

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

2010

for the period April 2009 – March 2010

**Waste information for the period April 2009 – March 2010
Minerals information Jan-Dec 2009
(Appendix A updates key information to November 2010)**

**Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2009,
Covering the period April 2009 – March 2010
(Minerals information Jan-Dec 2009)**

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 following paragraphs describe progress with the JMWDF during the reporting period for the AMR. However the Report is being published at the end of 2010. An update of progress between March and November 2010 is provided in Appendix A.

Preparation of the Joint Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework

- iii. The timetable for the preparation of the Joint Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework was revised following the issue of new Regulations in June 2008. The new LDS was prepared during the period of this AMR although it was not approved by GOSE until April 2010. The latest version is available from the Joint Unit or can be viewed and downloaded at: <http://www.berks-jspu.gov.uk>
- iv. Following consultation on the Preferred Options version of the Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy in September 2007, the Submission Draft version was published in September 2008. The Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State on 27th February 2009.
- v. A Pre-Hearing Meeting was held at the end of April 2009. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Examination commenced in June 2009.
- vi. During the hearing, issues were raised concerning the accuracy of the evidence base used to support the waste strategy, particularly the classification and capacity of existing waste management facilities, and the output of the latest run of the forecasting model (May 2009) used to predict future waste management requirements, most notably those for non hazardous landfill capacity.
- vii. As a result of the concerns raised by these issues, the Inspector decided to formally adjourn the hearing. Following consideration of the position, the Berkshire Unitary Authorities resolved to seek the approval of the Secretary of State to direct the formal withdrawal of the submitted Core Strategy.
- viii. The Secretary of State formally requested the withdrawal of the Core Strategy in January 2010.
- ix. No further stages of the Core Strategy LDF process were completed by March 2010.

- x. Alongside the Core Strategy, work progressed on the Sites and Development Management DPD. A report was produced as supporting evidence for the Core Strategy Examination in Public.
- xi. A number of important events have occurred since March 2010 and an update has been set out in Appendix A.

Minerals

- xii. Due to historical patterns going back many years, minerals figures are reported for the calendar year 2009, rather than the financial year 2009 - 2010.
- xiii. In 2009 the total sales of primary land won aggregate sand and gravel was some 839,000 tonnes (National Core Indicator 5A). Although this figure is an increase of 11% on the level of production in 2008, it is still notably lower than the sub-regional apportionment rate for Berkshire. At 53% it represents only marginally more than half the Berkshire apportionment rate of 1.57mta¹.
- xiv. Berkshire is not the only Mineral Planning Authority to have experienced a lower level of sales than its apportionment. Other MPAs share this position
- xv. At 31 December 2009, Berkshire's landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel stood at an estimated 7.42 years, calculated with reference to the county's 2009 apportionment rate. This shows that the landbank has continued to be successfully managed in Berkshire.
- xvi. Data on secondary/recycled aggregate provision in Berkshire (National Core Indicator 5B) is currently incomplete, due to a survey response rate of only 33% and so there is no 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. In the meantime alternative methods of calculating the provision of secondary and aggregate provision in Berkshire have been used and an estimate for the production of recycled aggregates 157159 tonnes – 238119 tonnes and approximately 16,000 tonnes of secondary aggregates have been reported for 2009.

Waste

- xvii. There has been a reduction, year on year in the last three years, in municipal solid waste (MSW) arisings the main component of which is household waste. Much of Berkshire's waste is made up of commercial and industrial (C&I), and construction and demolition (C&D) waste, sources over which the Unitary Authorities in Berkshire have very limited influence and at present very limited information.
- xviii. National Core Indicator 6A is additional waste management capacity. During 2009/10, planning permission was renewed for 5,500 tpa of inert waste recycling capacity which had elapsed unimplemented, together with an increase in the capacity of an established recycling facility for construction, demolition and excavation materials of some 75,000 tpa over recent

¹ 2009 apportionment rate

throughput (representing an actual increase of 125,000 tpa capacity over the amount previously permitted).

- xix. Planning permission was also granted for an additional 300,000 m³ landfill capacity at Reading Quarry, and permission was granted for an "engineering operation" to use 43,500 m³ of inert fill to raise levels to allow construction of a new all weather pitch at Newbury Rugby Football Club.
- xx. The information provided in relation to National Core Indicator 6B (concerning municipal waste) shows that over the last three years there has been a reduction (6.7%) in MSW arisings in the last three years. There has been a notable increase in the amounts of household waste that is recycled/composted, and a large increase in waste sent to EfW, leading to a significant reduction in the quantities of MSW landfilled. The percentage reduction in the amount of landfilled MSW for the period 2007-2010 is 30%, much of it in the last year.
- xxi. As in previous years it remains of concern that in producing the Annual Monitoring Report to the new standards suggested by the 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 the South East England Partnership Board (SEEPB), Government Office for the South East (GOSE) and the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG).
- xxii. 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. The Joint Unit is working along with mineral and waste planning authorities in the South East and other members of South East Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste (SERTAB) to achieve improved information gathering and collation.

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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 required² 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 is done by means of a published Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), which assesses 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 AMRs 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. For minerals, this financial year monitoring period is a change from earlier practice. Minerals monitoring has traditionally been based on calendar year periods. Therefore in order to maintain comparability with figures for previous years, minerals statistics are presented by calendar year, rather than by financial year. This is clarified with the figures.
- 1.5. The aims of this AMR are:
 - to present the latest available statistics relating to the nationally identified Core Output Indicators³;
 - 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 state 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 year⁴.

² Section 35 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (HMSO: May 2004)

³ Table 4.4 Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators by Key Policy Theme, Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (HMSO: March 2005)

⁴ South East Plan - Waste and Minerals (May 2009)

- 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 reconciling the supply of aggregates with protecting the environment and the amenity of local communities.
- 2.3. One of the key aims and challenges which mineral planning 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. International and national legislation is driving changes in waste management practice towards more sustainable methods involving minimisation of waste at source, and an approach to waste management that treats waste as a resource through recycling and re-use, and disposal methods that extract value from wastes. There is a powerful drive to move away from UK traditional practices which have centred on waste disposal by landfill, although there will continue to be a need for disposal facilities for residual wastes, either by landfill or incineration, for the foreseeable future.
- 2.5. Waste needs to be treated and disposed of, through a range of measures including re-use of materials, recycling, composting of green waste and recovery of energy from waste. Residual waste, which cannot be used beneficially, needs to be disposed of, and landfill or incineration will be the end-destination for this residual waste. These various processes for treating and disposing of waste require a variety of sites and facilities.
- 2.6. It is the role of the waste planning system to provide the spatial and land use planning framework through which necessary facilities for waste management, and disposal of residual waste, can be planned for and provided. In doing so, 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. JMWDF Progress

- 4.1. The following paragraphs describe progress with the JMWDF during the reporting period for the AMR. However the AMR is being published at the end of 2010. A number of significant events, which affect the Minerals and Waste LDF, have taken place during the period April – November 2010. An update of progress between April and November 2010 has, therefore, been provided in Appendix A.
- 4.2. 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.
- 4.3. A revised MWLDS was prepared during the period of this AMR but was not approved by GOSE until April 2010. The latest version is available from the Joint Unit or can be viewed and downloaded at: <http://www.berks-jspu.gov.uk>
- 4.4. Following consultation on the Preferred Options version of the Joint Minerals and Waste Core Strategy in September 2007, the Submission Draft version was published in September 2008. The Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State on 27th February 2009.
- 4.5. A Pre-Hearing Meeting was held at the end of April 2009. Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Examination commenced in June 2009.
- 4.6. During the hearing, issues were raised concerning the accuracy of the evidence base used to support the waste strategy, particularly the classification and capacity of existing waste management facilities, and the output of the May 2009 run of the forecasting model used to predict future waste management requirements, most notably those for non hazardous landfill capacity.
- 4.7. As a result of the concerns raised by these issues, the Inspector decided to formally adjourn the hearing. Following consideration of the position, the Berkshire Unitary Authorities resolved to seek the approval of the Secretary of State to direct the formal withdrawal of the submitted Core Strategy.
- 4.8. The Secretary of State formally requested the withdrawal of the Core Strategy in January 2010.
- 4.9. No further stages of the Core Strategy LDF process were completed by March 2010.
- 4.10. Alongside the Core Strategy, work progressed on the Sites and DM DPD. A report was produced as supporting evidence for the Core Strategy Examination in Public.
- 4.11. Subsequent developments with the LDF are set out in Appendix A.

National Core Indicators

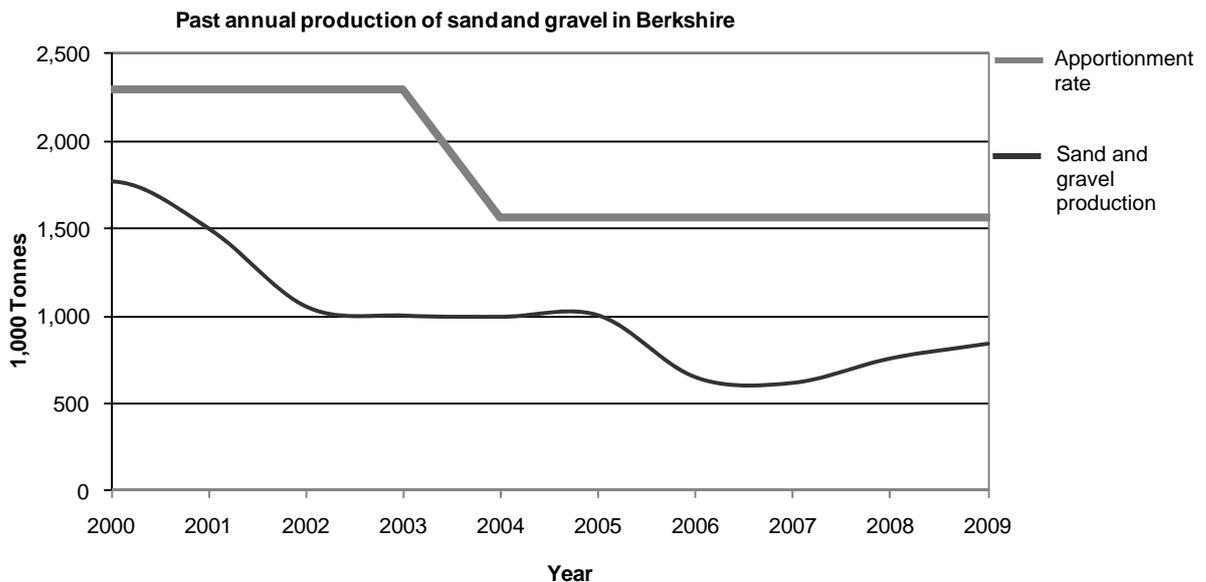
5. MINERALS

- 5.1. Every year, a survey is carried out of aggregate 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.
- 5.2. Information about the amount of aggregates extracted in Berkshire is collected as part of this survey. The results 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 continue to relate to calendar years.
- 5.3. At the time of preparing this Monitoring Report, information is available for production over the period January to December 2009. There is no information available to March 2010 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 2011.

National Core Indicator 5A
Production of primary land won aggregates⁵

- 5.4. The Chart 5.1 shows the annual production of primary land-won aggregates in Berkshire from 2000-2009 compared with the county's apportionment rates during that period. In 2000 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 2009 was 839,765 tonnes of sand and gravel. (See Appendix A for information about recent changes to the apportionment rate).

Chart 5.1



Source: JSPU/SEERA Aggregates Monitoring

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

National Core Indicator 5B

Production of secondary/recycled aggregates

- 5.5. Reliable information on the production of secondary and recycled aggregates is currently not available at the county area level in Berkshire. An Aggregates Monitoring Survey for 2009 was undertaken which showed sales of 234,000 tonnes of secondary/recycled aggregates for Berkshire. However, the response rate was only 33% (six operators out of the 18 contacted) and it is not possible to extrapolate a more meaningful figure from these returns. It may be for reasons of commercial sensitivity that sales figures were not available for each of the sites.
- 5.6. Another method of measuring the production of recycled aggregates in Berkshire is to consider the waste input in to C & D recycling sites. The recorded C & D waste input into these sites in 2009 was 238119 tonnes. (Waste Data Interrogator 2009). The amount of recycled aggregates recovered from this waste input could be almost as much as 100% depending on the composition of the input material. Surveys completed on behalf of WRAP⁶ and information obtained from the Minerals Product Association indicate that, depending on the composition of the input material, between 66 -100% of the material could be processed to produce recycled aggregates. Thus approximately 157159 tonnes – 238119 tonnes of recycled aggregates can be estimated to have been produced in Berkshire in 2009.
- 5.7. There are a number of reasons why figures on the production of secondary aggregates may be unreliable and lower than actual figures. The reasons include: the lack of data on secondary/recycled stockpiles; the use of mobile crushers on construction sites means that a proportion of secondary and recycled aggregates are not recorded; a large tonnage of CDEW waste goes to 'unknown' destinations where it may be recycled but it is unrecorded; some treatment sites will have integrated aggregate recycling operations and will not record outgoing aggregate sales because they will have ceased to be waste; also a considerable quantity of CDEW waste is handled by sites which are currently classified as exemption sites by the Environment Agency and therefore the Environment Agency may not hold any information on such sites.
- 5.8. There are 21 C & D recycling sites in Berkshire, 19 of which were operational during the AMR period. Each of the sites imports and recycles hard construction and demolition waste which is made up of segregated or mixed unprocessed or uncrushed materials. This may include a varying amount of concrete, masonry, bricks, road planings, tiles and ceramics, as well as excavation waste such as naturally occurring rock or stone.
- 5.9. The total capacity of the operational sites was estimated to be 904,577 tonnes per annum at Mar 2010. This estimated site capacity is an estimate based on figures for the waste licensed capacity, permitted capacity, site operator surveys, site operator EA returns and local officer knowledge.

⁶ Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings, Use and Disposal for England 2008. WRAP, April 2010

5.10. The only secondary aggregates produced in Berkshire are from the bottom ash produced by the Lakeside EfW plant. Approximately 16,000 tonnes was produced between April 2009 and March 2010⁷.

6. WASTE

National Core Indicator 6a

Capacity of new waste management facilities by type

- 6.1. A number of waste development proposals for additional waste capacity was permitted in West Berkshire during the period April 2009 to March 2010. See Table 6.1 below.
- 6.2. Planning permission has been granted for an additional 300,000 m³ landfill capacity at Reading Quarry, together with an increase in the capacity of the associated recycling facility for construction, demolition and excavation materials of some 75,000 tpa over recent throughput (representing an actual increase of 125,000 tpa capacity over the amount previously permitted).
- 6.3. At Beenham Grange, planning permission was renewed for 5,500 tpa of inert waste recycling capacity, which had elapsed unimplemented.
- 6.4. An "engineering operation" was permitted to use 43,500 m³ of inert fill to raise levels to allow construction of a new all weather pitch at Newbury Rugby Football Club.
- 6.5. There were no reports of planning applications approved by any of the other Unitary Authorities during this period that would lead to an increase in the waste handling capacity.
- 6.6. Other permissions were for smaller scale waste developments, including variations to conditions on existing planning permissions. These have not been shown in Table 6.1.
- 6.7. During the year, development commenced on the construction of the new integrated waste management site at Padworth Sidings in West Berkshire. The site is planned to come on stream in 2011 and will provide 40,000 tpa materials recycling capacity, plus a Household Waste Recycling Centre, composting and waste transfer capacity.
- 6.8. Also during the year, construction of the Lakeside EfW facility and education centre at Colnbrook was completed and a process of staged commissioning commenced involving waste combustion, energy generation and connection to the National Grid.
- 6.9. Lakeside EfW is designed to treat 410,000 tpa of residual waste from businesses and local authorities using it to produce 37MW of electricity – enough to power 50,000 homes.

⁷ Grundon Email 21.10.10

6.10. The household waste recycling centre at Smallmead in Reading won the Civic Amenity Site of the Year category in the Awards for Excellence in Recycling and Waste Management. The Smallmead HWRC opened in 2008. The Education Centre at the site opened during 2009.

6.11. A new Household waste recycling centre opened during the summer of 2009 at Longshot Lane in Bracknell. It replaced a former small facility on the site.

Table 6.1 Waste capacity granted planning permission during 2009-2010

site	Application number and proposal	Decision date	Additional capacity
Benham Grange	09/01884/FUL Renewal of planning permission 06/00866/FUL - Change of use of part of site to form Waste Transfer Station, Extension to existing buildings, weighbridge and office, new security fence.	13/11/2009	5,500 tpa of inert waste
Reading Quarry	08/02401 Part Retrospective - Extension of recycling facility for construction, demolition and excavation materials including the partial infilling of former quarry with inert waste, erection of workshop and office/weighbridge and retention of open storage area.	18/12/2009	75,000 tpa additional over actual capacity (or 125,000 tpa additional capacity over previously permitted capacity) plus 300,000 m ³ landfill capacity
Newbury Rugby Football Club	09/02204/FUL Construction of an all weather playing surface using imported inert fill to achieve the required levels together with ancillary landscaping and adjustment of levels on practice area	23/03/2010	43,500 m ³ inert landfill

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.

6.12. Table 6.2 shows the total tonnage of municipal solid waste (MSW) arisings for each of the unitary authorities in the Berkshire area. Tables 6.3 and 6.4 show the amounts and percentages respectively of management methods for this waste collected, whether landfilled, incinerated and converted to Energy from Waste (EfW), recycled or composted, and other means of disposal for the financial years 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. If a column has not been included, it should be assumed that the figures are negligible (eg Table 6.4 non EfW would read 0 across the board).

6.13. 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, 2007-08 to 2009-10

	Total MSW Arisings		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Wokingham Borough Council	77,570	74,453	75,272
Windsor and Maidenhead Borough Council	68,930	69,117	66,022
Slough Borough Council	62,150	62,778	56,922
Reading Borough Council	78,873	77,333	73,229
West Berkshire District Council	83,914	82,077	79,854
Bracknell Forest Borough Council	59,137	56,009	50,061
Berkshire Total	430,574	421,767	401,361

Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)

6.14. Table 6.2 indicates in most cases a decrease in the total amount of MSW arisings between 2007/8 and 2009/10. Total MSW arisings in Berkshire have decreased between 2007/8 and 2009/10 by approximately 6.8%. Table 6.3 below shows a 30% drop in the amounts sent to landfill. This is despite a steady increase in Berkshire's population from 815,771 in 2006 to 836,566 in 2010⁸ (an increase of 2.55%).

6.15. All Berkshire's Unitary Authorities had lower arisings than previous years, with the exception of Wokingham, where arisings increased by 819 tonnes (0.01% on the 2008-09 figure). Both Bracknell and Slough are in the top four authorities in England with the largest percentage decrease in household waste per head.

Table 6.3 Comparison of MSW Management/Disposal in Berkshire, 2007/08 to 2009/10

	Landfilled			EiW			Recycled		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Wokingham BC	46,451	44,937	34007	489	668	11360	27,415	28,842	29899
Windsor & Maidenhead BC	45,006	43,330	42889	-	0	0	22,458	25,699	23117
Slough BC	48,517	47,946	25937	-	5	14811	13,569	14,771	16125
Reading BC	49,786	50,064	38749	1,972	1,062	10704	23,531	26,190	23753
West Berkshire DC	64,790	53,788	37718	166	261	9357	19,124	28,015	32780
Bracknell Forest BC	34,658	31,539	22505	139	599	8092	22,947	23,846	19458
Berkshire Total	289,208	217,870	201805	2,766	2,592	54324	129,044	147363	145132

Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)

Table 6.4 Comparison by Percentage of MSW Management/Disposal in Berkshire, 2006-07 to 2009/10

⁸ 2008 based GLA population projections

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07/08 - 09/10% comparison	% Landfilled			% EfW			% Recycled/Composted		
	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10
Wokingham Borough Council	60	60	45	1	1	15	35	39	40
Windsor and Maidenhead BC	65	63	65	0	0	0	33	37	35
Slough Borough Council	78	76	46	0	0	26	22	24	28
Reading Borough Council	63	65	53	2	1	15	30	34	32
West Berkshire Council	77	66	47	0	0	12	23	34	41
Bracknell Forest Council	59	56	45	0	1	16	39	43	39
Berkshire Average	67	64	50	1	0	14	30	35	36

Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)

- 6.16. Tables 6.3 and 6.4 show that there has been a notable decrease in both the amount and proportion of waste sent to landfill during this last year. The amount has fallen to 201,805 tonnes from 217,870 tonnes last year and 289,208 tonnes two years ago. The proportion is now only 50%. Correspondingly there has been almost a 20 fold increase in the amount of waste disposed of by EfW, raising the proportion of total waste disposed by this method from less than 1% to 13%.
- 6.17. There has also been a steady increase in the overall rate of MSW waste recycled/composted in Berkshire, with two authorities meeting the 40% rate target for 2010 (see further below). However, three of the districts' rates have fallen and continued substantial increases in the future will be needed to meet targets.
- 6.18. 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.
- 6.19. The waste policies in the South East Plan take account of the targets set at the national level.
- 6.20. South East Plan Policy W5 sets targets for diversion of all types of waste from landfill of 71% by 2010, increasing to 86% by 2025. The MSW recovery element of Policy W5 is 52% in 2010 (compared with 53% nationally) and 74% in 2015 (compared with 67% nationally).
- 6.21. South East Plan Policy W6 sets more ambitious targets for recycling and composting of municipal waste, which are to recycle or compost 40% by 2010, 50% by 2015, 55% by 2020 and on to 60% by 2025.
- 6.22. As may be seen in Table 6.4, Berkshire achieved an average of 36% MSW recycled/composted in 2009-10, which is below the regional target of 40% by 2010. Further improvements in recycling rates will be needed if targets are to be met.
- 6.23. The above policy targets in the South East Plan apply for the South East Region as a whole. Policy W7 contains targets for each Waste Authority Area in the South East. The target capacities of waste management facilities to be provided by the Berkshire Unitaries for management of MSW and C&I wastes are contained in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5
Waste management capacity requirements for Berkshire Unitaries in adopted SEP policy W7 - Average tonnages to be managed (thousand tonnes)

Waste types	2008-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2025
MSW	441	480	522	563
C&I	845	919	999	1061

Source: Regional Waste Management Capacity: Survey, Methodology and Monitoring, Updated Final Report, 2008 (modelled Scenario 1).

6.24. 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.

6.25. Unfortunately, no reliable figures are 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 Ci.

7. Issues Arising

7.1. 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 Partnership Board (SEEPB), Government Office for the South East (GOSE) and DCLG.

7.2. 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. The Joint Unit is working along with mineral and waste planning authorities in the South East and other members of SERTAB to achieve improved information gathering and collation.

7.3. It is anticipated that significantly improved data for C&I waste in particular will be available in due course.

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 for waste management facilities, and to be able to monitor delivery of these over the life of the plan.

APPENDIX A

JWMDF update

1. Following the withdrawal of the Core Strategy in January 2010, work commenced on preparation of a revised Core Strategy. This work addressed the evidence base for the Core Strategy focussing on the data held about existing waste facilities and feeding this into the Berkshire elements in the South East waste forecasting model. Several useful refinements were made to the forecasting model as a result of this work. A workshop with mineral and waste operators was held on 10 May 2010. Following this, a revised core strategy was drafted.
2. However a decision was made in September to suspend further progress on the JMWDF until the outcome of the government's Comprehensive Spending Review.

SEP UPDATE

Review of Policy M3

3. The Secretary of State's Proposed changes were published in March 2010. Responses were invited by 1 June 2010. Following the election of a Coalition Government in May 2010, an announcement was made in July 2010 by the Communities' Secretary that RSSs were revoked with immediate effect and that legislation would be brought forward in due course to abolish them. The announcement was made in a letter sent to all Chief Planning Officers.
4. This letter advised that Planning Authorities in the South East should work from the apportionment set out in the Proposed Changes to the revision of Policy M3. These proposed changes confirmed that the apportionment for sand and gravel in Berkshire will be revised to a figure of 1.33mt per annum.
5. Planning authorities can choose to use alternative figures for their planning purposes if they have new or different information and a robust evidence base. Consultations will be undertaken with the minerals industry and local government to agree how minerals planning arrangements should operate in the longer term.
6. As regards the status of The South East Plan as a whole, the advice was that references to Regional Strategies in other Policy Statements are no longer valid however the evidence that informed the preparation of the revoked Regional Strategies may be a material consideration, depending on the facts of the case. The revocation of the Regional Strategy may also be a material consideration as may the advice concerning their revocation.
7. Recent court cases, though, have challenged the advice in the above paragraph and the decision by the Communities' Secretary to revoke the RSSs in July was subsequently found to be unlawful. Therefore the RSS's remain in full force and effect. However, the coalition government remain committed to the abolition of the RSS's through the Localism Bill but the timetable for this Bill remains uncertain.

South East England Partnership Board

8. In July 2010 the South East England Partnership Board (SEEPB) was wound up.

APPENDIX Bi
BERKSHIRE REPLACEMENT MINERALS LOCAL PLAN MONITORING REPORT FOR 2009/10

1. This Monitoring Report on the Replacement Minerals Local Plan (RMLP) covers events between April 2009 and March 2010. However, as explained in para 5.1 above, extraction figures are given for the period January to December 2009.
2. 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. The RMLP contains policies which provide a basis for making decisions on planning applications for mineral extraction in Berkshire. These include policies about how much sand and gravel should be supplied in Berkshire, and the favoured locations for future extraction.
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

During the financial year 2009/2010 –

- The South East England Regional Assembly was dissolved on Tuesday 31 March 2009 and replaced by a Partnership Board comprising members of South East England Councils and the South East England Development Agency.
- The Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East (The South East Plan) was adopted in May 2009 and replaced the Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9). It formed a statutory document with which local authority development plans needed to conform.
- Revised National Guidelines for aggregate provision for the period 2005-2020 were published by the Government on 29 June 2009, replacing the earlier guidelines for the period 2001-2016. The revised apportionment rates for both sand and gravel and for crushed rock have been reduced for all regions.
- Following public consultation during May and August 2008 a formal review of Policy M3 of the SEP commenced in March 2009. Policy M3 concerns the

sub-regional aggregate apportionment between the different Mineral Planning Authorities, or groups of MPAs in the South East. An Examination in Public was held in October 2009. The panel's report was published in November 2009.

- The Secretary of State's Proposed Changes were published in March 2010.
- See Appendix A for updates post March 2010

BERKSHIRE STRUCTURE PLAN

5. Saved policies in the Berkshire Structure Plan were replaced by those in the adopted South East Plan.

THE RMLP POLICIES AND PLANNING PERMISSIONS

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

6. The revisions to national and regional guidance that took place during 2009 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.
7. It is not proposed to redraft any of the supporting text pending the adoption of the JMWDF, 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 policies or text in of the RMLP then the more recent documents will prevail.
8. Each year the AMR recalculates Table 2 of the RMLP, which shows the new permissions required so as to maintain a seven year landbank. This is normally done with reference to the current apportionment rate for sand and gravel. When the RMLP was adopted the apportionment rate for sand and gravel was 2.3 mta. This changed in 2004 to 1.57 mtpa. The proposed apportionment for sand and gravel provision in Berkshire resulting from the Secretary of State's Proposed changes to SEP Policy M3 published in March 2010 is 1.33 mtpa.
9. Therefore, Table 2 of the RMLP has been recalculated using an apportionment rate of 1.33 mtpa. The recalculated table is in Appendix Bii.
10. Due to the level of permitted reserves as of the end of 2009 being above the amount required for a 7 year landbank, the resulting figures in the calculation show a small surplus, indicated by the figures being in brackets.
11. Appendix Bii also includes a calculation of the adequacy of the remaining provision of Preferred Areas in the RMLP which have not yet been the subject of planning applications. On paper the tonnage of sand and gravel remaining in Preferred Areas is more than 5 million tonnes. The deliverability of the remaining Preferred Areas has been reviewed, and of these it is calculated that the Preferred Areas still capable/likely to be delivered contain just under 4 million tonnes. This would provide sufficient

sand and gravel, at the apportionment rate of 1.33 mtpa, for at least a further two years.

b) Applications and permissions

12. There were no reports of planning applications for mineral development apart from applications for discharge of conditions. Conditions were discharged on the permission at Fleethill Farm at Finchampstead, the extension to the existing quarry at Manor Farm. The planning permission for the extension was issued in February 2009. Similarly conditions upon the permission for the Kennetholme Farm mineral extraction site at Midgham were discharged as well as conditions on the extension to the Copyhold Farm site near Chieveley and the Woolhampton Quarry site at Woolhampton,

c) The state of the landbank

13. Every year, a survey is carried out of aggregate 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. Information about the amount of aggregates extracted in Berkshire is collected as part of this survey. The results 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.
14. At the end of 2008, when last year's AMR was prepared, Berkshire's landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel stood at just under 12,566,000 tonnes, equivalent to 8 years' production at 1.57 mt/year.
15. At the end of 2009 the landbank stood at 11,650,765 tonnes which at the apportionment rate of 1.57mt/year gives 7.42 years' supply.

16. d) Effectiveness of the Preferred Areas Approach

17. The RMLP identified 12 Preferred Areas for future working of aggregate minerals in Berkshire. With only 4 exceptions, all major applications for new mineral extraction (i.e. those with an estimated annual 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 together with an application for a new quarry to the West of Grange Lane in Beenham that was refused.
18. 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 2008. All applications were approved.

19. A proposal for extraction at Upper Bray Road was refused in 2008, but approved on appeal. The Inspector considered that the proposal represented a modest extension to a previous mineral working area, and the mineral would have been sterilised if extraction was substantially delayed because of access to the processing works at Monkey Island.
20. It therefore appears that in general the RMLP approach is being effective in focusing the submission of new applications on its Preferred Areas.
21. In 2006, 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 2009

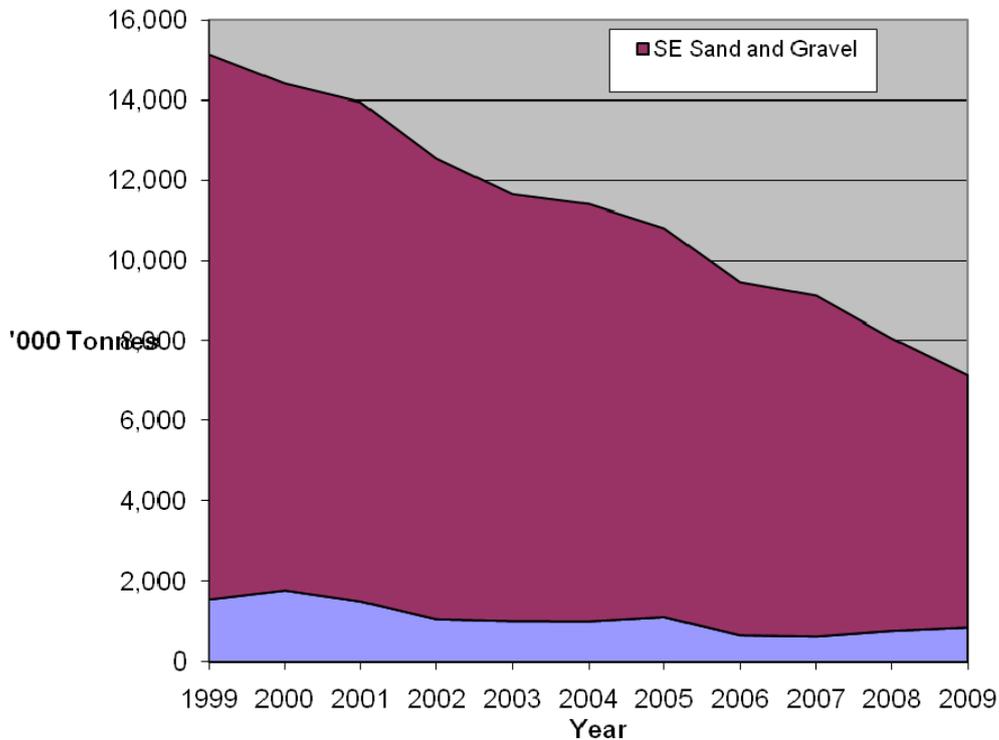
a) Pits in production

22. Information collected for the AM2009 Report shows that extraction took place at 11 pits, one less than during 2009.
23. Appendix Biii shows the record of activity at the County's sand and gravel quarries since 2002. Quarries with no remaining reserves are not shown.

b) Production of sand and gravel

24. Production of sand and gravel in the county area in 2009 totalled 839,765 tonnes. This was an increase of some 11% on 2008's 755,000 tonnes, which was in itself a 22% increase on 2007's all-time low for the county since records began in 1974.
25. Although development of new housing may have declined 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, and Crossrail will contribute to future demand for aggregates.
26. After a long-term downward trend, levels of production are slowly increasing relative to current apportionment.
27. In general, the levels of production in Berkshire in recent years are better than the pattern of production in the South East Region as a whole, where overall production of sand and gravel fell by 13% between 2008 and 2009.
28. Figure 1 shows the amounts of sand and gravel that have been produced in Berkshire and in the South East England region annually from 1999.
29. Although Berkshire's level of production has varied more over the period, 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, between 1999 and 2009 the level of sales of sand and gravel in the South East fell by 67% and the level of sales in Berkshire fell by 47%.

Figure 1.
Sand and Gravel Production in Berkshire and South East England 1999-2009



30. Berkshire's production of sand and gravel in 2009 was 53% of the county's current apportionment figure of 1.57 mta; average production over recent years has been consistently lower than the apportionment level.

31. A similar picture emerges when considering actual production of aggregates in the Region against the Regional apportionment figure. The 2001-2016 national guidelines suggest that provision of sand and gravel from the South East Region should be 13.25 mt/year. Between 1999 and 2008, the average level of sales of sand and gravel in the South East region has been 10.6mt/year, with a consistent decline year on year. The total sales of sand and gravel in the South East region in 2008 was 7.3mt, and preliminary results for 2009 are that total sales could be at least 1m tonnes less than in 2008.

32. The Revised Guidelines published in June 2009 suggest that provision of sand and gravel from the South East Region should be 12.18 mt/year. The Secretary of State's Proposed Changes to the Review of SEP Policy M3 suggest that provision should be made for the total average annual production of sand and gravel in the South East for the period 2010 to 2015 to be 11.12 mt/year.

33. These declining production figures can be attributed to the following factors:-

- a shift towards increased import of materials from outside 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

34. 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 2009 but the results will not be available until Feb 2011, after publication of this AMR.
35. The following is a summary of the findings for Berkshire of the previous survey carried out in 2005.
36. 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.
37. Similarly the figure for imports of aggregate into Berkshire is grouped with Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. These counties imported 640,000 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.
38. 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 Bii

TABLE 2 OF THE RMLP REWORKED TO 31.12.2010

New permissions required so as to maintain a seven-year landbank of permitted reserves to 2015

Permissions required to leave a landbank sufficient to allow production at 1.33mt/yr to the end of 2015	9,310,000	
		9,310,000
Less		
Permitted reserves 31 December 2009 (actual)	11,650,765	
INTERIM BALANCE TO FIND		(2,340,765)
Plus 15% safety margin	351,113	
FINAL BALANCE TO FIND		(1,989,650)
Balance remaining above amount required for 7 year landbank		(1,989,650)

ADEQUACY OF THE PROVISION IN THE RMLP

List of Preferred Areas where planning permission has been granted or approved in principle since the list in the current RMLP was drawn up as at 31.12.08	(Preferred Areas 2, 2A, 3 part, 5 part, 7, and 12),	
Estimated reserves in Preferred Areas remaining in the RMLP		5,140,000
HENCE, CURRENT AVAILABILITY OF SITE-SPECIFIC PROVISION IN THE RMLP		5,140,000

APPENDIX Biii.

List of Active Sand and Gravel pits 2002 to 2009

Site	UA	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Kingsmead Quarry, Horton	RBWM								
Sheephouse Farm, Maidenhead	RBWM								
Aldermaston Wharf	WBC								
Midgham	WBC								
Copyhold Farm	WBC								
Gravel Pit Farm	WBC								
Harts Hill Copse, Upper Bucklebury	WBC								
Lower Farm, Greenham	WBC								
Old Kiln Farm, Chieveley	WBC								
Kennetholme	WBC								
Manor Farm, Finchampstead, inc Fleet Hill Farm extension	Wok								
Star Works, Knowl Hill	Wok								

 = Site active in this year

APPENDIX Ci BERKSHIRE WASTE LOCAL PLAN MONITORING REPORT FOR 2009-2010

Introduction

- 1 This Monitoring Report covers the period between April 2009 and March 2010. 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.
- 2 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).
- 3 Until the new JMWDF is adopted, 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

- 4 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. This review has been put in hand and is expected to be completed in 2010.
- 5 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

- 6 West Berkshire Council developed its Municipal Waste Management Strategy [2002 – 2022] during 1999 – 2002 and was adopted by the Council in 2002. This document sets out the waste policy framework for how waste is to be managed across the district. A Waste Management Statement was produced in 2004 which sets out how the Waste Strategy will be delivered.
- 7 The Council has since entered into a 25 year Integrated Waste Management Contract with Veolia Environmental Services for the provision of all the Council's waste management services. This contract provides for the development of new waste services, significant increases in recycling and landfill diversion and the development of waste facilities and local infrastructure. The Contract was signed in March 2008. The new contract delivers recycling rates of approximately 50% with total diversion from landfill at 80% and ensures that West Berkshire Council is fully LATS- compliant for its statutory LATS targets for 2010, 2013 and 2020.
- 8 A key element of the strategy is the development of land at Padworth Sidings for an integrated waste management facility which has received planning consent and for which preparatory construction works commenced mid-2009 with a planned completion date for November 2011.

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

- 9 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 current joint strategy was adopted by the three councils in 2008 and the principal objectives are to:
- Build on current participation in recycling and composting and seek to further raise 'waste awareness' to effect positive behavioural change;
 - Seek to support local businesses, particularly SMEs in reducing and recycling their waste;
 - Seek to improve the operational, environmental and performance efficiency of collection services and maximise the opportunity to recycle and compost as many materials as possible;
 - Strive to ensure continuous improvement in the effectiveness, efficiency and quality of the Contract Facilities;
 - Seek to ensure that Contract Facilities are user-friendly, provide excellent customer service and are responsive to users' needs;
 - Develop policies and approaches for managing recyclable and reusable waste in partnership with the 'charity' and voluntary sector where appropriate;
 - Engage with the Private Sector, particularly those in the retail industry, to deliver improvements in waste minimisation and recycling initiatives;
 - Ensure that compliance with new and emerging legislation is achieved.
 - Strive, in partnership with their PFI Contractor, to exceed all relevant waste-related performance targets.
 - Work with their contactors and other partners to ensure that sustainability and efficiency is considered, in all aspects of their waste management activities, and that they minimise the carbon footprint of waste operations.

- 10 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, the major part of which came on stream during the year.

Slough Borough Council

- 11 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 opened in 2009, providing very important waste disposal capacity helping to meet the need for waste management capacity in Berkshire.

The Wider Context

- 12 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 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.
- 13 The following sections give details of recent waste policy documents which need to be taken into account in the future planning and implementation of waste planning policy in Berkshire.

EU Level

Landfill Directive

- 14 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.
- 15 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.

16 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.

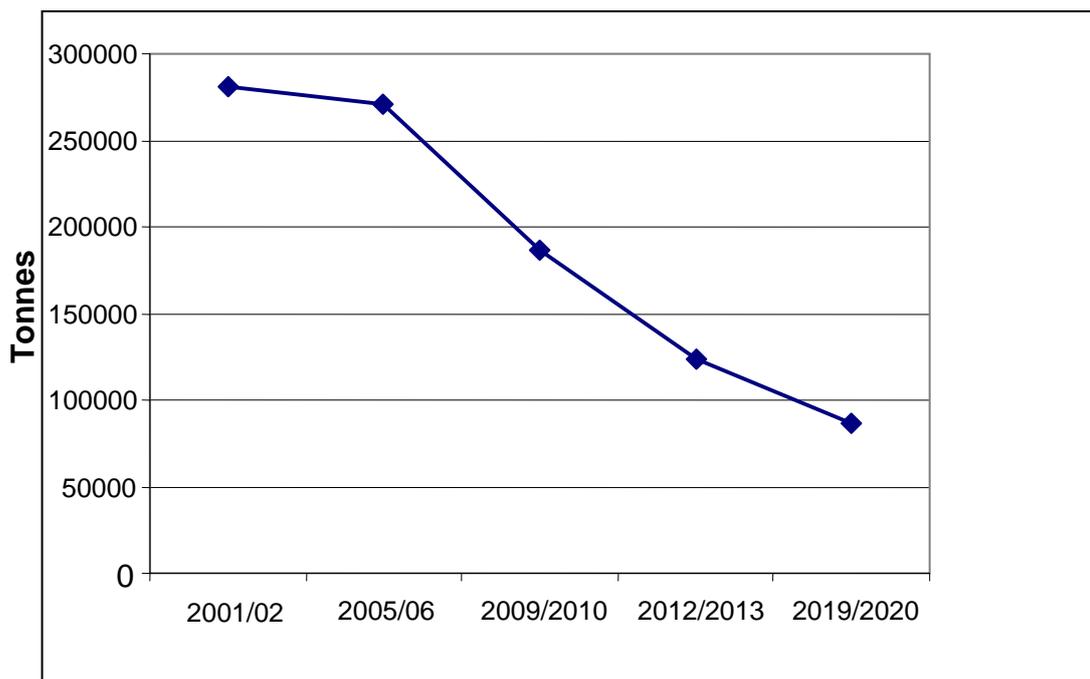
17 The key consequence of the Directive is that landfill must not be relied on as the principal means of waste disposal, as it has been in the past, and the whole thrust of policy is to move away from landfill toward more sustainable methods of waste management which place actual disposal at the foot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

The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS)

18 The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme introduces significant and innovative changes in waste policy and practice for the diversion of biodegradable municipal waste from landfill. It is intended to provide a cost effective way of enabling England to meet its targets for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill under the EC Landfill Directive.

19 Under the scheme, tradable landfill allowances are allocated to each waste disposal authority in England. These allowances convey the right for a waste disposal authority to landfill a certain amount of biodegradable municipal waste in a specified scheme year. The landfill allowances reduce each year and thereby provide a strong incentive for waste disposal authorities to pursue alternative means of waste disposal. The level of reduction to landfill for the Berkshire waste authorities is shown in Figure 1.

Fig 1. Reduction in Municipal Waste to Landfill Required by LATS



20 The actual amounts of LATS allocations for the six Berkshire Unitary Authorities and the way they are calculated is shown in Table 1.

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	
2008/09	31,698	41,395	31,170	38,135	38,919	33,282	214,599	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.
2009/2010	27,703	35,028	26,542	32,410	34,708	29,804	186,195	A reduction of equal instalments between 2009/10 and 2012/13 targets.
2012/2013	18,452	23,331	17,679	21,587	23,118	19,851	124,018	
2019/2020	12,911	16,326	12,370	15,105	16,176	13,891	86,779	A reduction of equal instalments between the 2012/13 and 2019/20 targets.

Source: DEFRA February 2005

Waste Directive

- 21 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. The Directive was introduced in the UK in 1997 . The regulations were consolidated in 2005 and updated in 2007.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive

- 22 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.
- 23 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.
- 24 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.
- 25 The Directive set 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.
- 26 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.
- 27 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.

National level

- 28 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 – Securing the Future
 - The Waste Strategy for England 2007
 - Planning Policy Statements (PPS's).

Securing the Future

- 29 The Government's strategy for sustainable development in the UK, *Securing the Future* (2005) identified five principles to guide the achievement of sustainable development:
- Living within environmental limits
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
 - Achieving a sustainable economy
 - Using sound science responsibly
 - Promoting good governance.

The Waste Strategy for England 2007

- 30 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.
- 31 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.

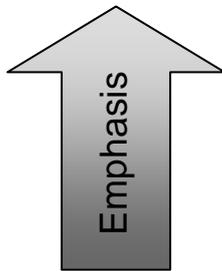
Higher national targets than in 2000 have been set for:

- 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

- 32 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:



- Waste Prevention
- Re-use
- Recycle/Compost
- Energy Recovery
- Disposal

- 33 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.

Planning Policy Statements

PPS 10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

- 34 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.
- 35 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 to take place through preparation of the JMWDF.

Regional Level

The South East Plan

- 36 The South East Plan (SEP) was adopted in May 2009 and forms the statutory document with which local authority development plans will need to conform.
- 37 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.
- 38 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.

- 39 Clearly, the adopted BWLP does not address the targets set out in the South East Plan.
- 40 The new JMWDF will need to accommodate the targets and policies of the SEP 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.
- 41 See Appendix A for an update on more recent developments on the SEP.

. The Overall Strategy of the BWLP

- 42 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'.
- 43 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

- 44 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. 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.
- 45 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.
- 46 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 content of The South East Plan.

- 47 As pointed out above, the collection and reporting of reliable information on waste arisings and management in all the waste streams remains a key concern in both planning and monitoring. 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 BWLP

- 48 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.
- 49 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.
- 50 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.
- 51 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 ON WASTE ARISING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- 52 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.
- 53 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 a 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

- 54 The latest Information on municipal waste arisings and methods of management and disposal is presented in Table 6.2.
- 55 Last year the way in which Berkshire waste sites are classified changed for the purposes of reporting waste management capacity and numbers of sites. The classification now used broadly matches that used regionally for monitoring the South East Plan. Capacity available in each category is presented in Table 3.
- 56 The capacity figures in Table 3 have been obtained from a mixture of site operator surveys, EA and local authority knowledge, capacities for which planning permission has been granted and EA licence data. For more detailed information about the data sources please contact the JSPU⁹.

⁹ Although the AMR covers the period Apr 2009 to Mar 2010 the above capacity figures represent the best available data at the time of reporting. Some of the data has only been obtained since Mar 2010 and may be a snapshot of capacity at a later date. A decision was made to record the most accurate available data about the capacity of waste sites in Berkshire in the AMR.

Table 3
Capacity and number of Waste Management Facilities in Berkshire (tonnes) March 2010

Type of facility	Number of Sites as at Nov 2010	Capacity in tonnes per annum as at Nov 2010	EA estimate of remaining capacity in cubic metres as at end of 2009 ¹⁰	JSPU estimate of remaining capacity in cubic metres as at end of 2009
Transfer	14	568,393		
Treatment	5	251,500		
Non Haz Landfill	2		738,000 ¹¹	778,000 ⁺
Inert Landfill	12		85,000 ¹²	9,823,000 ⁺
Incinerator	2	431,000		
Composting	3	79,000		
Recycling	17	897,497		
Metal/ELV Facility	15	271,613		
C&D Recycling	21	944,577		
Hazardous Landfill	0			0
Hazardous Transfer	4	84,003		
Hazardous Treatment	2	43,500		
Hazardous Incinerator	1	8,000		

+ includes non operational sites where inert landfill is proposed after mineral extraction and is subject to further investigation by the LPA.

57 The Berkshire revision to the South East Regional ERM Waste Capacity and Needs Model will use a complex model to break down these waste management facility categories further into sub categories in order to monitor targets for recycling and recovery and to calculate additional capacity which will be required to meet these targets.

58 Work is currently in progress to check the workings of the model used to monitor the attainment of these targets. However, it can be reported that it seems likely that in order for Berkshire to meet targets for waste recycling and recovery, which are designed to reduce the need for landfilling of waste (and biodegradable waste in particular) additional waste processing capacity will be needed.

¹¹ EA South East Waste Inputs and Capacity tables for 2009

¹² EA South East Waste Inputs and Capacity tables for 2009

**APPENDIX Cii
Waste management facilities in Berkshire**

The table shows the best available list of existing waste sites as at Nov 2010, excluding mobile or closed sites. *Non operational sites shown in italics.*

Identification and classification of the waste sites in Berkshire is still progress and may be updated as and when site survey data is received and processed.

Facility Name	Facility Address	Site Classification
Bracknell Forest		
Longshot Lane CAS	Longshot Lane Ind. Est., Bracknell, Berks, RG12 1RL,	Recycling
Planners Farm	Bracknell Road, Brockhill, Bracknell, RG42 6LR	Composting
Reading		
Sims Group U K Limited	3 Loverock Road, Battle Farm Indus Est, Reading, RG3 1NL,	Metal/ELV Facility
Smallmead CAS,	Island Road, Reading, Berks, RG2 0RP,	Transfer/ Recycling
Darwin Close Transfer Station	Contract Services, 6 Darwin Close, Reading, RG2 0SG,	Transfer
Healthcare Waste Limited	Commercial Road, Reading, RG2 9ST,	Transfer
Reynolds Skip Hire	Unit 3, 40 Wigmore Lane, Reading, RG30 1NP,	C&D Recycling
Rentokil Initial Services Ltd	Units D & E, Reading Approach, Cradock Road, Reading, RG2 0JT,	Transfer
Select Environmental Services Ltd	5 - 7 Bennet Road, Reading, RG2 0QX,	Hazardous Transfer
M Collard	Trafford Road	C&D Recycling
Slough		
Bruce Bishop & Sons Ltd	Lake Avenue, Slough, Berks, SL1 3BZ,	Metal/ELV Facility
Chalvey CAS	White Hart Road, Chalvey, Slough, Berks, SL1 2SF,	Recycling
Langley Tyre Company	Staceys Yard, Station Approach, Langley, SL3 6ED,	Transfer
Sutton Lane, Colnbrook, Sl3	Colnbrook Landfill, Sutton Lane, Colnbrook, Berks, SL3 8AB,	Non haz Landfill
W N Thomas & Sons	Belmont Works, Stoke Gardens, Slough, Berks, SL1 3QA,	Metal/ELV Facility
<i>W N Thomas & Sons</i>	<i>Belmont Works, Stoke Gardens, Slough, Berks, SL1 3QA,</i>	<i>Transfer</i>
Wiggins Transport Ltd	Poyle Recycling Centre, Poyle Manor Farm, Poyle, Berks, SL3,	C&D Recycling
Fibre Fuel Limited	6 Edinburgh Avenue, Slough, SL1 4TT,	Treatment
Simpson Way	Stoke Poges Way, Slough, SL1 3GD,	C&D Recycling
Simpson Way	Stoke Poges Way, Slough, SL1 3GD,	Recycling

Facility Name	Facility Address	Site Classification
Tanhouse Farm MRF	Grundon Waste Management Ltd, Lakeside Road, Colnbrook, Slough, SL3 0EG,	Transfer
Gallymead House Transfer Station	Gallymead House, Rosary Farm, Bath Road, Colnbrook, SL3 0NT,	Transfer
Gallymead House Transfer Station	Gallymead House, Rosary Farm, Bath Road, Colnbrook, SL3 0NT,	C&D Recycling
Colnbrook CWI	Lakeside Road, Colnbrook, SL3 0ED	Hazardous Incinerator
Lakeside	Lakeside Road, Colnbrook, SL3 0ED	Incinerator
Colnbrook Landfill Site	Sutton Lane, Colnbrook, SI3	Treatment
Slough Heat and Power	342 Edinburgh Avenue, Slough, SL1 4TU	Incinerator
Greener World	Deseronto Estate, St Mary's Road	Recycling
West Berkshire		
Whitehouse Farm	Whitehouse Farm, Silchester Road, Tadley, Basingstoke, Hants, RG26 3PZ,	Recycling
Whitehouse Farm Asbestos Store	Whitehouse Farm, Silchester Road, Tadley, Hants, RG26 3PZ,	Hazardous Transfer
Whitehouse Farm Concrete Crusher	Whitehouse Farm, Silchester Road, Tadley, Hants, RG26 3PX,	C&D Recycling
A W E Plc	Ricc Office, Aldermaston, Reading, RG7 4PR,	Recycling
Greenway Orcol Ltd	Lowesden Works, Unit 3d Lambourn Woodlands, Hungerford, RG17 7RY,	Hazardous Transfer
C S G	Pinchington Lane, Greenham, Newbury, RG19 8SR,	Treatment/ Hazardous Treatment
Padworth Breakers	Wrays Farm, Rag Hill, Aldermaston, Reading, RG7 4NY,	Metal/ELV Facility
Sims Group U K Limited	Turnpike Trading Estate, Turnpike Road, Newbury, RG13 2QR,	Metal/ELV Facility
Old Stocks Farm	Old Stocks Farm, Paices Hill, Aldermaston, RG7 4PG,	Recycling
Computer Salvage Specialists	5 Abex Road, Newbury, RG14 5EY,	Metal/ELV Facility
Beenham MRF	Grundon Depot, Grange Lane, Beenham, Reading, RG7 5PY,	Recycling
Beenham Composting Facility	Grange Lane, Beenham, Reading, RG7 5PY,	Composting
Padworth Breakers	Seven Acre Copse, Grange Lane, Beenham, Reading, RG7 5PT,	Metal/ELV Facility
Reading Quarry	Berry Lane, Pingewood, Reading, RG30 3XA,	C&D Recycling
<i>Reading Quarry</i>	<i>Berry Lane, Pingewood, Reading, RG30 3XA,</i>	<i>Inert Landfill</i>
Field Farm Recycling Facility	Field Farm Landfill Site, Burghfield Road, Theale, RG30 3UX,	C&D Recycling
Barton Court	Barton Court Farm, Station Road, Kintbury, RG17	Recycling/ C&D Recycling

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Facility Name	Facility Address	Site Classification
Passeys Scrapyard	Turnpike Trading Estate, Turnpike Road, Newbury, RG13 2QR,	Metal/ELV Facility
Colthrop Business Park	Land At Colthrop Business Park, Colthrop Lane, Thatcham, West Berkshire	Recycling
Newtown Road H W R C	Newtown Road, Newbury, West Berks, RG20 9BB,	Recycling
<i>Weirside</i>	<i>Green Lane, Burghfield Reading RG30 3XN</i>	<i>C&D Recycling</i>
<i>Padworth Sidings Composting Facility</i>	<i>Padworth Sidings</i>	<i>Composting</i>
<i>Padworth Sidings HWRC</i>	<i>Padworth Sidings</i>	<i>Transfer</i>
<i>Padworth Sidings MRF</i>	<i>Padworth Sidings</i>	<i>Recycling</i>
<i>Padworth Sidings WTS</i>	<i>Padworth Sidings</i>	<i>Transfer</i>
Lower Farm	Lower Farm Quarry, Hambridge Lane, Newbury, RG14 5TU	C&D Recycling
Herons Nest WTS	Sheffield Bottom, Theale, Reading,	Recycling
Herons Nest WTS	Sheffield Bottom, Theale, Reading,	C&D Recycling
<i>Kennetholme Farm</i>	<i>Kennetholme Farm, Bath Road, Midgham, RG7 5UX</i>	<i>Inert Landfill</i>
Copyhold WTS	Copyhold Farm Quarry, Priors Court Road, Curridge, RG18 9DR,	C&D Recycling
Copyhold Farm Quarry extension	Copyhold Farm Quarry, Priors Court Road, Curridge, RG18 9DR,	Inert Landfill
Moores Farm	Moores Farm, Pingewood, RG30 3UH	C&D Recycling
Moores Farm	Moores Farm, Pingewood, RG30 3UH	Inert Landfill
<i>Ridgeway Grain - Membury EFW</i>	<i>Lambourn Woodlands, Hungerford, RG17 7TJ</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
Midgham Landfill Site	Brimpton Road, Midgham, RG7 5UU,	Inert Landfill
Windsor and Maidenhead		
Braywick CAS,	Stafferton Road, Maidenhead, Berks, SL6,	Transfer/ Recycling
Foundry Lane,	3 Foundry Lane, Horton, Berks, SL3 9FG,	Transfer
<i>John Horwood</i>	<i>Horwood's Yard, Green Lane, Maidenhead, Berks, SL6,</i>	<i>Metal/ELV Facility</i>
<i>Hythe End Road</i>	<i>land at Hythe End Rd & Feathers Lane, Hythe End Road, Wraybury, Staines, TW19</i>	<i>Inert Landfill</i>
Onyx MRF,	Stafferton Way, Maidenhead, Berks, SL6 1AY,	Recycling
Horwood	Kimber Lane, Maidenhead, Berks, SL6 2QP,	C&D Recycling
<i>Shorts Landfill</i>	<i>St George Lane, Ascot, Berks, SL5,</i>	<i>Inert Landfill</i>
Shorts Transfer Station	St Georges Lane, Ascot, Berks, SL5,	C&D Recycling
Berksway	T W A Sewage Works, Stafferton Way, Braywick, Maidenhead, SL6,	C&D Recycling

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Facility Name	Facility Address	Site Classification
Horwoods Yard	Green Lane, Maidenhead, SL6 1XZ,	C&D Recycling
Horwoods Yard	Green Lane, Maidenhead, SL6 1XZ,	Transfer
St Georges Lane WTS	Fowfields, St Georges Lane, South Ascot, SL5 7ET,	C&D Recycling
Wraysbury Car Spares	Gloucester Drive, Off Wraysbury Road, Staines, Middlesex, TW18 4TY,	Metal/ELV Facility
Hindhay Quarry	Hindhay Quarry, Maidenhead	C&D Recycling
<i>Kingsmead Landfill</i>	<i>Welley Road, Horton, Slough, SL3 3QA</i>	<i>Inert Landfill</i>
<i>Berkyn Manor Farm (North of Horton)</i>	<i>Berkyn Manor Farm, Horton</i>	<i>Inert Landfill</i>
<i>Recycle Recycle</i>	<i>Oakfield Farm, Wells Lane, Ascot</i>	<i>C&D Recycling</i>
Wokingham		
Bennets Commercials Wokingham,	Longacres, Waterloo Rd, Easthampstead, Wokingham, Berks, RG40 3DA,	Metal/ELV Facility
Blackbushes Metals,	Old Forest Road, Wokingham, RG11 5QP,	Metal/ELV Facility
Highland Ave,	Fern View, Highland Avenue, Wokingham, RG41 4SP,	Metal/ELV Facility
Star Works Landfill,	Star Lane, Knowl Hill, Reading, Berks, RG10 9XY,	Non haz Landfill
Star Works Treatment Plant	Star Lane, Knowl Hill, Maidenhead, RG10 9YB,	Treatment
<i>Star Works (WEEE)</i>	<i>Star Lane, Knowl Hill, Maidenhead, RG10 9YB,</i>	<i>Recycling</i>
Andrew Bond Limited	41 Bearwood Road, Barkham, Wokingham, RG41 4SX,	Metal/ELV Facility
R3	Unit 12 Wyvols Court Farm, Basingstoke Road, Swallowfield, Reading, RG7 1PY,	Transfer
Wokingham Scrap Metals	Highlands Avenue off Bearwood Lane	Metal/ELV Facility
<i>Manor Farm, Finchampstead</i>	<i>Manor Farm, Longwater Road, Finchampstead</i>	<i>Inert Landfill</i>