

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

**2009**

**(for the period April 2008 – March 2009)**

**(Waste information for the period April 2008 – March 2009**

**Minerals information Jan-Dec 2008**

**Appendix A updates key information to November 2009)**

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**Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2009,  
Covering the period April 2008 – March 2009  
(Minerals information Jan-Dec 2008)**

**Executive Summary**

- i. This document aims to fulfil the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 with respect to reporting on the progress made with the preparation of Local Development Schemes (LDS) and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents (LDD) are being successfully implemented. It also monitors and reports on nationally identified Core Output indicators and highlights any issues arising from them.
- ii. The following paragraphs describe progress with the JMWDF during the reporting period for the AMR. However the Report is being published at the end of 2009. An update of progress between March and November 2009 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 approved by GOSE in September 2008. The latest version is available from the Joint Unit or can be viewed and downloaded at: <http://www.berks-jspu.gov.uk>
- 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. Alongside the Core Strategy, work has also progressed on the Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies and Preferred Areas DPD. The new LDS programmed consultation on the Preferred Options version of the DPD for early 2009, but this has been delayed, and instead a report will be produced as supporting evidence for the Core Strategy Examination in Public. A date for formal consultation on the DPD will be decided in due course.
- vi. Subsequent developments with the LDF are set out in Appendix A.

## Minerals

- vii. Due to historical patterns going back many years, minerals figures are reported for the calendar year 2008, rather than the financial year 2008-2009.
- viii. In 2008 the total sales of primary land won aggregate sand and gravel was some 755,000 tonnes (National Core Indicator 5A). This is an increase of about 140,000 tonnes on the level of production in 2007. This represents only 48% of the sub-regional apportionment rate for Berkshire (1.57mta). This low level of sales is not unique to Berkshire; other Mineral Planning Authority areas have also experienced reduced sales, and the regional total sales of all sand and gravel aggregates is some 7% down on last year's total.
- ix. During 2008, two planning permissions were granted for the extraction of a total of 2.8 million tonnes of sand and gravel within Preferred Areas identified in the adopted Replacement Minerals Local Plan. Both permissions were within the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.
- x. At 31 December 2008, Berkshire's landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel stood at an estimated 8 years, calculated with reference to the county's current apportionment rate. This is an improvement on the figure for last year, when the figure was 5.7 years.
- xi. Data on secondary/recycled aggregate provision in Berkshire (National Core Indicator 5B) is currently incomplete, due to a poor response rate. Therefore, 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.
- xii. There has been a slight 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.
- xiii. National Core Indicator 6A is additional waste management capacity. During 2008, planning permission was granted for the development of a key integrated waste management facility at Padworth Sidings in West Berkshire. The facility, which is planned to come on stream in November 2011, will provide 40,000 tpa materials recycling capacity, a 7,000 tpa Household Waste Recycling Centre, nearly 30,000 tpa composting capacity and waste transfer capacity of some 19,000 tpa.
- xiv. Other permissions were smaller scale waste developments, including variations to conditions on existing planning permissions.
- xv. During the year, the Smallmead Waste Management Park in Reading opened. When completed the new facility will handle over 200,000 tonnes of waste a year from the three boroughs in the re3 waste management partnership – Bracknell Forest, Reading and Wokingham.
- xvi. The information provided in relation to National Core Indicator 6B (concerning municipal waste) shows that over the last six years the growth in household waste has been modest, and there has been a slight reduction (4%) in MSW arisings in the last three years. All six Unitary Authorities in Berkshire have

achieved significant increases in the amounts of household waste that is recycled and / or composted, leading to a significant reduction in the quantities of MSW landfilled. The percentage reduction in the amount of landfilled MSW for the period 2006-2009 is 13%.

- xvii. As in previous years it remains of concern that in producing the Annual Monitoring Report to the new standards suggested by Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), it has not been possible to obtain all of the data needed. The reasons for these are numerous, not unique to Berkshire and are in the process of being resolved, having previously been raised with South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA), Government Office for the South East (GOSE) and the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG).
- xviii. 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 required<sup>1</sup> to monitor and review the progress made with the preparation of Local Development Schemes (LDS) and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents (LDD) are being successfully implemented. This will be done by means of a published Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), which will assess progress in the context of the timetable and milestones set out in the LDS. This process forms a key part of the Government's 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to the planning system.
- 1.2. With regard to minerals and waste planning the six Unitary Authorities in Berkshire have decided to produce a Joint Minerals and Waste Development Framework, which will be complementary to their individual Local Development Frameworks (LDF).
- 1.3. The information contained in this AMR therefore solely relates to issues connected with mineral and waste activity. It should be read in conjunction with the individual 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 Indicators<sup>2</sup>;
  - 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 year<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 35 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (HMSO: May 2004)

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

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

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- 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 2009. An update of progress between March and November 2009 is 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 approved by GOSE in September 2008. The latest version is available from the Joint Unit or can be viewed and downloaded at: <http://www.berks-jspu.gov.uk>
- 4.4. 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. Alongside the Core Strategy, work has also progressed on the Detailed Minerals and Waste Development Control Policies and Preferred Areas DPD. The new LDS programmed consultation on the Preferred Options version of the DPD for early 2009, but this has been delayed, and instead a report will be produced as supporting evidence for the Core Strategy Examination in Public. A date for formal consultation on the DPD will be decided in due course.

#### **National Core Indicators**

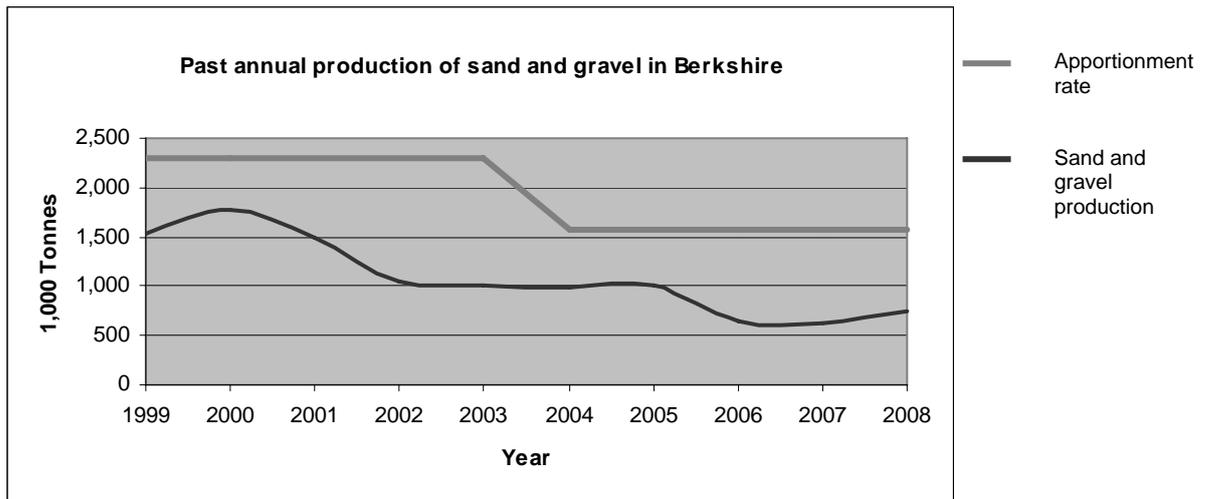
#### **5. Minerals**

- 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 will 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 2008. There is no information available to March 2009 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 2010.

**National Core Indicator 5A**  
Production of primary land won aggregates<sup>4</sup>

5.4. The Chart 5.1 shows the annual production of primary land-won aggregates in Berkshire from 1997-2008 compared with the county's apportionment rates during that period. In 1997 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 2008 was 755,000 tonnes.

**Chart 5.1**



Source: JSPU/SEERA Aggregates Monitoring

**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. This is because monitoring on secondary and recycled aggregate production is undertaken at a national level, and the data is not broken down below the regional scale. Therefore there is not robust data at the county level, which is a shortcoming not restricted to Berkshire. The Department for Communities and Local Government are currently addressing this gap in information.

5.6. Sales data received through the Aggregates Monitoring Survey for 2008 indicate sales of 265,000 tonnes of secondary/recycled aggregates for Berkshire. However due to a low response rate (only 7 out of 18 returns) and lack of data on secondary/recycled stockpiles, this data is likely to be unreliable. In addition, the use of mobile crushers on construction sites means that a proportion of secondary and recycled aggregates is not recorded.

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

## 6. WASTE

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

- 6.1. Planning permission has been granted for a number of waste development proposals during the period April 2008 to March 2009. See Table 6.1 below. These permissions were in West Berkshire and Wokingham. No permissions for new waste capacity were granted in any of the other Unitary Authority areas during this period.
- 6.2. The most significant additional capacity was the grant of planning permission for the development of an integrated waste management facility at Padworth Sidings in West Berkshire, a Waste Preferred Area identified in the Berkshire Waste Local Plan. The facility, which is planned to come on stream in November 2011, will provide 40,000 tpa materials recycling capacity, a 7,000 tpa Household Waste Recycling Centre, nearly 30,000 tpa composting capacity and waste transfer capacity of some 19,000 tpa.
- 6.3. Also in West Berkshire planning permission was granted for a facility for renewable energy generation by pyrolysis of up to 40,000 tonnes per annum of waste wood.
- 6.4. Other permissions were smaller scale waste developments, including variations to conditions on existing planning permissions.
- 6.5. During the year, The Smallmead Waste Management Park in Reading opened. When completed the new facility will handle over 200,000 tonnes of waste a year from the three boroughs in the re3 waste management partnership – Bracknell Forest, Reading and Wokingham.
- 6.6. Smallmead Waste Management Park is part of a £610 million, 25 year Private Finance Initiative between the three councils and Waste Recycling Group (WRG).
- 6.7. Following the opening of the household waste recycling centre at the site in January 2008, a waste transfer station opened in April 2008, and a materials recycling facility opened in December 2008. An education centre is due to open at the site later in 2009.
- 6.8. Work proceeded on the construction of a second re3 waste management park at Longshot Lane in Bracknell. The site is due to open on 13 July 2009, following a major redevelopment of the old civic amenity site. This will include another household waste recycling centre and waste transfer station plus a visitor education centre.

**Table 6.1 Waste capacity granted planning permission during 2008-2009**

<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Application number and Proposal</b>	<b>Decision Date</b>
<b>West Berkshire</b>			
West Berkshire Council	Padworth IWMF	08/01166 New facility with the following capacity: 29,000 tpa composting 7,000 tpa HWRC 40,000 tpa materials recycling 19,000 tpa waste transfer.	16/3/2009
Ridgeway Grain,	Membury	08/01882/COMIND Renewable energy generation through pyrolysis. Fuelled by up to 40,000 tonnes of waste wood per annum.	9/1/2009
Grundons Composting	Beenham	Permanent extension to the composting facility from the current level of 25,000 tpa to 40,000 tpa. (NB this increase capacity should already be accounted for as temporary permission has existed since the 06-07 reporting period.)	appeal allowed on 17/9/2008
<b>Wokingham</b>			
Mr Richard Inns	Handpost, Swallowfield	F/2007/2957 Change of Use from B1(c) and B8 to class B1(c), B8 and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Storage, refurbishment, transfer and recycling (Sui Generis).	10/09/2008
Grondon Waste Management Ltd	Star Works Knowl Hill	VAR/2008/0334 Variation of Condition 11 to allow an increase in the number of Heavy Goods vehicle movements and Non-Compliance with Condition 4 relating to provision of batters adjacent to Area "C" of permission 340429.	11/09/2008
Grondon Waste Management Ltd	Star Works Knowl Hill	F/2008/2619 Change of use of north western part of the "WEEE building" with a floor area of 667 sq.m from manufacturing B2 use to the storage of baled recycled material comprising steel and aluminium cans for recycling (B8).	23/01/2009

**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.

- 6.9. 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), incinerated without EfW, recycled or composted, and other means of disposal for the financial years 2006-2007, 2007-2008 and 2008-2009.
- 6.10. 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, 2006-07 to 2008/09**

06/07 - 08/09 comparison	Total MSW Arisings		
	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9
Wokingham Borough Council	76,420	77,633	74,453
Windsor and Maidenhead BC	70,929	69,092	69,117
Slough Borough Council	62,477	62,153	62,778
Reading Borough Council	77,613	78,972	77,333
West Berkshire Council	85,744	83,997	82,077
Bracknell Forest Council	64,393	59,244	56,009
<b>Berkshire Total</b>	<b>437,576</b>	<b>431,090</b>	<b>421,766</b>

Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)

**Table 6.3 Comparison by Percentage of MSW Management/Disposal in Berkshire, 2006-07 to 2008/09**

06/07 - 08/09 comparison	Landfilled			Incineration with EfW			Incineration without EfW			Recycled/ composted			Other		
	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9
Wokingham Borough Council	48,100	46,495	44,937	463	489	668	96	0	0	27,753	30,632	28,842	8	16	6
Windsor and Maidenhead BC	47,197	45,165	43,330	0	0	0	0	3	16	23,732	23,924	25,699	0	0	72
Slough Borough Council	49,998	48,549	47,946	0	0	5	39	50	56	12,436	13,554	14,771	4	0	0
Reading Borough Council	55,243	49,859	50,064	709	1,972	1,062	0	0	0	21,662	27,121	26,190	0	19	17
West Berkshire Council	65,964	64,337	53,788	0	166	261	1	1	4	19,779	19,492	28,015	0	1	7
Bracknell Forest Council	42,357	34,751	31,539	5	139	599	4	4	4	21,993	24,340	23,846	34	9	20
<b>Berkshire Total</b>	<b>308,858</b>	<b>289,157</b>	<b>271,605</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>2,767</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>127,355</b>	<b>139,063</b>	<b>147,364</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>122</b>

Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)

**Table 6.4 Comparison by Percentage of MSW Management/Disposal in Berkshire, 2006-07 to 2008/09**

06/07- 08/09% comparison	% Landfilled			% Incineration with EfW			% Incineration without EfW			% Recycled/Composted			% Other		
	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9
Wokingham Borough Council	63	60	60	1	1	1	0	0	0	36	39	39	0	0	0
Windsor and Maidenhead BC	67	65	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	35	37	0	0	0
Slough Borough Council	80	78	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	22	24	0	0	0
Reading Borough Council	71	63	65	1	2	1	0	0	0	28	34	34	0	0	0
West Berkshire Council	77	77	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23	34	0	0	0
Bracknell Forest Council	66	59	56	0	0	1	0	0	0	34	41	43	0	0	0
<b>Berkshire Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: DEFRA (Using data provided by WCAs)

6.11. The tables indicate in most cases a steady decrease in the total amount of MSW arisings between 2006/7 and 2008/9, and the amounts sent to landfill. This is despite a steady increase in Berkshire's population from 814,283 in 2006 to 833,398 in 2009.<sup>5</sup>

6.12. Reading recorded a slight increase over the proportion landfilled last year. Whilst West Berkshire Council remained unchanged for the period 2006/7 to 2007/8, it was amongst the ten most improved councils in the country for the period 2008/09.

6.13. All the Unitary Authorities have shown increases in the rates of MSW waste recycled/composted. However, continued substantial increases in the future will be needed to meet targets.

6.14. 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.

6.15. The waste policies in the emerging South East Plan take account of the targets set at the national level.

6.16. Emerging 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).

<sup>5</sup> 2008 based GLA population projections

6.17. Emerging 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.

6.18. As may be seen in Table 6.3, Berkshire achieved an average of 35% MSW recycled/composted in 2008-09, and may be compared with the regional target of 40% by 2010. An increase of 5% is therefore needed over the next year, the same rate of increase as was achieved this year.

6.19. A further 10% improvement will be needed over the following five years, representing a challenging target to meet.

6.20. The above policy targets in the emerging 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. NOTE: The figures in Table 6.5 are taken from the SEP as adopted in May 2009.

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

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

6.21. 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.

6.22. 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 Regional Assembly (SEERA), 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**

### **JMWDF UPDATE**

1. The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State on 27th February 2009.
2. A Pre-Hearing Meeting was held at the end of April 2009. Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Examination commenced in June 2009.
3. 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 forecasting model used to predict future waste management requirements, most notably those for non hazardous landfill capacity.
4. 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 have resolved to seek the approval of the Secretary of State to direct the formal withdrawal of the submitted Core Strategy.
5. A revised Local Development Scheme is being prepared.

### **SEP UPDATE**

6. The SEP was adopted in May 2009.

## **APPENDIX Bi BERKSHIRE REPLACEMENT MINERALS LOCAL PLAN MONITORING REPORT FOR 2008/09**

1. This Monitoring Report on the Replacement Minerals Local Plan (RMLP) covers events between April 2008 and March 2009. However, as explained in para 5.1 above, extraction figures are given for the period January to December 2008.
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**

5. During the financial year 2008/09 –
  - Draft Revised National Guidelines for aggregate provision were released for consultation. The proposed apportionment rates for both sand and gravel and for crushed rock have been reduced for all regions.
  - The Planning Act was granted Royal Assent on 26 November 2008. The Act includes proposals to make changes to help streamline the new LDF system, These changes are designed to emphasise the key role of the Core Strategy, improve the flexibility planning authorities have in producing documents, repackage the soundness tests and make improvements in consultation arrangements. The Act also contains a new requirement for a suite of National Policy Statements (NPSs) setting out government planning policy. A timetable for consulting on the detailed regulations and NPSs required to implement the new system is being prepared. Scrutiny of the first NPSs in draft form is expected to begin in the summer of 2009 with the first tranche designated in 2010

- In June 2008 a revised Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) was issued. The revised PPS12 provides guidance on the changes to the LDF system in the Planning Act.
- The Secretary of State published Proposed Changes to the draft Regional Spatial Strategy on 17 July 2008. Consultation on the changes ended on 24 October 2008. The Secretary of State will consider all responses with the aim of publishing the final version of the South East Plan in 2009.
- Once the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East is approved by Government it will replace Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9). It will form a statutory document with which local authority development plans will need to conform.
- 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.

## **BERKSHIRE STRUCTURE PLAN**

6. The Berkshire Structure Plan was adopted in July 2005. Its policies are saved until replaced by the South East Plan.

## **THE RMLP POLICIES AND PLANNING PERMISSIONS**

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

7. The revisions to national and regional guidance that took place during 2008 alter some details of national and regional advice, but they do not change its broad thrust, which is the promotion of a more sustainable approach to the provision of aggregates, with reducing reliance on land-won primary aggregates and increased reliance on secondary and recycled materials.
8. 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.

### **b) Applications and permissions**

9. During 2008 planning permission for extraction of some 700,000 tonnes of sand and gravel was granted for an extension to Poyle Quarry. The site lies within Preferred Area 12 of the RMLP. The application had been submitted in 2004.
10. In addition permission for extraction of 2 million tonnes of sand and gravel was granted on appeal at Land to the east of Horton Road. The site is immediately adjacent to the extension of Poyle Quarry and also within Preferred Area 12. The appeal was subject to a Public Inquiry heard in July 2008. The decision letter was issued in September 2008.

11. During the period April 2008 to March 2009, two further planning permissions were granted for extraction of sand and gravel. One was at Fleet Hill Farm at Finchampstead. This was an extension to the existing quarry at Manor Farm, and the 495,000 tonnes of sand and gravel will be processed at the existing processing works there. The other permission was for extraction of 500,000 tonnes of sand and gravel at Upper Bray Road, with processing taking place at the existing processing facility at the nearby Monkey Island Site with the material transported by conveyor. The application had been refused in July 2008, but was allowed on appeal. The appeal decision was issued in February 2009.

**c) The state of the landbank**

12. 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.
13. At the end of 2007, when last year's AMR was prepared, Berkshire's landbank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel stood at just under 9 million tonnes, equivalent to 5.7 years' production at 1.57 mt/year, the county's current apportionment rate.
14. At the end of 2008, the current reporting period, the landbank was 12,566,000 tonnes, equivalent to 8 years' production at 1.57 mt/year.

**d) Effectiveness of the Preferred Areas Approach**

15. The RMLP identified 12 Preferred Areas for future working of aggregate minerals in Berkshire. With only 3 exceptions, all major applications for new mineral extraction (i.e. those with an estimated 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.
16. 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.
17. The proposal at Upper Bray Road was also viewed by the Inspector as 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.

18. It therefore appears that in general the RMLP approach is being effective in focusing the submission of new applications on its Preferred Areas.
19. In 2005, planning permission was granted for an extension to Copyhold Farm. This is a soft sand quarry. There is insufficient firm geological information available about the deposits bearing soft sand for Preferred Areas to be identified in the RMLP. So although this planning application was not in a Preferred Area, its approval does not test the approach.

## **PITS AND PRODUCTION IN 2008**

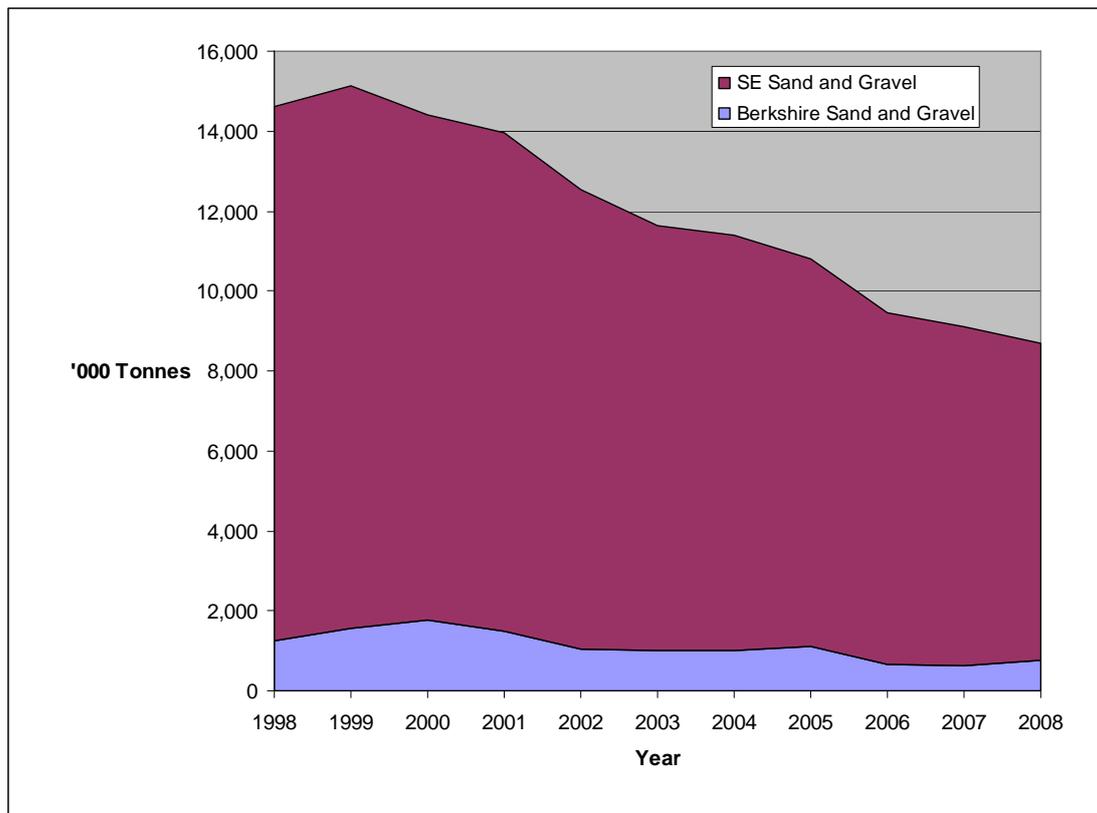
### **a) Pits in production**

20. Information collected for the AM2008 Report shows that extraction took place at 10 pits. This is two more than during 2007.
21. Appendix Biii shows the record of activity at the County's sand and gravel quarries since 2002.

### **b) Production of sand and gravel**

22. Production of sand and gravel in the county area in 2008 totalled 755,000 tonnes. This was an increase of some 22% on the 2007 figure. It should be borne in mind that the level of extraction in 2007 was only 615,000 tonnes, an all-time low for the county since records began in 1974.
23. Sales are not considered likely to remain at the current low level. Although development of new housing may have taken a temporary decline as a result of the recent economic downturn, this is unlikely to continue as a long-term trend. In addition, large infrastructure projects such as the Olympics, Crossrail, and a possible third runway at Heathrow will contribute to future demand for aggregates. In addition production is anticipated to commence at the sites for which planning permission has recently been granted.
24. Nevertheless it is acknowledged that the long-term trend in levels of production is downwards i.e relative to current apportionment.
25. In general, the declining levels of production in Berkshire in recent years reflect the pattern of production in the South East Region as a whole. In the South East region overall production of sand and gravel fell by 7% between 2007 and 2008.
26. Figure 1 shows the amounts of sand and gravel that have been produced in Berkshire and in the South East England region annually from 1998.
27. 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 1998 and 2008 the level of sales of sand and gravel in the South East fell by 61% and the level of sales in Berkshire fell by 62%.

**Figure 1.**  
**Sand and Gravel Production in Berkshire and South East England 1998-2008**



28. Berkshire's production of sand and gravel in 2008 was around 48% of the county's current apportionment figure of 1.57 mta; Average production over recent years has been consistently lower than the apportionment level.

29. A similar picture emerges when considering actual production of aggregates in the Region against the Regional apportionment figure. The current guidelines suggest that provision of sand and gravel from the South East Region should be 13.25 mt/year. Since 2001, when this apportionment rate was set, the average level of sales has been 8.8mt/year, with a consistent decline year on year. The total sales of sand and gravel in the South East region in 2008 was just under 8.0mt.

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

- a shift towards increased import of materials from outside Berkshire and the South East
- increased imports from abroad and of marine-dredged sand and gravel
- increased use of recycled construction and demolition waste
- reduced utilisation of aggregates in construction generally with greater use of steel and glass
- The economic downturn.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND TOTAL AGGREGATES CONSUMPTION

31. The survey which collects data on the import, export and overall consumption of aggregates between different counties and regions is only undertaken every 4 years. The last such survey was carried out in 2005. The following is a summary of the 2005 survey findings for Berkshire.
32. 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.
33. 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.
34. 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 DECEMBER 2008, AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT ADEQUACY OF PROVISION IN THE RMLP**

**NEW PERMISSIONS REQUIRED SO AS TO MAINTAIN A SEVEN-YEAR LANDBANK OF PERMITTED RESERVES TO 2015**

Permissions required to leave a landbank sufficient to allow production at 1.57mt/yr to the end of 2015	10,990,000	
		10,990,000
<b>Less</b>		
Permitted reserves 31 December 2008 (actual)	12,566,000	
INTERIM BALANCE TO FIND		(1,576,000)
<b>Plus</b> 15% safety margin	236,400	
FINAL BALANCE TO FIND		(1,339,600)
<b>Less</b>		
Sites awaiting legal agreements 31 December 2008	495,000	
Other sites where renewals of permission were pending on 31 December 2008		
Allowance for building sand permissions	600,000	
<b>Balance remaining above amount required for 7 year landbank</b>		<b>(244,600)</b>

**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	<b>(Preferred Areas 2, 2A, 3 part, 5 part, 7, and 12),</b>	
Estimated reserves in Preferred Areas remaining in the RMLP		5,140,000
<b>HENCE, CURRENT AVAILABILITY OF SITE-SPECIFIC PROVISION IN THE RMLP</b>		<b>5,140,000</b>

**APPENDIX Biii.**

**List of Active Sand and Gravel pits 2002 to 2008**

Site	UA	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Theale Pit	RBC							
Kingsmead Quarry, Horton	RBWM							
Sheephouse Farm, Maidenhead	RBWM							
Berkyn Manor Farm, Horton	RBWM/SBC							
Aldermaston Wharf	WBC							
Bath Road, Midgham	WBC							
Copyhold Farm	WBC							
Grange Lane	WBC							
Harts Hill Copse,	WBC							
Lower Farm, Greenham	WBC							
Old Kiln Farm, Chieveley	WBC							
Raghill Farm, Aldermaston	WBC							
Manor Farm, Finchampstead	Wok							
Star Works, Knowl Hill	Wok							

 = Site active in this year

## APPENDIX Ci BERKSHIRE WASTE LOCAL PLAN MONITORING REPORT FOR 2008-2009

### Introduction

- 1 This Monitoring Report covers the period between March 2008 and April 2009. 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 early 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 're<sup>3</sup>'. 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 re<sup>3</sup> 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.

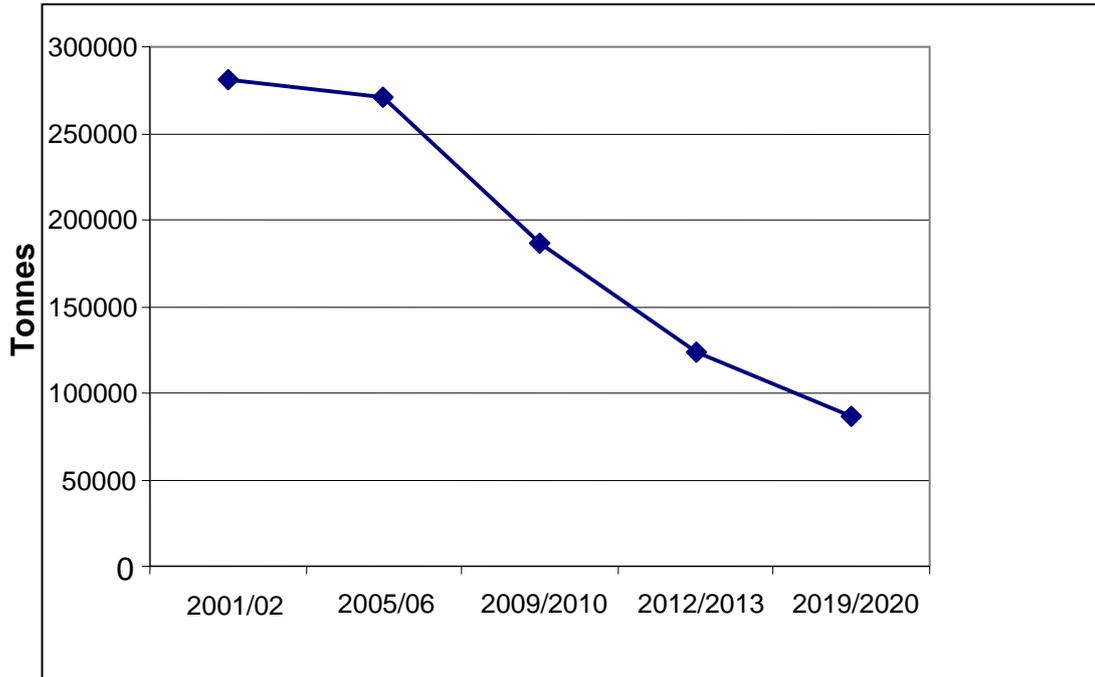
17 The key consequence of the Directive is that landfill must not be relied on as the principal means of waste disposal, as it has been in the past, and the whole thrust of policy is to move away from landfill toward more sustainable methods of waste management which place actual disposal at the foot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

***Packaging and Packaging 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***

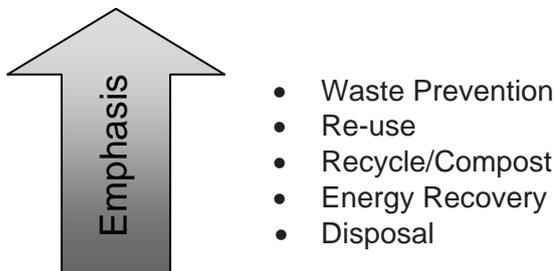
- 30 The objectives of European policy are incorporated into the national waste strategy 'Waste Strategy for England 2007', which sets out the Government's vision for managing waste in a more sustainable way. This updates the earlier 'Waste Strategy 2000' bringing it into line with other advice, notably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



- 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, currently taking place through preparation of the JMWDF.

## **Regional Level**

### ***The South East Plan***

- 36 The South East Plan is the name given to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East. The Secretary of State published Proposed Changes to the draft South East Plan on 17 July 2008. Consultation on the changes ended on 24 October 2008. The Secretary of State will consider all responses with the aim of publishing the final version of the South East Plan in 2009<sup>6</sup>. Any changes following adoption will be reflected in next year's AMR.
- 37 Once the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East is approved by Government it will replace Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9). It will form a statutory document with which local authority development plans will need to conform.
- 38 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.
- 39 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.
- 40 Clearly, the adopted BWLP does not address the targets set out in the emerging South East Plan.
- 41 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.

### ***Berkshire Structure Plan***

- 42 The Berkshire Structure Plan was adopted in July 2005. Its policies are saved until replaced by the South East Plan.

## **. The Overall Strategy of the BWLP**

- 43 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'.
- 44 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

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<sup>6</sup> The SEP was adopted in May 2009.

that extent the adopted plan remains synchronised with the evolving wider policy framework.

### **Targets**

- 45 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.
- 46 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.
- 47 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.
- 48 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**

- 49 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.
- 50 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.
- 51 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.

- 52 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**

- 53 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 1<sup>st</sup> April 2002 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2003 as part of the Strategic Waste Management Assessment.
- 54 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)**

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

Source: EA Strategic Waste Management Assessment

- 55 Information on municipal waste arisings and methods of management and disposal is presented in Table 6.2.
- 56 This year, the way in which Berkshire waste sites are classified has changed for the purposes of reporting waste management capacity and numbers of sites. The classification used matches that used regionally for monitoring the South East Plan. Capacity available in each category is presented in Table 3.
- 57 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 JSPU<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> Although the AMR covers the period Apr 2008 to Mar 2009 the above capacity figures represent the best available data at the time of reporting. Some of the data has only been obtained since Mar 2009 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) 2008 / 2009**

Type of facility	Number of sites	Capacity in tonnes per annum++	Remaining capacity as at end 2008
Transfer	19	811,395	
Treatment	7	373,332	
Non Hazardous Landfill	2		1,054,461
Inert Landfill	3		8,388,000+
Incinerator	3	439,000	
Composting	2	54,000	
Recycling	7	423,498	
Metal/ELV Facility	15	276,612	
C&D Recycling	17	617,462	
Hazardous Landfill	-	-	

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

++ includes extrapolated values for sites where capacity unknown

- 58 The South East Plan AMR 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.
- 59 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.

**APPENDIX Cii**  
**Waste management facilities in Berkshire**

The table shows the best available list of existing waste sites as at Nov 2009, 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.

<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Facility Address</b>	<b>Site Classification</b>
<b>Bracknell Forest</b>		
Longshot Lane CAS	Longshot Lane Ind. Est., Bracknell, Berks, RG12 1RL,	Transfer
Planners Farm	Bracknell Road, Brockhill, Bracknell, RG42 6LR	Composting
<b>Reading</b>		
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
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,	Transfer
<b>Slough</b>		
Bruce Bishop & Sons Ltd	Lake Avenue, Slough, Berks, SL1 3BZ,	Metal/ELV Facility
Chalvey CAS	White Hart Road, Chalvey, Slough, Berks, SL1 2SF,	Transfer
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 &amp; 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
Tanhouse Farm MRF	Grundon Waste Management Ltd, Lakeside Road, Colnbrook, Slough, SL3 0EG,	Transfer

<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Facility Address</b>	<b>Site Classification</b>
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	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
<b>West Berkshire</b>		
Whitehouse Farm	Whitehouse Farm, Silchester Road, Tadley, Basingstoke, Hants, RG26 3PZ,	Recycling
Whitehouse Farm Asbestos Store	Whitehouse Farm, Silchester Road, Tadley, Hants, RG26 3PZ,	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,	Transfer
C S G	Pinchington Lane, Greenham, Newbury, RG19 8SR,	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,	Transfer
Beenham Composting Facility	Grange Lane, Beenham, Reading, RG7 5PY,	Treatment
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
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	Transfer
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,	Transfer
<i>Weirside</i>	<i>Green Lane, Burghfield Reading RG30 3XN</i>	<i>C&amp;D Recycling</i>

<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Facility Address</b>	<b>Site Classification</b>
<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
Moore's Farm	Moore's Farm, Pingewood, RG30 3UH	C&D Recycling
Moore's Farm	Moore's Farm, Pingewood, RG30 3UH	Inert Landfill
<i>Ridgeway Grain - Membury EFW</i>	<i>Lambourn Woodlands, Hungerford, RG17 7TJ</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
Martin Collins Enterprises	Cuckoo Copse, Lambourn Woodlands, Hermitage	Treatment
Midgham Landfill Site	Brimpton Road, Midgham, RG7 5UU,	Inert Landfill
<b>Windsor and Maidenhead</b>		
Braywick CAS,	Stafferton Road, Maidenhead, Berks, SL6,	Transfer
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 &amp; Feathers Lane, Hythe End Road, Wraysbury, Staines, TW19</i>	<i>Inert Landfill</i>
Onyx MRF,	Stafferton Way, Maidenhead, Berks, SL6 1AY,	Recycling
H Rockall,	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
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

<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Facility Address</b>	<b>Site Classification</b>
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>
<b>Wokingham</b>		
Bennets Commercials Wokingham,	Longacres, Waterloo Rd, Easthampstead, Wokingham, Berks, RG40 3DA,	Metal/ELV Facility
Berkshire Car Spares,	The Copse, Eversley Road, Arborfield, RG2 9PN,	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		Metal/ELV Facility
<i>Manor Farm, Finchampstead</i>	<i>Manor Farm, Longwater Road, Finchampstead</i>	<i>Inert Landfill</i>