<i>Manor Farm</i>	<i>Landfill</i>	<i>WLP; No planning application. On-site contaminated soil only.</i>
<i>North of Horton</i>	<i>Landfill</i>	<i>WLP; No planning application</i>
Slough Estates Power station, Slough	Incineration	Built/operational
Grundons CWI, Colnbrook	Clinical waste incinerator	Planning permission granted June 2000; development has commenced. Will replace previous CWI at the site.
Grundon, Colnbrook	Incineration with energy recovery	Planning permission granted June 2000; development has commenced and facility is programmed to open in 2008.
Grundon, Colnbrook	Clinical Waste Incinerator	Operational; planning permission to extend facility to increase capacity to 2 tonnes/hour not implemented (Superseded by Energy from Waste/Clinical Waste Incinerator/Materials Recycling Facility permission)

Chalvey Waste Transfer Station	Other recycling/ reuse - non inert, difficult, special, metal	
Langley Tyre Co, Slough	Recycling/ Reuse	
Lanz, Rosary Farms, Poyle	Recycling/ Reuse - Inert and some non inert	Permanent planning permission granted for facility in February 1999. Permission granted subsequently for relocation of sorting hall: built but trommel etc not installed. Permission granted in 2000 for workshops and offices: under construction.
W N Thomas/ Belmont Works, Slough	Recycling/ Reuse - Scrap metal	Planning permission granted October 2000 for recycling centre amongst other uses; that part of permission is being held in abeyance
Bruce Bishop, Slough	Recycling/ reuse - Scrap metal	
Grundon MRF, Colnbrook	Other recycling - sorting and baling	
Colnbrook Rail Depot	Recycling/ Reuse - Inert, Other recycling/ reuse - non inert,	
Fairlie Road (took over Fibre Fuel Plant),	Other recycling - non inert, other - makes waste derived fuel pellets for Slough Power Station	Built and operational
Slough Goods Yard, Slough	Other recycling/ reuse - non inert, difficult, special, metal	Planning permission granted June 1999
Wiggins Transport Ltd, Poyle	Recycling/ Reuse - concrete crushing	Enforcement notice required cessation of importation of materials for recycling in April 2002, and cessation of recycling by October 2002 with restoration of site by spring of 2003 currently being pursued further
Manor Farm, sewage works, Poyle	Other recycling/ reuse - difficult, special	Permitted as part of T5 permission, 2001 Under construction
Slough Estates	Other recycling/ reuse - metal, difficult, special, non inert, other - waste derived fuel	WLP; No planning application

Chalvey Waste Transfer Station	Civic Amenity Site	Permission granted 2003 for redevelopment of Chalvey waste station for new civic amenity site and new trade waste shed. Constructed and operational
Grundon MRF, Colnbrook	MRF	Planning permission granted June 2000; completed and operational.
Chalvey Waste Transfer Station	Waste Transfer Station	Permission granted 2003 for redevelopment of Chalvey waste station for new civic amenity site and new trade waste shed. Constructed and operational
W N Thomas, Slough	Waste Transfer Station	
Grundon MRF, Tanhouse 22	MRF	Temporary planning permission granted 2001 for 5 years for MRF. Application for permanent retention of the MRF and permission for use of part of the site for further segregated waste bays agreed in principle in 2004 but awaiting S106. Built and operational other than waste bays.

RBWM		
<i>Sites not operational but with planning permission or identified in WLP/LDP shown in italics.</i>		
SITE	OPERATION	CURRENT PLANNING STATUS
Shorts of Ascot, St Georges Lane, Ascot	Landfill	Landfilling continues on a small-scale, intermittent basis.
Sheephouse Farm, Maidenhead (Summerleaze)	Landfill	Still temporarily closed. May be resumed in the next 12 months

Strande Castle, Maidenhead(Summerlease)	Landfill	Landfilling long since completed. Not clear whether licence has been surrendered
Hythe End Road, Wraysbury	Landfill	
<i>Riding Court Farm, Datchet</i>	<i>Landfill Engineering</i>	
Kimbers Lane	Other - Soil screening and improvement	
DD Horwood, Maidenhead	Recycling/ Reuse - Scrap Metal	Operational. Planning permission granted c2003 to extend the range of wastes that may be recycled at the site – not known if this has been implemented
Shorts of Ascot, St Georges Lane, Ascot	Other recycling/ reuse - Commercial & Industrial	Site is still operating, but there is no longer a planning permission in place.
Braywick MRF, Stafferton Way, Braywick, Maidenhead	Recycling/ Reuse	
<i>Hindhay Quarry, Pinkneys Green</i>	<i>Recycling / Reuse - Inert</i>	Permission granted on appeal for inert waste recycling facility
<i>Braywick CA Site</i>	<i>Other recycling/ reuse - metal, difficult, special, non inert</i>	
<i>Plant site, Monkey Island Lane</i>	<i>Other recycling/ reuse - non inert</i>	
Braywick Civic Amenity Site, Stafferton Way, Maidenhead Berkshire	Civic Amenity Site	
<i>Riding Court Farm, Datchet</i>	<i>Composting</i>	
Onyx		Site is operational. Planning permission granted 2003 for change from a MRF to a transfer station.
Kingsmead, Horton		Temporarily closed as a landfill site. Will resume when mineral extraction resumes at the site.
Reading Quarry, Pingewood (John Mould)	Landfill	

West Berkshire		
<i>Sites not operational but with planning permission or identified in WLP/LDP shown in italics.</i>		
SITE	OPERATION	CURRENT PLANNING STATUS
Hermitage Farm, Oare	Landfill	Infilling complete. Part in aftercare part awaiting re-instatement. Not receiving any waste
Beenham Stage IV, Beenham	Industrial and commercial landfill	In Aftercare therefore no waste importation. Current application for ext of time to complete restoration (to allow unrestored area to be put forward in JMWLDF
Larkwhistle Farm, Brimpton	Inert Landfill	Infilling complete. In Aftercare therefore no waste importation
Field Farm I, Theale	Landfill	Application for restoration to agriculture of former quarry workings through the importation of non-hazardous, non-putrescible, inert wastes by variation of conditions 2 and 3 of permission 133161. Permission refused.
Bath Road I, Midgham Quarry (Grundon)	Landfill	Extraction and infilling taking place.
Poors Allotment, Ufton Nervet (Alan Hadley)	Landfill	Infilling complete. Awaiting tree planting (restoration to forestry)
Hérons Nest I, Theale	Landfill	Understand that infilling has now ceased - may be linked to Herons Nest below. Application approved for waste transfer and recycling centre with office, weighbridge primary screen and picking belt plus concrete crusher.
Hérons Nest II, Theale (Hanson)	Landfill	Infilling taking place
Copyhold Farm, Hermitage (RK Eggleton Ltd)	Landfill	Active site. Some land raising taking place to improve drainage. Application for extension of mineral working and landfill restoration with inert materials. Application approved.
Land adjacent to Copyhold Farm	Inert Landfill (post extraction)	Waste deposition unlikely to commence until 2008
Standen Manor Estate, Hungerford	Landfill	
Barton Court III (landfill), Kintbury (Hills Waste & Minerals)	Landfill	Extraction and infilling taking place

Bath Road III (Grundons)	Landfill	
Bath Road II (Marleys)	Landfill (currently extraction but landfill once complete)	
AWE, Aldermaston	Trade effluent	Active site.
Cleansing Services, Newbury	Separation of oil and water sludge	Active site
Computer Salvage, Newbury	Electronic equipment recovery	Active site
Membury Aerodrome	Solvent recovery	Active facility
Whitehouse Farm, Aldermaston (John Stacey & Sons Ltd)	Recycling/reuse - Inert. Other recycling/reuse - non inert, metal, difficult, special	Active WTS. Inert and skip waste transfer and processing - operated by John Stacey. Operator has expressed an interest in upgrading the waste processing elements at this site.
Passeys Scrapyard, Newbury	Metal Recycling	Active site
Old Stocks Farm	Recycling/ reuse - skip waste sorting area (waste transfer only - no processing capacity)	Active site. Applicant due to submit application to regularise unlawful intensification.
Barton Court II (WTS), Kintbury (Hills Waste)	Recycling/ reuse WTS, Concrete crushing	All infill ceased - remaining void space being used as WTS and WPF(see below) - if permanent WTS not retained infilling will continue. Application for permanent waste recycling facility and associated development. Application refused. Section 73 application - to continue the operation of a temporary waste transfer station without complying with condition 1 of planning permission 01/01813 to facilitate the continued operation of this waste transfer station until the 31st December 2007 and to delay restoration of the site until 30th June 2009.
Poors Allotment II (WTS), Ufton Nervet (Alan Hadley Ltd)	Recycling/ reuse concrete crusher and WTS	Infilling complete. Awaiting tree planting (restoration to forestry)
Hérons Nest, Theale (Hadleys)	Other recycling/ reuse - Commercial & Industrial	Consent for composting not yet exploited
Rivar Preferred Area 2, Newbury	<i>Recycling/ reuse</i>	Site not developed to date - current application on the site to re-develop for housing

CSG II, Newbury	Recycling/reuse - drummed waste WTS	Active site.
The Hanger, Sheffield Bottom (H O'Donnell)	<i>Other recycling/ reuse non inert</i>	Waste operations ceased, site redeveloped for office/light industrial use
Colthrop	<i>Recycling/ Reuse - Inert, Other recycling/ reuse - non inert, metal, Incineration with energy recovery. Other waste derived fuel</i>	Permission granted for waste transfer station and inert waste processing facility - not implemented to date. Operator may submit revised plans to increase size of permitted building (which has not been implemented)
Lower Farm, Greenham	<i>WTS Concrete Crushing</i>	Active site. Temp inert waste transfer station - recent planning app to erect bays and store glass - some on site processing (campaign basis). Application to vary planning condition 3 of planning consent 153736 (relax) and planning condition 2 of planning consent 01/00918 to allow for the importation of waste glass together with the construction of a reception bay.
Field Farm II, Theale	<i>Recycling/ reuse MRF, concrete crushing</i>	Infilling complete. Awaiting final re-instatement and restoration (same site as Field Farm IIB and III)
Greenham Common	<i>Recycling/ Reuse - Inert, Other recycling/ reuse - non inert, metal, composting</i>	3ha area designated for waste uses
Blue Circle Site, Theale	<i>Other recycling/ reuse - non inert, metal, difficult, special</i>	Lafarge have re-opened site as a bulk cement depot
ARC Plant Site, Sheffield Bottom	<i>Recycling/ Reuse - Inert, Other recycling/ reuse - non inert, metal, composting</i>	Still utilised as gravel processing and offices – Possible operator intent to relocate recycling function from Field Farm Theale to this site in the future
Knott Lane, Beenham	<i>Other recycling/ reuse - inert, metal, difficult, special</i>	Southern half - car park, Northern half breakers yard / scrap yard.
Padworth Sidings,	<i>Other recycling/ reuse - non inert, metal, difficult, special</i>	Active WTS. Skip waste sorting facility. Key site for local authority MWMS integrated waste management facility. Section 73 application to vary the approved layout of the existing temporary waste transfer station and to continue operating at the site without complying with conditions 20,21,22,23, and 25 of planning permission 04/02008. Application approved.
Copyhold Farm MRF, Hermitage	MRF	Active site.
Beenham MRF, Beenham	MRF	Active site. Current app to extend facility and increase throughput to 120,000tpa.

Barton Court I (Landraising GPDO), Kintbury	Landraising for agricultural improvement under GPDO not a landfill site	Landraising has been taking place to improve land for use as agriculture - now ceased.
AWE II (Radioactive Waste Treatment Plant), Aldermaston	Radioactive aqueous waste treatment plant	Active site
Beenham Landfill Site, Beenham	Composting	Active Site. Application for extension to existing green waste composting facility, toilet block together with associated landscaping. Application refused.
Moores Farm	Landfill	Active Site. Application for erection of Recycling Plant, Removal of Recycled Materials, Change in Completion Date and Consequential Amendments to Approved Conditions. Application approved.
Kennetholme Farm		Permission granted for gravel extraction and inert infill - recent application to alter method of working. Current app - resolved subject to S106. Also extant consent for the site - unimplemented.
Dark Lane	Landfill	Landfill - due to be completed May 2005 - application submitted to extend operations till Dec 2005. Restoration to grazing - infilling completed July 2006.
Reading Quarry	Waste Transfer Site	Active WTS. Inert and skip waste transfer and inert processing
Clembins	Waste Transfer Site	Active WTS. Skip waste sorting facility - established use. Established use - no pp or CLU.
Weirside	Waste Transfer Site	Active site. Unlawful site inert WTS and WPF - Enforcement notice issued and appealed
Thornford Road	Waste Transfer Site	Active site. WTS - awaiting retrospective planning application to regularise the site.

Wokingham		
<i>Sites not operational but with planning permission or identified in WLP/LDP shown in italics.</i>		
SITE	OPERATION	CURRENT PLANNING STATUS
Whistley Mill IV, Hurst (Summerlease)	Landfill	Expires September 2005

Star Works, Knowl Hill (Grundon)	Landfill; clinical waste hydroclave	
Whistley Court/Lea Farm, Hurst (Summerleaze)	Landfill	Expires September 2005
Blackbushe Metals, Wokingham	Recycling/ reuse - scrap metal	
Bennet Commercials, Wokingham	Recycling/ reuse - scrap metal	
J P Spares, Wokingham	Recycling/ reuse - scrap metal	
Wokingham Scrap Metals, Wokingham	Recycling/ reuse - scrap metal	
Berkshire Car Spares, Arborfield	<i>Recycling/ reuse - scrap metal (unauthorised and subject to enforcement)</i>	

Reading		
<i>Sites not operational but with planning permission or identified in WLP/LDP shown in italics.</i>		
SITE	OPERATION	CURRENT PLANNING STATUS
Elliots Metals, Reading	Recycling / Reuse - Scrap Metal	
EGW Carter, Reading	Recycling / Reuse - Scrap Metal	
Clembins, Pingewood	Other recycling / reuse - commercial and industrial	
Island Road, Pingewood (John Mould)	Recycling/ reuse - inert	
Smallmead, Reading	Civic Amenity Site	
<i>Smallmead, Reading</i>	<i>Recycling/ Reuse - Inert</i>	
<i>Smallmead, Reading</i>	<i>Other recycling/ reuse - metal, difficult/special</i>	
<i>Smallmead, Reading</i>	<i>Incineration with energy recovery</i>	

Smallmead Farm A, Smallmead Farm A (RMC)	Landfill	
Reading Quarry, Pingewood (John Mould)		
<i>Smallmead, Reading</i>	<i>Landfill</i>	
Bracknell Forest		
<i>Sites not operational but with planning permission or identified in WLP/LDP shown in italics.</i>		
SITE	OPERATION	CURRENT PLANNING STATUS
Syngenta (formerly Zeneca), Maidenhead Road, Jealotts Hill, Warfield	<i>Incineration without energy recovery</i>	Closed 2006.
(Shorts/Bracknell Forest Borough Council) Planners Farm, Bracknell Road, Winkfield	Composting	Deemed planning permission under General Regulation 3 (Local Authority Development) granted 1995 for the use of a building for the production of compost by organic process from the arisings of landscape operations with the addition of organic waste. Expansion of the composting operation allowed 2002 for the change of use of land from agriculture to concrete hardstanding for processing and composting of green waste (Now operational).
<i>Former timber yard, Englemere, North Ascot</i>	<i>Other recycling / reuse - non inert</i>	Site being used for the preparation, storage and distribution of timber and fencing materials as per planning permission 1999. No waste uses

<p>Longshot Lane, Bracknell</p>	<p>Other recycling / reuse - Major recycling, metal, difficult/special</p>	<p>Planning permission granted in 1964 for the use of the site as a Refuse Tip.</p> <p>Planning permission granted in 1973 proposing a compactor.</p> <p>In 1978 Berkshire County Council sought observations on a proposal for a compactor, transfer pad and storage area.</p> <p>In 1986 Berkshire County Council sought observations on a proposal for the construction of a detached building to house compaction equipment and an extension to the existing concrete apron.</p> <p>Site being operated in accordance with planning permission granted in 1991 for the provision of new waste reception halls and the extension of the concrete apron which adjoins the existing tipping hall.</p>
<p>Jealotts Hill</p>	<p>Waste Transfer</p>	<p>Planning permission 1995 for the erection of a waste packing shed, mess room building and store after demolition of 3 buildings, re-arrangement and extension of site waste storage compound and erection of new storage gates.</p>
<p>Syngenta (formerly Zeneca), Maidenhead Road, Jealotts Hill, Warfield</p>	<p>Waste Transfer</p>	<p>Planning permission 620763 granted 27 June 1995 for the erection of a waste packing shed, mess room building and store after demolition of 3 buildings, re-arrangement and extension of site waste storage compound and erection of new storage gates.</p>