

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

December 2008

**Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2008,
Covering the period April 2007 – March 2008.**

Executive Summary

- i. This document aims to fulfil the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 with respect to reporting on 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. It also monitors and reports on nationally identified Core Output indicators and highlights any issues arising from them.
- ii. The timetable for the preparation of the Joint Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework has been revised following the issue of new Regulations in June 2008. The new LDS was approved by GOSE in September 2008. The latest version is available from the Joint Unit or can be viewed and downloaded at: <http://www.berks-jspu.gov.uk>
- iii. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was released for consultation in September 2007 for a 6 week consultation period. The submission draft version has now been approved for publication and subsequent submission to Government by the Minerals and Waste Joint Committee and the Berkshire Unitary Authorities.
- iv. Alongside the Core Strategy, consultation was also undertaken on the Issues and Options version of the Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies and Preferred Areas DPD.
- v. 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.
- vi. In 2007 the total production of primary land won aggregates was 615,000 tonnes (National Core Indicator 5A, page 3). This is a slight fall on the level of production in 2006, and represents only 39% of the regional apportionment (1.57mta 2004 – 2016). The fall in sales is due to a combination of factors, including the closure of one worked out quarry before new quarries have come on stream, and reductions in sales elsewhere. Other possible factors include 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. The down turn of the economy toward the latter end of the period will also have had a significant impact on sales of sand and gravel with many volume house builders scaling down operations and putting current development projects on hold.
- vii. Sales are not considered likely to remain at this low level. Pressures for new housing are increasing, both in Berkshire and in London, and large infrastructure projects such as the Olympics, Crossrail, and a possible third runway at Heathrow will contribute to future demand for aggregates.
- viii. Berkshire's landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel stood at an estimated 5.7 years calculated with reference to the county's current apportionment rate.

- ix. The fact that the landbank of permitted reserves is less than the 7 year requirement of Policy 4 in the RMLP is not an immediate concern for two reasons: 1) since 1996 sales of primary land-won aggregate have consistently been below the apportionment level, and 2) the Preferred Areas in the RMLP remaining at 2007 without the benefit of planning permission contain a potential 8,097,000t of aggregate sufficient for a further 5 years at the apportionment rate.
- x. Data on secondary/recycled aggregate provision in Berkshire (National Core Indicator 5B) is currently incomplete due to a poor response rate. Therefore, there is not robust data at the county level. This is a difficulty not restricted to Berkshire. It is hoped that better data will be available in future years.
- xi. Consequently, the six Unitary Authorities in Berkshire are meeting the objective of the Regional Mineral Strategy, which seeks to identify and provide an adequate and steady supply of minerals whilst making more efficient use of natural resources.
- xii. With regard to waste, as the population and economy of Berkshire grow so does the amount of waste produced. However, it is encouraging to note that there has been a slight reduction, year on year in the last three years, in municipal solid waste (MSW), the main component of which is household waste. The most recent growth in waste overall is therefore attributable to commercial and industrial (C&I), and construction and demolition (C&D), sources over which the Unitary Authorities in Berkshire have very limited influence and at present very limited information.
- xiii. No additional waste management capacity was granted planning permission in the last year (National Core Indicator 6A) although existing temporary capacity at one site for green waste composting was made permanent.
- xiv. The information provided in relation to National Core Indicator 6B (concerning municipal waste) shows that over the last six years the growth in household waste has been modest, and as noted above, there has been a slight reduction in the last three years. All six Unitary Authorities in Berkshire have achieved significant increases in the amounts of household waste that is recycled and or composted, leading to a significant reduction in the quantities of MSW landfilled.
- xv. As in previous years it remains of concern that in producing the Annual Monitoring Report to the new standards suggested by Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), it has not been possible to obtain all of the data needed. The reasons for these are numerous, not unique to Berkshire and are in the process of being resolved, having previously been raised with South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA), Government Office for the South East (GOSE) and DCLG.
- xvi. It will continue to 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. 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.

Executive Summary		i
Contents		iii
Berkshire Joint Minerals Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2008?	1	
Introduction		1
Challenges and Issues of the Area		1
JMWDF		2
LDS Progress		3
National Core Indicators		
Minerals		3
5A		3
5B		4
Waste		4
6A		4
6B		5
Issues Arising		7
Future Procedures		7
Appendices		
Ai Minerals Local Plan Monitoring Report		9
Aii Table 2 of the RMLP Reworked to 31.12.2007		15
Aiii List of Active Sand and Gravel pits 2002 to 2007		16
Bi Waste Local Plan Monitoring Report		17
Bii Waste Management Facilities in Berkshire		34

Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2008

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.
- 1.4. Monitoring Reports are required to cover the period April to March of each year. This financial year monitoring period is a change from earlier practice. 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.
- 1.5. The aims of this AMR are:
 - to present the latest available statistics relating to the nationally identified Core Output Indicators²;
 - to highlight any issues arising from these indicators, and;
 - to outline future monitoring procedures.
- 1.6. In addition the appendices provide a more detailed analysis of minerals and waste planning in the Berkshire Unitary Authority areas.

2. Challenges and Issues of the Area

Minerals

- 2.1. Berkshire is underlain by three main types of minerals: sand and gravel, chalk and clay. Of these only sand and gravel is extracted at any significant scale. The Unitary Authorities are required to plan for the extraction of an adequate and steady supply of aggregates to provide the materials for future and ongoing development. Current planning policy on the supply of aggregate minerals is that Berkshire should make provision in its minerals plan for a contribution to this supply at the rate of 1.57 million tonnes of sand and gravel per year³.

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

² Table 4.4 Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators by Key Policy Theme, Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (HMSO: March 2005)

³ Regional Planning Guidance for the South East - Waste and Minerals (June 2006)

- 2.2. Major challenges accompany sand and gravel extraction in Berkshire. The concentration of development in Berkshire where sand and gravel 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 and economy of Berkshire grow so does the amount of waste produced. However, it is important to understand that the most recent growth in waste overall is attributable to commercial and industrial (C&I), and construction and demolition (C&D) sources. This is because there has actually been a slight reduction, year on year in the last three years, in municipal solid waste (MSW), the main component of which is household waste.
- 2.5. Current forecasts are that the total amount of waste produced will continue to increase. 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)⁴. However, it is possible that revised forecasts can be made in the coming years if the current trend in MSW reductions continues.
- 2.6. In planning 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 (JMWF)

- 3.1. The current adopted development plans for Minerals and Waste in Berkshire are the Replacement Minerals Local Plan (RMLP) adopted in May 2001 and the Waste Local Plan for Berkshire adopted in December 1998. Both plans covered the period to the end of 2006. These two documents are being replaced under the new planning system and in the meantime most of their policies have been saved until the adoption of the replacement plans.
- 3.2. The new plans will comprise a single Core Strategy for both Minerals and Waste and a further joint development plan document containing development control policies and site specific proposals. Together these documents will comprise the Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework (JMWF).
- 3.3. In parallel, each of the six Unitary Authorities are, 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 it has been decided that the SCIs prepared by each Unitary Authority will each include a statement on joint working in relation to Minerals and Waste. The Government Office of the South East (GOSE) has approved this approach.

⁴ The Berkshire Unitary Authorities Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework – Waste Issues and Options Report. October 2005.

4. LDS Progress

- 4.1. The Joint Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme sets out the timetable for the preparation of the JMWDF, and provides information to communities and stakeholders about the current status of minerals and waste planning policies for the area, while informing them about how and when they can get involved in the plan-making process.
- 4.2. Following the issue of new Regulations in June 2008 the MWLDS was revised and approved by GOSE in September 2008. The latest version is available from the Joint Unit or can be viewed and downloaded at: <http://www.berks-jspu.gov.uk>
- 4.3. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was released for consultation in September 2007 for a 6 week consultation period. The responses have been analysed and these, together with other key elements in the evidence base including the Sustainability Appraisal have informed the preparation of a submission draft version of the Core Strategy. The submission draft version has now been approved for publication and subsequent submission to Government by the Minerals and Waste Joint Committee and the Berkshire Unitary Authorities. The purpose of the publication is to gather representations on the 'soundness' of the Plan. Once the representations have been considered, the Plan will then be submitted to the Secretary of State and will be subject to an independent examination in 2009.
- 4.4. Alongside the Core Strategy, consultation was also undertaken on the Issues and Options version of the Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies and Preferred Areas DPD.
- 4.5. The Responses to this document will inform the preparation of a further consultation version of the document as an interim version before the submission draft is prepared. The consultation period will be undertaken during the early part of 2009.

National Core Indicators

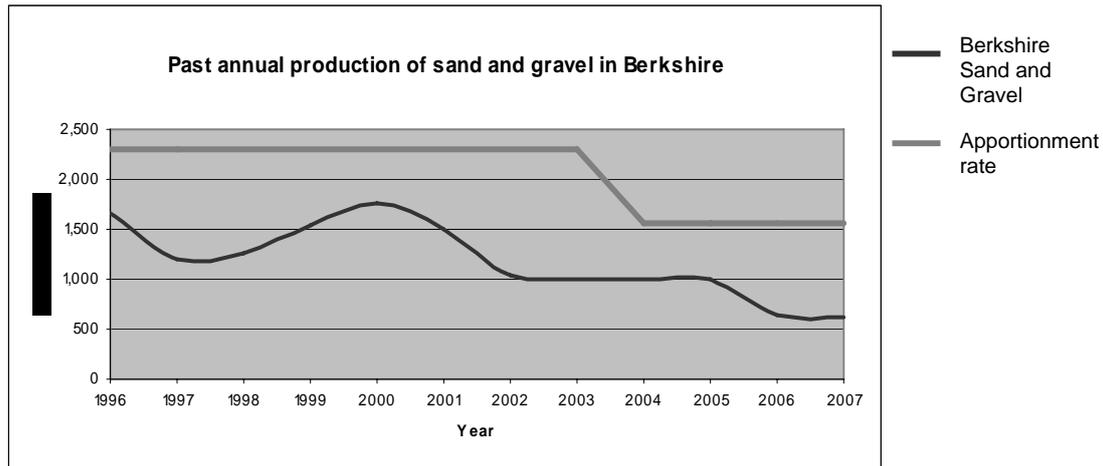
5. Minerals

- 5.1. Information about the amount of aggregates extracted in Berkshire is obtained from surveys undertaken by the Berkshire JSPU for the Aggregates Monitoring Report. These surveys are collated on the basis of the calendar year, rather than the financial year. In order to enable comparison with historical figures going back for many years, Aggregates Monitoring Surveys will continue to relate to calendar years.
- 5.2. At the time of preparing this Monitoring Report information is available for production over the period January to December 2007. There is no information available to March 2008 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 2009.

National Core Indicator 5A
Production of primary land won aggregates⁵

5.3. The Chart 5.1 shows the annual production of primary land won aggregates in Berkshire from 1996-2007 compared with the county's apportionment rates during that period. In 1996 the apportionment rate was 2.3 mtpa, this was reduced to 1.57 mtpa in 2004. The total production of primary land won aggregates during 2007 was 615,000 tonnes.

Chart 5.1



Source: JSPU/SEERA Aggregates Monitoring

National Core Indicator 5B
Production of secondary/recycled aggregates

5.4. No information currently exists for this indicator at the county area level in Berkshire. This is because monitoring on secondary and recycled aggregate production is undertaken at a national level, and the data is not broken down below the regional scale. Therefore there is not robust data at the county level, which is a shortcoming not restricted to Berkshire. It is hoped that this will be addressed in future years. Sales data received through the Aggregates Monitoring Survey for 2007 indicate sales of 425,000 tonnes of secondary/recycled aggregates. However due to a low response rate and lack of data on secondary/recycled stockpiles, this data is likely to be unreliable. In addition, the use of mobile crushers on construction sites means that a proportion of secondary and recycled aggregates is not recorded

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)

6. Waste

National Core Indicator 6a

Capacity of new waste management facilities by type

6.1. No Planning consents to create significant additional new capacity were granted in the year. A number of small applications relating to minor site/operational matters were made. Two applications were allowed on appeal for the development of a waste transfer station at Weirside and a materials recycling facility at Beenham in West Berkshire. A household waste recycling centre at Abbotswood in West Berkshire was granted planning permission during the period.

National Core Indicator 6b

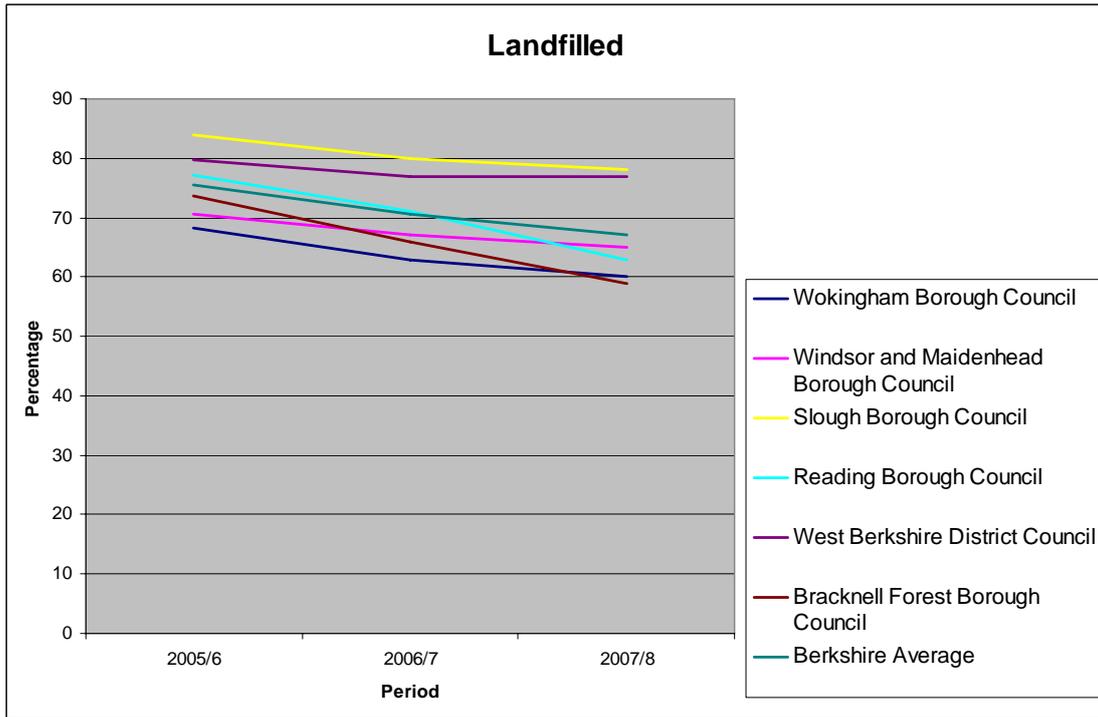
Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.

6.2. Tables 6.1 and 6.2 and their accompanying graphs below show the amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) collected in the Berkshire area, the amounts recycled or composted, and the amounts disposed of to landfill for the financial years 2005-2006, 2006-2007 and 2007-2008. The graphs indicate in most cases an increase in recycling and composting across all three periods. However, between 2006/7 and 2007/8, Wokingham Borough Council shows a slight decrease and Windsor and Maidenhead Borough Council and West Berkshire District Council show no change. The figures show a steady reduction in municipal waste going to landfill in five of the Unitary areas with West Berkshire District Council remaining unchanged for the period 2006/7 to 2007/8.

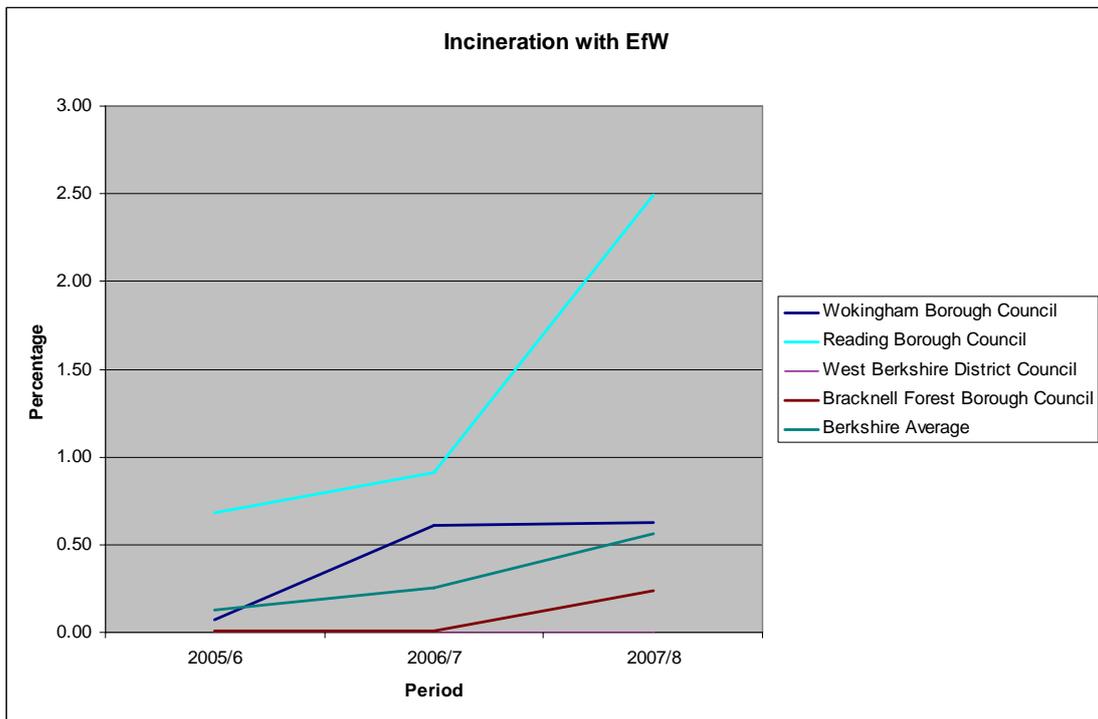
Table 6.1 Comparison, by Percentage, of MSW Management/Disposal in Berkshire, 2005-06 to 2007-08

05/06-07/08% comparison	Total			% Landfilled			% EFW			% Recycled/Composted			% Recovered		
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8
Wokingham Borough Council	75,387	76420	77570	68	63	60	0	0	1	32	36	35	-	-	4
Windsor and Maidenhead Borough Council	73,075	70929	68930	71	67	65	-	-	0	29	33	33	-	-	2
Slough Borough Council	60,400	62477	62150	84	80	78	-	-	0	16	20	22	-	-	0
Reading Borough Council	80,161	77613	78873	77	71	63	1	1	2	22	28	30	-	-	5
West Berkshire District Council	82,382	85744	83914	80	77	77	-	-	0	20	23	23	-	-	0
Bracknell Forest Borough Council	67,163	64393	59137	74	66	59	0	0	0	26	34	39	-	-	2
Berkshire Average	438,568	437,576	430,574	75	71	67	0	0	1	24	29	30	0	0	2

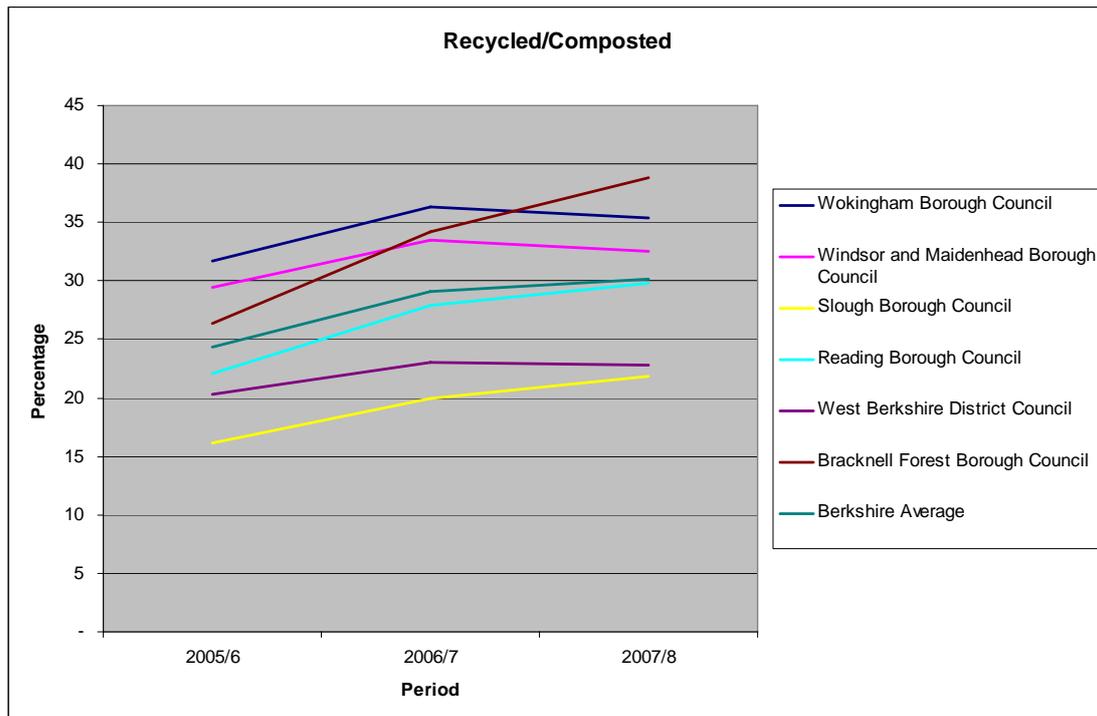
Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)



Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)



Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)



Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)

6.3. It should be noted that, although the figures are for MSW arising in each of the unitary authorities in Berkshire, the management and disposal figures will relate to facilities both within Berkshire and outside the county, since a proportion of MSW is exported for treatment and disposal. Similarly, there is a proportion of MSW imported to the county from other areas.

Table 6.2 Comparison by Waste Tonnage of MSW Management/Disposal in Berkshire, 2005-06 to 2007/08

	Total MSW Arisings			Landfilled			Incineration with EfW			Recycled/ composted		
	2005/6	2006-07	2007-08	2005/6	2006-07	2007-08	2005/6	2006-07	2007-08	2005/6	2006-07	2007-08
Wokingham Borough Council	75,387	76,420	77,570	51,376	48,100	46,451	54	463	486	23,927	27,753	27,415
Windsor and Maidenhead Borough Council	73,075	70,929	68,930	51,525	47,197	45,006	-	-	-	21,550	23,732	22,458
Slough Borough Council	80,400	62,477	62,150	50,620	49,998	48,517	-	-	-	9,753	12,436	13,569
Reading Borough Council	80,161	77,613	78,873	61,885	55,243	49,786	543	709	1,967	17,732	21,662	23,531
West Berkshire District Council	82,382	85,744	83,914	65,660	65,964	64,790	-	-	-	16,721	19,779	19,124
Bracknell Forest Borough Council	67,163	64,393	59,137	49,462	42,357	34,658	7	5	139	17,691	21,993	22,947
Berkshire Total	438,568	437,576	430,574	330,529	308,858	289,208	604	1,177	2,592	107,373	127,355	129,044

Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)

6.4. All the Unitary Authorities have shown increases in the rates of MSW waste recycled/composted, as shown in Table 6.2 and illustrated in the bar chart below. However, continued substantial increases in the future will be needed to meet targets.

6.5. A number of different targets exist, mostly focused on diversion of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) from landfill, in line with the Landfill Directive. The England Waste Strategy 2007 (referred to here in the context of reviewing future requirements) identifies new national targets for the recycling, composting and recovery of municipal waste. The aim of these targets is to

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

- Recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020;
- In addition, recover value from at least 53% of municipal waste by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.

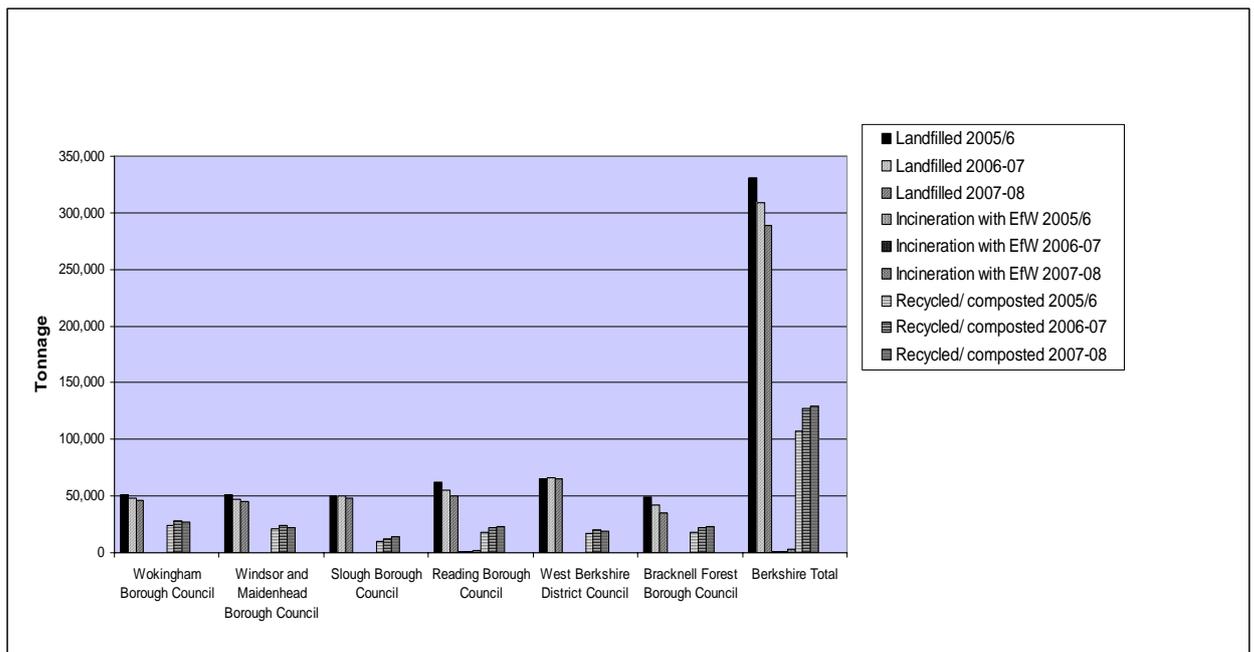
6.6. The Regional Waste Management Strategy (RWMS) contained in RPG9 takes account of the targets set at the national level, but in Policy W6 sets more ambitious targets for recycling of municipal waste which are to recycle or compost 40% by 2010, 50% by 2015, 55% by 2020 and on to 60% by 2025.

6.7. The RWMS also sets different figures for recovery with marginally less ambitious figures than at the national level, of 52% at 2010 (against 53% national target) and 74% in 2015 (against 75%).

6.8. As may be seen in Table 6.1 above, Berkshire achieved an average of 30% MSW recycled/composted in 2007-08, and may be compared with the regional target of 40% by 2010. An increase of 10% is therefore needed over the next two years, and then a further 10% in the following five years. It is anticipated that the opening of the Colnbrook incinerator in 2009 will substantially help in achieving the targets for recovering value from MSW.

6.9. It should be noted that municipal waste accounts for, at most, about 25% of the total amount of total 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.

6.10. Unfortunately, no reliable figure is currently available for these other types of waste arisings in Berkshire in recent years. Current best estimate data are presented in the waste monitoring paper at Appendix Bi.



Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)

7. Issues Arising

- 7.1. It remains 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. The issue is currently being addressed by the Environment Agency and it is anticipated that significantly improved data for C&I waste in particular will be available soon.

8. Future Procedures

- 8.1. 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 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.
- 8.2. 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.
- 8.3. This in turn requires a detailed evaluation of planning decisions, both approvals and refusals. To facilitate this, a procedure is in place to notify the JSPU of all applications received by the Unitary Authorities for waste or minerals related development irrespective of whether new capacity would be delivered as a result.
- 8.4. 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.
- 8.5. Therefore it is proposed to investigate the setting up of a formal procedure for recording planning applications, of whatever type, and their outcome, where they affect identified proposed waste management sites, and existing facilities.
- 8.6. 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.
- 8.7. 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.

APPENDIX Ai

MINERALS LOCAL PLAN MONITORING REPORT FOR 2007/08

1. This Monitoring Report on the Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire ('RMLP') covers events between April 2007 and March 2008. However, as explained in para 5.1 above, extraction figures are given for the period January to December 2007.
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 key policies in the RMLP have been formally saved 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 the financial year 2007/08 –
 - The Secretary of State published Proposed Changes to the draft Regional Spatial Strategy (the South East Plan) on 17 July 2008. Consultation on the changes ended on 24 October 2008. The Secretary of State will consider all responses with the aim of publishing the final version of the South East Plan early in 2009.
 - Once the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East is approved by Government it will replace Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9). It will form a statutory document with which local authority development plans will need to conform.

BERKSHIRE STRUCTURE PLAN

6. The Berkshire Structure Plan was adopted in July 2005. It was intended that the policies should be saved until replaced by the South East Plan.

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 1.57mt/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 more recent documents will prevail.

b) Applications and permissions

10. During 2007, no planning applications for mineral working were approved, but two applications were submitted and remained undetermined at the end of March 2008.

c) The state of the landbank

11. 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 year to 2007.

12. At the end of 2006, when last year's AMR was prepared, Berkshire's landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel (based on the county's current apportionment rate) stood at just under 10 million tonnes, equivalent to 6.3 years production at 1.57 mt/year.
13. At the end of 2007, the landbank had reduced to just under 9 million tonnes, equivalent to 5.7 years production at 1.57 mt/year.

d) Effectiveness of the Preferred Areas Approach

14. 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 2001 when 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.
15. Other extraction proposals submitted have been five applications for extensions to existing pits – In all cases, the mineral would have been sterilised if it were not extracted at the same time as the existing quarry. The applications were for the following locations, George's Farm in 1998 and 2001, Sheephouse Farm in 1998, Woolhampton Quarry in 2003 and Manor Farm Finchampstead in 2007. All applications were approved, with the exception of Manor Farm on which a decision is pending.
16. It therefore appears that in general the RMLP approach is being effective in focusing the submission of new applications on its' Preferred Areas.
17. In 2005, planning permission was granted for an extension to Copyhold Farm. This is a soft sand quarry. There is insufficient firm geological information available about the deposits bearing soft sand for Preferred Areas to be identified in the RMLP. So although this planning application was not in a Preferred Area, its approval does not test the approach.

PITS AND PRODUCTION IN 2007

a) Pits in production

18. Information collected for the AM2007 Report shows that extraction took place at 8 pits. This is 2 fewer than during 2006. The closed pits were Star Works, and Whistley Court Farm.
19. There were a further 5 pits with remaining reserves where no extraction took place during the year, plus a further 3 sites with planning permission where extraction was yet to commence.
20. Appendix Aiii shows the record of the County's sand and gravel quarries since 2001.

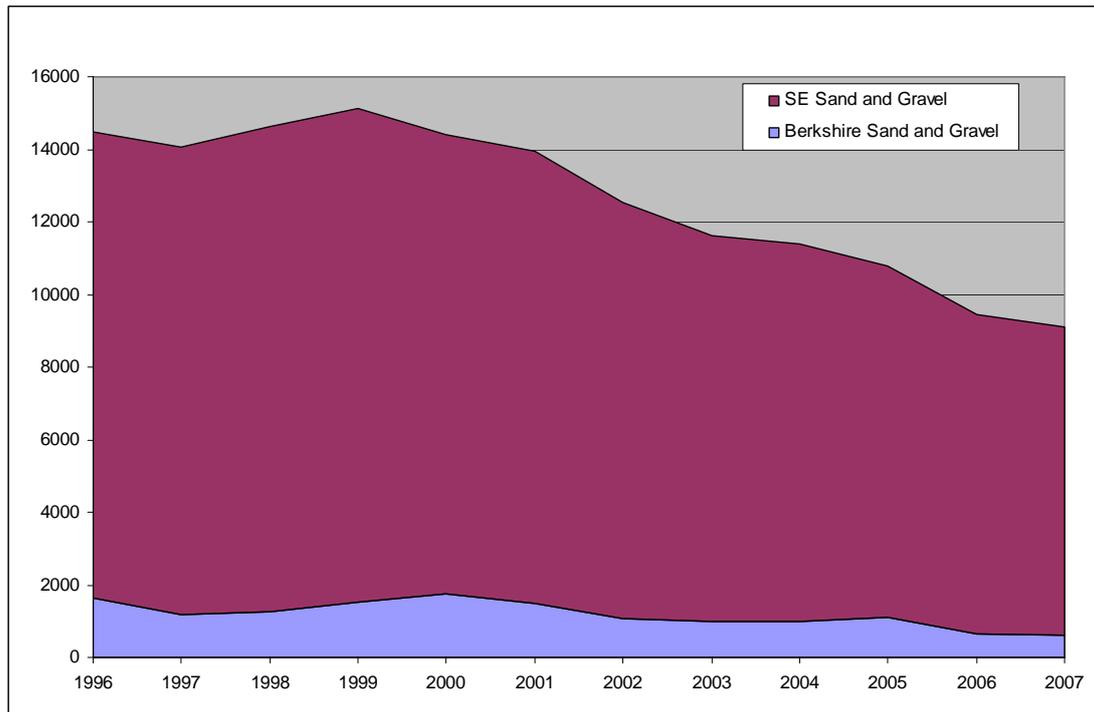
b) Production of sand and gravel

21. Production of sand and gravel in the county area in 2007 totalled 615,000 tonnes. This was a reduction of some 5% on the 2006 figure. The equivalent figure for 2006 was 645,000 tonnes.

22. Sales are not considered likely to remain at this low level. Although development of new housing may have taken a temporary decline as a result of the recent economic downturn, this is unlikely to continue as a long term trend. In addition, large infrastructure projects such as the Olympics, Crossrail, and a possible third runway at Heathrow will contribute to future demand for aggregates. During the latter part of 2008, two sites were granted planning permission and one site had a resolution to grant planning permission in the near future. Production at these sites should be reflected in the next AMR. Nevertheless it is acknowledged that the overall trend in levels of production is downwards.

23. In general, the declining 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 3.4% between 2006 and 2007.

Figure 1. Sand and Gravel Production in Berkshire and South East England 1996-2007



24. Figure 1 shows of the amounts of sand and gravel that have been produced in Berkshire and in the South East England region annually from 1996.

25. The graph shows a general decline in sand and gravel production overall both within Berkshire and the South East as a whole. As a comparison, in 1996 Berkshire produced some 12.8% of the Region's sand and gravel; in 2007, the proportion was 7.2%.
26. Berkshire's production of sand and gravel in 2007 was around 39% of the county's current apportionment figure of 1.57 mta; Average production over recent years has been consistently lower than the apportionment level.
27. A similar picture emerges when considering actual production of aggregates in the Region against the Regional apportionment figure. The current guidelines suggest that provision of sand and gravel from the South East Region should be 13.25 mt/year; since 2001 when this apportionment rate was set, the average level of sales has been 10.3mt/year, with a consistent decline year on year. The total sales of sand and gravel in the South East region in 2007 was 8.5mt.
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
 - The economic downturn.

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. The last such survey was carried out in 2005. The following is a summary of the 2005 survey findings for Berkshire.
30. 64% of the sand and gravel dug in Berkshire in 2005 was used within the South East region, more than half of this within the county area and Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. The exports from Berkshire consisted very largely of short-distance movements by road of material dug from pits close to the county boundaries. A small amount, less than 1% was exported westwards, predominantly to Dorset and Wiltshire, and eastwards to London. Information is not available about the destination of about 36% of production.
31. Similarly the figure for imports of aggregate into Berkshire is grouped with Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. These counties imported 640 tonnes of sand and gravel, and 2.2mt of crushed rock during 2005. Whilst no detailed figures are available, it is clear that the principal source of the crushed rock would have been imported by rail from the South West. Sources of the imported sand and gravel would be closer to hand, most of it by road from pits close to the boundaries of the grouped counties.
32. The figure for overall consumption of aggregates, including crushed rock, in Berkshire is not available. The County's consumption is grouped with that of Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. For these three counties, overall consumption was some 4.6 mt. Just less than half of this figure was sand and

gravel and just over half was crushed rock. Only 1% was imported marine sand and gravel.

APPENDIX Aii

APPENDIX A TABLE 2 OF THE RMLP REWORKED TO 31 DECEMBER 2007, AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT ADEQUACY OF PROVISION IN THE RMLP

NEW PERMISSIONS REQUIRED SO AS TO MAINTAIN A SEVEN-YEAR LANDBANK OF PERMITTED RESERVES TO 2014

Permissions required to leave a landbank sufficient to allow production at 1.57mt/yr to the end of 2014

Less

Permitted reserves 31 December 2007 (actual)

INTERIM BALANCE TO FIND

Plus 15% safety margin

FINAL BALANCE TO FIND

Less

Sites awaiting legal agreements 31 December 2007

Other sites where renewals of permission were pending on 31 December 2007

Allowance for building sand permissions

Shortfall of permissions needed to maintain landbank at 7 years

ADEQUACY OF THE PROVISION IN THE RMLP

Total volume of Preferred Areas identified in the RMLP as adopted (including the 2001 Alterations)

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 31.12.07

Preferred Areas remaining in the RMLP

HENCE, CURRENT AVAILABILITY OF SITE-SPECIFIC PROVISION IN THE RMLP

10,990,000	
	10,990,000
8,990,000	
	2,000,000
300,000	
	2,300,000
600,000	
	1,700,000
12,076,000	
3,979,000	
	8,097,000
	6,397,000

APPENDIX Aiii.**List of Active Sand and Gravel pits 2001 to 2007**

Site	UA	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Theale Pit	RBC							
Kingsmead Quarry, Horton	RBWM							
Sheephouse Farm, Maidenhead	RBWM							
Berkyn Manor Farm, Horton	RBWM/SBC							
Aldermaston Wharf	WBC							
Bath Road, Midgham	WBC							
Copyhold Farm	WBC							
Field Farm, Sulhamstead	WBC							
Georges Farm, Crookham Common	WBC							
Harts Hill Copse, Upper Bucklebury	WBC							
Hermitage Farm, Oare	WBC							
Lower Farm, Greenham	WBC							
Midgham Quarry	WBC							
Old Kiln Farm, Chieveley	WBC							
Raghill Farm, Aldermaston	WBC							
Whistley Ct/Lea Farms, Hurst	WBC							
Woolhampton Quarry	WBC							
Manor Farm, Finchampstead	Wok							
Star Works, Knowl Hill	Wok							

 = Site active in this year

APPENDIX Bi

WASTE LOCAL PLAN MONITORING REPORT FOR 2007-2008

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 2007 and April 2008. 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 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 is proposed to 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 the National Waste Strategy in terms of targets, and supports the concept of self-sufficiency. 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 Smallmead, Reading as an integrated waste management facility, and planning permission was granted for this key facility during the year.

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 2009, providing very important waste disposal capacity that will reduce the need to deliver new landfills in Berkshire to cater for residual waste.

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 by landfilling, the voids involved 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 suitable holes in the ground, 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 JMWF.

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 as a whole. 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 WEEE Regulations came 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 Waste Strategy for England 2007
- Planning Policy Statements (PPS's).

A Better Quality of Life

- 25 The Government's strategy for sustainable development in the UK, A Better Quality of Life (1999) identified 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.

The Waste Strategy for England 2007

- 2 The objectives of European policy are incorporated into the national waste strategy 'Waste Strategy for England 2007', which sets out the Government's vision for managing waste in a more sustainable way. This updates the earlier 'Waste Strategy 2000' bringing it into line with other advice, notably Planning Policy Statement 10.

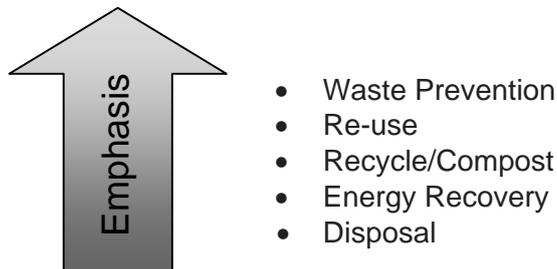
- 3 The key objectives set out in the strategy are to:
- decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;
 - meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;
 - increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;
 - secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and
 - get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

Higher national targets than in 2000 have been set for:

- recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020; and
- recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.

The Waste Hierarchy

- 1 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, breaking the link between economic growth and waste growth. After waste prevention it stresses that the second priority is for most products to be re-used or their materials recycled, thereby reducing the amount requiring eventual disposal. Energy should be recovered from other wastes where possible. For a small amount of residual material, landfill will be necessary. 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:



- 2 It is important to note that perhaps the most important single area of waste management, waste prevention, 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.

Reduction in Municipal Waste to Landfill Required by LATS

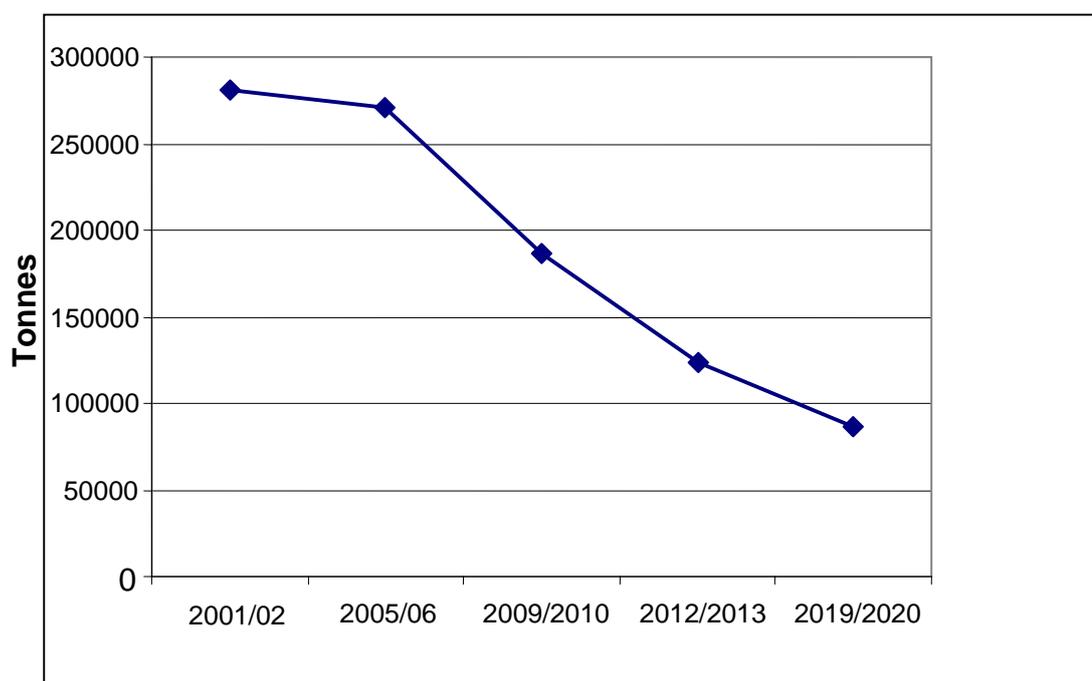


Table 1 LATS allocations for the six Berkshire Unitary Authorities

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	
2007/08	34,991	46,700	35,028	42,906	42,429	36,181	238,235	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 2007-2008	23,567	33,854	32,992	44,057	30,604	31,587	196,662	In Berkshire the BMW landfilled falls below the LATS allocation for the period 2007-2008. Berkshire used 82.5% of its allocation for this period, an improvement of about 1% less than the previous year.
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. A reduction of equal instalments between the 2012/13 and 2019/20 targets.
2012/2013	18,452	23,331	17,679	21,587	23,118	19,851	124,018	
2019/2020	12,911	16,326	12,370	15,105	16,176	13,891	86,779	

Source: DEFRA February 2005 and DEFRA waste returns 2007-2008

Planning Policy Statements

PPS 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

- 3 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.
- 4 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

- 5 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.
- 6 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.
- 7 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.
- 8 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.
- 9 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.

- 10 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

- 11 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.
- 12 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

- 13 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 took place over winter 2006 through to spring 2007 and the Panel Report was published in the summer of 2007. Any changes following adoption will be reflected in next year's AMR.
- 14 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 early 2009.
- 15 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.
- 16 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

- 17 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.
- 18 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

- 19 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

- 20 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.
- 21 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

- 22 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'.
- 23 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

- 24 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.

- 25 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.
- 26 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, leaving aside any contribution from composting.
- 27 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/The South East Plan. 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 (for wastes overall as opposed to only MSW, which is on target at present). 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

- 28 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.
- 29 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.
- 30 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.
- 31 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

- 32 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:
- 33 South East England: Strategic Waste Management Report on the 1996 Survey (published in 1998 and giving details for calendar year 1996)
- 34 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')
- 35 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.
- 36 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.
- 37 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
-

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

- 38 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.
- 39 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 this 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 (the latest date when comparable data for wastes other than MSW is available)

	Landfill	Transfer Stations	Civic Amenity	Treatment	MRF	Total
Inert C&D	922,655	246,276	5,287	325,114	0	1,499,332
Special (Hazardous)	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

- 40 The up to date data for MSW in Berkshire are given below in Table 2a, and a comparison may be made with the 2002-2003 figures above.

Table 2a Municipal Waste Arisings From Data Supplied by the Berkshire Waste Collection Authorities for 2007-2008

	Landfill	Incineration with EfW	Incineration w/o EfW	Treatment	MRF	Total
Municipal	289,208	2,592	0	129,044		430,574

Treatment with reference to MSW refers primarily to recycling and composting

Source: DEFRA (Using data supplied by WCAs)

- 41 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 county.

- 42 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.
- 43 The numbers of landfill sites, and other waste management facilities for Berkshire in 2004 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

- 44 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.
- 45 The approach to forecasting future waste arisings across the South East Region has been the subject of work commissioned by SEERA through its technical advisory body SERTAB. This culminated in a report: The Update of the 'Model for Future Waste Management in the South East' prepared for SEERA by ERM consultants and published in September 2005. The forecasts presented there have been taken forward in the revised RPG9 dealing with waste which was published in June 2006 and which forms the basis for the waste management capacity requirements that the JMWDF must address.
- 46 Within the Berkshire area, annual arisings of municipal solid waste (MSW) are currently forecast to increase from about 430,000 tonnes in 2008 to about 579,000 tonnes in 2015 and about 672,000 tonnes in 2025 (Source: Update of the 'Model for Future Waste Management Capacity Needs in the South East', ERM for SEERA, 2005. Clearly, the further into the future forecasts are projected the less weight can be attached to the numbers, and it is essential

that annual recorded arisings are monitored in order to regularly review the forecasts.

- 47 For commercial and industrial (C&I) waste, annual arisings are forecast to rise from about 804,000 tonnes in 2008 to about 956,000 tonnes in 2015 and about 1.1 million tonnes in 2026 (ERM for SEERA, 2005). Construction and demolition (C&D) wastes are not expected to increase over the period, due to improved recycling at source, and arisings currently amount to about 1.8 million tonnes a year (ERM for SEERA, 2005).
- 48 These figures are summarised in Table 5.

Table 5 Annual Tonnages of Waste to be Managed in Berkshire

Type of waste / annual tonnages to be managed	2008	By 2010	By 2015	By 2020	By 2025
MSW	431,000	525,000	579,000	624,000	672,000
C&I	804,000	865,000	956,000	1,029,000	1,082,000
C&D	1,801,000	1,801,000	1,801,000	1,801,000	1,801,000
Hazardous	40,000	43,000	48,000	51,000	54,000
Imports from London (direct to non-hazardous landfill)	142,000	131,000	95,000	75,000	66,000

- 49 In order to meet targets for waste recycling and recovery, which are designed to reduce the need for landfilling of waste (and biodegradable waste in particular) significant additional waste processing capacity will be needed. For Berkshire this is estimated in the Draft South East Plan as, by 2015, an extra 589,000 tonnes per year of composting, recycling and other recovery capacity to address MSW and C&I wastes. About 742,000 tonnes per year extra capacity is estimated to be needed for C&D waste in Berkshire by 2015.
- 50 Using the same ERM data to extrapolate these figures forward to 2026 indicates requirements for total additional capacity over the period of the JMWDF of about 922,000 tonnes for MSW and C&I recycling and composting, and the same figure for C&D recycling.

SUMMING UP

- 51 This section of the Monitoring Report summarises the position on certain fundamental 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

- 52 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.

-
- 53 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.
- 54 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.
- 55 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 that much greater.
- 56 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 Table formatting and printing

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.
<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
Grundon 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 2009.
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. Permanent permission granted 18/04/06

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 completed. Waste recycling on going. November 2008 – New application for renewal of waste recycling facility.
Sheephouse Farm, Maidenhead (Summerlease)	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	Waste recycling operational ongoing as results of CLUED.
<i>Riding Court Farm, Datchet</i>	<i>Landfill Engineering</i>	
Kimbers Lane	Other - Soil screening and improvement	On going on an informal basis.
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 – Operational
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. See above
Braywick MRF, Stafferton Way, Braywick, Maidenhead	Recycling/ Reuse	Ongoing and operational
<i>Hindhay Quarry, Pinkneys Green</i>	<i>Recycling / Reuse - Inert</i>	Permission granted on appeal for inert waste recycling facility. Currently operating at 25,000 tpa
<i>Braywick CA Site</i>	<i>Other recycling/ reuse - metal, difficult, special, non inert</i>	Ongoing and operational
<i>Plant site, Monkey Island Lane</i>	<i>Other recycling/ reuse - non inert</i>	Ongoing and operational throughput currently being fed by Sheephouse.

Braywick Civic Amenity Site, Stafferton Way, Maidenhead Berkshire	Civic Amenity Site	Ongoing and operational
<i>Riding Court Farm, Datchet</i>	<i>Composting</i>	No permission and not operational
Onyx		Site is operational. Planning permission granted 2003 for change from a MRF to a transfer station.
Kingsmead, Horton		Mineral extraction re-commenced recently.

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	All infilling operations are now complete and re-instatement near completion. Site is in aftercare. Retention of leachate tank permitted until 26/01/17. Retention of landfill gas system permitted until 27/11/22
Beenham Landfill site	Industrial and commercial landfill	Majority of the site has been re-instated and is in aftercare therefore no waste importation is currently taking place. One small area of the site awaiting re-instatement, Restoration of site due to be completed on the 31/12/10. Retention of gas energy plant permitted until the 31/10/17.
Larkwhistle Farm, Brimpton	Inert landfill	Infilling complete, site is in aftercare, therefore no waste importation
Field Farm , Theale	Inert Landfill and temporary inert waste recycling facility	Currently importing inert material for the infilling and re-instatement of the site. Temporary inert waste recycling facility located at the site
Bath Road, Midgham Quarry	Inert landfill	Extraction and inert waste infilling operations ongoing.
Poors Allotment, Ufton Nervet	Inert landfill	Infilling is now complete. Site is still to be restored to forestry (awaiting tree planting (restoration to forestry)
Hérons Nest, Theale	Landfill and skip waste transfer and recycling facility	Infilling with inert material taking place and permitted to continue 31/12/2012. Permission for temporary waste transfer and recycling centre with office, weighbridge primary screen and picking belt plus concrete crusher, due to expire on 31/12/12.
Copyhold Farm, Hermitage	Inert landfill and temporary waste recycling facility	Active temporary waste recycling centre associated with restoration of the site, site. Some land raising taking place to improve drainage.

Land adjacent to Copyhold Farm	Inert Landfill (post extraction)	Waste deposition unlikely to commence until late 2008 / early 2009
Barton Court, Kintbury	Inert landfill and temporary waste recycling facility	Landfill site not currently taking inert material, the remaining void space is occupied by a temporary WTS that is currently operating on the site that has permission to remain at the site until 30/06/15.
AWE, Aldermaston	Trade effluent and radioactive waste treatment plants	Active, permanent, site.
Cleansing Services, Newbury	Separation of oil and water sludge	Active permanent, site
Computer Salvage, Newbury	Electronic equipment recovery	Site remains operational and expanded to 3 Abex road (storage only) – permanent facility
Membury Aerodrome	Solvent recovery	Active, permanent, facility
Whitehouse Farm, Aldermaston	Recycling/reuse - Inert. Other recycling/reuse - non inert, metal, difficult, special	Active, permanent, WTS. Inert and skip waste transfer and processing
Passeys Scrapyard, Newbury	Metal Recycling	Active, permanent, site
Old Stocks Farm	Recycling/ reuse - skip waste sorting area (waste transfer only - no processing capacity)	Active, permanent, site.
Beenham MRF, Beenham	MRF	Active, permanent, site. Recent consent granted to extend facility and increase throughput to 120,000tpa, permission not yet implemented.
Beenham Composting facility, Beenham	Green waste composting	Active, permanent, site. Application submitted for an extension to existing green waste composting facility that could deliver an additional 15,000 tpa of waste management capacity. Application was refused and is subject of an appeal (undetermined at end of March 2008).
Moores Farm	Inert landfill and inert waste recycling facility	Active, temporary, site. Restoration due to be completed by 30/06/14
Kennetholme Farm	Inert landfill	Permission granted for gravel extraction and inert infill has been permitted but not implemented. Current application being considered to alter method of working.
Dark Lane	Inert landfill	Infilling completed in July 2006.
Reading Quarry	Waste Transfer Site	Active, permanent, inert and skip waste transfer facility.

Clembins	Waste Transfer Site	Active, established, skip waste sorting facility
Weirside	Waste Transfer Site	Consent granted for inert and skip waste recycling facility granted, currently unimplemented
Thornford Road	Waste Transfer Site	Active site. WTS - awaiting retrospective planning application to regularise the site.
Lower Farm	Temporary inert waste recycling facility	Temporary inert waste recycling facility producing secondary aggregates and class also crushing taking place (on a campaign basis) at a site adjacent to the Lower Farm gravel Processing facility
Colthrop waste transfer station	Inert /skip waste WTS	Inert /skip waste WTS being constructed but not yet operational, application to vary layout and change plant is likely in the near future
WTS at Padworth Sidings	Waste Transfer Station	Active permitted, WTS
Wessex Recovery	Waste Transfer Station	Consent not implemented.
Woodside Farm	Paper Recycling operation	Active, permanent, site
Tile Factory, Beenham	Secondary aggregate processing using substandard tiles from factory	Active, permanent, site
Rookery Farm	Waste plastic chipping / processing for onward re-use	Active, permanent, site
Martin Collins	Waste rubber processing to form surfaces for the equine industry	Active, permanent, site
Newtown Road HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Facility	Active, permanent, site recently granted consent. This facility will essentially replace the existing HWRC at Pinchington Lane (preferred area 2)
<i>Preferred Area 1, Membury Airfield</i>		<i>Solvent recovery and waste rubber processing taking place in some of the industrial units covered by the preferred area.</i>
<i>Preferred Area 2, Newbury</i>		<i>Site not developed, permission granted to re-develop the site for housing.</i>
<i>Preferred Area 3, Greenham Common</i>		<i>3ha area designated for waste uses, one industrial unit in the preferred area used for furniture recycling project.</i>
<i>Preferred Area 4, Colthrop</i>		<i>Permission granted for waste transfer station and inert waste processing facility referred to above.</i>
<i>Preferred Area 5, Knott Lane, Beenham</i>		<i>Southern half used as car park, Northern half used as breakers yard / scrap yard.</i>
<i>Preferred Area 6, Padworth Sidings,</i>		<i>Active WTS. Skip waste sorting facility, referred to above</i>
<i>Preferred Area 7, Whitehouse</i>		<i>Active inert and skip waste facility, detailed above.</i>

<i>Farm</i>		
<i>Preferred Area 8, Blue Circle Site, Theale</i>		<i>Site has been re-opened site as a bulk cement depot, no waste management use.</i>
<i>Preferred Area 9, The Hanger, Sheffield Bottom</i>		<i>Waste operations ceased, site redeveloped for office/light industrial use</i>
<i>Preferred Area 10, ARC Plant Site, Sheffield Bottom</i>		<i>All gravel processing operations have now ceased and all plant recently cleared, offices remain in use as part of restoration operations at Herons Nest.</i>

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 (Summerleaze)	Landfill	Expired September 2005
Star Works, Knowl Hill (Grundon)	Landfill; clinical waste hydroclave	
Whistley Court/Lea Farm, Hurst (Summerleaze)	Landfill	Expired 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	

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

Longshot Lane, Bracknell	Other recycling / reuse - Major recycling, metal, difficult/special	<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>
Jealotts Hill	Waste Transfer	<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>
Syngenta (formerly Zeneca), Maidenhead Road, Jealotts Hill, Warfield	Waste Transfer	<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>