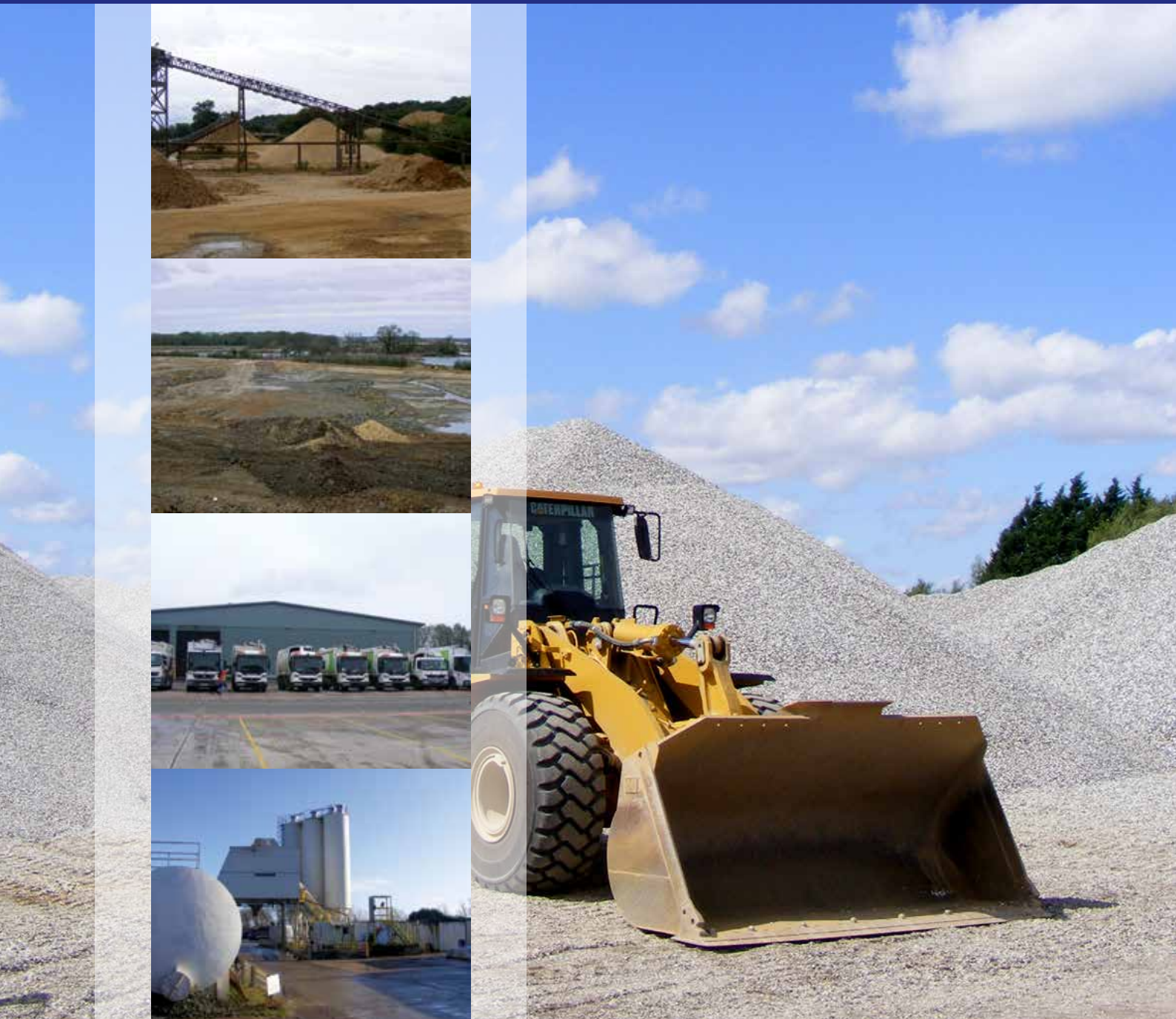


# West Berkshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2018 - 2019 July 2021

## West Berkshire Local Plan



**West Berkshire Council  
Minerals and Waste Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)  
2018 - 2019**

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## **1 Introduction**

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

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

Some minerals and waste data is collected based on calendar years, while other information is available on financial years, therefore, this AMR covers the period of 2018 - 2019, taking into account any data available covering this period.

Due to the way the data has historically been presented in the AMR there may be some discrepancies between the waste data presented in the AMR and the data presented in the Local Waste Assessment (LWA). Following the adoption of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan the AMR and LWA will seek to use the same methodologies and present the same data.

## **2 Minerals and Waste Local Plan Progress**

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

The timetable for the MWLP is set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) April 2020.

There have been several rounds of consultation on the MWLP. The Issues and Options (including Reg. 18) consultation took place between 17 January and 28 February 2014. The Preferred Options version of the MWLP was published for consultation in May 2017. The results of the Consultation were published on the Council's website in October 2018. The Proposed Submission Consultation for the MWLP (Reg. 19) was carried out in January/February 2021. A summary of the comments made will be published as one of the submission documents for the MWLP examination.

All consultations have been carried out in line with the requirements set out in the adopted West Berkshire Statement of Community Involvement (2014, amended Jan 2015, revised Jan 2020).

### **2.1 Duty to Cooperate and Statements of Common Ground**

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

The strategic issues that need to be addressed through the preparation of the MWLP have been identified and a review of existing partnerships and working groups has taken place to ensure fit for purpose governance.

Minerals and Waste planning strategic issues of common interest have been identified and, discussions are taking place to agree, as far as possible, an appropriate cooperative approach. The key strategic issues and the partnership required to overcome these issues are identified in table 1.

<b>Table 1 Statement of Common Ground</b>		
Matter	Signatories	Additional Signatories
1. Soft Sand	West Berkshire Council Oxfordshire County Council	South East England Aggregates Working Party
2. Crushed Rock Supply	West Berkshire Council Somerset Council	South East England Aggregates Working Party South West Aggregates Working Party
3. Non-hazardous Landfill	West Berkshire Council Oxfordshire County Council Buckinghamshire County Council	
4. Non-hazardous Energy Recovery	West Berkshire Council Hampshire County Council Slough Borough Council	

## **2.2 Memorandums of Understanding and regional meetings**

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

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

### **3 West Berkshire Context**

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

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

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

#### **3.1 Minerals**

The main mineral resources found in the district are sharp sand and gravel, soft sand, chalk and clay. Hard rock and marine dredged sand and gravel are not available locally, but are recognised as contributing to meet local demand as they are supplied through the rail depots at Theale and via road movements.

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

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

#### **3.2 Waste**

West Berkshire does not generate significant volumes of waste, and more waste is managed within West Berkshire than arises (LWA, 2020). The main waste streams generated in the district are Construction, Demolition and Excavation (C,D&E) waste followed by Commercial and Industrial (C&I). Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) makes up a significantly smaller proportion of the overall waste produced than these other two strands. There are also small quantities of specialist waste streams generated within the district including hazardous waste, radioactive waste

(specifically linked to AWE Aldermaston and Burghfield), waste water treatment and equine waste.

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

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

## 4 Indicators Monitoring

### 4.1 Minerals

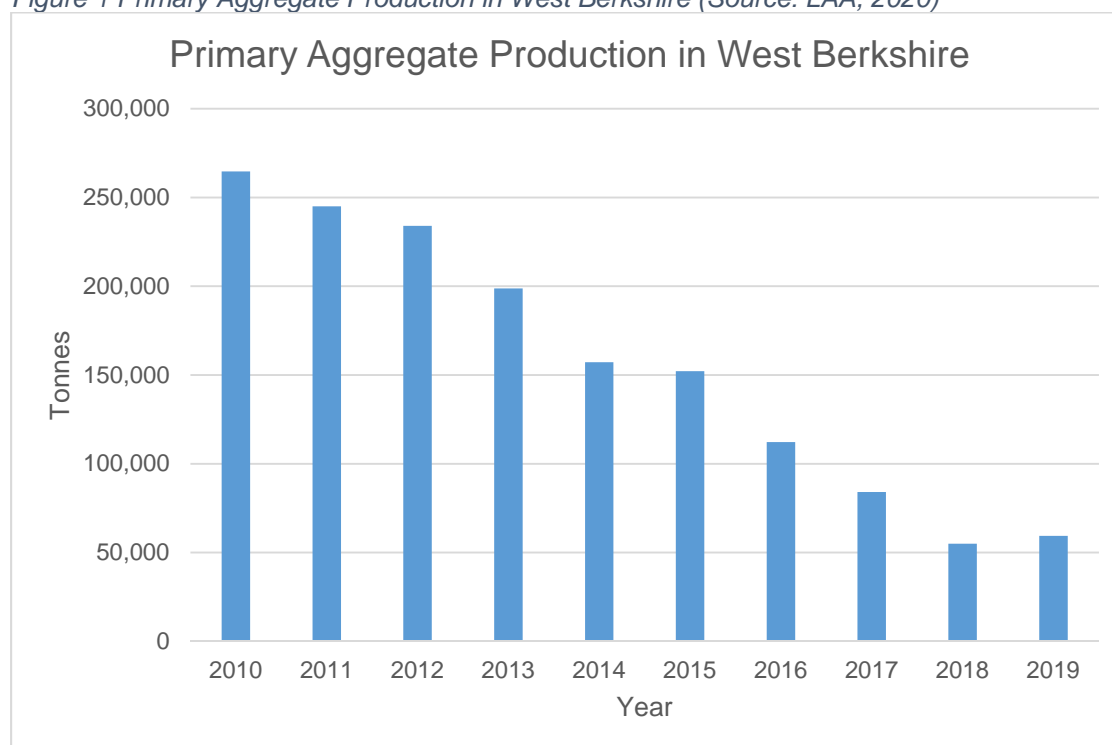
#### 4.1.1 Primary Indicators (PI)

##### PI1 Amount of primary aggregate produced (tonnes per annum)

Table 2 *Primary Aggregate Production* shows the trend in estimated sand and gravel sales (including soft sand) in West Berkshire. The figures prior to 2011 are based on estimates.

Year	Sand and Gravel	Soft Sand	TOTAL Primary Aggregates (tonnes)	Active Sand and Gravel sites in West Berkshire
2010	confidential	confidential	264,614	6
2011	confidential	confidential	244,975	6
2012	confidential	confidential	234,006	6
2013	confidential	confidential	198,745	4
2014	confidential	confidential	157,205	2
2015	confidential	confidential	152,188	2
2016	104,990	7,185	112,175	2
2017	81,993	2,054	84,047	2
2018	33,177	21,792	54,969	2
2019	42,883	16,530	59,413	2

Figure 1 Primary Aggregate Production in West Berkshire (Source: LAA, 2020)



Since 2010 estimated sales have declined by 78%. Although the decline can be traced back to the economic downturn in the UK of 2007/2008, the lower sales for land-won sand and gravel in recent years could also be partly attributed to a change in building techniques, and increase in the use of materials such as wood, which is potentially more sustainable than concrete products and the increased use of recycled aggregates.

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

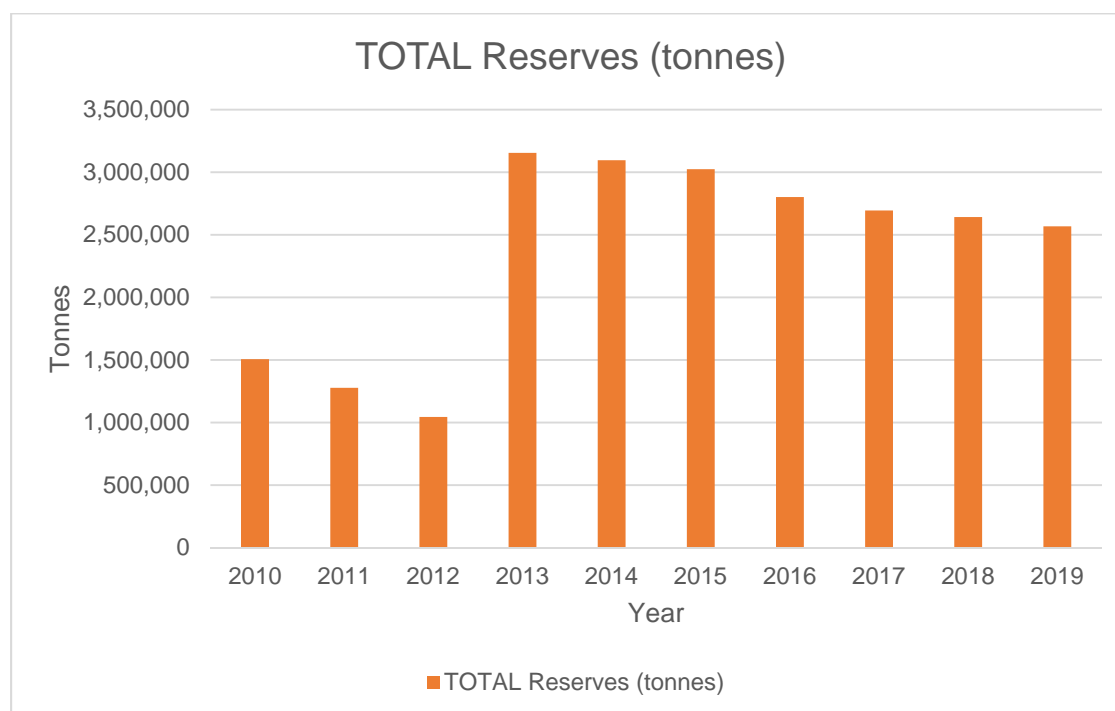
## PI2 Amount of primary aggregate reserves (tonnes) in permitted sites and any restrictions on the projected future output from permitted sites

Table 3 shows the trend in estimated sand and gravel reserves (including soft sand) in West Berkshire since 2000.

Year	TOTAL Reserves (tonnes)
2010	1,507,000
2011	1,278,000
2012	1,045,000
2013	3,155,000
2014	3,096,000

2015	3,025,000
2016	2,802,500
2017	2,695,000
2018	2,642,500
2019	2,567,500

Figure 2 Primary aggregate reserves in West Berkshire



Until 2012 primary aggregate reserves were falling (Figure 2). This is primarily due to a lack of planning applications coming forward for minerals development to replenish diminishing reserves. The increase in 2013 was as a result of planning permission being granted for mineral extraction at Lower Farm, Wasing. Extraction at the site has yet to commence, although the operator has confirmed that work is due to start in the next 18-24 months.

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

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

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

The data sources for recycled aggregate for the South East are regarded as 'less robust' than the information collected for primary aggregates as the response rate to the annual survey carried out by the Mineral Planning Authority is lower than the response for primary aggregates, and does not include monitoring of aggregate



generation from mobile plants. The data should therefore, be treated only as a reasonable indication of what is taking place.

Table 4 shows that volumes of recycle aggregate sales in West Berkshire have been increasing, with sales in 2019 over double those of 2010.

<b>Table 4 Recycled Aggregate Sales in West Berkshire</b>	
<i>Source: West Berkshire Council Aggregate Monitoring Survey Returns (2012 – 2019) and DEFRA methodology of 89% treated C&amp;D waste 2008 - 2011</i>	
Year	Sales
2010	141,266
2011	210,291
2012	289,000
2013	293,990
2014	323,046
2015	312,550
2016	369,793
2017	319,567
2018	321,699
2019	344,645

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

West Berkshire principally imports crushed rock by rail and exchanges sand and gravel (both sharp sand and soft sand) with neighbouring authorities and other areas, principally by road. The patterns of movement of aggregate are generally recorded between authority areas/regions in the four yearly aggregates movement survey, with the last survey taking place in 2014. The tables below set out the sources of material imported into Berkshire (Table 5,

**Table 6 Marine Sand and gravel Imported into Berkshire**

*Source: AM 2014 Source of primary aggregate by sub-region (BGS, 2016)*

6 and Table 77). There is no data available for West Berkshire specifically.

<b>Table 5 Sources of Crushed Rock imported into Berkshire</b>		
<i>Source: AM 2014 Source of primary aggregate by sub-region (BGS, 2016)</i>		
Source	Percentage	Tonnes
<b>Crushed Rock Imported into Berkshire</b>		
Somerset County Council	70 – 80%	812,7000 – 928,800
North Somerset Council, South Gloucestershire Council, Leicestershire County Council, Shropshire Council, Powys, Rhondda, Cynon, Taf (Taff), outside England and Wales	1 – 10%	11,610 – 116,100
Cornwell Council, Devon County Council, Gloucestershire County Council, Oxfordshire Country Council, Cambridgeshire County Council, Yorkshire Dales National Park, Neath Port Talbot	<1%	<16,610
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,161,000</b>

Somerset is the dominant source of crushed rock for Berkshire, with smaller amounts coming from other sources around the UK. The most recent Somerset LAA (Fifth edition, incorporating data from 2007 – 2016) states that there are permitted reserves for crushed rock and a landbank of at least 28.1 years at the end of 2016. Rail capacity is indicated to be sufficient and with capacity to increase the amount moved by rail subject to demand.

<b>Table 6 Marine Sand and gravel Imported into Berkshire</b>		
Source: AM 2014 Source of primary aggregate by sub-region (BGS, 2016)		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Tonnes</b>
Greater London - East	60 – 70%	91,200 – 160,400
Hampshire	20 – 30%	30,400 – 45,600
Medway	10 – 20%	15,200 – 30, 400
Kent	1 – 10%	1, 520 – 15,200
West Sussex	<1%	<1,520
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>152,000</b>

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

<b>Table 7 Land-won sand and gravel Imported into Berkshire</b>		
Source: AM 2014 Source of primary aggregate by sub-region (BGS, 2016)		
<b>Source</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Tonnes</b>
<b>Indigenous</b>		
West Berkshire	20 – 30%	120,200 – 180,300
Windsor and Maidenhead	20 – 30%	120,200 – 180,300
<b>South East</b>		
Hampshire	10 – 20%	60,100 – 120,200
Oxfordshire	10 – 20%	60,100 – 120,200
Buckinghamshire	1 – 10%	6,010 – 60,100
Surrey	1 – 10%	6,010 – 60,100
South Downs National Park	<1%	<6,010
West Sussex	<1%	<6,010
Kent	<1%	<6,010
<b>Elsewhere</b>		
Cambridgeshire	1 – 10%	6,010 – 60,100
Hertfordshire	1 – 10%	6,010 – 60,100
Wiltshire	10 – 20%	60,100 – 120,200
Gloucestershire	1 – 10%	6,010 – 60,100
Devon	<1%	<6,010
Central Bedfordshire	<1%	<6,010
Essex	<1%	<6,010
<b>Total Consumption</b>		<b>601,000</b>
<b>Total Imports</b>		<b>353,000</b>

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

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

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

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

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

No permissions for additional mineral resources from new or extended mineral sites were granted in 2018 or 2019.

#### **4.1.2 Local Indicators**

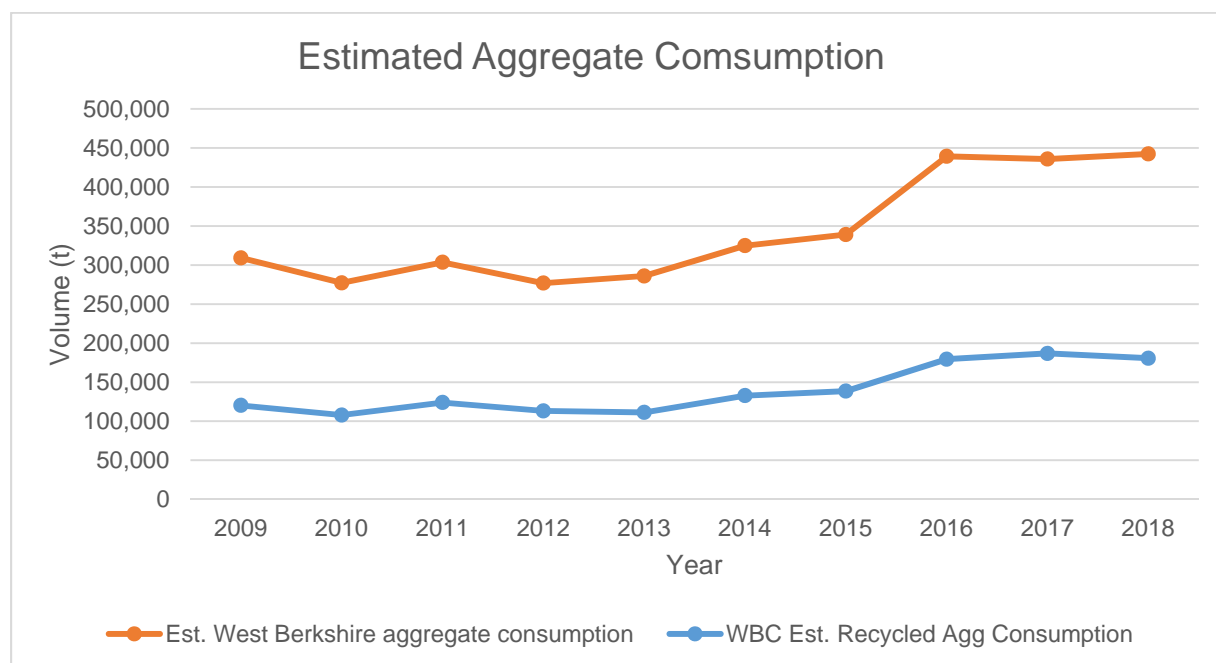
##### **LI1 Total Aggregate Consumption for West Berkshire**

Table 9 gives an estimation of consumption of primary and recycled aggregates in West Berkshire.

Overall consumption of Aggregates in West Berkshire over the last 10 years has increased. Consumption remained fairly stable between 2009 and 2015, after which there was an increase in the consumption of aggregates, since 2015 consumption has again been fairly level albeit at a higher level than pre-2015 (Figure 3).

<b>Table 9 Estimated Primary, Recycled and Total Aggregate Consumption 2006 - 2018</b> (Source: LAA 2020)			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Est. West Berkshire Primary Aggregate Consumption (t)</b>	<b>Est. Recycled Aggregates Consumption (t)</b>	<b>Est. Total Primary and recycled Aggregate Consumption for West Berkshire (t)</b>
<b>2010</b>	342,469	133,182	475,651
<b>2011</b>	364,558	148,904	513,462
<b>2012</b>	332,145	135,665	467,810
<b>2013</b>	335,651	130,531	466,182
<b>2014</b>	383,101	156,478	539,579
<b>2015</b>	423,567	173,006	596,573
<b>2016</b>	439,256	179,414	618,670
<b>2017</b>	435,801	186,772	622,573
<b>2018</b>	442,290	180,654	622,944
<b>10 year average</b>	<b>386,809</b>	<b>156,820</b>	<b>547,049</b>

Figure 3 Total Primary and Recycled Aggregate Consumption



**LI2 Apportionment for Construction Aggregate for West Berkshire**

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

<b>Table 10 Construction Aggregate sale</b>		
Source: LAA, 2020		
<b>Year</b>	<b>10 year sales average (tpa)</b>	<b>3 year sales average (tpa)</b>
2010	509,246	382,098
2011	474,744	297,911
2012	433,144	247,865
2013	402,019	225,909
2014	364,740	196,652
2015	330,958	169,379
2016	289,676	140,52
2017	232,963	116,137
2018	188,707	83,731
2019	156,233	66,143

The data shows that there has been a continued decline in both the 10 year and 3 year average methodologies. However, when taking into account other relevant local information, this indicates that neither the 3 nor 10 year averages provide, on their own, an accurate picture of the requirements for minerals in the district. The LAA recommends that the previous 2018 LAA rate is rolled forward, as the decline in mineral sales in the district is largely as a result of sites being worked out, rather than as a result of declining demand. The current LAA rate is set out in Table 11.

<b>Table 11 LAA Rate</b>	<b>LAA Rate (tpa*)</b>
<b>Land Won Sharp Sand and Gravel</b>	189,233
<b>Land Won Soft Sand</b>	43,730
<b>Total Sand and Gravel</b>	232,964
<b>Recycled Aggregates</b>	328,637
<b>Marine Sand and Gravel (Rail Imported)</b>	116,574
<b>Crushed Rock (Rail Imported)</b>	840,266

\*Tonnes per Annum

### **LI3 Development impacts upon Minerals Consultation/Safeguarding Areas**

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

**LI4 Delivery of Preferred Mineral Extraction Areas**

<b>Preferred Area</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Deposit and Yield</b>	<b>Status (as of Feb 2021)</b>
1	Chamberhouse Farm, Thatcham	1,100,000 tonnes Valley gravel	Unworked, unlikely to be developed. Not promoted for inclusion within new Minerals and Waste Local Plan.
2	Bath Road / Brimpton Road, Midgham	875,000 tonnes of Valley gravel	Completed
2A	Kennetholme Farm, Midgham	1,080,000 tonnes of Valley gravel	Extraction completed Part of site in after-care, part of site undergoing restoration.
3	Woolhampton Quarry	200,000 tonnes of Valley gravel	Completed
4	South of Theale	635,000 tonnes of Valley gravel	Unworked
5	South east of Theale	481,000 tonnes of Valley gravel	Completed. Small area remains unworked.
6	Larkwhistle Farm, Brimpton Common	314,000 tonnes of plateau gravel	Completed
7	Raghill Farm, Aldermaston	500,000 tonnes of Valley gravel	Completed

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

**LI5 Development impacts upon the safeguarding of rail depots**

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

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

Policy 26 of the RMLP safeguarded a potential aggregate railhead site at Padworth, the same site was also safeguarded by Policy WLP11 of the Waste Local Plan for Berkshire as a preferred area for waste management, resulting in a general conflict between these two policies. In 2004 the Council permitted use of the site for a waste transfer station, and in 2008 permitted the use of the site as a Waste Management site. In permitting the redevelopment of the site for waste uses it was ensured that the parts of the site occupied by the rail sidings were not redeveloped to ensure the sidings could be reinstated if necessary.

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

#### **LI6 Estimated sales of aggregates at rail depots within West Berkshire**

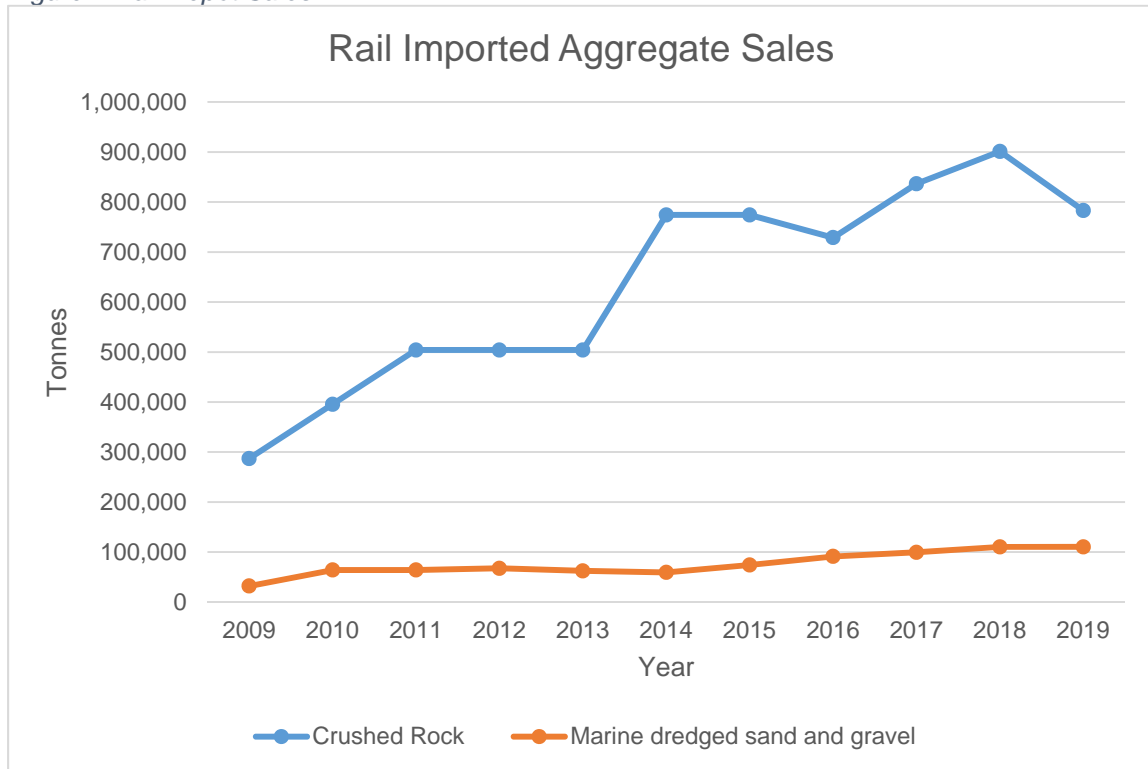
Prior to 2016 there were two “aggregate depots” in West Berkshire, one importing crushed rock used to produce asphalt, the other a road to rail aggregate depot importing hard rock together with some sand and gravel by rail. There are now effectively four aggregate depot ‘sites’ as one line is now utilised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

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

<b>Table 13 Estimated Sales of mineral from rail depots</b>		
Source: LAA 2020		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Crushed rock (rail imported)</b>	<b>Marine dredged sand and gravel (rail imported)</b>
2010	395,500	64,000
2011	504,000	64,000
2012	504,000	67,386
2013	504,000	62,304
2014	774,000	59,256
2015	774,000	74,155
2016	728,711*	91,308
2017	836,524*	99,397
2018	901,198*	110,212
2019	783,075	110,212

\* actual figures

Figure 4 Rail Depot Sales





## 4.2 Waste

### 4.2.1 Primary Indicators (PI)

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

Site name and application number	Proposal	Facility Type	Additional Capacity (tonnes)	Decision date
Padworth IWMF 19/02034/FUL	Installation of wood store	Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWMF)	3,000 tonnes	October 2019

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

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

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

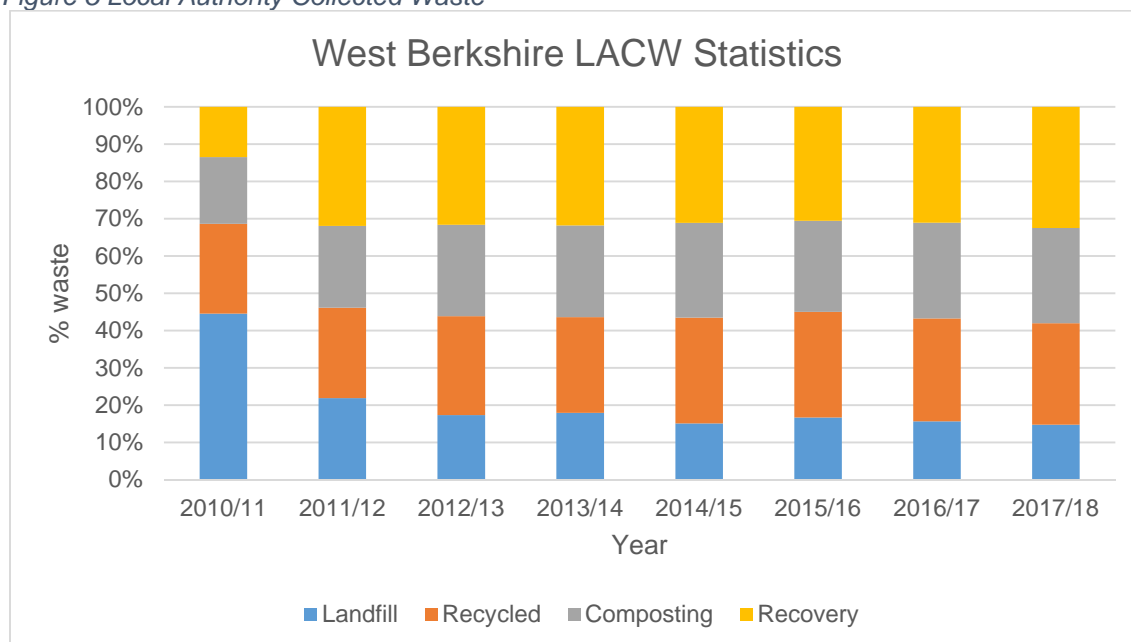
This waste stream is well monitored in comparison to the other waste streams (ie. CI, CDE). The Council acknowledge that DCLG state that “Waste Data Flow is acknowledged as the best available data for the MSW waste stream”

Municipal solid waste produced is now broadly referred to as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW). **Error! Reference source not found.** shows a summary of West Berkshire’s LACW arisings, including how it is managed. The amount of waste managed through landfill has been declining over the recording period, with a significant drop between 2010/11 – 2011/12, this was accompanied by a rise in waste recovery. Composting and Recycling have increased slowly over time, with a peak in 2015/16 for Recycling and 2016/17 for Composting. Figures for recycling and composting have declined slightly since this peak and are now fairly stable, with a slight decline in composting between 2017/18 and 2018/19, which coincides with the Council introducing a subscription service for green waste.

	Landfill	Recycling	Composting	Recovery	Total
2010/11	34,943	18,879	14,048	10,565	78,435
2011/12	17,101	18,953	17,155	24,947	78,156
2012/13	13,092	20,023	18,483	23,873	77,011
2013/14	14,136	20,194	19,386	25,041	80,776
2014/15	12,196	22,952	20,545	25,163	80,856
2015/16	13,590	23,104	19,942	24,910	81,547
2016/17	12,701	22,374	20,783	25,193	81,051
2017/18	11,314	20,916	19,580	24,949	76,758
2018/19	11,701	20,986	17,112	25,099	74,897
2019/20	10,831	21,616	16,108	25,992	74,547

Figure 5 summarises the waste management methods used as a percentage of the waste dealt with. It shows that the amount of waste sent to landfill has declined since 2009/10, accompanied by increase in waste being recovered, recycled or composted, however, since 2012/13 the method of waste management has remained fairly constant

Figure 5 Local Authority Collected Waste



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

Unlike LACW, Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste arisings are not well monitored. It is widely acknowledged however, that such waste contributes significant volumes to the overall waste generated. The Local Waste Assessment (LWA) uses various methods to determine the amount of C&I waste produced and managed in the district. This AMR takes the ‘worst case’ scenario from the LWA, using the Business Services model.

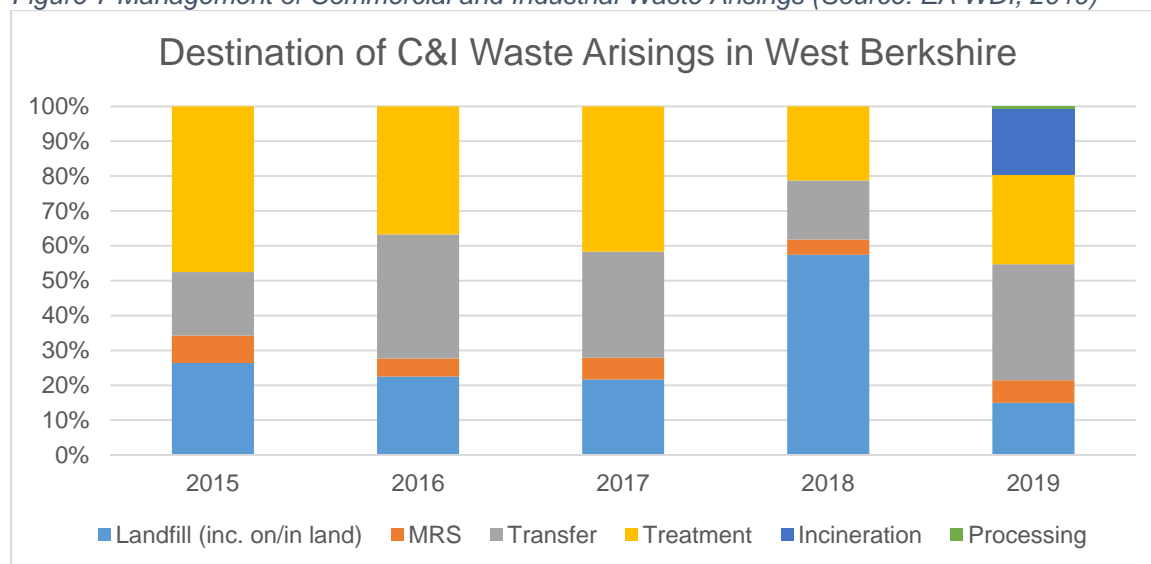
Figure 6 shows arisings of C&I waste has been fairly constant since 2013, with a slight dip between 2013 and 2014.

Between 2011 and 2012 there was a significant increase in the amount of waste being treated, with a significant increase in waste transfer between 2015 and 2016. There has been a slight decrease in the amount of Metal Recycling since 2014. In 2019 for the first time incineration has been recorded due to recording methods by the Environment Agency, showing that more waste is incinerated than goes to landfill.

Figure 6 Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings in West Berkshire (LWA, 2020)



Figure 7 Management of Commercial and Industrial Waste Arisings (Source: EA WDI, 2019)



The majority of waste arising in West Berkshire is either dealt with in the district, or is sent to Oxfordshire, Slough or Hampshire.

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

As with C&I waste, Construction Demolition and Excavation (CDE) wastes are not well monitored. It is well acknowledged that such waste contributes the most significant volumes to the overall waste generated and managed within the district. The LWA uses a modified DEFRA methodology for estimating annual waste generation.

Figure 8 Management of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings (LWA, 2020)

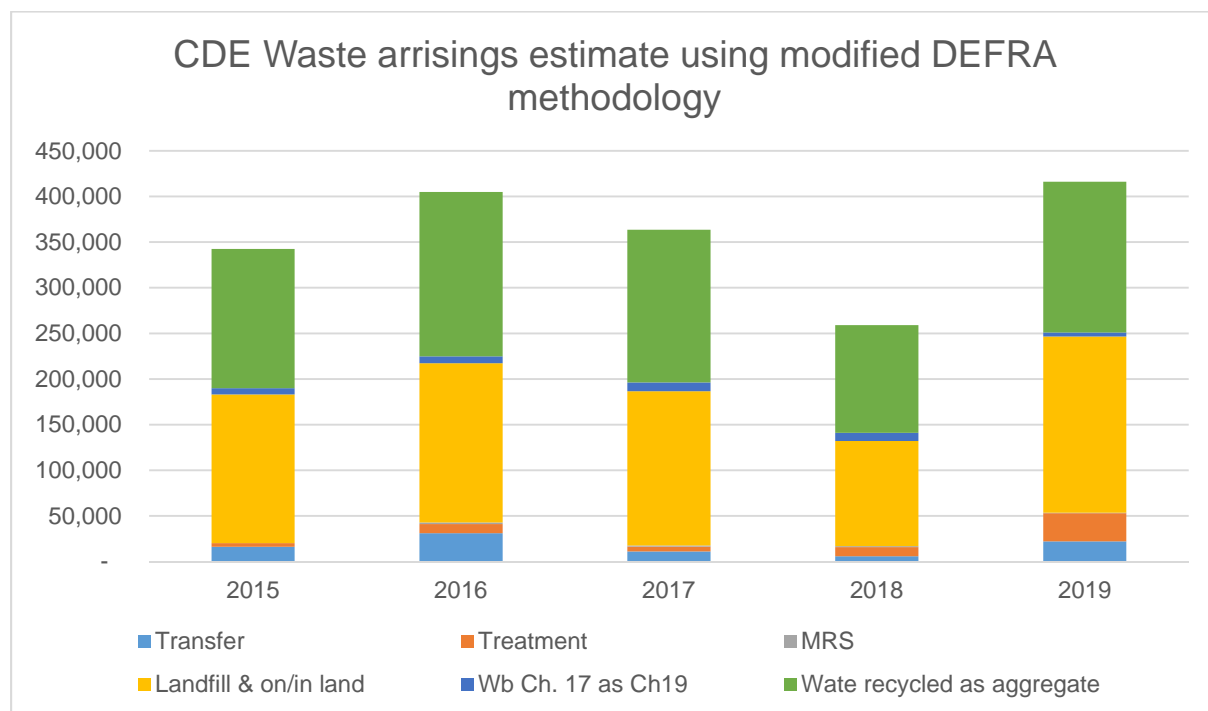
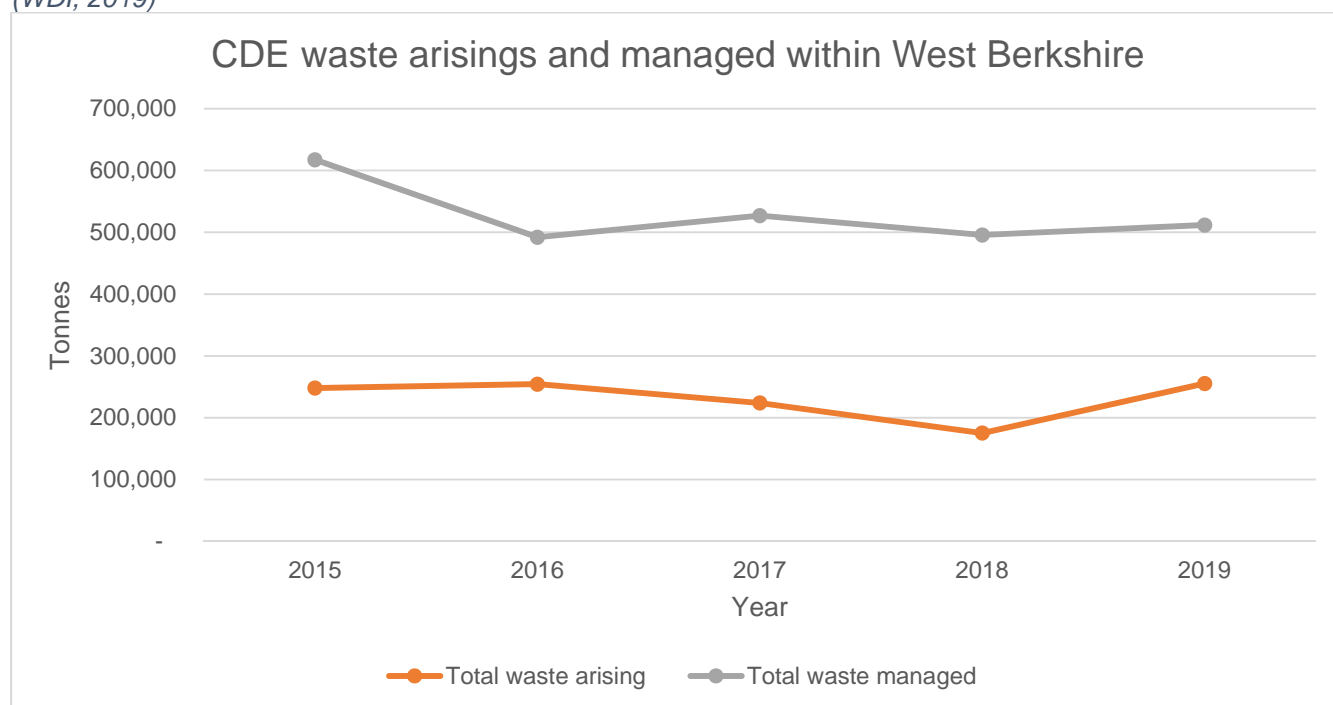


Figure 8 shows fluctuating picture of CDE waste. Arisings declined in 2017 and 2018, but then rose again in 2019 to a higher level than that seen in 2016.

Figure 9 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Arisings and managed within West Berkshire shows the total amount of waste recorded as being managed at facilities in West Berkshire along with the total amount of waste arisings, using the data from the WDI (2019). While the total arisings are shown to be lower than using the modified DEFRA methodology this does allow a comparison between waste arisings and waste managed in the district. The total amount of waste managed in West Berkshire is greater than the total arisings meaning that a significant proportion of the waste managed in the district is imported. The main sources of imported CDE waste are from other Berkshire Authorities, Oxfordshire and Hampshire.

Figure 9 Construction, Demolition and Excavation Arisings and managed within West Berkshire (WDI, 2019)



**LI7 Other waste streams waste generated within West Berkshire**

**Hazardous Waste**

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

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

Overall the volume of hazardous waste arising in West Berkshire remains at a relatively low level when compared to other waste streams arising in West Berkshire.

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

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

<b>Table 16 Hazardous Waste Arisings in West Berkshire</b>					
Source: WDI 2019 and HWDI, 2018					
<b>Hazardous Waste Arisings</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>WDI</b>	12,713	15,773	21,514	8,232	12,586
<b>HWDI</b>	15,392	15,740	15,160	15,303	unavailable

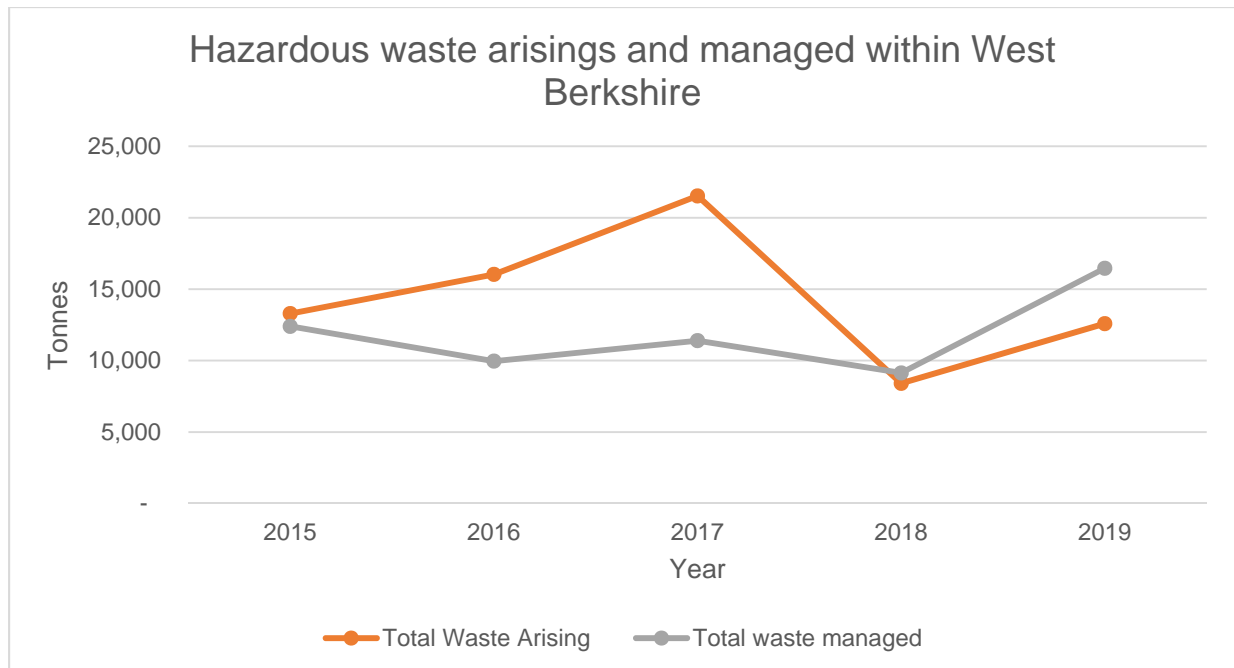
Figure 10 shows how the hazardous waste is managed.

Figure 10 Hazardous Waste by Management Method 2019 (source: WDI, 2019)



Prior to 2018 waste arisings in West Berkshire were higher than the amount of waste management. However, since 2018 the total amount of hazardous waste managed in the district is greater than the amount of hazardous waste produced.

Figure 11 Hazardous waste arisings and managed within West Berkshire (WDI, 2019)



**Radioactive Waste**

Radioactive waste is often distinguishable by its radionuclide content and in many cases also by its physical and chemical characteristics. There are limited locations within West Berkshire which will produce the majority of the radioactive waste generated. These are identified as the Atomic Weapons Establishment (AWE) sites

Aldermaston and Burghfield. These facilities manage the whole life cycle of the UK's nuclear deterrent from initial concept and design, through component manufacture and assembly to in-service support and finally decommissioning and disposal. AWE Burghfield is responsible for the complex final assembly and maintenance of the warheads while in service, as well as their final decommissioning. These sites produce low level (LLW) and intermediate level (ILW) radioactive waste. There are no other known sources of notable volumes of radioactive waste arising within West Berkshire.

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

<b>Table 18 Radioactive Waste Arisings</b>										
Source: The Radioactive Waste Inventory, 2013, 2016, 2019										
2013				2016				2019		
	Report ed 1 April	Est. future arisings	Lifetime total	Report ed 1 April	Est. future arisings	Lifetime total	Report ed 1 April	Est. future arisings	Lifetime total	
Reported Volume										
ILW	4,030	4,120	9,160	4,410	4,290	8,710	4460	4890	9350	
LLW	2,330	19,400	21,800	1,560	23,300	24,900	1780	20800	22600	
Total	6,360	24,500	31,000	5,970	27,590	33,610	6240	25700	31900	
Conditioned Volumes										
ILW	1,990	2,140	4,130	2,140	1,750	3,890	2430	2460	4890	
LLW	1,560	9,600	11,200	1,730	17,100	18,800	1460	16500	18000	
Total	3,550	11,700	15,300	3,870	18,850	22,690	3890	18900	22800	
Packaged Volumes										
ILW	2,310	2,450	4,750	2,480	2,000	4,480	2920	2860	5770	
LLW	1,750	9,630	11,400	2,090	18,200	20,300	1580	17300	18800	
Total	4,060	12,100	16,200	4,570	20,200	24,780	4500	21100	24600	

### **Sewage Sludge**

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

<b>Table 19 Sewage Sludge 2019</b>			
Source: Thames Water 2019 <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Sewage Sludge</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Volume of Sludge Arisings (tonnes)	7509	2962	4067

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

### **Equine Waste**

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

Horse manure is not considered to be waste if all of the following apply<sup>2</sup>:

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup>Thames Water Bioresources: <https://www.thameswater.co.uk/about-us/responsibility/managing-sewage-sludge>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/farm-and-livery-horses/dealing-with-waste>



**LI8 Total waste generated within West Berkshire**

<b>Table 20 Total Waste Generated Within West Berkshire</b>						
Source: WDI, 2019						
	<b>LACW</b>	<b>C&amp;I*</b>	<b>CDE</b>	<b>Hazardous</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Radioactive Waste (M<sup>3</sup>)</b>
2015	80,856	117,265	231,694	13,289	593,585	
2016	81,546	156,478	187,114	16,031	639,650	5,970
2017	81,051	182,563	248,042	21,524	638,605	
2018	76,756	185,770	254,411	8,413	532,260	
2019	74,897	192,560	223,864	12,586	503,907	6,240

\*C&I only (excluding LACW)

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

The WDI 2019 shows that West Berkshire typically manages more waste than arises within the district, with the majority of waste managed within or imported from neighbouring authorities, showing that waste imported for management in West Berkshire has generally not travelled far.

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

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

Figure 12 Waste Exports from West Berkshire by Site Category (Source: EA WDI, 2019)

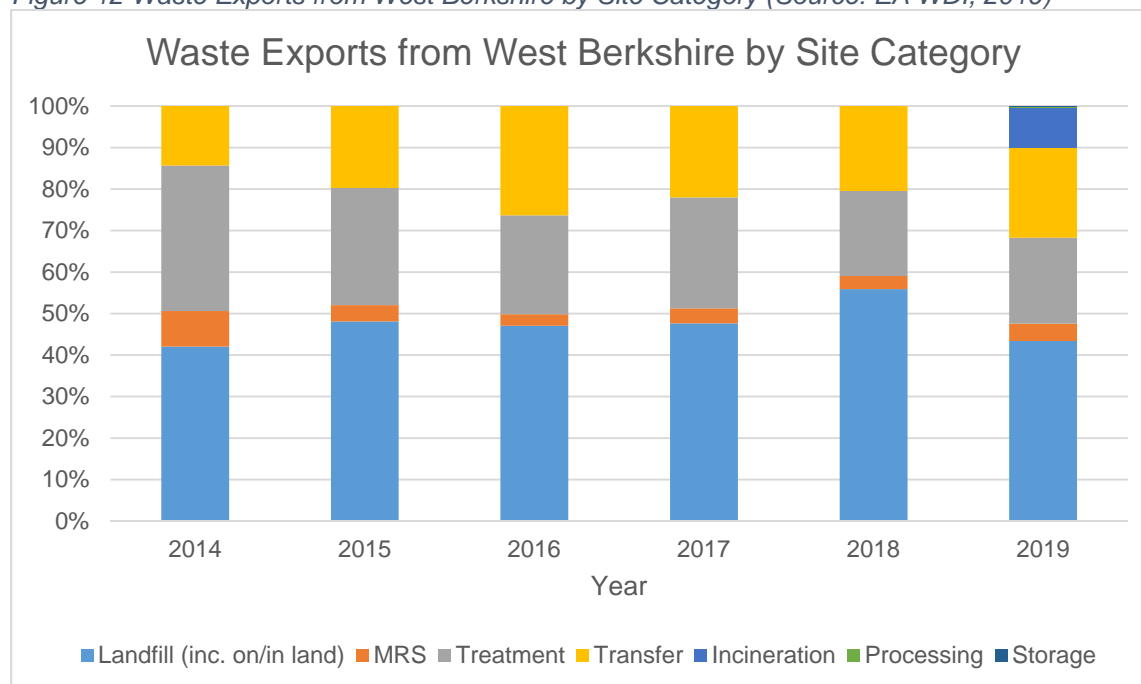


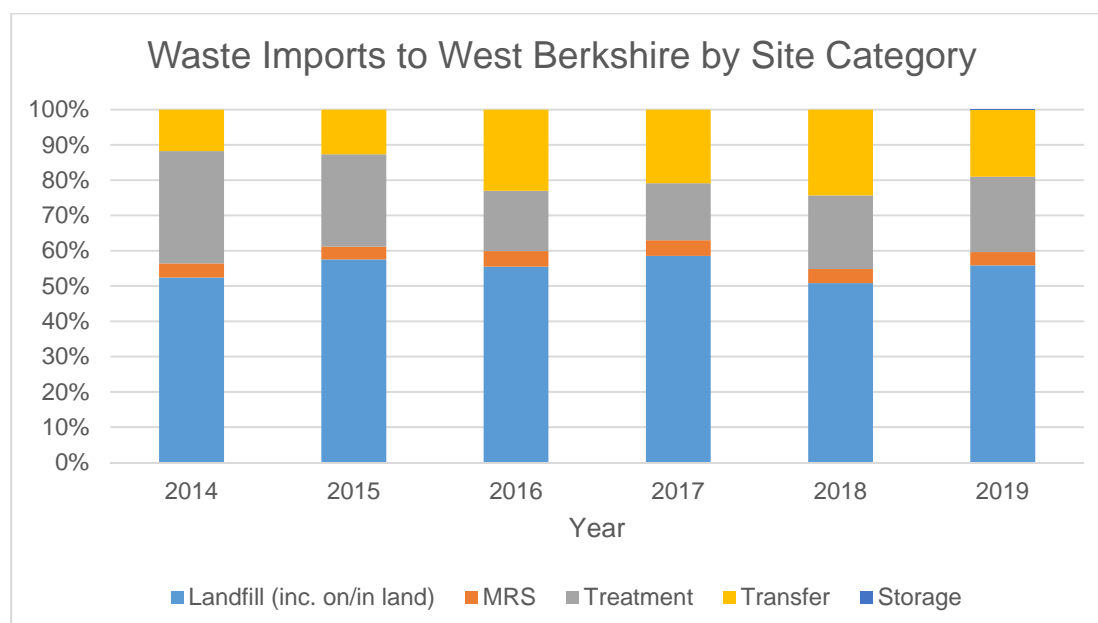
Table 21 Volume of Waste Arising by Waste Stream and Facility Type show the volumes of waste arising in West Berkshire by both waste stream and facility type.

Table shows the key destinations (by Waste Planning Authority) of the waste arisings. Data from the WDI (2019)

Table 21 Volume of Waste Arising by Waste Stream and Facility Type (tonnes)					
	Hazardous	HIC	Inert/C&D	Total	% of total
Incineration	9	59439		50439	9.4
Landfill	2783	40001	185739	228514	42.7
Metal Recycling Site (MRS)	4144	17361	771	22276	4.2
On/In Land			8793	8793	1.6
Processing	4	2133		2137	0.4
Storage	94			94	0
Treatment	3007	89014	22421	114442	21.4
Transfer	2535	68518	37767	108820	20.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12576</b>	<b>267457</b>	<b>235515</b>	<b>535515</b>	

Table 22 Destination of Waste Arisings by Site Category (tonnes)					
	Hazardous	HIC	Inert/C&D	Total	% of Total
Within West Berkshire	4779	100770	195003	300552	56.1
Oxfordshire	1127	53562	35144	89833	16.8
Hampshire	683	36258	13485	50426	9.4
Slough	83	28579	17	28580	5.4
Buckinghamshire	0	14513	703	15216	2.8
Bristol City	369	12070	0	12438	2.3
Kent	0	6622	150	6773	1.3

Figure 13 Waste Imports to West Berkshire by Site Category (Source: EA WDI, 2019)



**Table 23 Waste Imports to West Berkshire by Site Category and Facility Type**

shows the volume of waste imports to West Berkshire by Origin and site category. Table shows the volume of waste imported to West Berkshire by both waste type and facility type along with the origin (by Waste Planning Authority) of the waste arising. Data from the WDI 2019.

<b>Table 23 Waste Imports to West Berkshire by Site Category and Facility Type</b>					
	<b>Hazardous</b>	<b>Non-Hazardous</b>	<b>Inert/C&amp;D</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of total</b>
<b>Incineration</b>					
<b>Landfill</b>	6821	451	387598	394870	51.6
<b>Metal Recycling Site</b>	8492	16911	3719	29122	3.8
<b>On/In Land</b>			37655	37655	4.9
<b>Processing</b>					
<b>Storage</b>	43			43	0
<b>Transfer</b>	601	90596	56102	147299	19.2
<b>Treatment</b>	506	138245	26598	165349	21.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	16463	246203	511672	774338	

<b>Table 24 Waste Imports to West Berkshire by Origin and Site Category</b>					
	<b>Hazardous</b>	<b>HIC</b>	<b>Inert/C&amp;D</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
<b>Within West Berkshire</b>	4779	100770	195003	300552	38.8
<b>Reading</b>	3984	11756	108649	124388	16.1
<b>North Yorkshire</b>		88314	0	88315	11.4
<b>Hampshire</b>	2755	11470	42195	57420	7.4
<b>Wokingham</b>	886	1944	49254	52084	6.7
<b>Oxfordshire</b>	627	4207	33214	38047	4.9
<b>Bracknell Forest</b>	1496	3220	15352	20068	2.6
<b>Elsewhere in Berkshire</b>		3742	16021	19763	2.6
<b>Windsor &amp; Maidenhead</b>	324	2773	16595	19602	2.5
<b>Slough</b>	347	2188	15060	17595	2.3
<b>Wiltshire</b>	219	3421	7695	11335	1.5

### LI10 Delivery of Preferred Waste Management Areas

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

<b>Table 25 Berkshire Waste Local Plan - West Berkshire Waste Management Areas</b>		
<b>Site</b>	<b>Potential waste management use</b>	<b>Current status (May 2019)</b>
Preferred Area 1: Membury Airfield	Waste Treatment, Green waste composting, Recycling non-inert waste, Recycling inert waste, Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Metal recycling	Operational, specialist/hazardous waste treatment
Preferred Area 2: Pinchington Lane, Newbury	Recycling non-inert waste Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Civic amenity site	Redeveloped for housing (HWRC relocated)

Preferred Area 3: Greenham Common	Waste Treatment Green waste composting Major recycling Recycling non-inert waste Recycling inert waste Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Metal recycling	Industrial area still with opportunity for future waste uses. Local Development Order has been produced for the area (New Greenham Park) which does not make reference to the area as a preferred area for waste.
Preferred Area 4: Colthrop	Waste Treatment Waste Derived Fuel Waste to Energy Waste Transfer Major recycling Recycling non-inert waste Recycling inert waste Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Metal recycling	Preferred Areas A/C – industrial areas with opportunity for future waste uses  Preferred Area B – permitted for waste recycling
Preferred Area 5: Knott Lane	Recycling non-inert waste Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Metal recycling	Part developed in conjunction with adjacent waste depot. Part remains as vehicle breakers
Preferred Area 6: Padworth Sidings	Waste treatment Road to rail waste transfer station Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Metal recycling	Household waste recycling centre developed on the site.  Road to rail waste transfer no longer possible as rail lines severed due to bridge works associated with electrification.
Preferred Area 7: Whitehouse Farm, Aldermaston	Recycling non-inert waste Recycling inert waste Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer	Operational, Commercial and Industrial and inert waste recycling facility
Preferred Area 8: Blue Circle Depot, Theale	Road to rail waste transfer station Major recycling Special/difficult waste recycling treatment or transfer Metal recycling	Reverted to rail link bulk cement depot.
Preferred Area 9: The Hanger, Sheffield Bottom	Recycling non-inert waste	Redeveloped as a business park
Preferred Area 10: ARC Plant Site, Sheffield Bottom	Green waste composting Recycling non-inert waste Recycling inert waste Metal recycling	Part of site permitted for Commercial and Industrial and inert waste facility

It is recognised that West Berkshire's need for waste management capacity has not entirely been met by these Preferred Areas as further non-preferred sites have received planning permission during this period. It is also noted that not all Preferred

Areas have been the subject of planning applications since the adoption and saving of the WLPB policies, so some preferred areas remain “available”.

### LI11 Capacity for handling waste materials in West Berkshire

**Table 26 Waste Capacity within the Primary Waste Streams** sets out the waste capacity managed in each of the primary waste streams and the number of operational facilities.

<b>Table 26 Waste Capacity within the Primary Waste Streams</b>	
<b>Waste Stream</b>	<b>Capacity (tonnes per annum)</b>
Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	118,000
Commercial and Industrial (C&I)	450,950
Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CDE)	634,250 (+87,700m <sup>3</sup> )
Sewage Sludge	7,300
Hazardous	17,100
Landfill (Inert)*	1,337,700
Radioactive*	20m <sup>3</sup>
Equine*	4,000
Other*	400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,569,700 (+ 87,720m<sup>3</sup>)</b>

\*Landfill, radioactive, equine and other waste are not included when calculating net self-sufficiency in the LWA.

### LI12 Restriction of waste managed at sites with engineered landfill

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

### LI13 Proposals for waste management facilities outside of Preferred Areas

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

- WLPB 16: Waste management facilities – non landfill
- WLPB 17: Green waste composting
- WLPB 18: Sewage works
- WLPB 19: Farm and stable waste
- WLPB 28: Non identified sites for waste management development.

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

### LI14 Retention of safeguarded waste management site capacity

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

<b>Table 27 Safeguarded Waste Management Sites</b>		
<b>Sites</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Current Status (as at May 2021)</b>
<b>Operational</b>		
Paices Hill, Aldermaston	C&I Waste Transfer Station	Operational
Southern Recovery Services Ltd, Membury Aerodrome (Rutpen Ltd)	Waste Solvent Recycling	Operational
Whitehouse Farm, Aldermaston	C&I and Inert waste recycling	Operational
John Stacey & Sons Ltd, Aldermaston	C&I and Inert waste recycling (inc. Asbestos)	Operational
Computer Salvage, Newbury	Treatment plant: Electronic equipment	Operational
AWE, Aldermaston	Treatment plant: Specialist waste: trade effluent	Operational
Hérons Nest, Theale	Treatment plant: C&I and inert waste recycling facility	Operational
<b>Redeveloped for non-waste use</b>		
Pinchington Lane, Newbury	Civic Amenity Sites & Household Waste Transfer Stations	Redevelopment of site for housing and replacement of civic amenity site (06/00736/OUTMAJ Permitted Nov 2007)
Cleansing Services Group Ltd, Pinchington Lane, Newbury	Waste Oil Recycling	Redevelopment of site for housing (11/02480/OUTMAJ Permitted April 2012).
Boulton Bins Transfer Station, Newbury	Inert Waste Transfer Station	Redevelopment of site for housing and replacement of civic amenity site (06/00736/OUTMAJ Permitted Nov 2007)
The Hanger, Theale	Treatment plant: Waste sorting	Redeveloped as business park (02/01758/COMIND permitted Nov 2004)
<b>No longer operational</b>		
Orcol Fuels Ltd, Lambourn Woodlands (BDW fuels)	Storage of wastes oils	No longer operational
Clembins, Pingewood	Treatment Plant: C&I	No longer operational
<b>Restored/Completed</b>		
Runways and Taxiways, Greenham Common Airbase	Source of inert waste for recycling	Restored to Common Land. Inert waste removed
Kiln Cottage, Welford	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Hermitage Farm, Oare	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Bath Road, Midgham	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Larkwhistle Farm, Brimpton Common	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Gardners Lane, Upper Basildon	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Barlows Plantation, Aldermaston	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Bath Road, Beenham	Inert waste landfill	Restored

Decoy Plantation, Aldermaston	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Poors Allotment, Ufton Nervet	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Meals Farm, Sulhamstead	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Field Farm, Burghfield	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Field Farm Cottages, Burghfield	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Knights Farm, Pingewood	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Hermitage Farm, Oare	Non-Inert waste landfill	Restored
Bath Road, Beenham (Marley Tile site)	Non-Inert waste landfill	Restored
Farm Field II and IIB, Theale (not licenced to receive household waste)	Non-Inert waste landfill	Restored
Marleys, Beenham	Inert waste landfill	Restored
Barton Court, Kintbury	Inert waste landfill	Restored
<b>Remaining Voidsapce/ Not completed</b>		
Herons Nest, Theale	Inert waste landfill	Small amount of voidspace remaining. Site has now closed
Moores Farm, Burghfield	Inert waste landfill	Voidspace remaining
<b>Planning Permission granted</b>		
Lower Farm, Wasing	Non-Inert waste landfill	Mineral extraction and restoration with inert fill. Not yet implemented (12/01220/MINMAJ Permitted Aug 2013).
Railway Lane, Pingewood	Non-Inert waste landfill	Mineral extraction and restoration with inert fill. Site now has permission for commercial use of lake (Mineral Extraction: 81/15815/ADD or 115815 Permitted February 1982, Use of lake: 92/40961/MINMAJ or 140961 Permitted Jul 1992)
<b>Replacement Minerals Local Plan Preferred Areas</b>		
Preferred Area 1: Chamberhouse Farm, Thatcham	Potential inert/non-inert landfill	No application received, unlikely to come forward. Site not to be rolled forward into the MWLP.
Preferred Area 2: Bath Road/Brimpton Road, Midgham	Inert waste landfill	Site complete (05/00152/MINMAJ)
Preferred Area 4: South of Theale	Potential inert/non-inert landfill	No application received, unlikely to come forward. Site not to be rolled forward into the MWLP.
Preferred Area 5: South-East of Theale	Potential inert/non-inert landfill	Restored without landfill (00/00479/FUL Permitted Jun 2001).



Safeguarding also extends to:

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

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

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

### **4.3 Environment**

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

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

<b>Table 28 Applications impacting Environmental Designations 2015 - 2021</b>			
Application Number	Site Name	Proposal	Designations impacted.
20/03047/MINMAJ	Avago Lake	Variation of condition in relation to construction of an acoustic barrier with access and ancillary works	FZ2
18/00447/COMIND 17/0193/FUL 17/01943/FUL 16/03253/COMIND 16/02085/FULC 15/02082/MINMAJ	Reading Quarry	Existing waste sites, applications for various changes/redevelopments on the site.	FZ2 (small area)
19/01371/MINMAJ 17/00952/MINMAJ 17/00952/MINMAJ	Kennetholme Quarry	Extension of time	FZ2/3
19/00953/MINMAJ	Moores Farm	Variation of conditions relating to restoration	FZ2
18/02238/MINMAJ 18/00658/MINMAJ 17/02291/MINMAJ 17/00224/MINMAJ	Copyhold Farm	Variation of conditions relating to completion of extraction and restoration	AONB

17/00424/MINMAJ 17/00224/MINMAJ 17/00424/MINMAJ 15/02675/MINMAJ 15/02675/MINMAJ			
18/01176/COMIND	Marley Tiles	Cement silo, sand bin and building for weather protection	AONB
17/00169/FUL	Grundon	Gas Engine	AONB
16/02878/FUL	Grundon	Variation of conditions relating to gas energy generating plant	AONB
16/00038/MINMAJ 16/00033/MINMAJ	Barton Court	Variation of conditions for restoration/aftercare	AONB
15/02043/MINMAJ 15/02038/MINMAJ	Hérons Nest	Variation of conditions relating to restoration of the site	LWS FZ2/3
14/01735/COMIND	Greenham Buisness Park, Greenham	Biomass Gasification plant to generate electricity.	Wildlife Heritage Site  SPZ3
14/02990	Hope at Wigmore Lane, Theale	Concrete batching plant	SPZ2 & 3

### LI17 Development impacts upon the North Wessex Downs AONB

Table sets out extent planning permissions for minerals and waste developments which are located in the AONB as of February 2021. It should be noted that development of a minerals or waste site outside the AONB could potentially impact on its setting.

Table 29 Mineral and Waste development in the AONB				
Site Name	Site Operator	Type of Deposit	Site Notes	Comments
<b>Minerals</b>				
Copyhold Farm	Raymond Brown	Soft Sand	Granted consent on the basis that the majority of the mineral would supply the Marley Tile Factory, thereby demonstrating exceptional local circumstances. However, it is unclear whether this remains the case. Mineral may be sold to the general construction market	Approved under RMLP policy 15. Commenced production in 2006. Extension approved under RMLP policy 15 to provide materials for Marley Tile Factory, Benham. Output is limited to 60,000 tpa. An extension of time was granted for the extension in 2016.  Extraction completed.
<b>Waste</b>				
Copyhold Farm	Raymond Brown	Inert Infill and C&D Recycling	Linked to mineral permission above. Granted consent on	Approved under RMLP policy 15 to ensure satisfactory restoration

			the basis that the majority of the material would supply the Marley Tile Factory.	of the site. Extensions of time have been granted, the most recent in 2018, the site is to be restored by June 2022. An associated C&D Recycling Facility is permitted under a different consent within the wider site and an extension of time was also granted for the operation of this facility until July 2022.
Barton Court	Hills Minerals and Waste Limited	C&D Recycling and skip waste		Temporary and linked to historic mineral extraction and landfill site
Lambourn Woodlands	Rutpen	Specialist Treatment (solvents)		Established industrial area
Beenham	Grundons	Minerals Recycling Facility		Established industrial area
		Composting facility		Adjacent to established industrial area

### LI18 Agreed Restoration Schemes within West Berkshire

Table 30 Restoration Schemes			
Site	Planning reference	Restoration Scheme	Date restoration due to be completed
Barton Court	Original permission dates back to 1940s  Latest permission 16/00038/MINMAJ	Agriculture	Restoration Complete, site entered aftercare Nov 2019
Craven Keep	Dates back to 1960s.  Latest permission: 00/00982 (permission granted on appeal 2003)	Agriculture	February 2041  (restoration operations completed within 3 years from date of commencement)
Copyhold Farm	129142 (various modifications).  Latest permission 17/00424 (various modifications)	Agriculture	June 2022

Harts Hill	Original permission dating back to 1950s.  Latest permission 19/03158/MINMAJ	Agriculture	June 2022
Kennetholme Farm	00/00293  Latest permission: 17/00952/MINMAJ  13/02302/MINMAJ 17/00794/COND1	Agriculture and Amenity Lakes	12 years from date upon which extraction operations commenced (May 2021). 2 year extension of time granted in 2019  Restoration is underway, part of the site is in aftercare.
Midgham Quarry	89/34406/ADD (or 134406)	Agriculture	Site restored
Lower Farm, Wasing	12/01220/MINMAJ	Agriculture	16 years from date upon which operations commence.  <i>Operations have not yet commenced.</i>
Aldermaston Quarry	Original permission dates back to 1940s.  Latest permission 08/01023/MINMAJ	Amenity Lakes	February 2042.  Restoration completed within 12 month of operations ceasing.
Hérons Nest (Theale Quarry)	82/16603/ADD	Amenity Land/Forestry	The old processing plant site has permanent planning permission for waste uses on part of site however, the remainder of the site due to be restored by July 2018.
Moores Farm	Original permission: 132441 (1995)	Agriculture	Restoration to Agriculture by September 2025

	Latest permission 19/00953/MINMAJ		
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## LI19 Sites within Aftercare within West Berkshire

Table 31 Sites in Aftercare		
Site	Planning reference	Restoration Scheme
Old Kiln Farm	98/53458/FUL	Agriculture
Hermitage Farm	06/02810/MINMAJ	Agriculture
Woolhampton Quarry	02/02571/TEMP	Agriculture and Amenity Lakes
IDO Land, Butts Lake Quarry	94/45225/MINMAJ	Lakes and nature conservation
Raghill, Aldermaston	01/00361/FUL	Agriculture
Preferred Area 5, Theale	07/00349/FULMAJ	Lakes
Field Farm, Theale	81/14887/ADV	Lakes
Theale Pit	94/45225/MINMAJ	Agriculture and Amenity Lakes
Lower Farm, Newbury	154186 18/01153/COND1	Agriculture and Amenity Lakes
Midgham Quarry	19/00807/COND1	Agriculture
Kennetholme (Part of Site)	17/00952/MINMAJ	Agriculture
Barton Court	16/00038/MINMAJ	Agriculture

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

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

### **Planning Applications**

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

Table 32 Planning Applications Determined							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Received</b>	9	8	11	11	11	4	4
<b>Withdrawn/called in/turned away</b>	1	3	2	3	0	0	0
<b>No. County Matter applications determined</b>	11	8	7	7	0	0	0
<b>Environmental Statements</b>	0	4	1	1	2	0	1

### **Appeals**

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

### **Enforcement and Monitoring**

There have been no enforcement cases over the reporting period.

Monitoring of sites does not routinely happen.

### ***Minerals and Waste Liaison Meetings***

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

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

## **5 Conclusions**

### **Minerals**

West Berkshire has seen declining sales of land won sand and gravel over the last ten years, with only 5% of the district's aggregate sales being from locally land won sources. The 2020 LAA concludes that West Berkshire has a landbank of 13.6 years for sharp sand and gravel and 0 years for soft sand.

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

### **Waste**

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

### **Availability and Accuracy of Data**

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

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

### **Progress on the West Berkshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan**

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

Consultation on the proposed Submission Minerals and Waste Local Plan took place in January and February 2021. It is expected that the Minerals and Waste Local Plan will be submitted for examination in July 2021.

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

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