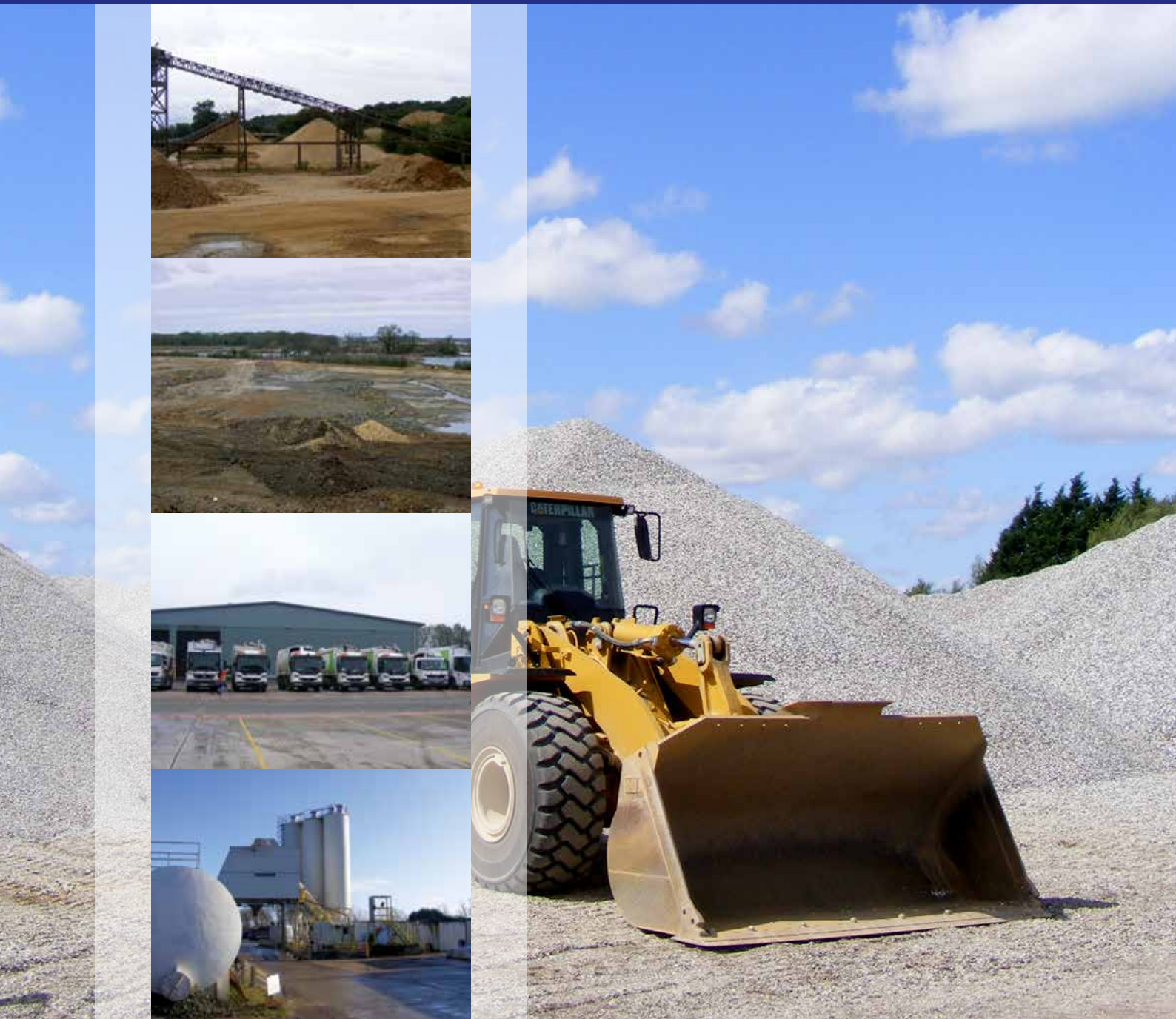


West Berkshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2015 - 2017 July 2019

West Berkshire Local Plan



**West Berkshire Council
Minerals and Waste Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)
2015 – 2017**

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Minerals and Waste Local Plan Progress	2
2.1	Duty to Cooperate and Statements of Common Ground.....	2
2.2	Memorandums of Understanding and regional meetings.....	3
3	West Berkshire Context	3
3.1	Minerals	3
3.2	Waste.....	4
4	Indicators Monitoring.....	4
4.1	Minerals	4
4.1.1	Primary Indicators (PI).....	4
4.1.2	Local Indicators	10
4.2	Waste.....	16
4.2.1	Primary Indicators (PI).....	16
4.3	Environment.....	32
5	Conclusions	36

1 Introduction

As the minerals and waste planning authority, West Berkshire Council is responsible for planning minerals and waste development, including setting land use policies and determining planning applications for such development.

Monitoring is an important aspect of evidence-based plan making. This AMR reviews the progress made with the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan and the extent to which the existing saved policies of the Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire and Waste Local Plan for Berkshire are being successfully implemented.

Some minerals and waste data is collected based on calendar years, while other information is available on financial years, therefore, this AMR covers the period of 2015 – 2017, taking into account any data available covering this period.

2 Minerals and Waste Local Plan Progress

West Berkshire Council is in the process of producing a Minerals and Waste Local Plan for the district (MWLP). The MWLP will replace the saved policies within the Replacement Minerals Local Plan (*1995 with alterations adopted in 1997 and 2001*) for Berkshire and the Waste Local Plan for Berkshire (*1998*).

The timetable for the MWLP is set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) January 2018.

There have been several rounds of consultation on the MWLP. The Issues and Options (including Reg 18) consultation took place between 17 January and 28 February 2014. The Preferred Options version of the MWLP was published for consultation in May 2017. The results of the Consultation were published on the Council's website in October 2018.

All consultations have been carried out in line with the requirements set out in the adopted West Berkshire Statement of Community Involvement (2014, amended Jan 2015).

2.1 *Duty to Cooperate and Statements of Common Ground*

In order to meet the Duty to Cooperate the Council has undertaken a programme of engagement with adjoining and other local authorities and with statutory and other specified bodies as an integral part of work on the preparation of the MWLP.

The strategic issues that need to be addressed through the preparation of the MWLP are currently being identified and a review of existing partnerships and working groups is underway in order to ensure fit for purpose governance.

Minerals and Waste planning strategic issues of common interest have been identified and, discussions are taking place to agree, as far as possible, an appropriate cooperative approach.

The revised NPPF (July 2018) brings in a new requirement for Statements of Common Ground to be produced. Where necessary these will be produced to support the submission version of the MWLP.

2.2 Memorandums of Understanding and regional meetings

The Council has a number of Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with neighbouring authorities and attends a number of regional meetings.

- Berkshire Authorities MOU
- South East Waste Planning Officers Group (SEWPAG). This MOU covers the authorities located within the South East to share waste data and work together on waste planning matters.
- South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP) - This group considers the annual submitted authority Local Aggregates Assessments (LAAs) and aid the collation of annual mineral operator sales and reserves within the South East.
- Planning Officers Society Minerals and Waste Working Learning Group – This group is a collation of authorities within the UK who discuss pertinent plan making matters.
- Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum (NuLeAF) – the Council is a member of NuLeAF, a special interest group of the Local Government Association (LGA). NuLeAF encompasses all aspects of the management of the UK's nuclear waste legacy.

3 West Berkshire Context

West Berkshire is an administrative area of 704 square kilometres containing extensive rural areas. There are two main areas, the town of Newbury and Thatcham and the urban areas of Tilehurst, Purley-on-Thames and Calcot to the west of Reading. Rural West Berkshire is a large and diverse areas within contains a number of larger towns and villages. There are a large number of smaller village communities throughout the area.

74% of the district is part of the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) which is characterised by the quality of its chalk landscape which ranges from remote open downland, dramatic skyline escarpments, contrasting wooded downland, and the small scale intimate settled river valleys of the Lambourn and Pang. Outside the AONB the River Kennet flows from Hungerford into Reading, via Newbury and Thatcham, lies within a distinctive broad corridor of an open lowland landscape characterised by a variety of wetland habitats including wet meadow, reed bed and flooded gravel workings. Further south there are small areas of remnant heath.

There are many important areas of biodiversity and geodiversity, including 2 internationally designated Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), 51 nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), 3 Local Nature Reserves and about 50 Local Wildlife Sites and Local Geological Sites. There are also a large number of significant heritage assets, including nearly 1900 listed buildings, 52 Conservation Areas, 12 Historic Parks and Gardens, approximately 90 Scheduled Monuments and 1 Registered Battlefield.

3.1 Minerals

The main mineral resources found in the district are sharp sand and gravel, soft sand, chalk and clay. Hard rock and marine dredged sand and gravel are not

available locally, but are recognised as contributing to meet local demand as they are supplied through the rail depots at Theale and via road movements.

Sand and gravel is the most widely extracted mineral resources in the district. Sharp sand and gravel deposits are primarily situated along the Kennet Valley between Newbury and Reading and soft sand resources are primarily located in outcrops on higher ground above the Kennet Valley, within the AONB.

There are understood to be deep deposits of energy minerals (oil, gas and coal) underlying large areas of West Berkshire. None are currently exploited, and there are no extraction licenses that include West Berkshire, however they may offer potential should future demand make them viable.

3.2 Waste

West Berkshire does not generate significant volumes of waste, and more waste is managed within West Berkshire than arises in West Berkshire (LWA, 2018). The main waste streams generated in the district are Construction, Demolition and Excavation (C,D&E) waste followed by Commercial and Industrial (C&I). Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) makes up a significantly smaller proportion of the overall waste produced than these other two strands. There are also small quantities of specialist waste streams generated within the district including hazardous waste, radioactive waste (specifically linked to AWE Aldermaston and Burghfield), waste water treatment and equine waste.

There are a number of areas within West Berkshire where there are a concentration of waste management facilities. In the Beenham/Padworth area there are sites that manage both LACW and C&I waste. In the Theale/Burghfield area there are a number of permanent and temporary waste facilities with a significant number of C,D&E waste facilities. There are a number of skip waste facilities located within the Tadley area that also manage C,D&E waste.

There is no non-inert landfill capacity or non-inert waste recovery capacity in West Berkshire, meaning that non-inert waste not suitable for recycling or composting is disposed of, or sent for recovery, outside West Berkshire.

4 Indicators Monitoring

4.1 Minerals

4.1.1 Primary Indicators (PI)

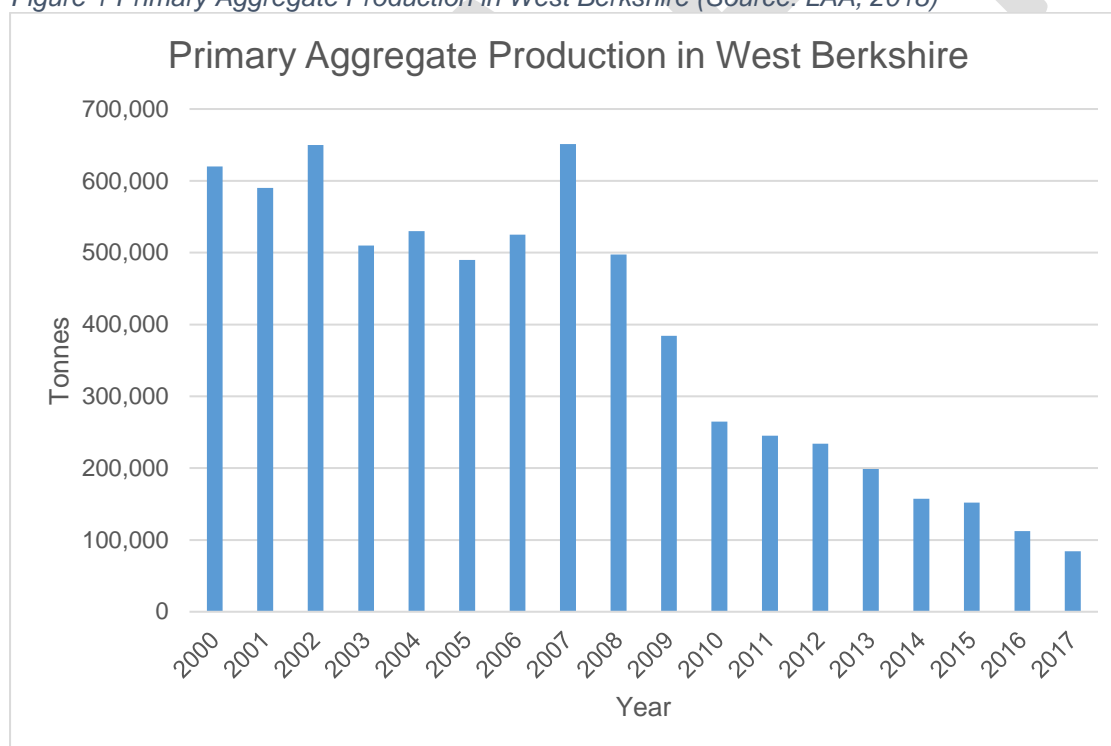
PI1 Amount of primary aggregate produced (tonnes per annum)

Table 1 shows the trend in estimated sand and gravel sales (including soft sand) in West Berkshire. The figures prior to 2011 are based on estimates.

Year	Sand and Gravel	Soft Sand	TOTAL Primary Aggregates (tonnes)	Active Sand and Gravel sites in West Berkshire
2000	confidential	confidential	620,000	13

2001	confidential	confidential	590,000	13
2002	confidential	confidential	650,000	11
2003	confidential	confidential	510,000	8
2004	confidential	confidential	530,000	8
2005	confidential	confidential	490,000	7
2006	confidential	confidential	525,000	8
2007	confidential	confidential	651,165	8
2008	confidential	confidential	497,538	8
2009	confidential	confidential	384,143	9
2010	confidential	confidential	264,614	6
2011	confidential	confidential	244,975	6
2012	confidential	confidential	234,006	6
2013	confidential	confidential	198,745	4
2014	confidential	confidential	157,205	2
2015	confidential	confidential	152,188	2
2016	104,990	7,185	112,175	2
2017	81,993	2,054	84,047	2

Figure 1 Primary Aggregate Production in West Berkshire (Source: LAA, 2018)



Prior to 2007 aggregate sales fluctuated between 500,000 tonnes and 600,000 tonnes (Figure 1). From 2008 to 2014 estimated sales declined by 78%. Although the initial fall (2007 - 2008) was assumed to be a result of the economic downturn in the UK, the lower sales for land-won sand and gravel in recent years could also be partly attributed to a change in building techniques, and increase in the use of materials such as wood, which is potentially more sustainable than concrete products and the increased use of recycled aggregates.

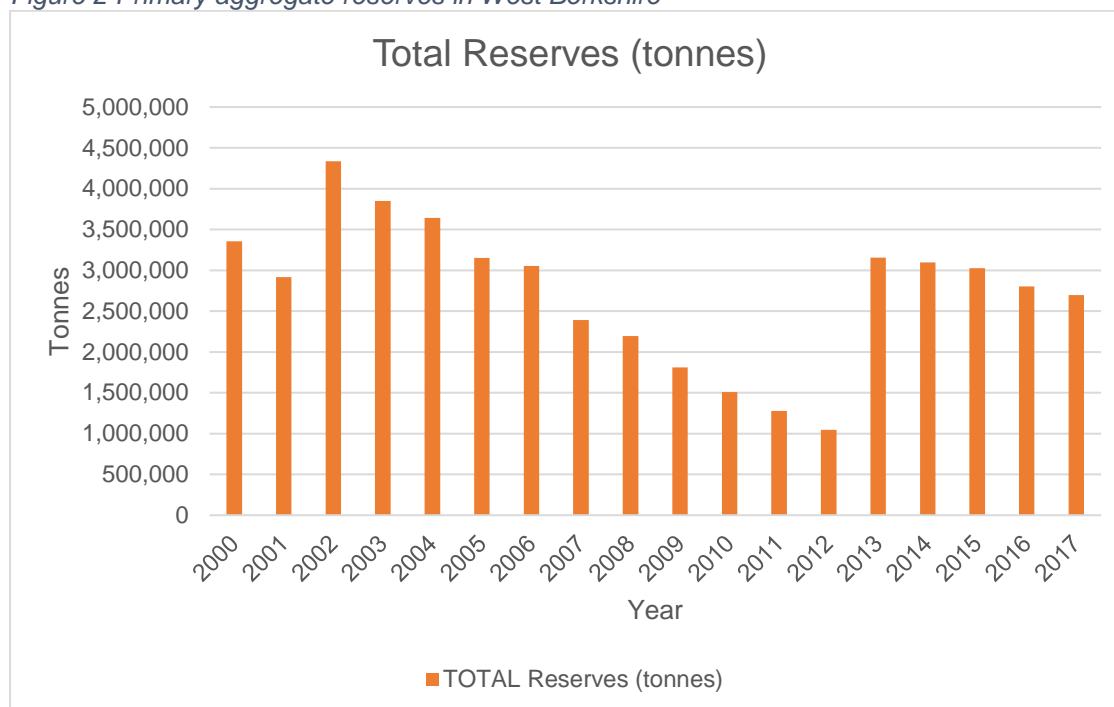
That has also been a marked reduction in the number of primary aggregate production sites within West Berkshire, presumably towards favouring sites outside of West Berkshire, coupled with a move towards the production of recycled aggregates to meet local demand.

PI2 Amount of primary aggregate reserves (tonnes) in permitted sites and any restrictions on the projected future output form permitted sites

Table 2 shows the trend in estimated sand and gravel reserves (including soft sand) in West Berkshire since 2000.

Table 2 Primary aggregate reserves in West Berkshire	
Source: LAA, 2018	
Year	TOTAL Reserves (tonnes)
2000	3,355,000
2001	2,915,000
2002	4,335,000
2003	3,850,000
2004	3,642,000
2005	3,152,000
2006	3,052,000
2007	2,391,000
2008	2,194,000
2009	1,812,000
2010	1,507,000
2011	1,278,000
2012	1,045,000
2013	3,155,000
2014	3,096,000
2015	3,025,000
2016	2,802,500
2017	2,695,000

Figure 2 Primary aggregate reserves in West Berkshire



Until 2012 primary aggregate reserves were constantly falling (Figure 2). This is primarily due to a lack of planning applications coming forward for minerals development to replenish diminishing reserves. The increase in 2013 was as a result of planning permission being granted for mineral extraction at Lower Farm, Wasing.

PI3 Amount of secondary and recycled aggregate produced (tonnes per annum)

Recycled aggregates are those obtained from the processing of construction and demolition waste at a network of recycling facilities, some located at operational quarries and other being mobile plants at construction sites.

Secondary aggregates are derived as a by-product of other quarrying and mining operations. There are no known sources of secondary aggregates.

The data sources for recycled aggregate for the south east are regarded as 'less robust' than the information collected for primary aggregates as the response rate to the annual survey carried out by the Mineral Planning authority is lower than the response for primary aggregates, and does not include monitoring of aggregate generation from mobile plants. The data should therefore, be treated only as a reasonable indication of what is taking place.

Table 3 shows that volumes of recycle aggregate sales in West Berkshire have been increasing over the last 9 years, with sales in 2016 more than double those of 2008, although there was a slight decline in 2017.

Year	Sales
2008	181,168
2009	175,589
2010	141,266
2011	210,291
2012	289,000
2013	293,990
2014	323,046
2015	312,550
2016	369,793
2017	319,567

PI4 Amount, and type, of aggregates imported and exported (tonnes per annum)

West Berkshire principally imports crushed rock by rail and exchanges sand and gravel (both sharp sand and soft sand) with neighbouring authorities and other areas, principally by road. The patterns of movement of aggregate are generally recorded between authority areas/regions in the four yearly aggregates movement survey, with the last survey taking place in 2014. The tables below set out the sources of material imported into Berkshire (Table 4, Table 5 and Table 6). There is no data available for West Berkshire itself.

Source	Percentage	Tonnes
Crushed Rock Imported into Berkshire		
Somerset County Council	70 – 80%	812,7000 – 928,800
North Somerset Council, South Gloucestershire Council, Leicestershire County Council, Shropshire Council, Powys, Rhondda, Cynon, Taf (Taff), outside England and Wales	1 – 10%	11,610 – 116,100
Cornwell Council, Devon County Council, Gloucestershire County Council, Oxfordshire Country Council, Cambridgeshire County Council, Yorkshire Dales National Park, Neath Port Talbot	<1%	<16,610
TOTAL		1,161,000

Somerset is the dominant source of crushed rock for Berkshire, with smaller amounts coming from other sources around the UK. The most recent Somerset LAA (fourth edition, incorporating data form 2006 – 2015) states that there are permitted reserves for crushed rock and a landbank of at least 28.4 years at the end of 2015. Rail capacity is indicated to be sufficient and with capacity to increase the amount moved by rail subject to demand.

Table 5 Marine Sand and gravel Imported into Berkshire		
Source: AM 2014 Source of primary aggregate by sub-region (BGS, 2016)		
Source	Percentage	Tonnes
Greater London - East	60 – 70%	91,200 – 160,400
Hampshire	20 – 30%	30,400 – 45,600
Medway	10 – 20%	15,200 – 30, 400
Kent	1 – 10%	1, 520 – 15,200
West Sussex	<1%	<1,520
TOTAL		152,000

The majority of marine sand and gravel imported into Berkshire comes from landings at wharves in London. The London LAA (2016) indicates that the three marine regions supplying London and the South East would be able to maintain supplies to London and South East Market for 24.7 years at current extraction rates. The London LAA does highlight that safeguarding of wharves and railheads will potentially be an issue with increased pressure from development. If these infrastructure assets are lost, capacity to transport these aggregates could be restricted.

Table 6 Land-won sand and gravel Imported into Berkshire		
Source: AM 2014 Source of primary aggregate by sub-region (BGS, 2016)		
Source	Percentage	Tonnes
Indigenous		
West Berkshire	20 – 30%	120,200 – 180,300
Windsor and Maidenhead	20 – 30%	120,200 – 180,300
South East		
Hampshire	10 – 20%	60,100 – 120,200
Oxfordshire	10 – 20%	60,100 – 120,200
Buckinghamshire	1 – 10%	6,010 – 60,100
Surrey	1 – 10%	6,010 – 60,100
South Downs National Park	<1%	<6,010
West Sussex	<1%	<6,010
Kent	<1%	<6,010
Elsewhere		
Cambridgeshire	1 – 10%	6,010 – 60,100
Hertfordshire	1 – 10%	6,010 – 60,100
Wiltshire	10 – 20%	60,100 – 120,200
Gloucestershire	1 – 10%	6,010 – 60,100
Devon	<1%	<6,010
Central Bedfordshire	<1%	<6,010
Essex	<1%	<6,010
Total Consumption		601,000
Total Imports		353,000

The majority of land-won sand and gravel consumed within Berkshire is sourced indigenously, from authorities within Berkshire. Approximately 41% (248,000 tonnes) of sand and gravel consumed in Berkshire in 2014 came from the Berkshire Authorities, and 59% (353,000 tonnes) was imported. The main sources from outside the county in 2014 were neighbouring authorities, Hampshire, Wiltshire and Oxfordshire.

The destinations of exports from West Berkshire in 2014 are shown below. The majority of exports from West Berkshire are consumed elsewhere in Berkshire, or the South East.

Table 7 Sand and Gravel Exported from West Berkshire	
Source: AM 2014 Source of primary aggregate by sub-region (BGS, 2016)	
Destination	Tonnes
Berkshire	120,116 – 180,249
Unknown but somewhere in the South East	7,690 – 76,900
Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	<8,820
Surrey	<7,630
Oxfordshire	<7,590
Wiltshire and Swindon	<7,390
Warwickshire	<4,750
Unknown but somewhere in Greater London	<1,280
West Sussex	<990

PI5 New or extended minerals sites and facilities providing additional mineral resource

The Council reports the permissions granted for new minerals sites and any existing minerals sites which have received additional permission providing an extension to the site. This may include an extension the surface area worked allowing for additional aggregate to be extracted (volume/tonnage) from the site, or an extension of time (in order that the aggregates already permitted at the site can be fully extracted).

The new or extended mineral sites granted permission to provide additional mineral resource are listed in table 9.

Table 8 Permissions granted 2014 – 2017				
Site name and application number	Proposal	Mineral Type	Additional Capacity (tonnes)	Decision date
Copyhold Farm 17/00424/MINMAJ	Extension of sand extraction from Copyhold Quarry with restoration to agriculture using imported construction, demolition and excavated materials.	Soft Sand	42,000	June 2017
Harts Hill Copse 17/03493/MINMAJ	Section 73: Variation of condition 1 (time period of operations). Extension of time for extraction to provide additional mineral resource.	Hoggin	N/A	Mar 2018

4.1.2 Local Indicators

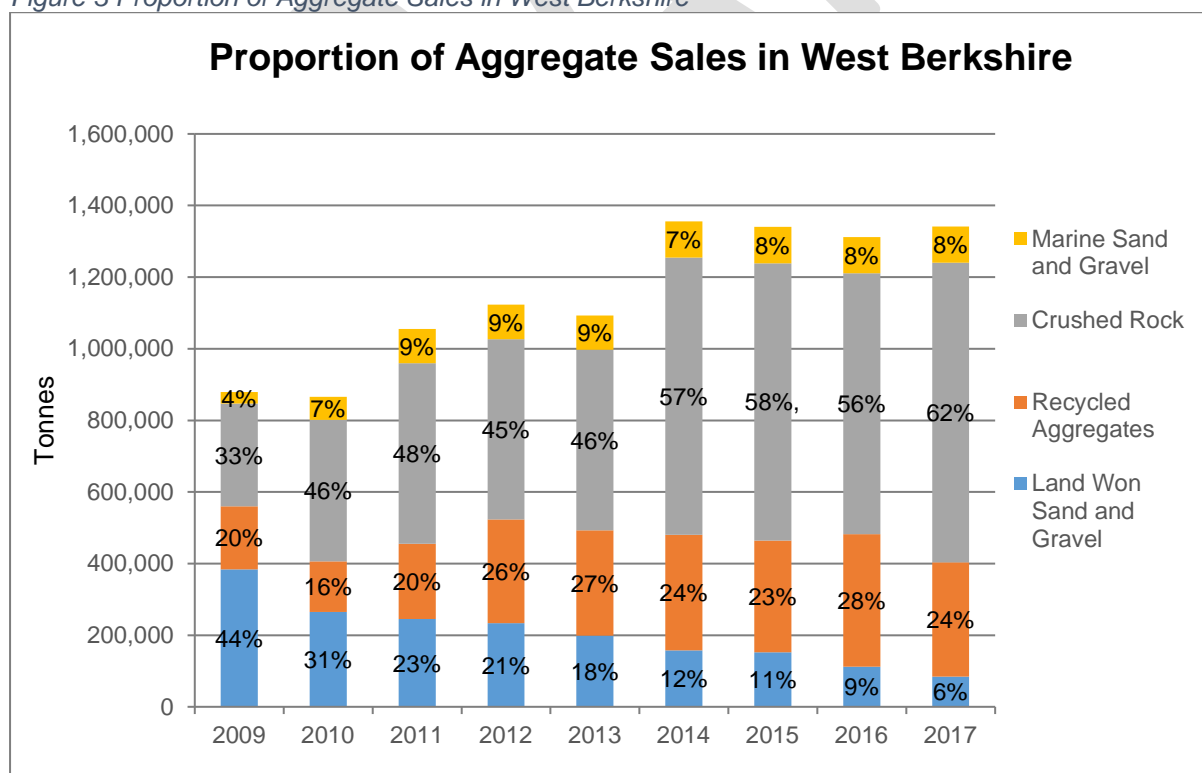
LI1 Total Aggregate Consumption for West Berkshire

Total aggregate sales have gradually increased since 2009, mainly as a result of increased sales of crushed rock and a small increase in recycled aggregates (Table 10). Sales figures do not necessarily equate to the volume of aggregates consumed or “used” in West Berkshire, as some may be subsequently exported. Table 11 gives an estimation of consumption of primary and recycled aggregates in West Berkshire.

Table 9 Aggregate sales in West Berkshire							
Source: WBC Aggregate monitoring survey, Collation of results of the 2014 Aggregate Minerals Survey (BGS, 2009 & 2004), South East England Aggregate Working Party Monitoring Report (SEEAWP, 2016)							
Year	Land-won sharp sand and gravel and soft sand	Sharp Sand and Gravel	Soft Sand	Recycled aggregate	Crushed rock (rail imported)	Marine dredged sand and gravel (rail imported)	Total
2009	390,000	Confidential		175,589	287,000	32,000	884,589
2010	275,000	Confidential		141,266	395,500	64,000	875,766
2011	275,000	Confidential		210,291	504,000	96,000	1,085,291
2012	233,684	Confidential		289,000	504,000	96,000	1,122,684
2013	201,690	Confidential		293,990	504,000	96,000	1,095,680
2014	159,831	Confidential		323,046	774,000	101,333	1,358,210
2015	154,185	Confidential		312,550	774,000	101,333	1,342,068
2016	112,214	104,990	7,185	369,793	728,711	101,333	1,312,111
2017	84,047	81,993	2,054	319,567	836,524	101,333	1,341,471

Figure 3 shows the proportion of aggregate sales within West Berkshire. Since 2014 the proportion of aggregate sales has remained fairly constant.

Figure 3 Proportion of Aggregate Sales in West Berkshire



Year	Est. West Berkshire Primary Aggregate Consumption (t)	Est. Recycled Aggregates Consumption (t)	Est. Total Primary and recycled Aggregate Consumption for West Berkshire (t)
2006	447,051	149,017	596,067
2007	438,328	146,109	584,437
2008	398,851	147,520	546,371
2009	309,155	120,277	429,381
2010	277,204	107,802	385,006
2011	303,498	123,964	427,462
2012	276,920	113,108	390,029
2013	285,962	111,208	397,170
2014	324,859	132,689	457,547
2015	339,141	138,522	477,663
10 year average	340,097	129,017	469,113

LI2 Apportionment for Construction Aggregate for West Berkshire

The NPPF requires Mineral Planning Authorities to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment based on a rolling 10 year sales data (compliant with the managed aggregates supply system) and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options. A 3 year sales average can be used as a guide to understand whether more recent aggregate sales have significantly different trends to the 10 year sales average.

Year	10 year sales average (tpa)	3 year sales average (tpa)
2010	504,500	385,833
2011	473,000	313,333
2012	431,368	261,228
2013	400,537	236,791
2014	363,521	198,401
2015	329,939	171,902
2016	289,675	140,523

The data shows that there has been a continued decline in both the 10 year and 3 year average methodologies.

LI3 Development impacts upon Minerals Consultation/Safeguarding Areas

At this time the Council does not monitor the effectiveness of objections raised to sterilisation of minerals, whether these reasons have been used as reasons for refusal, and if appealed, whether the decision has been upheld. The new Minerals and Waste Local Plan, once adopted will set out new Mineral Safeguarding Areas, which should allow for better monitoring of the effectiveness of these areas and the safeguarding policies set out in the plan.

LI4 Delivery of Preferred Mineral Extraction Areas

Preferred Area	Site	Deposit and Yield	Status (as of May 2019)
1	Chamberhouse Farm, Thatcham	1,100,000 tonnes Valley gravel	Unworked, unlikely to be developed. Not promoted for inclusion within new Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
2	Bath Road / Brimpton Road, Midgham	875,000 tonnes of Valley gravel	Completed
2A	Kennetholme Farm, Midgham	1,080,000 tonnes of Valley gravel	Extraction largely completed, S73 application submitted (June 2019) for extension of time to complete restoration.
3	Woolhampton Quarry	200,000 tonnes of Valley gravel	Completed
4	South of Theale	635,000 tonnes of Valley gravel	Unworked
5	South east of Theale	481,000 tonnes of Valley gravel	Completed. Small area remains unworked.
6	Larkwhistle Farm, Brimpton Common	314,000 tonnes of plateau gravel	Completed
7	Raghill Farm, Aldermaston	500,000 tonnes of Valley gravel	Completed

It is recognised that West Berkshire's need for aggregate has not entirely been met by these Preferred Areas as further non-preferred sites have received planning permission during the plan period. However, it is also noted that not all the preferred areas have been worked since the adoption of (and further 'saving' of policies) from the RMLP for Berkshire.

LI5 Development impacts upon the safeguarding of rail depots

The Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire policy RMLP26 safeguards allocated rail depot sites and new sites which are later permitted for such uses. This does not provide safeguarding of the main rail depot site currently operating within West Berkshire at Theale. It is recognised that the Theale site provides significant volumes of aggregates to the district and is an important provider of crushed rock.

Although the Theale site is not specifically safeguarded in the RMLP, it is safeguarded in Policy ECON7 (Safeguarding Rail based industry at Theale) of the West Berkshire District Local Plan (Saved Policies 2007).

Policy 26 of the RMLP safeguarded a potential aggregate railhead site at Padworth, the same site was also safeguarded by policy WLP11 of the Waste Local Plan for Berkshire as a preferred areas for waste management, resulting in a general conflict between these two policies. In 2004 the Council permitted use of the site for a waste transfer station, and in 2008 permitted the use of the site as a Waste Management site. In permitting the redevelopment of the site for waste uses it was ensured that

the parts of the site occupied by the rail sidings were not redeveloped to ensure the sidings could be reinstated if necessary.

However, since the redevelopment of the site, the railway sidings which served the safeguarding site have been severed from the main line by works which took place in 2012 to repair the A340 railway bridge. This has significantly affected the viability and deliverability of use of the sidings in the future. As a result it is not expected that the site will be safeguarded in the new Minerals and Waste Local Plan.

LI6 Estimated sales of aggregates at rail depots within West Berkshire

Prior to 2016 there have been two “aggregate depots” in West Berkshire, one importing crushed rock used to produce asphalt, the other a road to rail aggregate depot importing hard rock together with some sand and gravel by rail. In 2016, there were effectively four aggregate depot ‘sites’ as one line is now utilised by two different operators, which separate sales figures. In addition one depot that previously imported cement has begun to import raw aggregates for the manufacture of concrete and for onward transportation. As such this site is now able to be included in the sales figures for imported aggregates.

Small volumes of marine dredged sand and gravel area also known to be imported into West Berkshire through the rail depots.

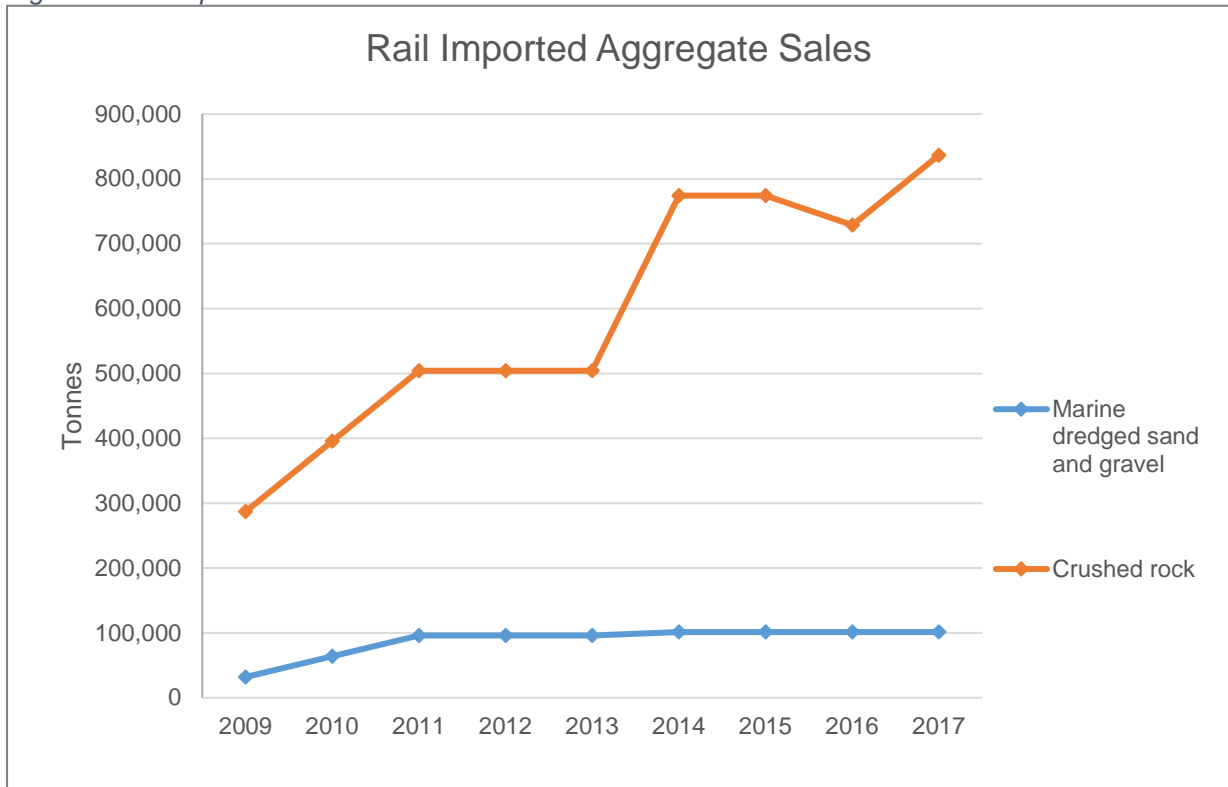
Table 13 Estimated Sales of mineral from rail depots

Source: LAA 2018

Year	Crushed rock (rail imported)	Marine dredged sand and gravel (rail imported)
2009	287,000	32,000
2010	395,500	64,000
2011	504,000	96,000
2012	504,000	96,000
2013	504,000	96,000
2014	774,000	101,333
2015	774,000	101,333
2016	728,711*	101,333
2017	836,524*	101,333

* actual figures

Figure 4 Rail Depot Sales



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4.2 Waste

4.2.1 Primary Indicators (PI)

PI6 Capacity and throughput of new waste facilities permitted/operational (tonnes per annum)

Table 14 New Waste Facilities				
Site name and application number	Proposal	Facility Type	Additional Capacity (tonnes)	Decision date
Reading Quarry 16/03253/COMIND	The development of a waste recycling facility and 1MW biomass boiler located within an existing waste management site.	CI (Material Recycling / recovery)	50,000 tonnes	March 2017
Former Theale Quarry 17/02241/MINMAJ	The development of three industrial buildings for the processing of non-hazardous materials	Material Processing Facility	82,000 tonnes	January 2018

PI7 Capacity of new landfill sites (total available void space)

No new landfill capacity has been approved over the monitoring period.

PI8 Amount of municipal solid waste produced and how that waste is managed (tonnes)

This waste stream is well monitored in comparison to the other waste streams (ie. CI, CDE). The Council acknowledge that DCLF state that "Waste Data Flow is acknowledged as the best available data for the MSW waste stream"

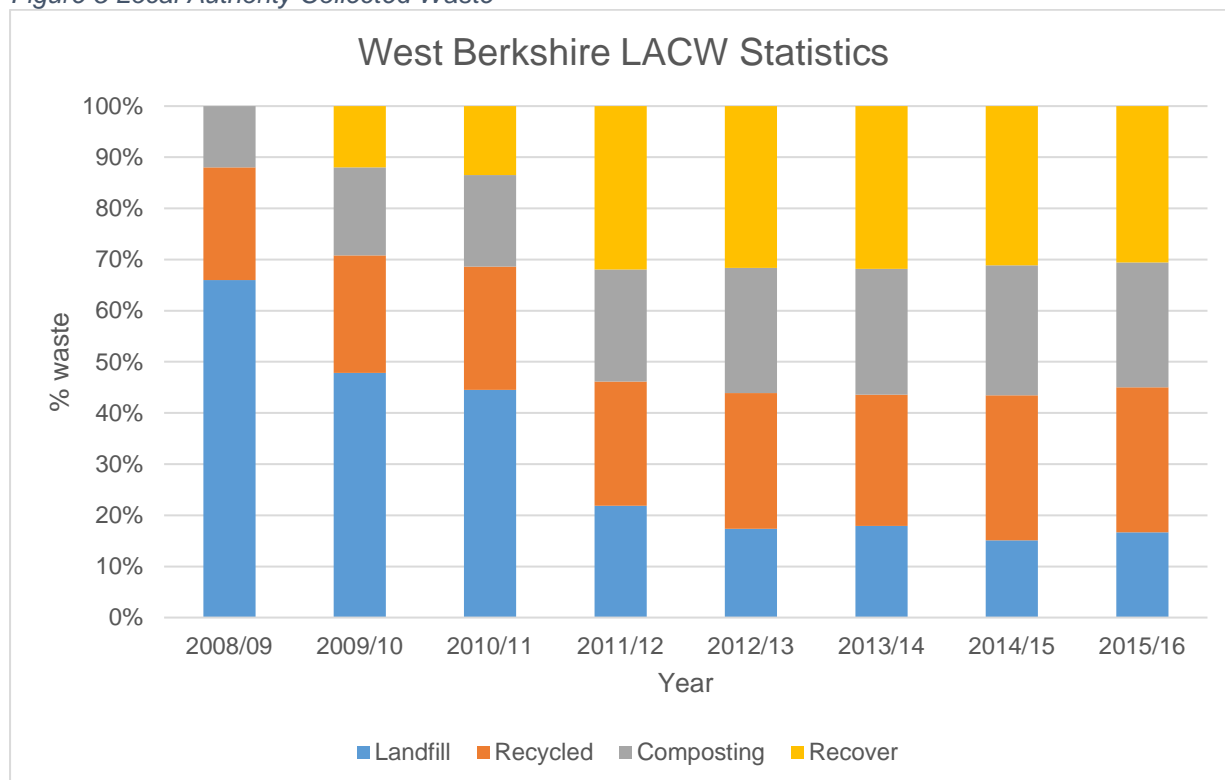
Municipal solid waste produced is now broadly referred to as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW). Table 15 shows a summary of West Berkshire's LACW arisings, including how it is managed. The amount of waste managed through landfill has been declining over the recording period, with a significant drop between 2010/11 – 2011/12, this was accompanied by a rise in waste recovery. Composting and Recycling have increased slowly over time, with a very slight decline between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

Table 15 Municipal Solid Waste Management										
Source: West Berkshire Council Waste Management Service, 2018										
	2008 / 09	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18
Landfill	53,807	37,452	34,943	17,101	13,092	14,136	12,196	13,590	12,701	11,314
Recycled	17,936	17,955	18,879	18,953	20,023	20,194	22,952	23,104	22,374	20,916
Composting	9,783	13,509	14,048	17,155	18,483	19,386	20,545	19,942	20,783	19,580
Recovery	0	9,353	10,565	24,947	23,873	25,041	25,041	24,910	25,193	24,949
Total Household Waste Arisings	81,525	78,269	78,435	78,156	77,011	80,776	80,856	81,547	81,051	76,758

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Figure 5 summaries the waste management methods used as a percentage of the waste dealt with. It shows that the amount of waste send to landfill has declined over time, with more waste being recovered, recycled or composted (recovery data has only available since 2009/10).

Figure 5 Local Authority Collected Waste



PI9 Amount of commercial and industrial waste produced and how that waste is managed (tonnes)

Unlike LACW, Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste arisings are not well monitored. It is widely acknowledged however, that such waste contribute significant volumes to the overall waste generated. The data is taken from the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Integrator (WDI) which combines household, commercial and industrial waste.

Arisings of C&I waste has been increasing since 2010.

Between 2011 and 2012 there was a significant increase in the amount of waste being treated, with a significant increase in waste transferred between 2015 and 2016. There has been a slight decrease in the amount of Metal Recycling since 2014.

Figure 6 Commercial and Industrial Waste Arising and Managed in West Berkshire (WDI, 2017)

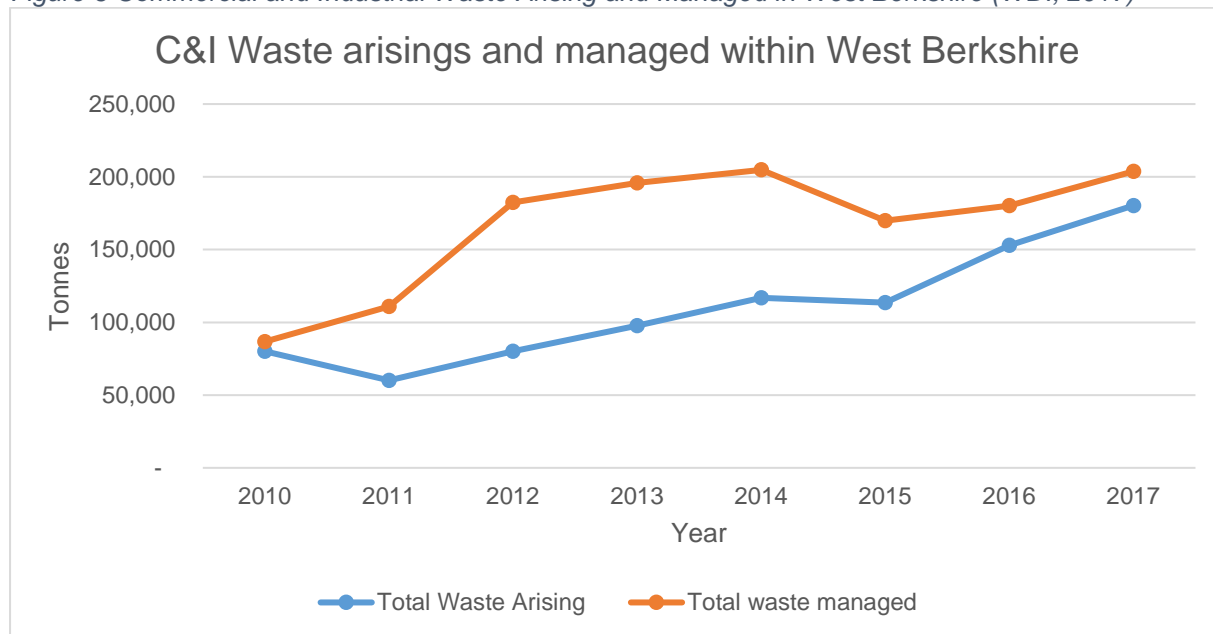
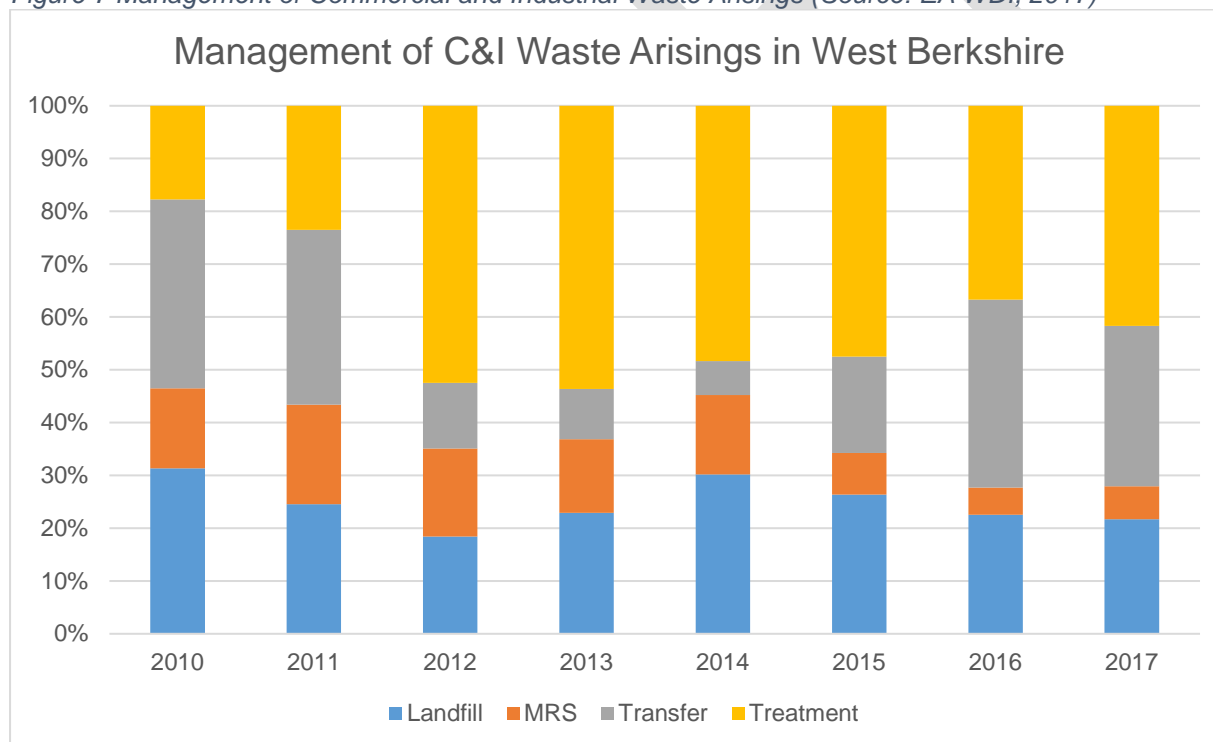


Figure 7 Management of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings (Source: EA WDI, 2017)



The relationship between waste arisings in West Berkshire and C&I waste managed in West Berkshire is shown in Figure 6. Overall both waste arisings in West Berkshire and waste managed in West Berkshire have been increasing over time, with the amount of waste managed in the district being greater than the amount of waste arising. The majority of waste arising in West Berkshire is either dealt with in the district, or is sent to Oxfordshire, Slough or Hampshire.

PI10 Amount of construction and demolition waste produced and how that waste is managed (tonnes)

As with C&I waste, Construction Demolition and Excavation (CDE) wastes are not well monitored. It is well acknowledged that such waste contributes the most significant volumes to the overall waste generated and managed with the district.

Figure 8 shows a drop in CDE waste arisings in West Berkshire between 2008 and 2010, with a significant rise in waste arisings in 2012. Overall waste arisings since 2012 have been falling with small annual fluctuations. It is apparent that the significant increase in 2012/13 is as a result of significantly more waste arisings from West Berkshire being disposed of in inert landfill sites. Two inert landfill sites within West Berkshire commenced operation in 2011 and 2012, which could explain the significant increase in the total volume of waste managed at sites in West Berkshire in those years.

Figure 8 Management of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings (WDI, 2017)

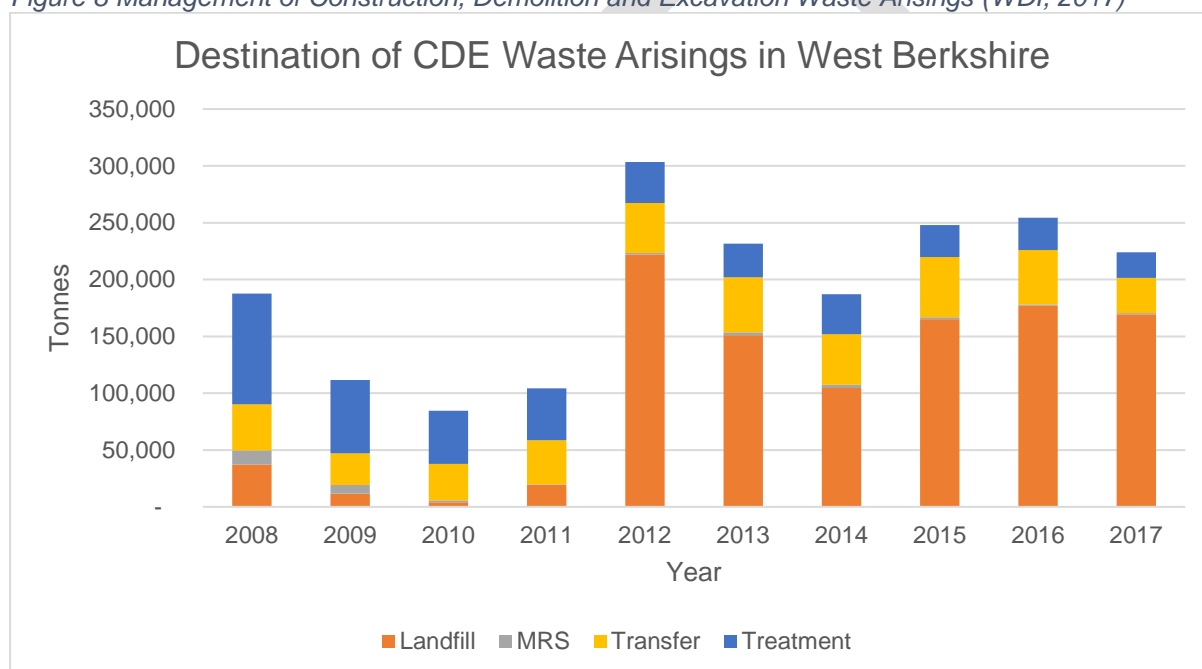
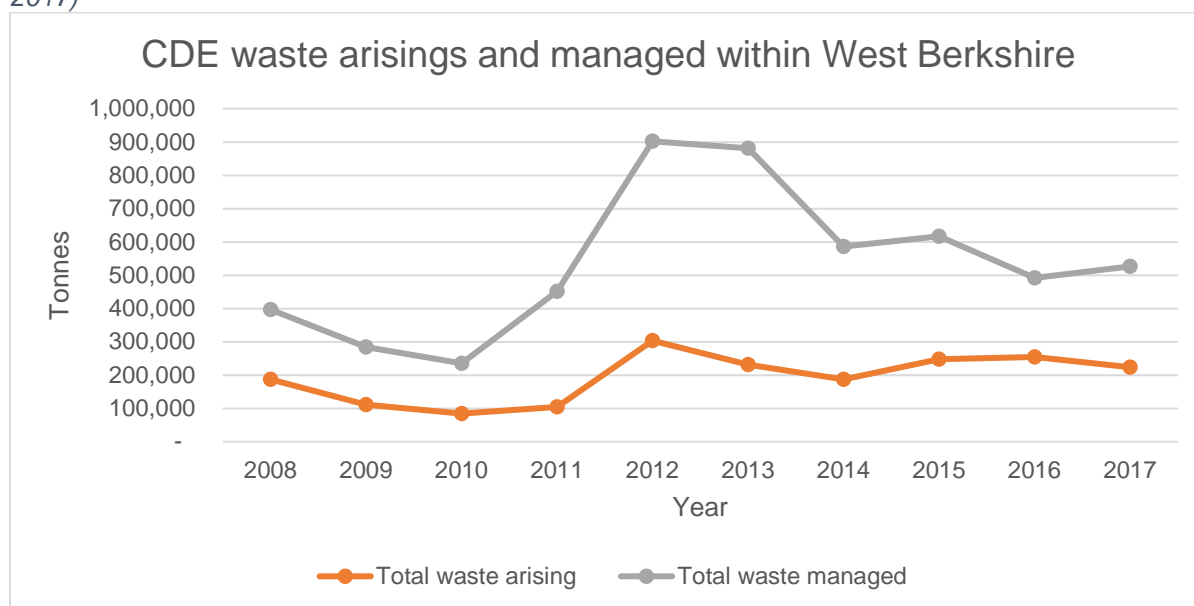


Figure 9 shows the total amount of waste recorded as being managed at facilities in West Berkshire along with the total amount of waste arisings. The significant jump in waste managed in West Berkshire in 2012 can be attributed to the two inert landfill sites that commenced operation in 2011. The amount of waste managed in sites in West Berkshire is greater than the amount of CDE waste generated from West Berkshire meaning that a significant proportion of waste is imported from outside West Berkshire. The main sources of imported CDE waste are from other Berkshire Authorities, Oxfordshire and Hampshire.

Figure 9 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Arisings and managed within West Berkshire (WDI, 2017)



LI7 Other waste streams waste generated within West Berkshire

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste is generally classed as waste that has one or more of the 15 specified hazardous properties listed in details in Annex III to the Waste Framework Directive.

Details regarding hazardous waste arisings and management are recorded in the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator database and also in the accompanying Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator database.

Overall the volume of hazardous waste arising in West Berkshire has remained relatively constant and at a relatively low level when compared to other waste streams arising in West Berkshire (Figure 10 Destination of Hazardous Waste Arisings). There has been an increase in hazardous waste going to landfill since 2015 which has resulted in the overall increase in Hazardous waste arisings. The amount of waste being sent for treatment has declined over the same period.

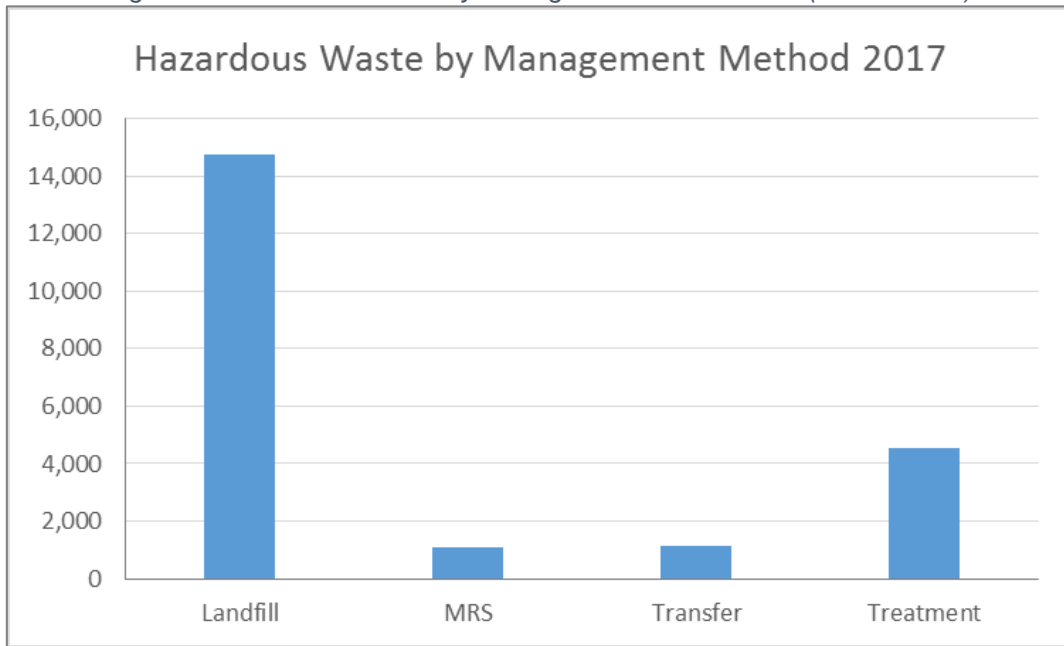
There are two methods of assessing the volume of hazardous waste arisings, firstly using Waste Data Interrogator, and secondary using Hazardous Waste Interrogator.

Table 16 show the hazardous waste arisings in West Berkshire using these two methods.

Table 16 Hazardous Waste Arisings in West Berkshire					
Source: WDI and HWDI, 2017					
Hazardous Waste Arisings	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
WDI	19,427	17,705	12,713	15,773	21,514
HWDI	16,396	15,247	15,392	15,740	15,160

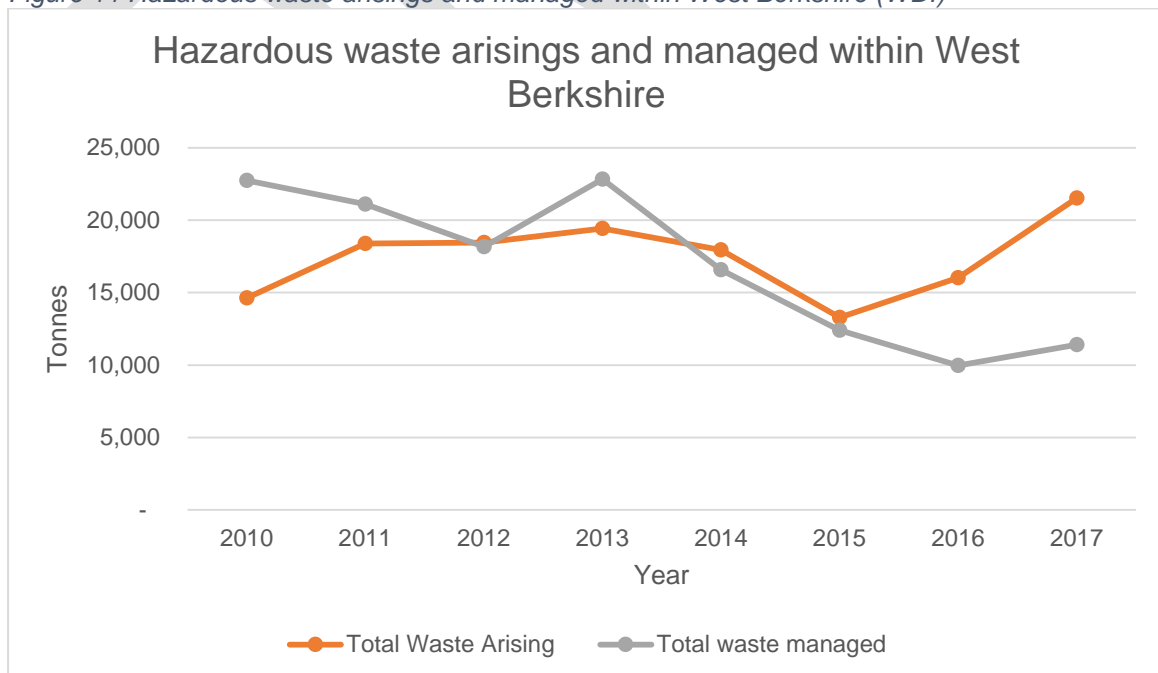
Figure 10 shows how the hazardous waste is managed (using the Waste Data Interrogator).

Figure 10 Hazardous Waste by Management Method 2017 (source: WDI)



Prior to 2014 the volume of hazardous waste managed in West Berkshire has been above the total arisings, indicating that West Berkshire was a net importer of hazardous waste (Figure 11). Since 2014 total arisings have been greater than the volume managed within the district. This is considered, in part, to be due to a decision by one hazardous waste management company to close a site located on the outskirts of Newbury and relocate the operations undertaken to alternative facilities in Oxfordshire and Hampshire. The majority of hazardous waste arising in West Berkshire (68%) is sent to Wiltshire.

Figure 11 Hazardous waste arisings and managed within West Berkshire (WDI)



Radioactive Waste

Radioactive waste is often distinguishable by its radionuclide content and in many cases also by its physical and chemical characteristics. There are limited locations within West Berkshire which will produce the majority of the radioactive waste generated. These are identified as the Atomic Weapons Establishment (AWE) sites Aldermaston and Burghfield. These facilities manage the whole life cycle of the UK's nuclear deterrent from initial concept and design, through component manufacture and assembly to in-service support and finally decommissioning and disposal. AWE Burghfield is responsible for the complex final assembly and maintenance of the warheads while in service, as well as their final decommissioning. These sites produce low level (LLW) and intermediate level (ILW) radioactive waste. There are no other known sources of notable volumes of radioactive waste arising within West Berkshire.

Table 17 Radioactive Waste Arisings						
Source: The Radioactive Waste Inventory 2007, 2010						
All radioactive waste at 1 April and future arisings						
Year	Waste Category	Raw, partly treated and conditioned waste (Volume as stored 1 April)	Raw, partly treated and conditioned waste (volume as stored)	When all wastes are conditioned		
				Number of packages	Packaged volume	Conditioned volume
2007	ILW	4,280	9,820	8,810	5,040	4,380
	LLW	1,150	38,300	2,690	52,400	41,900
	Sub total	5,420	48,200	11,500	57,400	46,300
2010	ILW	4,630	9,140	8,280	4,730	4,100
	LLW	998	31,100	2,150	41,900	33,500
	Sub total	4,630	40,200	10,400	46,600	37,600

Table 18 Radioactive Waste Arisings						
Source: The Radioactive Waste Inventory, 2013, 2016)						
2013				2016		
	Reported 1 April	Estimated future arisings	Lifetime total	Reported 1 April	Estimated future arisings	Lifetime total
Reported Volume						
ILW	4,030	4,120	9,160	4,410	4,290	8,710
LLW	2,330	19,400	21,800	1,560	23,300	24,900
Total	6,360	24,500	31,000	5,970	27,590	33,610
Conditioned Volumes						
ILW	1,990	2,140	4,130	2,140	1,750	3,890
LLW	1,560	9,600	11,200	1,730	17,100	18,800
Total	3,550	11,700	15,300	3,870	18,850	22,690
Packaged Volumes						
ILW	2,310	2,450	4,750	2,480	2,000	4,480
LLW	1,750	9,630	11,400	2,090	18,200	20,300
Total	4,060	12,100	16,200	4,570	20,200	24,780

Sewage Sludge

Sewage sludge is a natural by-product of the wastewater treatment process and with a general growth in population and housing anticipated, it is deemed by the Council to be a relevant waste to consider. Thames Water (a private utility company) is responsible for waste water treatment within West Berkshire. Table 19 sets out the Thames Water estimate for sewage sludge in 2016.

Table 19 Sewage Sludge for 2016	
Source: Thames Water	
Sewage Sludge	2016
Volume of Sludge Arisings (tonnes)	3,916

Sludge is treated to a high standard, with the by-products of treatment, bio-gas used to run plants within the Thames Water area. 100% of the sludge is put to beneficial re-use, mainly through recycling as a nutrient rich fertiliser or for use in land restoration projects as a bulk soil improver. The recycling of treated sewage sludge to agriculture is carried out under strict regulations, with 100% compliance.

Equine Waste

While equine waste is not normally a strategic planning matter, it is recognised that in West Berkshire there is a significant horse population due to the prevalence of both the racehorse industry and the recreational equine industry.

Horse manure is not considered to be waste if all of the following apply¹:

- It is used as soil fertiliser
- It is used lawfully for spreading on clearly identified pieces of agricultural land
- It is only stored to be used for spreading on agricultural land

Therefore, it is considered likely that only a very small proportion of the estimated horse manure arising in West Berkshire may be considered as “waste”.

The LWA includes a worst case scenario estimate of equine waste production of 52,800 tonnes, however, for the reasons outlined above it is unlikely that the majority of this waste will enter the formal planning system.

In addition other equine related wastes, such as contaminated bedding, food containers, faecal matter, empty pesticide and other chemical containers, plastics such as silage wrap, bags and sheets, tyres, batteries, clinical waste, old machinery and oil are also likely to be generated, however, it is expected that such wastes are managed as part of the commercial and industrial waste stream.

LI8 Total waste generated within West Berkshire

Table 20 Total Waste Generated (LWA, 2018)								
Waste Stream	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Local Authority Collected	78,269	78,435	78,156	77,011	80,776	80,856	81,547	81,051

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/farm-and-livery-horses/dealing-with-waste>

Waste (LACW)								
Commercial and Industrial Waste (CI)	80,014	60,120	80,106	97,692	116,811	112,412	151,305	184,364
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDE)	84,479	104,295	303,388	231,694	187,114	248,042	254,412	223,864
Hazardous Waste	14,626	18,390	18,448	17,427	17,951	13,289	16,031	21,525
TOTAL	257,388	261,240	480,098	885,922	402,652	454,629	503,295	510,804
Radioactive Waste (m ³) <i>Not comparable over time due to changes in reporting.</i>				6,360			5,980	

LI9 Imports and exports movements of waste to/from West Berkshire

The WDI 2017 shows that West Berkshire typically manages more waste than arises within the district, with over 80% of the waste managed within or imported from five neighbouring authorities, showing that waste imported for management in West Berkshire has not travelled far.

The movements of waste into and out of West Berkshire is taken from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator database.

Figure 12 Waste Exports from West Berkshire by Site Category shows the destination of waste exported from West Berkshire since 2014. Overall there has been a drop in the amount of waste sent to landfill of 6%.

Figure 12 Waste Exports from West Berkshire by Site Category

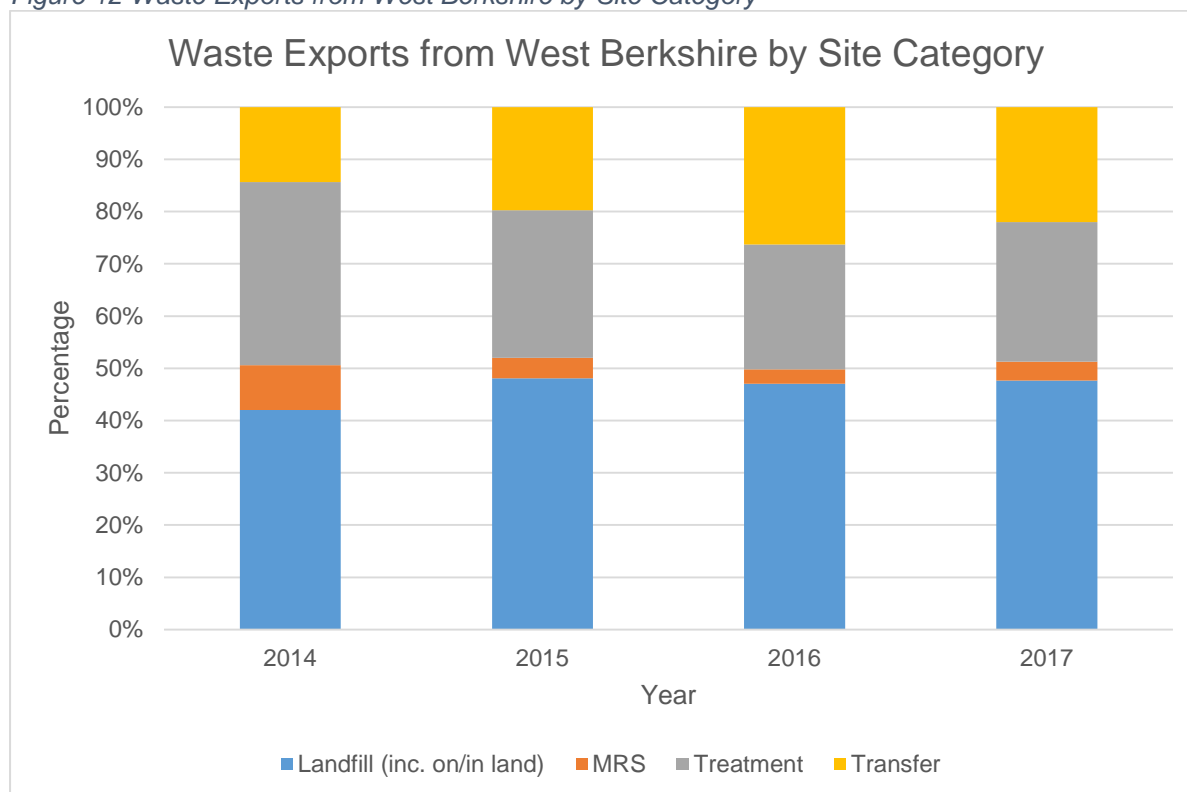


Table 21 show the volumes of waste arising in West Berkshire by both waste stream and facility type. Table 22 shows the key destinations (by Waste Planning Authority) of the waste arisings.

Table 21 Volume of Waste Arising by Waste Stream and Facility Type					
Exports	Hazardous	HIC	Inert/C&D	Total	% of total
Landfill	14,766	56,266	87,445	158,477	31.4
Metal Recycling Site (MRS)	1,101	16,186	1,040	18,328	3.6
On/In Land	0	0	81,947	81,974	16.2
Treatment	4,525	108,002	22,405	134,952	29.7
Transfer	1,132	78,845	31,027	111,004	22.0
TOTAL	21,525	259,320	223,864	504,708	

Table 22 Destination of Waste Arisings by Site Category					
Exports 2017	Hazardous	HIC	Inert/C&D	Total	% of Total
Within West Berkshire	1,152	93,687	180,414	275,253	54.5
Oxfordshire	801	42,221	30,447	73,469	14.6
Slough	0	35,708	3	35,711	7.1
Hampshire	245	27,260	2,890	30,394	6.0
Wiltshire	14,797	2,706	2,389	19,892	3.9
Swindon	0	19,528	0	18,528	3.9
Surrey	1,674	6,003	4	7,681	1.5
Bristol City	381	6,870	0	6,951	1.4
Wokingham	92	5,714	446	6,253	1.2

Buckinghamshire	2	4,533	1,013	5,548	1.1
Kent	0	4,911	210	5,121	1
Total	19,134	249,141	217,816	484,801	

Figure 13 Waste Imports to West Berkshire by Site Category

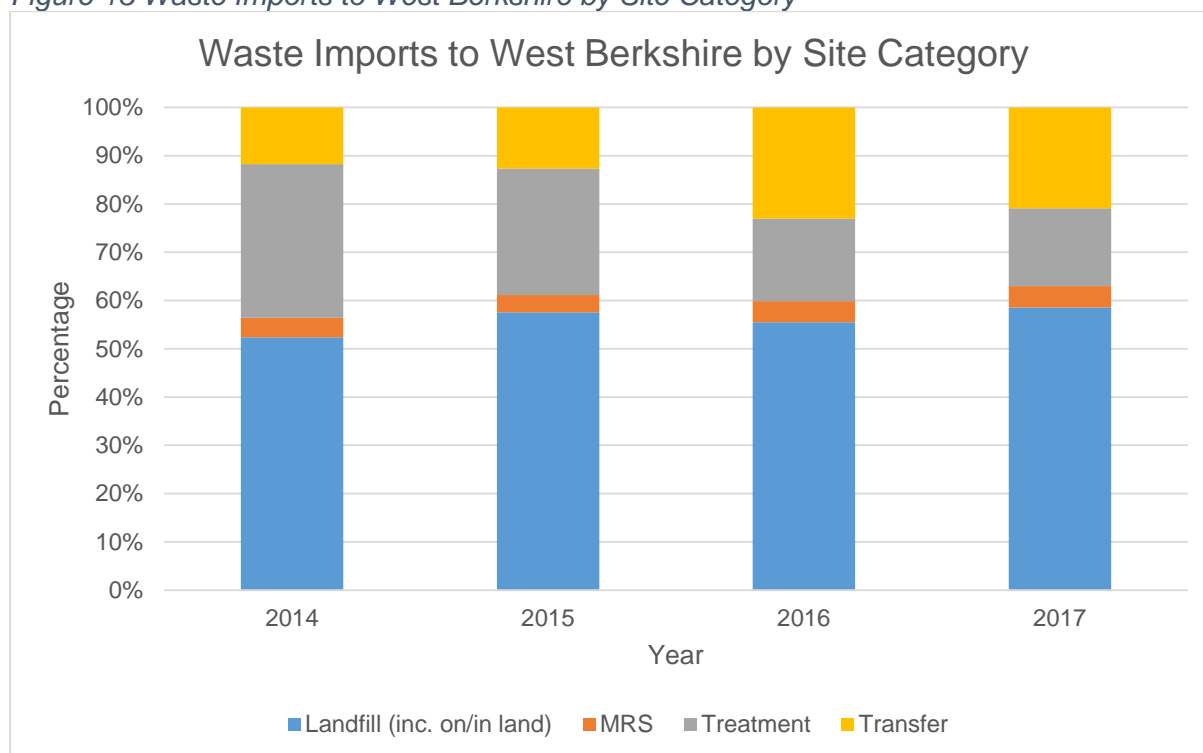


Table 23 shows the volume of waste imported to West Berkshire by both waste type and facility type along with the origin (by Waste Planning Authority) of the waste arising. Table 24 shows the volume of waste imports to West Berkshire by Origin and site category.

Imports	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	Inert/C&D	Total	% of total
Landfill	163	0	338,842	339,005	45.7
Metal Recycling Site	10,735	20,107	2,181	33,023	4.5
On/In Land	0	0	95,382	95,382	12.9
Treatment	489	103,436	15,704	119,629	16.1
Transfer	11	80,096	74,844	154,951	20.9
TOTAL	11,397	203,639	526,953	741,989	

Imports 2017	Hazardous	HIC	Inert/C&D	Total	% of Total
Within West Berkshire	1,152	93,687	180,414	275,253	37.1
Reading	1,053	10,837	181,046	192,937	26.0
Wokingham	161	993	42,334	43,488	5.9
North Yorkshire	0	43,192	1	43,193	5.8

Oxfordshire	1,057	4,821	34,812	40,690	5.5
Hampshire	3,734	10,762	25,493	39,989	5.4
Bracknell Forest	0	2,792	24,721	27,513	3.7
Surrey	108	1,307	15,602	1,717	2.3
Elsewhere in Berkshire	2,555	5,537	2,890	10,982	1.5
Slough	21	3,027	7,416	10,463	1.4
Windsor & Maidenhead	75	3,379	6,827	10,280	1.4
Total	9,916	180,334	521,556	696,505	

LI10 Delivery of Preferred Waste Management Areas

The following table sets out the sites which are allocated within the Waste Local Plan for Berkshire and are located within West Berkshire.

Table 25 Berkshire Waste Local Plan - West Berkshire Waste Management Areas		
Site	Potential waste management use	Current status (May 2019)
Preferred Area 1: Membury Airfield	Waste Treatment, Green waste composting, Recycling non-inert waste, Recycling inert waste, Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Metal recycling	Operational, specialist/hazardous waste treatment
Preferred Area 2: Pinchington Lane, Newbury	Recycling non-inert waste Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Civic amenity site	Redeveloped for housing (HWRC relocated)
Preferred Area 3: Greenham Common	Waste Treatment Green waste composting Major recycling Recycling non-inert waste Recycling inert waste Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Metal recycling	Industrial area still with opportunity for future waste uses
Preferred Area 4: Colthrop	Waste Treatment Waste Derived Fuel Waste to Energy Waste Transfer Major recycling Recycling non-inert waste Recycling inert waste Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Metal recycling	Preferred Areas A/C – industrial areas with opportunity for future waste uses Preferred Area B – permitted for waste recycling
Preferred Area 5: Knott Lane	Recycling non-inert waste Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Metal recycling	Part developed in conjunction with adjacent waste depot. Part remains as vehicle breakers
Preferred Area 6: Padworth Sidings	Waste treatment Road to rail waste transfer station	Household waste recycling centre developed on the site.

	Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Metal recycling	Road to rail waste transfer no longer possible as rail lines severed due to bridge works associated with electrification.
Preferred Area 7: Whitehouse Farm, Aldermaston	Recycling non-inert waste Recycling inert waste Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer	Operational, Commercial and Industrial and inert waste recycling facility
Preferred Area 8: Blue Circle Depot, Theale	Road to rail waste transfer station Major recycling Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Metal recycling	Reverted to rail link bulk cement depot.
Preferred Area 9: The Hanger, Sheffield Bottom	Recycling non-inert waste	Redeveloped as a business park
Preferred Area 10: ARC Plant Site, Sheffield Bottom	Green waste composting Recycling non-inert waste Recycling inert waste Metal recycling	Part of site permitted for Commercial and Industrial and inert waste facility

It is recognised that West Berkshire' need for waste management capacity has not entirely been met by these Preferred Areas as further non-preferred sites have received planning permission during this period. It is also noted that not all Preferred Areas have been the subject of planning applications since the adoption and saving of the WLPB policies, so some preferred areas remain "available".

LI11 Capacity for handling waste materials in West Berkshire

Table 26 sets out the waste capacity managed in each of the primary waste streams and the number of operational facilities.

Waste Stream	Capacity (tonnes per annum)
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	118,000
Commercial and Industrial (C&I)	258,950
Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CDE)	714,250
Sewage Sludge	7,300
Hazardous	15,000
Landfill (Inert)	115,530m ³
Radioactive	20m ³
Equine	4,000
Other	400
TOTAL	1,113,500 + 115,550m³

LI12 Restriction of waste managed at sites with engineered landfill

No engineered landfill sites were permitted or operational within the district over the reporting period, and as such no permissions were operating contrary to this policy.

LI13 Proposals for waste management facilities outside of Preferred Areas

The WLPB has specific policies to be considered when/if proposals on non-preferred areas are received as a planning application. These include the following policies:

- WLPB 16: Waste management facilities – non landfill
- WLPB 17: Green waste composting
- WLPB 18: Sewage works
- WLPB19: Farm and stable waste
- WLPB 28: Non identified sites for waste management development.

During the reporting period no decisions were made which are contrary to or highlight significant flaws in these policies.

LI14 Retention of safeguarded waste management site capacity

The following sites are listed within the WLPB policy WLPB 21 as sites which West Berkshire week seek to safeguard and are located within West Berkshire.

Table 27 Safeguarded Waste Management Sites		
Sites	Details	Current Status (as at November 2018)
Operational		
Paices Hill, Aldermaston	C&I Waste Transfer Station	Operational
Southern Recovery Services Ltd, Membury Aerodrome (Rutpen Ltd)	Waste Solvent Recycling	Operational
Whitehouse Farm, Aldermaston	C&I and Inert waste recycling	Operational
John Stacey & Sons Ltd, Aldermaston	C&I and Inert waste recycling (inc. Asbestos)	Operational
Computer Salvage, Newbury	Treatment plant: Electronic equipment	Operational
AWE, Aldermaston	Treatment plant: Specialist waste: trade effluent	Operational
Herons Nest, Theale	Treatment plant: C&I and inert waste recycling facility	Operational
Redeveloped for non-waste use		
Pinchington Lane, Newbury	Civic Amenity Sites & Household Waste Transfer Stations	Redevelopment of site for housing and replacement of civic amenity site (06/00736/OUTMAJ Permitted Nov 2007)
Cleansing Services Group Ltd, Pinchington Lane, Newbury	Waste Oil Recycling	Redevelopment of site for housing (11/02480/OUTMAJ Permitted April 2012).
Boulton Bins Transfer Station, Newbury	Inert Waste Transfer Station	Redevelopment of site for housing and replacement of civic amenity site (06/00736/OUTMAJ Permitted Nov 2007)
The Hanger, Theale	Treatment plant: Waste sorting	Redeveloped as business park (02/01758/COMIND permitted Nov 2004)

No longer operational		
Orcol Fuels Ltd, Lambourn Woodlands (BDW fuels)	Storage of wastes oils	No longer operational
Clembins, Pingewood	Treatment Plant: C&I	No longer operational
Restored/Completed		
Runways and Taxiways, Greenham Common Airbase	Source of inert waste for recycling	Restored to Common Land. Inert waste removed
Kiln Cottage, Welford	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Hermitage Farm, Oare	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Bath Road, Midgham	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Larkwhistle Farm, Brimpton Common	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Gardners Lane, Upper Basildon	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Barlows Plantation, Aldermaston	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Bath Road, Beenham	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Decoy Plantation, Aldermaston	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Poors Allotment, Ufton Nervet	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Meals Farm, Sulhamstead	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Field Farm, Burghfield	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Field Farm Cottages, Burghfield	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Knights Farm, Pingewood	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Hermitage Farm, Oare	Non-Inert waste landfill	Restored
Bath Road, Beenham (Marley Tile site)	Non-Inert waste landfill	Restored
Farm Field II and IIB, Theale (not licenced to receive household waste)	Non-Inert waste landfill	Restored
Marleys, Beenham	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Barton Court, Kintbury	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Remaining Voidspace/ Not completed		
Harons Nest, Theale	Inert waste landfill	Small amount of voidspace remaining
Moores Farm, Burghfield	Inert waste landfill	Voidspace remaining
Planning Permission granted		
Lower Farm, Wasing	Non-Inert waste landfill	Mineral extraction and restoration with inert fill. Not yet implemented (12/01220/MINMAJ Permitted Aug 2013).
Railway Lane, Pingewood	Non-Inert waste landfill	Mineral extraction and restoration with inert fill. Site now has permission for commercial use of lake (Mineral Extraction: 81/15815/ADD or 115815 Permitted February 1982,

		Use of lake: 92/40961/MINMAJ or 140961 Permitted Jul 1992)
Replacement Minerals Local Plan Preferred Areas		
Preferred Area 1: Chamberhouse Farm, Thatcham	Potential inert/non-inert landfill	No application received, unlikely to come forward
Preferred Area 2: Bath Road/Brimpton Road, Midgham	Inert waste landfill	Extraction complete, restoration underway (05/00152/MINMAJ)
Preferred Area 4: South of Theale	Potential inert/non-inert landfill	No application received, unlikely to come forward
Preferred Area 5: South- East of Theale	Potential inert/non-inert landfill	Restored without landfill (00/00479/FUL Permitted Jun 2001).

Safeguarding also extends to:

- Those where permanent permission is granted for the establishment of waste treatment, recycling, storage and transfer facilities (referred to in policy WLPB 21(ii))
- New sites approved for mineral extraction in accordance with the provisions of the RMLP where landfilling would form an acceptable and appropriate means of restoration (referred to in policy WLPB 21(iii))
- The Preferred Areas identified in the WLPB (referred to in policy WLPB 21(vi))

LI15 Controls on landfill permissions to secure inert waste recycling (Policy WLPB 26)

During the reporting period, West Berkshire had a number of active and operational inert landfill operations and associated inert waste recycling facilities. Such proposals and developments are generally supporting the principles of the waste hierarchy, and due to the high recycling rates of construction and demolition waste we believe that this policy is effective. However, the policies are significantly dated and as such could be challenged during the process of determining future planning applications.

4.3 Environment

LI16 Impact of development upon environmental designations, other than AONB (see LI17)

Table 28 sets out the new planning permissions granted in the reporting period which impact upon one or more of the district's Environmental Designations as set out in policies RMLP 11, 12 and WLPB 29.

Table 28 Applications impacting Environmental Designations 2015 - 2017			
Application Number	Site Name	Proposal	Designations impacted.
14/01735/COMIND	Greenham Business Park, Greenham	Biomass Gasification plant to generate electricity.	Wildlife Heritage Site SPZ3

14/02990	Hope at Wigmore Lane, Theale	Concrete batching plant	SPZ2 & 3
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LI17 Development impacts upon the North Wessex Downs AONB

Table 29 sets out extent planning permissions for minerals and waste developments which are located in the AONB as of July 2019. It should be noted that development of a minerals or waste site outside the AONB could potentially impact on its setting.

Table 29 Mineral and Waste development in the AONB				
Site Name	Site Operator	Type of Deposit	Site Notes	Comments
Minerals				
Copyhold Farm	Raymond Brown	Soft Sand	Granted consent on the basis that the majority of the mineral would supply the Marley Tile Factory, thereby demonstrating exceptional local circumstances. However, it is unclear whether this remains the case. Mineral may be sold to the general construction market	Approved under RMLP policy 15. Commenced production in 2006. Extension approved under RMLP policy 15 to provide materials for Marley Tile Factory, Bennham. Output is limited to 60,000 tpa. An extension of time was granted for the extension in 2016.
Waste				
Copyhold Farm	Raymond Brown	Inert Infill and C&D Recycling	Linked to mineral permission above. Granted consent on the basis that the majority of the material would supply the Marley Tile Factory.	Approved under RMLP policy 15 to ensure satisfactory restoration of the site. Extensions of time have been granted, the most recent in 2018, the site is to be restored by June 2022. An associated C&D Recycling Facility is permitted under a different consent within the wider site and an extension of time was also granted for the operation of this facility until 2022.
Barton Court	Hills Minerals and Waste Limited	C&D Recycling and skip waste		Temporary and linked to historic mineral extraction and landfill site
Lambourn Woodlands	Rutpen	Specialist Treatment (solvents)		Established industrial area

Beenham	Grundons	Minerals Recycling Facility		Established industrial area
		Composting facility		Adjacent to established industrial area

LI18 Agreed Restoration Schemes within West Berkshire

Table 30 Restoration Schemes			
Site	Planning reference	Restoration Scheme	Date restoration due to be completed
Barton Court	Original permission dates back to 1940s Latest permission 16/00038/MINMAJ	Agriculture	Operations cease by December 2016, with restoration completed within 18 months. Restoration almost complete Dec 2018.
Craven Keep	Dates back to 1960s. Latest permission: 00/00982 (permission granted on appeal 2003)	Agriculture	February 2041 (restoration operations completed within 3 years from date of commencement)
Copyhold Farm	129142 (various modifications). Latest permission 17/00424 (various modifications)	Agriculture	June 2020
Harts Hill	Original permission dating back to 1950s. Latest permission 17/03493/MINMAJ	Agriculture	December 2021
Kennetholme Farm	00/00293 Latest permission: 17/00952/MINMAJ 13/02302/MINMAJ 17/00794/COND1	Agriculture and Amenity Lakes	12 years from date upon which extraction operations commenced (May 2021) Restoration is underway. Extension of time application submitted May

			2019 for 2 year extension to complete restoration.
Midgham Quarry	89/34406/ADD (or 134406)	Agriculture	Site restored
Lower Farm, Wasing	12/01220/MINMAJ	Agriculture	16 years from data upon which operations commence. <i>Operations have not yet commenced.</i>
Aldermaston Quarry	Original permission dates back to 1940s. Latest permission 08/01023/MINMAJ	Amenity Lakes	February 2042. Restoration completed within 12 month of operations ceasing.
Heron's Nest (Theale Quarry)	82/16603/ADD	Amenity Land/Forestry	The old processing plant site has permanent planning permission for waste uses on part of site however, the remainder of the site due to restoration July 2018.
Moore's Farm	Original permission: 132441 (1995) Latest permission 14/03295/MINMAJ	Agriculture	September 2020

LI19 Sites within Aftercare within West Berkshire

Table 31 Sites in Aftercare		
Site	Planning reference	Restoration Scheme
Old Kiln Farm	98/53458/FUL	Agriculture
Hermitage Farm	06/02810/MINMAJ	Agriculture
Woolhampton Quarry	02/02571/TEMP	Agriculture and Amenity Lakes
IDO Land, Butts Lake Quarry	94/45225/MINMAJ	Lakes and nature conservation
Raghill, Aldermaston	01/00361/FUL	Agriculture
Preferred Area 5, Theale	07/00349/FULMAJ	Lakes
Field Farm, Theale	81/14887/ADV	Lakes

Theale Pit	94/45225/MINMAJ	Agriculture and Amenity Lakes
Lower Farm, Newbury	154186 18/01153/COND1	Agriculture and Amenity Lakes
Midgham Quarry	19/00807/COND1	Agriculture

11 Proposals received by Development Management and the Monitoring and Enforcement of extant planning permissions

This section considers the Council's performance when determining planning applications, as well as the main functions for managing minerals and waste development.

Planning Applications

The numbers of determined planning applications for minerals and waste development proposals ("County Matters") are set out in the table below.

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Received	9	8	11	11
Withdrawn/called in/turned away	1	3	2	3
No. County Matter applications determined	11	8	7	7
Environmental Statements	0	4	1	1

Appeals

There have been no appeals regarding minerals and waste applications over the monitoring period.

Enforcement and Monitoring

There have been no enforcement cases over the reporting period.

Monitoring of sites does not routinely happen.

Minerals and Waste Liaison Meetings

Minerals and Waste case officers may attend liaison meetings for a number of minerals and waste development sites within the district. Meetings are attended by District and Parish council representatives, local members, local residents and residents association and the operators themselves.

The meetings are managed by the site operators and the aim of these meetings is to address any impacts that the development has on the surrounding area. The operator and where necessary the regulatory bodies will seek mitigating solutions to the issues raised.

5 Conclusions

Minerals

West Berkshire has seen declining sales of land won sand and gravel over the last ten years. In 2017, they accounted for only 6% of all aggregate sales in the district. The LAA concludes that West Berkshire has a landbank of 14.0 years for sharp sand and gravel and 0.91 years for soft sand.

No new sites have come forward for mineral extraction over the reporting period, and while there have been some applications for extensions of time for existing permitted quarries, this has not resulted in a significant additional supply of material.

Waste

The data presented shows that West Berkshire is able to be net self-sufficient in the management of its waste.

Availability and Accuracy of Data

At this time the Council believes that the minerals data for the district is as comprehensive as it can be. Former confidentiality agreements have been lifted for 2016 and 2017 minerals data which have allowed the release of the actual data for aggregate sales, and the opening of another site at the Theale Rail depot means that the rail depot data can also be released. It is recognised that the future release of this data will depend on future agreements regarding confidentiality with operators.

It is acknowledged that the annual waste data provided by the Environment Agency is not comprehensive from the point of view that it may not include all waste facilities (as it only considers waste management facilities which have licensed Environmental Permits). Data from 'operator returns' could help to improve the accuracy of this data in the future.

Progress on the West Berkshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan

As the Council is developing the Minerals and Waste Strategy for the district it is essential that there is a relevant evidence base to justify the decisions which are taken within the MWLP. The AMR provides a useful tool to support and enhance the data for West Berkshire.

It is anticipated that consultation on the proposed Submission Minerals and Waste Local Plan will take place towards the end of 2019.

If you require this information in an alternative format or translation,
please call 01635 42400 and ask for the Minerals and Waste Planning
Policy Team.

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