



MINERALS AND WASTE

Annual Monitoring Report 2009 – 2010

The Minerals and Waste Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is a Local Development Document of the Gloucestershire Minerals and Waste Development Framework.



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Section 1

Introduction to Annual Monitoring

1. For Gloucestershire the County Council is the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority (MPA and WPA). Therefore the County Council is required to prepare a Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF). This comprises of a suite of documents that will provide the framework for determining future mineral and waste proposals.
2. The documents required for inclusion within the framework are as follows –
 - **A Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)** - the timeframe for the production of other MWDF documents;
 - **A Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** - how and when the community will be consulted on the preparation of local documents;
 - **Development Plan Documents (DPDs)** - which provide the spatial vision, objectives, policies and site allocations for delivering the framework;
 - **Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)**, which provide additional guidance on the implementation of policies set out in DPDs; and
 - **An Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)**.

Requirements for Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs)

3. AMRs are a statutory requirement under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). In producing an AMR local planning authorities must achieve 5 key tasks. These are set out by Local Planning Regulation 48 and are summarised below –
 - **Review** the **'actual'** **progress** of local development documents against the timetable and milestones of the approved Local Development Scheme;
 - **Assess** whether **policies and targets** in local development documents have been met;
 - **Identify** the **impacts of policies** in local development documents on national and regional policy targets;
 - **Assess** whether **policies** in local development documents **need adjusting** or replacing to reflect changing circumstances;
 - **Identify** the **significant effects** resulting from the implementation of policies in local development documents.

Annual Monitoring Regime

4. This report represents the sixth AMR for minerals and waste in Gloucestershire. It updates annual monitoring information for the county for the period April 2009 to March 2010.
5. This AMR will follow the same process as that used for last year's report. It will utilise the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives which were amended in 2009.

Developing the Monitoring Framework

6. The AMR process for Gloucestershire is based upon the established monitoring regime of '*objectives-policies-targets-indicators*'. This approach is advocated by national guidance as set out in Local Development Framework Monitoring: *A Good Practice Guide* and involves setting clear objectives, developing these into policies with targets where relevant and indicators to measure progress.

Monitoring Objectives (MOs)

7. The Monitoring Objectives (MOs) in this AMR are the same as those used within the previous AMR. They are identical to those contained within the broader Sustainability Appraisal¹. This leads to consistency and will provide a good basis for policy development through the development of the MWDF.

Contextual Indicators (CIs)

8. Contextual indicators (CIs) provide a backdrop against which to consider minerals and waste developments in Gloucestershire. For the AMR they are presented as headline socio-economic, environmental and demographic information related to minerals and waste policies and strategies currently in operation across the county.

Output Indicators (OIs)

9. Output Indicators (OIs) aim to measure quantifiable impacts and events, which are directly related to the delivery of minerals and waste policies and strategies. There are two types of OIs;

- Core Output Indicators (COIs); and
- Local Output Indicators (LOIs)

Core Output Indicators (COIs) are required to be included within all AMRs and should provide a clear and consistent data source across local authorities for strategic monitoring by national and regional planning bodies. There are currently four COIs for minerals and waste. These are listed below.

- Production of primary land won aggregates.
- Production of secondary and recycled aggregates.
- Capacity of new waste management facilities.
- Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type.

10. The COI were last updated in 2008. The Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008 did not significantly change the indicators for minerals and waste. The changes were implemented into the 2007-2008 AMR and remained the same ever since.
11. *Local Output Indicators (LOIs)* – provide more specific, locally derived information on the monitoring of local plan policies and may be unique to each area. The results of these indicators will play a major role in providing the evidence base for preparing spatial policies and strategies for emerging DPDs.

¹ See page 60 of the SA Scoping Report Update 3 (January 2009)

12. The combined OIs allow the impact of policies to be measured. They also allow for any unintended significant effects to be identified and the degree to which sustainability objectives are being achieved.

Targets

13. Previous AMRs included a number of targets for the monitoring of objectives included in each report. These targets were based on [\(SMART\)](#) principles, which seek the – [Specific](#); [Measurable](#), [Achievable](#); [Realistic](#), and [Timely](#) monitoring of objectives.
14. It is envisaged that new targets may also evolve with the advent of new information and datasets.

Partnership Working

15. Involving key monitoring stakeholders is essential for developing a robust dataset to underpin the AMR process. Appendix A of this report outlines the key monitoring stakeholders involved in the process. To avoid duplication and to encourage consistency of data collection, a draft version of the AMR was sent to each monitoring stakeholder, prior to the formal submission of the AMR to the Secretary of State in December 2010.

Section 2

Contextual Indicators for Minerals and Waste

Contextual Indicators (CIs) – A Spatial Portrait

16. CIs establish a baseline of data for Gloucestershire and present a 'snapshot' of the County and its current characteristics. For the purposes of the AMR, CIs are presented as a series of headlines, which provide a background to monitoring minerals and waste in the county. The base data for CIs is the most up-to-date at the time of writing, unless otherwise stated.

This is Gloucestershire

17. Gloucestershire covers an area of 1,020 square miles (2,650 square kilometres). It operates a two-tier local authority system made up of the County Council and six District Councils – Cheltenham Borough; Cotswold; Forest of Dean; Gloucester City; Stroud and Tewkesbury Borough.



Geographic and Locational CIs

18. The county's mineral resources are of local and regional significance. Most are within rural locations away from the two main areas of Gloucester and Cheltenham. Three key resource zones or areas are currently being worked:
 - **The Forest of Dean** – which provides for limestone used as a crushed rock; coal; clay and natural building & roofing stone from limestone and sandstone;
 - **The Cotswolds** – which includes limestone used as a crushed rock and natural building & roofing stone; clay; and
 - **The Upper Thames Valley** – which provides for a supply of sand & gravel.
19. A further resource area for sand & gravel and clay known as the **Severn Vale Corridor**, has also been identified in the county. However, the significance of this area's resources is as yet unknown. Whilst the area has been subject to working in the past, the current and recent level of activity and production is far less than experienced in the main areas set out above.
20. In contrast a significant number of the county's waste management facilities are located relatively close to / or within urban settings. This is a consequence of complex spatial and

land-use factors including – proximity to waste arising, land ownership, land availability and transportation.

21. There are three main active landfill sites present within Gloucestershire. Two are situated to the north of Cheltenham and one on the western side of Gloucester. The location of these three landfill sites is fundamentally based on their geological and technical acceptability (*i.e. massive underlying clay lithology, which has impermeable properties for ensuring technically acceptable conditions for landfilling*).

Mineral Reserves and Supplies Cls

22. Detailed data relating to mineral reserves and supplies are discussed later in the report under AMR Objectives 4 and 6.
23. In addition to those minerals discussed, a small quantity of coal was also supplied during the monitoring period, by free-mining operations in the Forest of Dean. However, there are no exact figures at this time.

Waste Management Cls

24. During 2009/10 for MSW and the calendar year 2008 for other waste streams, licensed waste management facilities in Gloucestershire handled around 1.2 million tonnes of waste². The tonnage breakdown between waste streams was as follows:
 - 294,000 t of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)
 - 375,000 t of Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I)
 - 293,000 t of Construction & Demolition Waste (C&D)
 - 131,000 t of Metal waste
 - 90,000 t of Hazardous waste

Managing MSW

25. MSW in Gloucestershire is made up of waste collected from households (*about 96%*) together with a small amount of 'trade' waste from local shops and businesses. The latest figures regarding the management of MSW appear under AMR Objective 14.

Managing Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste

26. C&I waste managed in the county includes waste generated from businesses, shops, offices and the manufacturing sector. It is predominantly made up of biodegradable materials and metals.
27. In terms of C&I management, 314,000t (84%) of biodegradable and non-metal C&I materials was disposed of to landfill during 2008. 61,000t (16%) was diverted from landfill.³
28. Metals are split from other C&I wastes. 131,000t of metal waste was managed in Gloucestershire in 2008. Much of this will have been treated at End of Life vehicle facilities (garages) and then transferred out of the County for recycling/reprocessing. Sharpness Docks is a major exit point of metals exported out of the County.

² Waste data provided in this AMR is from Technical Evidence Paper WCS-A Waste Data (Update 2010).

³ 183,000 t was transferred but only 25% of the transferred figure has been added to the total managed figure as it is calculated that 75% of C&I waste is double counted.

Managing Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste

29. C&D waste in Gloucestershire comprises of inert materials such as brick, concrete and sub-soils primarily generated by the construction industry. It also includes a small biodegradable element made up of timber, plastic and metals.
30. During 2008, 293,000 t of C&D waste was handled in the county in through licensed facilities.
31. In 2008, about 211,000 tonnes of C&D waste was either treated or sent to landfill. 164,000t was transferred.⁴
32. However, it is important to recognise that managed C&D waste represents only a fraction of all C&D waste generated and handled in Gloucestershire. A significant proportion of C&D materials never enter the county's waste management system. It is directly re-used on site as a consequence of redevelopment and regeneration schemes mostly in urban settings. Furthermore, inert materials can also be transported onto other development sites without the need for processing, for use in landscaping or reclamation. This activity often falls outside of the waste management system. 'Receiver' sites for C&D can apply for an exemption from waste licensing and may also not require a specific waste application above and beyond an extant planning permission for general development.
33. In September 2006 the WPA adopted a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) entitled '*Waste Minimisation in Development Projects*.' The aim of the SPD was to divert 100% of C&D waste from landfill. The SPD is still valid and in use in Gloucestershire and it requires waste minimisation statements to be submitted alongside planning applications for major development i.e. developments of 10+ houses (or residential development on a site larger than 0.5 ha), or for any other development where the floor space exceeds 1 000 m² or the site areas is 1 ha or more. Further details on this can be found under Objective 1.

Managing Hazardous Waste

34. Hazardous waste usually includes substances that are recognised as being dangerous or harmful. However, it can also include waste from everyday activities, such as engine oils, paints and batteries that, if not managed correctly, might cause a health hazard.
35. In 2008, according to EA data, about 38,000 tonnes of hazardous waste arose in the county. Of this 27,000 tonnes was exported for management and / or disposal elsewhere. However, during the same period, 79,000 tonnes of hazardous waste was imported into Gloucestershire for management including treatment, recycling and disposal.

Spatial Cls – Employment

36. During 2008 around 1,300 people were directly employed within minerals and waste industries in Gloucestershire⁵. The majority (*around 69%*) worked in sewage, sanitation and waste disposal operations. The remainder were employed in mining and quarrying (*around 23%*) and metal recycling (*around 8%*).

⁴ Only 50% of the transferred figure has been added to the total managed figure as it is calculated that 50% of C&D waste is double counted.

⁵ This figure is based on data collected by the County Council's Research & Information (R&I) team. It is based on ONS statistics taken from the Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis. It covers those directly employed in sewage, sanitation and waste disposal; mining & quarrying; and metal recycling. It does not cover indirect employment often dependent upon the minerals and waste industry such as road haulage and vehicle repair and servicing.

Spatial Cls – Transport

37. Gloucestershire is serviced by a range of transport modes including road, rail, sea and inland waterways.

The Motorway & Highway Network

38. The M5 motorway acts as the main north-south route through Gloucestershire. Along the northwest county boundary lies the M50. The M4 and M48 motorways also pass by the south of the county via a connection from the M5.

The Rail Network

39. Gloucestershire has four rail trunk lines running through it. A mainline route bisects the county north to south. There is one operational rail freight depot run by and exclusively for the MOD at Ashchurch in Tewkesbury. A further three potential sites for rail freight have been identified at the Railway Triangle in Gloucester, Lydney Docks and Sharpness Docks.

The Waterborne Network

40. Sharpness Docks on the Severn Estuary is the most significant waterborne transport facility in Gloucestershire. It provides extensive cargo-handling facilities, port-related services and can accommodate vessels up to 6,000 tonnes. There are also two working dry docks, which continue to provide ship repair and refit facilities.

41. The Gloucester and Sharpness (G&S) Canal is a 16-mile network linking Sharpness Docks to dockside facilities in the city of Gloucester. It currently facilitates the low-level transportation of sand & gravel along the River Severn, from a quarry site in Worcestershire to a canal-side processing site south of Gloucester.

Spatial Cls – Growth

42. The population of the County will continue to grow. The Gloucestershire Local Projection Report (June 2010) produced by the GCC Research and Intelligence Team suggests: *“Based on current trends, the Local Projection suggests that the Gloucestershire population will increase by 76,400 people, or an annual average of 3,100 people, from 597,600 to 674,000 between 2008 and 2033. In terms of areas of growth, the biggest increase is expected to continue to concentrate in the Districts of Gloucester (34,600), Cheltenham (12,000) and Stroud (10,600) between 2008 and 2033.”*

Spatial Cls – The Environment

43. Due to the relationships between valued geology, landscape, archaeology and biodiversity, many of Gloucestershire's minerals and waste developments are located close to and / or within sites of environmental importance. The following bullet points outline the key designations in Gloucestershire as at August 2010: –

- 3 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), which make up 51% of the county;
- 122 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs);
- 7 European Special Areas of Conservation (SACs);
- 755 Key Wildlife Sites (KWSs);
- 2 European Special Protection Areas (SPAs);
- 2 Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar sites);
- 11 Local Nature Reserves;
- 4 National Nature Reserves;

- 79 Conservation Road Verges; and
- >164 Regionally Important Geological & Geomorphological Sites (RIGS).
- 268 Conservation Areas;
- 518 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs);
- 2 Registered battlefields;
- 55 Registered parks and gardens;
- >14, 964 Listed Buildings;
- 31, 556 Locally Important Sites;

A full review of KWS, Conservation Road Verges and RIGS is currently being undertaken and it is likely that updated figures will be available within the next 2 years.

Spatial Cls – Renewable Energy

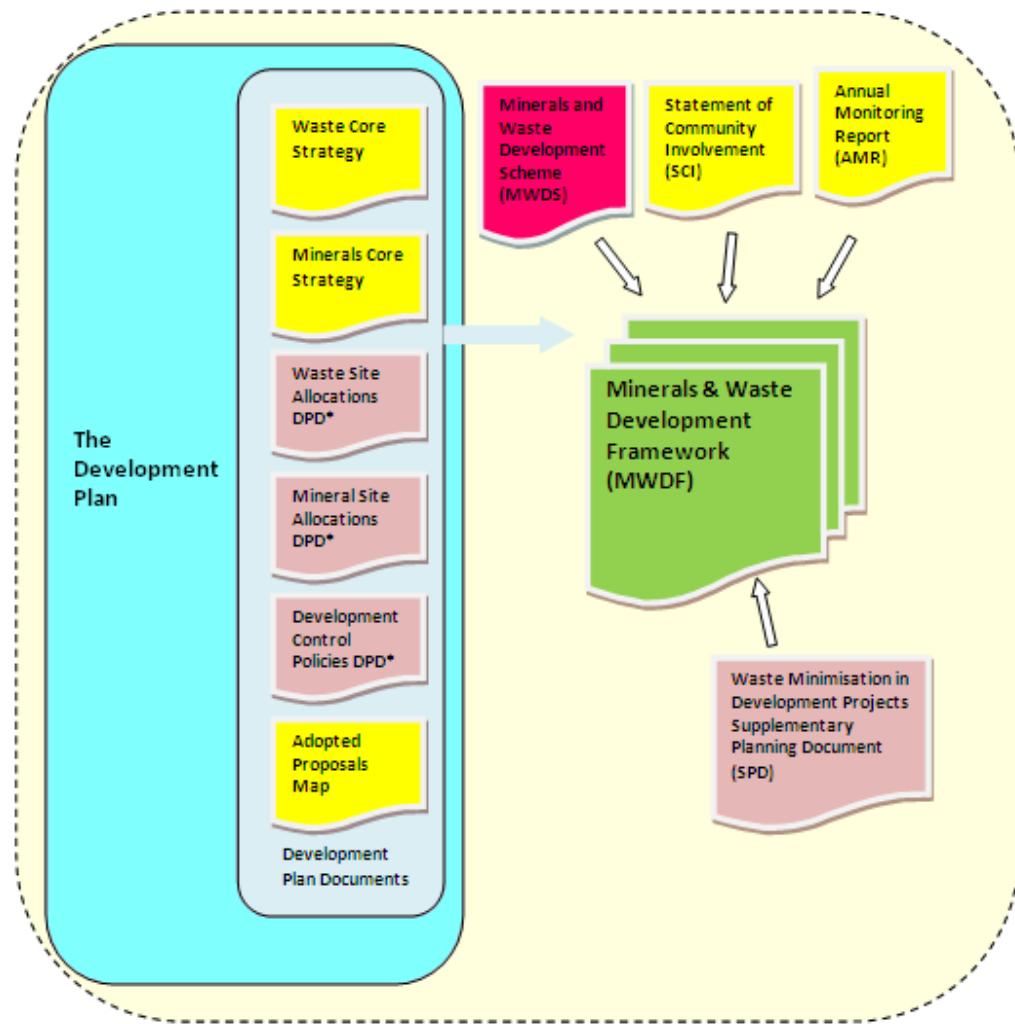
44. As at April 2010, Gloucestershire provided up to 8.9% of the South West region's total installed capacity for renewable electricity. This is equal to 15.28 Mega Watts (MW) of power. The majority (*over 13MW*) of the county's renewable energy was sourced from the by-products of waste management (*landfill gas and sewage gas sites*).
45. A total of 294 renewable heat projects, generating up to 7.52 Mega Watts of renewable heat, were also in operation in the county during 2010.
46. Further details can be found under Objective 15.

Section 3

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme Monitoring

47. A key role for the AMR is to review 'actual' progress made in producing Local Development Documents (LDDs) against the preparation timetable and milestones set out in the Minerals & Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)⁶.
48. Figure 1 below illustrates the Local Development Documents (LDDs) that are intended to form part of Gloucestershire's Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF).

Figure 1: MWDF in Gloucestershire



49. The proceeding paragraphs provide a commentary on the preparation of local development documents during the AMR monitoring period (2009 - 2010). This is followed by a monitoring table, which measures document preparation against approved production milestones.

⁶ More information on the MWDS can be found on the County Council webpage – <http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=10577>

Document Commentary - Minerals & Waste Development Scheme (MWDS)

50. The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is a public statement, which sets out when minerals and waste development plan documents (DPDs) are going to be prepared. It includes a series of production milestones for monitoring purposes. It also discusses the level of resources required and the potential constraints that may exist when preparing DPDs. In August 2010 the 4th Review of the MWDS was published which covers the period up until 2013. This has been endorsed by the Government Office for the South West (GOSW).

Document Commentary – Minerals Core Strategy (MCS)

51. The Minerals Core Strategy (MCS) will provide the overarching framework for managing the county's mineral resources. It is seen as a cornerstone DPD for the Gloucestershire Minerals & Waste Development Framework.

52. As priority has been given to the development of the WCS (including strategic site allocations) with resources diverted accordingly, no milestones were achieved for the Minerals Core Strategy within the monitoring period.

Document Commentary – Waste Core Strategy (WCS)

53. The Waste Core Strategy (WCS) will provide the overarching framework for delivering a sustainable waste management system within Gloucestershire. As with the MCS, it is seen as a cornerstone DPD within the Gloucestershire Minerals & Waste Development Framework.

54. During the monitoring period, the County Council successfully undertook consultation on the Waste Core Strategy Site Options. The consultation ran for a period of 8 weeks starting in October 2009 and included a number of roadshows. Subsequently officers have been considering the comments that were received, and this process will continue into the next monitoring period with formal publication of the WCS on target for December 2010.

Document Commentary – Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

55. The County Council **must** carry out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of all development plan documents included within the Minerals & Waste Development Framework (MWDF). This requirement incorporates the European Directive on SEA – 2001/42/EC.

56. During the monitoring period, the following SA reports were published for public consultation;

- Stage 1 Sustainability Appraisal Report (Non Technical Summary);
- Stage 1 Sustainability Appraisal Report;
- Stage 2 Sustainability Appraisal Report (Non Technical Summary);
- Stage 2 Sustainability Appraisal Report.

57. All of the SA reports published to date are available to view and / or download on the County Council website at <http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=19452>.

Appropriate Assessment (AA) / Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)

58. The purpose of Appropriate Assessment (AA) / Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) is to ensure that the protection of the integrity of European sites is embedded in the planning process. The requirement for HRA of plans and projects such as MWDF, is outlined in Article 6(3) and (4) of the European Communities (1992) Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ("Habitats Directive").

59. During the monitoring period, the following AA/HRA report was published for public consultation;
 - Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening Report for WCS Site Options October 2009.
60. All AA / HRA reports published to date are available to view and / or download on the County Council website at <http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=19453>.

Table 1: Monitoring table for document preparation during the AMR period 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010

MWDF Document	Document Preparation	Projected timetable as set out under MWDS Profile ⁷	MWDS Milestone Target	Actual Production	Achieved against MWDS Profile and Milestone Targets
Minerals Core Strategy	Following representations by certain stakeholders including GOSW/RPB the WCS needs to incorporate locational aspects of strategic waste management sites. The timetable for DPD preparation was amended to allow for this process. This includes additional consultation on strategic waste sites which now requires to be built into the plan making process. This has subsequent repercussions on the preparation of MCS. The timing of these stages is affected by the prioritisation of the WCS.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Waste Core Strategy	Consideration of technical options and discussions with stakeholders, and preparation of revised pre submission document incorporating strategic site allocations (Reg 25).	February 2009 - May 2009		February 2009 - May 2009	✓
	Approval of publication participation options document by decision makers.	Cabinet October 2009		Cabinet October 2009	✓
	Public participation of pre-submission Options document and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report (Reg 25)	November 2009 – January 2010		November 2009 – January 2010	✓
	Consideration of representations and discussions with the community and stakeholders	February 2010 – May 2010		February 2010 – May 2010	✓

⁷ MWDS date taken from the Fourth MWDS 2010 - 20113

Section 4

Minerals and Waste Development Monitoring

Introduction to Monitoring

61. Monitoring Objectives (MOs) applied to this AMR are the same as those used in the Sustainability Appraisal which has been developed for the emerging MWDF.
62. SA is a statutory requirement for the emerging plans, strategies and proposals contained within the MWDF. The purpose of SA is to ensure that social, environmental and economic implications of plan making are fully considered. The conclusions of SA are vital in promoting sustainability in spatial policies for the future.
63. Each document in the MWDF will need to be tested against the SA objectives. Therefore, these objectives represent a consistent assessment tool that runs through the heart of the plan making process. Consequently the SA objectives have been applied to the AMR to join up monitoring with plan preparation as the county's minerals and waste local plans are converted into DPDs within the MWDF. This approach will deliver a consistent dataset that will be applicable historically and for the future.
64. The SA objectives for the MWDF have been developed on the basis of objectives / priority actions from –
 - The Government's [national sustainability strategies](#) – 1999 and 2005. In particular, care was taken to ensure that all of the topics listed in SEA Directive Article 2001/42/EC 5(1) Annex 1(f) are covered by the SA objectives;
 - “Just Connect” the [Integrated Regional Strategy](#) for the South West 2004-2026;
 - Other relevant [plans and programmes](#), resulting from key messages and the identification of specific sustainability issues;
 - ODPM (now CLG) [Guidance](#); and
 - Statutory consultees and key [stakeholders](#).
65. In terms of the form and content of the remainder of this section, each SA objective has been assessed against the Core Output Indicators (COIs) and Local Output Indicators (LOIs) of the AMR. Where available, datasets that are relevant to each indicator have been collected. In addition and where appropriate, SMART monitoring targets have also been measured.

Previous AMR Monitoring

66. The previous AMR applied the revised SA objectives. This will allow comparisons to be made between the monitoring periods.
67. Decision making on county matter minerals and waste planning applications is clearly a significant provider of evidence to support the AMR. Consequently the issues relating to planning applications within the AMR period provide the data for many of the AMR objectives. A summary of these planning applications, including the nature of the proposal is included in Appendix D of the AMR.

68. Under transitional arrangements set out in the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004, Gloucestershire's adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans retained development plan status for a period of three years until autumn 2007.
69. This resulted in the Secretary of State issuing two directions. The minerals direction sought to retain or 'save' forty minerals local plan policies; all inset maps and all plan proposals. However, the waste direction only identified twenty-five policies to be 'saved'. It also sought not to formally extend the plan's strategic and local waste site allocations.
70. The consequences of the directions have had an important impact on the decision-making framework for minerals and waste proposals in Gloucestershire. It has resulted, potentially, in local policy gaps occurring in the development plan.
71. However, for the purposes of AMR monitoring all minerals and waste policies from the previously adopted plans will continue to be measured. This approach should ensure continuity of data over the AMR monitoring period and previous years. This will be invaluable to recording change and policy successes, which will help in developing the evidence base for new, emerging policies.
72. In any event, in the absence of replacement policies for those not saved by the Secretary of State, these will still continue to form a material consideration until new DPDs are in place and adopted. This is potentially the same for Waste Local Plan 'unsaved' policies 4 and 5 and the associated preferred waste site allocations.
73. Copies of the directions have been included in Appendix C and more information on transitional arrangements and minerals and waste local plan directions can be found on the GCC webpage - <http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=18022>

AMR Objective 1: "To promote sustainable development and sustainable communities in Gloucestershire giving people the opportunity to live in an affordable and sustainably designed and constructed home."

74. AMR Objective 1 is extremely wide ranging and could feasibly be attributed to a number of spatial planning issues. However, many of these will be covered later in this report. Nevertheless, for the purpose of a minerals and waste AMR, the principle of waste minimisation, including promoting the use of secondary and recycled aggregates appears to provide the most appropriate link to delivering this objective.
75. Minerals and waste planning has a vital part to play in securing new sustainable homes, particularly in making provision for minerals needed for construction, and supporting a waste management system capable of keeping up with demands but also in providing for the future.
76. Where practicable, secondary & recycled aggregates offer a sustainable alternative to using primary construction aggregates in the building of new homes. Their sustainable credentials arise from their application of by-products and discarded mineral materials (*secondary*) and re-use of construction and demolition (*C&D*) materials (*recycled*) in new development projects. This helps to conserve primary minerals and reduce the volume of waste being generated. This is being advocated by the Waste Minimisation in Development Projects SPD.
77. For monitoring purposes, the core output indicator of annual production data on secondary & recycled aggregates acts as a basic indicator for measuring the success of policies to promote the use of these materials. In the future there may be the opportunity for more sophisticated monitoring schemes to be developed to determine the level and type of use for secondary & recycled aggregates within new developments.
78. The most up-to-date data for secondary & recycled aggregates is collected for the annual period of 2005. Consequently, this will be used as the base date for the AMR. It is acknowledged that this was a number of years ago and is likely to have changed. However it is the only accessible data on this issue.
79. Waste minimisation represents a proactive approach to securing better management of our resources – including construction materials and waste that is generated. These aspects form a major part of the '*sustainable development*' agenda. As mentioned earlier, Gloucestershire County Council has been proactive on the issue by producing an SPD.
80. Nationally, focus has also been placed on waste minimisation with the introduction of the *Waste Strategy for England 2007*, and the resulting *Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008* which came in to force in April 2008.
81. An important part of implementing waste minimisation is the production and adherence to plans and programmes for waste minimisation in developments. This requires detailed statements of proposed action to accompany new proposals. Currently the focus for submission of statements is on major development schemes that are submitted across the county.
82. Consequently for AMR monitoring, the submission of waste minimisation statements with major proposals has been chosen for measuring the implementation of waste minimisation as a local output indicator. In time a more detailed monitoring system may

be put in place to determine the quality of submissions.

Core Output Indicator

Annual production of secondary / recycled aggregates.

83. During 2005, the estimated production of secondary & recycled aggregates in Gloucestershire totalled 0.6 million tonnes. The majority of this material (97%) was derived from construction and demolition (C&D) waste. The remainder was made up of secondary sources such as container glass and road planings. It is estimated that the situation will have remained fairly consistent up to and including the monitoring period.

Local Output Indicator

Number of '*Major Development*'⁸ applications that include a Waste Minimisation Statement as advised by the adopted WLP and the Adopted Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for Waste Minimisation in Development Projects.

Table 2: Number of Waste Minimisation Statements submitted (2008-2009)			
District	Total no. of ' <i>major development</i> ' applications	No. waste minimisation statements produced	As a % of total waste minimisation statements produced
Cheltenham	1	1	100%
Forest	26	20	77%
Gloucester	32	14	44%
Cotswold	34	6	18%
Stroud	8	1	13%
Tewkesbury	8	1	13%
Total	109	43	39%

NB: The figures were obtained from application data between 01/04/09 and 31/03/10

Targets

To achieve 100% submission of waste minimisation statements in the county, for all major developments by 2009.

Discussion and Commentary

84. During the monitoring period, only 39% of planning applications for major developments were submitted with a waste minimisation statement.

85. Cheltenham Borough Council and Forest of Dean District Council were the most successful in pursuing waste minimisation statements. Cheltenham achieved a 100%; however this is possibly an anomaly due to only one 'major' application being determined during the monitoring period.

⁸ A '*Major development*' in this instance refers to a development of more than 10 houses or 0.5ha where the number of units is not defined; or over 1000sq.m in floorspace or above 1ha in size

86. Even though there was a 6% increase in the number of waste minimisation statements submitted, the overall number still appears to be quite low compared to the total number of major development applications. It does fall short of the submission target of 100% set for 2010. However, there has been a continued increased in amount of WMS being submitted each year. This provides a positive picture that waste minimisation is becoming an increasingly important consideration in development schemes.
87. There may be certain factors which have contributed to the low submission rate. One of these could be the current threshold of '*major developments*' applied within the Waste Minimisation in Development Projects SPD and sourced from ODPM (now DCLG) Development Control Statistics may prove to be too broad in the context of major development schemes in Gloucestershire. This may be best exemplified in some of the rural areas of the county such as the Cotswold district. Here there are a number of agricultural developments over 1ha in size, submitted for determination each year. These proposals fall under the broad category of '*major developments*' for determination purposes. However, due to the nature and characteristics of these proposals, there is often limited scope to implement and enact waste minimisation.
88. In conclusion, the WPA will encourage the LPA's to improve performance by increasing the number of Waste Minimisation Statements submitted and exploring reasons why they might not be requested and take this into account in AMR presentation.

[Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans](#)

89. The LOI used to monitor AMR Objective 1 is directly linked to the saved WLP policy 36 – *Waste Minimisation*.
90. Other relevant policies that may be indirectly linked to this objective include – MLP policies E15, E16 and E19 relating to *safeguarding and enhancing the environment*; MLP policies A1 and A2 relating to *aggregate minerals supply* and WLP 45. However, these policies have not been monitored in this part of the AMR report as they are more appropriately covered by other objectives and local output indicators.

AMR Objective 2: “To safeguard sites suitable for the location of waste management facilities or future mineral development from other proposed development.”

91. Identifying suitable sites for minerals and waste development can prove to be extremely challenging. Mineral sites are restricted to locations with the right underlying mineral resources, whilst sites for waste management are often found in areas of development pressure where competition for land is high.
92. As a result the planning system has an important role to play in identifying sites that could be developed for minerals and waste and for safeguarding such sites, where appropriate and necessary, from other forms of development. Furthermore, this approach may also be extended to existing waste management sites and also areas of potential workable minerals that could be sterilised by other surface development.
93. Monitoring within the AMR seeks to assess the effectiveness of promoting the development of minerals and waste facilities in Gloucestershire upon identified sites and the implementation of a site safeguarding strategy for existing operations. It will achieve this by reviewing all development types on preferred areas identified in the Adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans⁹ (*MLP and WLP*) and within a Mineral Consultation Area (MCA) for the Upper Thames Valley, also identified in the Minerals Local Plan. The county’s preferred areas for minerals and waste and MCA area are set out in Appendix B of this report.

Core Output Indicator

94. There are no core output indicators for this AMR objective.

Local Output Indicators

The number and % of minerals and waste developments permitted upon existing sites or Preferred Areas identified within the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans (MLP & WLP).

Table 3: Minerals developments upon existing sites or preferred areas of the MLP		
Minerals	No. of permitted mineral developments	As a % of all permitted mineral developments (7)
Preferred Area	1	14%
Existing Site ~	6	86%

⁹ Technically, the Preferred Areas of the WLP are no longer formally part of the Development Plan, but are still a significant material consideration and as such carry substantial weight in the decision-making process until reviewed or replaced through a new DPD

Table 4: Waste developments upon existing sites or preferred areas of the WLP

Waste	No. of permitted waste developments	As a % of all permitted waste developments (26)
Preferred Area	7	27%
New Waste Sites*	4	15%
Existing Site ~ (<i>This includes existing operations that take place upon preferred areas</i>) [#]	22	85%

~*Existing sites* - includes development proposals that expand or vary the operations upon existing sites. In some areas these may be small scale operations.

* New Sites – new operations or extensions to existing operations that are not preferred areas within the adopted minerals or waste plans. Again in some cases these may be fairly small-scale operations.

The number of non-minerals & waste developments permitted upon Preferred Areas identified within the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans (MLP & WLP)

Table 5: Non-minerals & waste developments upon Preferred Areas of the MLP or WLP

Preferred Area Type	No. of non-minerals & waste developments
Minerals	0
Waste	0

Number of non-mineral applications determined for sites within the Mineral Consultation Area (see Appendix), which required a minerals consultation.

Table 6: Non minerals and waste applications within the Minerals Consultation Area (2009-2010)

Total no. of applications in MCA	184
No. of mineral consultations received by the MPA	0
Total no. of refused applications in MCA	11
Of these how many were refused on M&W grounds	0
Total permitted applications in MCA	173

Targets

95. There were no targets set for this AMR objective.

Discussion and Commentary

96. The majority of minerals and waste developments during the monitoring period (88%) were permitted upon existing sites or preferred areas as identified in the Minerals and Waste Local Plans. The remainder (12%) represented new permissions on land which was not allocated as a preferred area or included an extant minerals or waste use.
97. There were not any non minerals or waste development on the preferred areas during the monitoring period.
98. During the monitoring period, the Mineral Consultation Area (MCA) for the Upper Thames Valley experienced a number of planning proposals (184) and permissions (173), and a small number of refusals (11). However, none of these applications involved a consultation with the County Council as the Minerals Planning Authority (MPA). It has been assumed that Cotswold District Council did not consider that there would be any minerals safeguarding issues, although the MPA cannot confirm this.
99. In summary, the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans have appeared to demonstrate a degree of strategic direction for new minerals and waste developments and the maintenance of existing infrastructure. The majority of new proposals permitted during the monitoring period, were located upon preferred areas or represented projects for the expansion or variation of existing operations.
100. Furthermore, the County Council as the Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) were not consulted on any development proposals submitted within the Mineral Consultation Area (MCA) for the Upper Thames Valley. The area of site safeguarding for minerals and waste will need to be carefully looked at within the emerging policies of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies (MCS and WCS).

Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans

101. The output indicators monitored within this AMR Objective are linked to MLP Policies A3, A4, A5, A6 & A7 relating to Aggregate Minerals Supply, MLP Policies SE3 relating to Safeguarding and Efficient Use of Mineral Resources, WLP Policy 4 Waste Management Facilities for Strategic Sites, WLP Policy 5 Waste Management Facilities for Local Sites, WLP Policy 6 Waste Management Facilities for 'Other' Sites and WLP Policy 7 Safeguarding Sites for Waste Management Facilities.

AMR Objective 3: "To protect and improve the health and well-being of people living and working in Gloucestershire as well as visitors to the county."

102. Minerals and waste developments can potentially affect the health and well being of local communities in a number of ways such as noise, traffic or pollution.
103. The Environment Agency (EA) has a key role in monitoring the day-to-day operations of waste and, where appropriate, mineral developments. Local Environmental Health Officers (EHOs) and Local Health Authorities (LHAs) are also involved in the management of potential health and well-being impacts as expert advisors on planning proposals.
104. Nevertheless, it is specifically through planning and the development control system that health and well being matters are carefully assessed. These issues need to be reviewed with all new proposals regardless of size or scale, to determine either their initial or cumulative impact.
105. To monitor health and well being impacts, the AMR proposes to look at minerals and waste permissions and refusals during the monitoring period. For permissions it will focus upon those schemes that propose operational '*improvements*' to existing sites. These may include – enclosures around noisy machinery; reduction of vehicle movements; or improvements to water treatment processes.
106. For refusals it will look at reasons relating to perceived dangers to health and well being from new proposals.
107. It is considered that this monitoring dataset will give an insight into the consideration of health and well being at the planning application stage and also the proactive response to health and well being concerns by minerals and waste industries.

Core Output Indicator

108. There are no core output indicators for this AMR objective.

Local Output Indicators

The number and % of all permitted minerals and waste applications that were for operational '*improvements*' to existing sites that would reduce the risk to public health.

109. Of the 35 permitted minerals and waste developments, 28 proposals were upon existing sites. From this, a total of 1 proposal was for operational improvements, which may directly or indirectly seek to reduce risk to health and well being.

The number and % of all minerals and waste refusals where concerns over public health acted as part of the reason for refusal.

110. Out of the 4 refused minerals and waste proposals during the monitoring period, one cited reasons for refusal directly relating to public health and well being.

Targets

111. There were no targets set for this AMR objective.

Discussion and Commentary

- 112. During the monitoring period, only a proportion (3%) of minerals and waste permitted proposals appeared to focus on improving health and well being impacts. It is noted that many of the monitored '*improvement*' permissions related to the water management industry; the treatment of sewage and measures to reduce the potential for water contamination.
- 113. One of the refused applications during the monitoring period did include refusals based on noise. This could be considered as protecting well-being. The issue of noise is considered further in Objective 5.

[Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans](#)

- 114. The output indicators monitored within this AMR objective were not specifically linked to a particular policy set out within the minerals or waste local plans.
- 115. However, many of the minerals and waste local plan policies do indirectly relate to the protection of health and well-being within the county.
- 116. MLP Policy E15 and E20 relating to *Safeguarding and Enhancing the Environment*; MLP Policy R2 relating to *Reclamation of Worked out Mineral Sites*; MLP Policies DC3 and DC5 relating to *Development Control Criteria for Future Mineral Development*; WLP Policy 37 *Proximity to Other Land Uses*; WLP Policy 38 *Hours of Operation* and Policy 45 *Planning Obligations* have clear links to the achievements of output indicators and therefore could be closely attributed to the overall AMR objective.

AMR Objective 4: “To promote education and economic development in Gloucestershire giving opportunities to people from all social and ethnic backgrounds.”

117. AMR Objective 4 is extremely wide ranging and could potentially be covered by a number of spatial aspects relating to minerals and waste developments.

118. However, in a number of cases, most of the spatial aspects reflected in Objective 4 have been or will be adequately covered elsewhere in this report – for economics & employment (see Objective 7); and more general sustainable development matters (see Objective 1).

119. Nevertheless, the AMR has been able to identify an appropriate minerals & waste link to Objective 4, through non-aggregate production for limestone, sandstone, clay and their associated landbanks.

120. Non-aggregate minerals worked in Gloucestershire such as building stone, are an important contributor to the maintenance and preservation of the county’s historic building fabric. This in turn secures a recreational and economic resource primarily through tourism and more indirectly, an educational resource through the observation and practice of traditional construction techniques. Furthermore, non-aggregate minerals in the form of clay, also provide a direct economic and employment resource through a supply of minerals for brick manufacturing at brickworks.

Core Output Indicator

121. There are no core output indicators for this AMR objective.

Local Output Indicators

Annual production of non-aggregate stone

Table 7: Non-Aggregate Stone Production (2009)		
Mineral Type	Annual Production 2009	As a % of total non-agg production
Limestone*	151,586t	94%
Sandstone	9,310t	6%
TOTAL	160,896t	

* *Forest of Dean and Cotswolds limestone figures have been added together to protect confidentiality.*

122. During 2009, over 0.16mt (160,896t) of non-aggregate mineral was supplied from Gloucestershire. The majority (94%) was made up of limestone.

Annual production of natural building & roofing stone

Table 8: Building & Roofing Stone Production (2009)		
Mineral Type	Annual Production 2009	As a % of total building & roofing stone production
Limestone*	37,580t	80%
Sandstone	9,310t	20%
TOTAL	46,890t	

* Forest of Dean and Cotswolds limestone figures have been added together to protect confidentiality

123. Most of Gloucestershire's natural building and roofing stone (80%) was sourced from limestone. The remainder was made up of sandstone (20%).

The non-aggregate Reserves (excluding clay)

Table 9: Non-aggregate Landbank (excluding clay, but including 'dormant' reserves) As at 31/12/2009			
Mineral Resource Area	Mineral Type	Estimated landbank	As a % of total non-agg landbank
Cotswolds	Limestone	2.14mt	52%
Forest of Dean	Limestone	1.12mt	27%
	Sandstone	0.88mt	21%
TOTAL	-	4.14mt	

124. Excluding clay, the non-aggregate landbank for Gloucestershire totalled 4.14mt as at the end of 2009. The majority of remaining reserves lie within the Cotswold resource area (52%). The remainder is located within the Forest of Dean.

Annual Clay production

Table 10: Clay Production * (2009)
0.07 million tonnes

*Estimate based on 2009 production figures

Table 11: Clay Reserves*
0.77 million tonnes

*Estimate based on 2009 figures

Target

125. There were no targets set for this AMR objective.

Discussion and Commentary

126. Approximately 29% of non-aggregate minerals (excluding clay) consisted of natural building and roofing stone. The remainder included agricultural lime and minerals for other non-specified activities.
127. In terms of natural building and roofing stone, 2009 supplies showed a decrease over the 2008 figures. It is likely that it is a result of the sustained poor economic situation on a national level. As a result of the economic circumstances there has been a slow down in the construction industry and therefore less demand for materials.

Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans

128. MLP policies NE1; *Building Stone* and NE2; *Clay* are directly covered by AMR Objective 5. The datasets used reflect the evolving annual level of production and availability for future working of non-aggregate minerals.

AMR Objective 5: “To safeguard the amenity of local communities from the potential adverse impacts of minerals and waste development.”

129. Minerals and waste developments can have a major impact on the amenity of local communities if not properly assessed, checked and monitored.

130. It is extremely difficult to define what ‘amenity’ covers. However, it is generally described as the satisfactory aspects of a location, which contribute to its overall character and enjoyment by residents and / or visitors.

131. Many impacts, which contribute to the overall pictures of ‘amenity’, are covered in other parts of this report, in particular AMR Objectives 3, 8, 11 and 12, which deal with health, pollution, protecting the natural environment and reducing adverse impacts of transportation. Consequently, this part of the report is focused upon the remaining key amenity impacts – noise disturbance; operational hours; and lighting.

Core Output Indicator

132. There are no core output indicators for this AMR objective.

Local Output Indicators

The number and % of minerals & waste permissions, which include conditions relating to-

- Noise;
- Hours of Operations; and
- Lighting.

Table 12: Conditions relating to amenity

Amenity Issue	No. of permissions	As a % of permission including amenity conditions	As a % of total permissions (35)
Noise	15	52%	43%
Hours	29	100%	83%
Lighting	4	14%	11%

NB. Some permissions contain more than one condition relating to the amenity issues being monitored

133. Of the 35 minerals and waste permissions granted during the monitoring period, 29 (83%) contained conditions that related to the amenity issues listed above.

The number and % of minerals and waste refusals where amenity was cited within the reason for refusal.

134. Of the four refused minerals and waste proposals during the monitoring period, one cited noise within the reason for refusal. The decision notice stipulated that the application failed to demonstrate how the resulting noise from the proposal would be sufficiently dealt with.

Targets

135. There were no targets set for this AMR objective.

Discussion and Commentary

136. The need for amenity conditions is very much dependent upon the nature of the operations being proposed, control measures and the proximity to nearby sensitive land uses. Certain operations and sites will therefore require far more stringent conditions than others.

137. Nevertheless, the monitoring data suggests that the issue of 'amenity' is a key consideration during the determination of minerals and waste proposals. The majority of permissions granted (83%) included conditions relating to this matter.

138. Out of the four refused applications during the monitoring period one included noise concerns as part of a refusal reason. In regard to the other three refused application a refusal reason in relation to amenity would not have been appropriate.

Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans

139. WLP policy 38 – *Hours of Operation* specifically relates to the monitoring of AMR Objective 5. However, other policies can also be linked to the objective. These include: MLP Policies E14, E15, E16, E17, E18, E19, E20 concerned with safeguarding and enhancing the environment; Policy NE2 – *Other Non-energy Minerals*; Policy EM1 – *Energy Minerals*; MLP Policy R2 relating to the reclamation of worked out mineral sites; MLP Policies DC2, DC3, DC5 and DC7 relating to development control criteria; WLP Policy 37 – *Proximity to Other Land Uses*, WLP Policy 40 – *Traffic*; WLP Policy 41 – *Public Rights of Way*; WLP Policy 43 – *After Use* and WLP Policy 45 – *Planning Obligations*.

AMR Objective 6: “To conserve minerals resources from inappropriate development whilst providing for the supply of aggregates and other minerals sufficient for the needs of society.”

- 140. Minerals contribute greatly to our prosperity and quality of life, and are major factors in developing sustainable communities. Consequently, sufficient and appropriate provision must be made to meet demand for minerals now and in the future.
- 141. Conserving mineral resources from inappropriate development is also an important aspect of minerals planning and falls within the wider sustainability agenda of ensuring resources for future generations. Within this AMR the issue of conserving mineral resources is covered under AMR Objective 2.
- 142. The datasets set out under this AMR objective are concerned with the annual period of 2009 rather than the prescribed monitoring period 2009 –2010. This is because the data is collected for Government and Regional purposes based on calendar years.

Core Output Indicator

Annual production of primary land-won aggregates (*Crushed Rock and Sand & Gravel*).

Table 13: Annual production of aggregates (2009) (In million tonnes)		
Time Period	Crushed Rock Limestone	Sand & Gravel
2009	1.17mt	0.93mt

Local Output Indicators

Aggregate Reserves for Crushed Rock and Sand and Gravel.

Table 14: Aggregate Reserves as at 31/12/2009*		
Time Period	Crushed Rock	Sand & Gravel
31/12/2009	25.28mt	7.11mt

NB This figure removes ‘dormant’ reserves which are 3.9mt of crushed rock.

Targets

- 143. There were no targets set for this AMR objective.

Discussion and Commentary

- 144. During the monitoring period there was a decrease of 0.44mt of Crushed Rock Limestone produced within Gloucestershire. However during the same period there was an increase of 0.27mt in Sand and Gravel production.
- 145. As at the end of 2009, the aggregate landbank for crushed rock had increased by 4.05mt but for sand and gravel it had decreased by 0.61mt compared to the previous year of 2008. Therefore the landbank for crushed rock is 10.36 years and for sand and gravel it is 6.24 years (based on the existing regional apportionment).

Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans

146. Minerals Local Plan (MLP) Policies A1, A2 and A3 relating to aggregate minerals supply, are specifically monitored by AMR Objective 7. MLP Policies A4, A5 and A6, also relating to aggregate minerals supply and Policies SE1, SE2, SE3 and SE4 are relevant to this AMR Objective.
147. Increasing the production of secondary & recycled aggregates should have an impact on the overall aggregate supply for the county. As a consequence, Waste Local Plan (WLP) Policies 12, regarding inert recovery & recycling, and 36 for waste minimisation can also be linked to AMR Objective 7.

Objective 7: "To provide employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas of the county, promoting diversification in the economy."

- 148. Existing and potential mineral and waste developments can provide employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas of Gloucestershire.
- 149. In addition to the operational roles on-site, employment opportunities can arise from indirect activities such as transportation and servicing.
- 150. At present accurate employment data cannot easily be aggregated down to total jobs covered by minerals and waste industries. However, sector data has been used in the contextual indicators (CIs) for this report (see section 2) and this therefore provides an indication of job numbers.
- 151. For the purpose of the AMR the development of new minerals and waste facilities has been seen as the most reliable indicator available for determining job creation from minerals and waste industries. Although this indicator does not necessarily provide any employment figures or reconcile the impact of extending and expanding operations, the creation of brand new facilities should offer an insight into economic activity and the potential to stimulate the local minerals and waste job market.

Core Output Indicator

- 152. There are no core output indicators for this AMR objective.

Local Output Indicator

Number of new minerals and waste management developments permitted during the monitoring period. ~ - 'New' in this context only relates to brand new facilities and does not include extended, expanded or revised minerals ad waste operations.

- 153. Of the 35 minerals and waste permissions granted during the monitoring period, none were classified as 'new' developments that could result in new employment opportunities within the minerals and waste sector.

Targets

- 154. There were no targets set for this AMR objective.

Discussion and Commentary

- 155. This indicator does not take into account changes that may have occurred within the existing network of minerals and waste developments. These could include closure, downsizing, and / or internal expansion. Furthermore, the current dataset excludes extension and expansion permissions for minerals and waste development. These types of developments may also generate a change in employment prospects. However, it is extremely difficult to distinguish between those developments that represent only operational expansions such as quarry extensions, and those, which represent company expansions with a potential increase in workforce – such as additional machinery and increased capacities.
- 156. In conclusion the current AMR monitoring of minerals and waste developments and employment shows clear limitations. As a result it will require a significant revision in the future if it is to make any meaningful contribution to monitoring local strategies and

policies. One option may be to gain data from planning application forms. However, the details on employment current and proposed are not always submitted.

[Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans](#)

157. Minerals Local Plan (MLP) policies E16 for safeguarding and enhancing the environment; NE1 and NE2 relating to clay and building stone; EM1 and EM2 relating to energy minerals; and DC2 and DC3 concerning development control criteria, represent the most applicable minerals policies for AMR objective 7.
158. In terms of Waste Local Plan (WLP) policies – 4, 5, 6, 7 relating to facilities and operations; and 8,9,10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,16 and 42 relating to different types of waste management facilities and after use, can be linked to AMR objective 7.

AMR Objective 8: “To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire’s wildlife and natural environment – its landscape and biodiversity.”

159. Gloucestershire has a rich and diverse natural environment, which includes a range of local, national and international designations. The details of Gloucestershire’s environmental designations are highlighted in section 2 of this report.

160. Protecting the county’s environment from inappropriate development is a key planning priority. To help monitor whether this is occurring, this AMR objective is focused upon minerals and waste proposals in environmentally designated areas.

161. Although this approach is quite basic and does not indicate potential levels of impact, it should give an insight into the land-use pressures of minerals and waste developments on designations used to protect and manage certain environmental features and qualities. It is also important to note that not all designations are easy to monitor (e.g. landscape character).

Core Output Indicator

162. There are no core output indicators for this AMR objective.

Local Output Indicators

The number of minerals and waste proposals determined upon international, national and local environmental designations.

Table 15: Minerals and waste planning proposals on sites with environmental designations				
	AONB	Green Belt	SSSI	KWS
Permitted Applications				
Minerals	2	0	0	0
Waste	7	4	0	0
Total	9	4	0	0
Refused Applications				
Minerals	2	0	0	0
Waste	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0

The number and % of minerals and waste refusals where environmental matters such as landscape or designated sites, were cited in the refusal reasons.

163. Two out of the four (50%) refused applications during the monitoring period cited impact on the AONB as a refusal reason.

The number and % of all permitted minerals and waste applications that included conditions related to ecology and biodiversity.

164. Of the 35 permitted minerals and waste developments, 8 (24%) permissions contained a condition related to ecology and biodiversity.

Targets

165. There were no targets set for this AMR objective.

Discussion and Commentary

166. There were 9 mineral and waste developments permitted within AONBs. This is to be expected as over 50% of the county is covered by AONB designations. Furthermore, a majority of the county's mineral resources lie within an AONB designation. The two approved waste applications within the AONB were related to the construction of an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility. The proposed location for the AD plant was within an existing quarry void therefore significantly reducing its visibility.

167. Two of the refused applications were located within the AONB. Both of these refused applications included a reason which specified impact on the AONB.

168. Green Belt has been included in this section, while not a specific designation for landscape or biodiversity purposes, its boundaries are clearly defined. Its purpose is to maintain openness or check urban sprawl which can be related to this AMR Objective.

169. Four of the applications that were approved in during the monitoring period were located within the Green Belt. All four of them however were at existing waste sites. During the monitoring period none of the refused applications were on Green Belt land.

Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans

170. Minerals Local Plan (MLP) Policies E1, E2, E3, E8, E9, E10 relating to safeguarding and enhancing the environment; R2 and R4 concerning reclamation of worked out mineral sites and DC5 covering development control criteria can be linked to AMR Objective 8.

171. In terms of Waste Local Plan (WLP) Policies – 23, 24 and 25 relating to nature conservation and 26, 27 and 35 for landscape and the Green Belt are the most applicable to AMR Objective 8.

AMR Objective 9: “To protect, conserve and enhance Gloucestershire’s material, cultural and recreational assets including its architectural and archaeological heritage.”

- 172. Gloucestershire has been inhabited for over 5000 years and is rich in successive generations of archaeological remains. The county also boasts a wealth of fine vernacular architecture including the world-famous Cotswold villages.
- 173. Many of the geological resources within the county are located at sites with archaeological remains. Although waste sites tend to be located on previously developed land, it is still important to ascertain whether there are any nearby sites with archaeological and/or architectural heritage that may be affected by the development.
- 174. Large planning applications, particularly those accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), will often include results from archaeological surveys performed prior to submission.
- 175. To ensure protection of important sites, the County Archaeologist is consulted on almost all applications related to minerals and waste.
- 176. Local output indicators have been identified which monitor the number of permissions which either contain archaeological conditions or have been refused with archaeology listed as a reason for refusal.
- 177. For this AMR, the local indicators have been limited to archaeology. However, it may be possible for future AMRs to develop further indicators which could assess the impact of minerals and waste developments upon other important assets such as listed buildings, locally important sites or conservation areas.

Core Output Indicator

- 178. There are no core output indicators for this AMR objective.

Local Output Indicators

The number and % of all permitted minerals and waste applications that included conditions related to archaeology.

- 179. Of the 35 permitted minerals and waste developments, 1 permission contained a condition related to archaeology.

The number and % of all minerals and waste refusals where archaeology was cited as a reason for refusal.

- 180. Out of the 4 refused minerals and waste proposals during the monitoring period, none cited archaeology as a reason for refusal.

Targets

- 181. There were no targets set for this AMR objective.

Discussion and Commentary

182. Only one of the approved applications contained a condition relating to archaeology, there were not any applications refused on archaeological grounds. Therefore it would initially appear that archaeology is not a key consideration when determining minerals and waste applications.
183. However, it should be borne in mind that archaeological conditions will usually only be applied, or proposals refused on archaeological grounds, on recommendation from the County Archaeologist. This would be for planning application sites where there is known or suspected archaeological heritage.
184. The type of application most likely to conflict with archaeological interests is new mineral extraction. In most of these cases the County Archaeologist will advise that a pre-application assessment needs to be included within a proposal. The outcome of such an assessment may then influence the consideration of the proposal and any conditions attached to a planning permission.

[Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans](#)

185. Minerals Local Plan (MLP) Policies E4, E5, E6, E7 and E8 relating to safeguarding and can be linked to AMR Objective 9.
186. In terms of Waste Local Plan (WLP) Policies – 28-31 relating to archaeology and the historic environment are the most applicable to AMR Objective 9.

AMR Objective 10: “To prevent flooding, in particular preventing inappropriate development in the floodplain and to ensure that development does not compromise sustainable sources of water supply.”

187. Gloucestershire has an incredibly strong relationship to its ‘water resource’. It is estimated that the county has over 5000 kilometres of watercourses running across it. Geographically, Gloucestershire is dominated by floodplain land created by the widening of the River Severn to become the Severn Estuary. Geologically it is also underlain by a major aquifer of high to intermediate vulnerability.
188. For the residents of the county, water can act as a provider and a major hazard. The key rivers of Gloucestershire, and in particular the River Severn, have supported economic and cultural growth for centuries through agricultural irrigation and as a means of transport and trade. However, in low-lying areas, frequent and often severe flooding has resulted in episodes of significant damage to both livelihoods and homes including the severe flooding which occurred during the summer of 2007. The advent of climate change may increase this risk by intensifying local flooding events.
189. For all future development, a careful balance needs to be struck in Gloucestershire between the ‘need’ for the proposal, the management of flood risk and the safeguarding of water resources.
190. For minerals and waste development, water resource is also a very important issue due to heightened concern over potential disruption to and / or contamination of watercourses and water supplies.
191. For monitoring purposes, the AMR proposes to highlight two key water resource issues – *flooding and water supplies*. In respect of flooding it will look at permitted developments and refusals on the county’s designated floodplain, whilst for water supplies it will review the use of this matter in refusal reasons. The monitoring of water pollution and contamination issues is adequately addressed later in this report under AMR Objective 11.

Core Output Indicator

192. There are no core output indicators for this AMR objective.

Local Output Indicators

The number and % of minerals & waste permissions located upon designated floodplain land.

193. Of the 35 mineral and waste developments granted during the monitoring period, a total of 6 (17%) developments were located upon areas designated as floodplain land.

The number and % of minerals & waste refusals where the *floodplain and safeguarding water supplies* acted as part of the reason for the refusal.

194. Of the 4 minerals and waste developments refused during the monitoring period, none of which highlighted flooding or water resource safeguarding as one of the grounds for refusal.

Targets

195. There were no targets set for this AMR objective.

Discussion and Commentary

196. Of all minerals and waste developments permitted during the monitoring period, only a small number (17%) were within the designated floodplain. All of the approved applications within a floodplain area were for alterations to existing uses.

197. Although the dataset only provides an annual ‘snapshot’ of minerals and waste development in the floodplain, it does elude to some form of control over development within this sensitive designation. This may be as a result of heightened awareness of floodplain issues either prior to, and / or during the determination of, new proposals.

198. In terms of refusals, no applications were refused on the grounds of water supply safeguarding. Although only a very limited dataset, this may indicate that prospective proposals are appropriately resolving water supply issues as part of their application; either within their submission and / or through the acceptance of conditions. It may also demonstrate that less certain and risky schemes in terms of safeguarding water supplies are simply not coming forward due to the prospect of failure.

Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans

199. The Minerals Local Plan policies specifically related to this AMR Objective are Policies E11, E12 and E13 (Safeguarding and Enhancing the Environment) and Policy DC5 (Development Control Criteria for Future Mineral Development).

200. The Waste Local Plan policies specifically related to this AMR Objective are Policies 33 and 34 (Water) and Policy 45 (Planning Obligations).

AMR Objective 11: "To prevent the pollution of land, air and water in Gloucestershire and to apply the precautionary principle."

201. Most industrial developments (including minerals and waste) can give rise to potentially damaging pollution impacts such as – gaseous emissions; particulates; bioaerosols; leakages; and water, land and soil contamination. As a result it is important that pollution control is carefully reviewed during the determination of all development proposals.
202. For AMR monitoring, reviewing the use of planning conditions offers a basic insight into the significance of pollution control with minerals and waste developments. The frequency of different conditions should also indicate key areas where restrictions are deemed necessary. Furthermore, monitoring pollution control through planning refusals, also gives an insight into the minerals & waste industry's ability to overcome and address concern over potential pollution impacts.

Core Output Indicator

203. There are no core output indicators for this AMR objective.

Local Output Indicators

The number and % of minerals & waste approvals that included conditions concerning air or water pollution control.

204. Of the 35 minerals and waste developments granted during the monitoring period, 25 (71%) contained pollution control conditions. Broken down between condition types, 13 permitted minerals and waste developments sought to control water impacts, 1 proposed developments included conditions related to air protection and 11 had both air and water conditions.

The number and % of all minerals & waste refusals where environmental protection acted as part of the reason for refusal.

205. Out of the 4 refused minerals and waste developments during the monitoring period, one included air pollution control matters within the reasons for refusal.

Targets

206. There were no targets set for this AMR objective.

Discussion and Commentary

207. During the monitoring period, pollution control appeared to be a notable issue with 71% of all new permissions containing conditions relating to this matter. According to the dataset, '*water pollution*' was also the most significant pollution control issue for new permissions. This is unsurprising in Gloucestershire, due to the presence of a substantial aquifer, a complex groundwater and network and the fact that minerals and waste operations often evoke heightened concerns over water pollution. There were a significant number of permissions which included a condition which ensure pollution control over both air and water.
208. The 10 permissions which did not contain pollution control conditions were predominantly associated with either control kiosks for sewage treatment or for variations of conditions. In these instances the attachment of such conditions to the permissions

would not have been appropriate. For the remaining applications it is unlikely they would have caused pollution problems or that the application mitigated the need for conditions to be attached to the permission.

209. One of the refused applications included a refusal reason based on air pollution. The remaining three applications did not contain pollution-related reasons for refusal. This is likely to have been because the proposed developments would not have generated a significant environmental pollution problem that could not have been mitigated through a condition attached to a permission should the proposal have been permitted.

[Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans](#)

210. The key Minerals Local Plan (MLP) policies monitored through AMR Objective 11 include E11 and E13 for safeguarding and enhancing the environment; and DC1 covering development control criteria.

211. From the Waste Local Plan (WLP), Policies 33 for water; 37 regarding proximity to other land uses; and 45 for planning obligations are most applicable in respect of AMR objective 11.

AMR Objective 12: “To reduce the adverse impacts of lorry traffic on communities through means such as:

- a) reducing the need to travel
- b) promoting more sustainable means of transport
- c) sensitive lorry routing
- d) the use of sustainable alternative fuels
- e) promoting the management of waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations.”

212. Many minerals developments are often located in rural, remote and distant locations, away from urban centres and key market areas. These locations are rarely served, other than by road transport, which offers limited capacity to handle minerals and waste freight. Waste developments generally occur in urban and urban fringe locations, these are more often subject to challenging highway issues and limited alternative forms of transport.

213. As a result new minerals and waste developments must carefully consider how they are going to reconcile a number of potential adverse impacts resulting from road transport –

- Noise and vibration;
- Pollution and health related impacts;
- Highway safety; and
- More global issues associated with vehicle emissions.

214. The determination of minerals and waste developments provides an opportunity to remove and / or mitigate against any potential adverse impacts from road transport. This can be achieved either through revisions to proposals or through road / highways related conditions. Examples of these include – provision for wheel-washing facilities; the sheeting of lorries; restricted vehicle movements and routing plans to avoid unsuitable and sensitive areas.

215. The monitoring of AMR Objective 12, seeks to review the consideration of road transport with new minerals & waste proposals during the monitoring period and whether proactive measures are being used to deliver a reduction in potential adverse impacts.

Core Output Indicator

216. There are no core output indicators for this AMR objective.

Local Output Indicators

The number and % of minerals & waste permissions that included one or more of the following highway conditions

- Restricted vehicle numbers;
- Restricted tonnages;
- Restricted routings; and
- Highway mitigation measures – *the need for wheel washing, lorry sheeting etc.*

217. Of the 35 minerals and waste permissions granted during the monitoring period, 21 (60%) included highways conditions, as defined within the LOI. A breakdown of the conditions is presented in table 17.

**Table 16: The application of highway conditions
(2009 – 2010)**

Type of conditions	Frequency of use	As a % of permissions including highway conditions (21)	As a % of all permissions (2009-2010)
Vehicle numbers	15	71%	43%
Tonnage	2	10%	6%
Routing	5	24%	14%
Mitigation	17	81%	49%

NB. Some permissions contain more than one highway condition being monitored

The number and % of all minerals and waste refusals, where highways was cited as part of the reason for refusal

218. None of the minerals and waste development refused during the monitoring period included highways matters as a ground for refusal.

Targets

219. There were no targets set for this AMR objective.

Discussion and Commentary

220. Road transport appears to be a significant consideration in the determination of new minerals and waste developments in Gloucestershire. During the monitoring period nearly half of the approved applications included conditions seeking to restrict and / or mitigate against highway impacts.

221. Provision for mitigation measures such as wheel washing, represented the most frequently used set of conditions. This is most likely because highway mitigation conditions are likely to be appropriate to a significant number of mineral and waste proposals. Whereas other highways related conditions are very much dependent upon the site location and the surrounding infrastructure.

222. During the monitoring period a total of 14 (40%) of the permitted minerals and waste developments did not include highways conditions. A number of factors may explain their exclusion from this important issue –

- Permissions related to sewage treatment where vehicle movements are limited (5 permissions);
- A number were for small schemes;
- One application was for an improvement to the feeder road accessing a site to reduce queuing on the highway.

Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans

- 223. The key Minerals Local Plan (MLP) Policies associated with AMR Objective 12 are –E19, E20 and E21 covering safeguarding and enhancing the environment; and DC5 relating to development control criteria.
- 224. The principle Waste Local Plan (WLP) policies applied to AMR Objective 12 include – 3, which sets out the '*Proximity Principle*'; 39 for transport, 40 covering traffic and 45 regarding planning obligations.

AMR Objective 13: “To restore mineral sites to a high standard in order to achieve the maximum after use benefits including the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.”

225. Although a temporary development, mineral working will irreversibly change landscapes and environments. Uncontrolled and / or poorly managed change can result in significant adverse impacts, particularly where sites are abandoned following cessation of working. This is an unsustainable approach to minerals planning and represents a missed opportunity and resource.

226. However, mineral working can provide excellent opportunities to create and enhance the environment, including the biodiversity potential of an area. There are numerous examples across Gloucestershire, where worked-out mineral sites have supported a range of important environmental designations such as key wildlife sites, RIGS and SSSIs.

227. To ensure that maximum benefit is achieved from worked-out mineral sites, restoration must be given suitable attention and consideration at the earliest possible opportunity. This may include the approval of full and complete restoration schemes alongside new working.

228. Accurately recording and monitoring the success of mineral restoration represents a notable challenge for the AMR. Minerals working and associated restoration rarely occur as discreet operations and are often practiced as a progressive technique. As a result restoration can take a number of years to be completed, stretching over several AMR monitoring periods.

229. Consequently, this AMR has sought to focus on the policy mechanism behind securing restoration schemes at mineral sites rather than the quality and delivery of them on the ground.

Core Output Indicator

230. There are no core output indicators for this AMR objective.

Local Output Indicator

The number and % of mineral permissions that include conditions concerning the delivery of mineral restoration schemes.

231. During the monitoring period 8 mineral permissions were granted for minerals related developments. A total of 6 (75%) contained conditions concerning the delivery of mineral restoration schemes.

Target

232. There were no targets set for this AMR objective.

Discussion and Commentary

233. It appears that mineral restoration is an important consideration for Gloucestershire in the determination of minerals proposals. This is recognised in the high proportion (75%) of applications that included conditions for minerals restoration schemes. Conditions on

restoration would not have been appropriate on the other two applications as they would have already been applied to the original planning decisions on the sites.

[Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans](#)

- 234. Minerals Local Plan (MLP) Policies E9 and E10 for safeguarding and enhancing the environment); R1, R2, R3 and R4 for reclamation of worked out mineral sites and DC5 covering development control criteria are most applicable with AMR objective 13.
- 235. As this AMR objective is specifically concerned with mineral restoration, no Waste Local Plan (WLP) policies apply.

Objective 14: “To reduce waste to landfill and in dealing with all waste streams to actively promote the waste hierarchy (i.e. Prevent/Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Dispose) to achieve the sustainable management of waste.”

- 236. Managing waste in Gloucestershire has been dominated by landfilling. Currently a significant amount of waste, which could be re-used or recycled, is disposed of to landfill sites.
- 237. This approach puts pressure on resources, which could otherwise be offset by the reuse or recycling of waste and will soon contravene National and European regulations. Waste therefore needs to be considered as a resource, rather than something to be discarded.
- 238. Consequently, national and regional strategies support the practical local delivery of diverting waste away from disposal to landfill, through the principles of the ‘Waste Hierarchy’ and subsequent development of appropriate waste management infrastructure.
- 239. The Waste Hierarchy promotes the practical application of waste management practice and technologies based on their relative level of sustainability. At the top of the hierarchy is – waste prevention/reduction; followed by reuse; recycling; recovery and then disposal.

Core Output Indicators

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

Table 17: Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Managed during 2009-2010	
Waste Management Method	Amount of MSW managed (in tonnes) and % of total MSW
Composted	49,244t
As % of annual MSW	17%
Recycled *(incl. inert & reuse)	75,548t
As % of annual MSW	26%
Disposed to Landfill	169,023t
As % of annual MSW	59%
Total	293,815t

Annual capacity of waste management facilities by waste type

Table 18: Capacity of NEW waste management facilities (2009-2010)	
Waste Facility Type	Capacity (m ³)
Landfill Inert	-
Landfill hazardous	-
Landfill non-hazardous	-
Landfill gas generation plant	-
Open windrow composting	-
In-vessel composting	-
Anaerobic digestion	-
Sewage treatment works	-
Other treatment	-
Material recovery recycle facilities	-
Recycle construction demolition	-
Mechanical biological or thermal	-
Pyrolysis gasification	-
Metal recycling site	-
Transfer station	30, 861
Storage of waste	-
Household civic amenity sites	-
Energy waste incineration	-
Other incineration	-
Other waste management	220
Other development	70000
TOTAL CAPACITY	101,081

Local Output Indicator

Municipal

Table 19: Estimated Current MSW Capacity

*Source: Technical Evidence Paper WCS-A Data (Update 2010) Thus the following figures are the most up-to-date at the time of publishing this AMR.
[tpa = tonnes per annum]*

Windrow composting In-vessel composting	Gloucestershire's current capacity for both MSW green waste and food waste composting is around 79,000 tpa
Household Recycling Centres (HRCs)	Gloucestershire's current HRC handling capacity is currently around 66,000 tpa
Residual treatment	0 tpa
Transfer	122,000 tpa for General Transfer/Bulking for disposal 35,000 tpa for Transfer/Bulking of Recyclables
Landfill	The County Council, under its municipal waste contract with Cory Environmental Ltd, use two landfill sites: Hempsted (Gloucester) and Wingmoor Farm West (Tewkesbury Borough). Currently these sites have a combined remaining voidspace of around 3,205,000 m ³ (at 1/4/2009)

Table 20: Estimated MSW Capacity Requirements for Gloucestershire by 2020

*Source: Technical Evidence Paper WCS-A Data (update 2010) Thus the following capacity figures are the most up-to-date at the time of publishing this AMR
[tpa = tonnes per annum]*

Windrow and In-vessel composting	83,000 tpa
Recycling (source separated and through District schemes)	113,000 tpa
Residual treatment	150,000 tpa
Transfer	72,000 tpa
Landfill	2,107,264 m ³ landfill capacity needed over the period 2009/10 to 2020/21

C&I

Table 21: Estimated C&I Capacity Requirements for Gloucestershire by 2020

*The following is from Technical Evidence Paper WCS-A Data (Update 2010). Thus the following capacity figures are the most up-to-date at the time of publishing this AMR.
[tpa = tonnes per annum]*

Current Capacity (2010)	2020 RSS Requirement
Composting = 65,000 tpa	A range of 300,000 – 320,000 tonnes
General Recycling / Reuse = 139,000 tpa	
General Transfer & Recovery = 213,000 tpa	A range of 260,000 – 290,000 tonnes
Metal Treatment & Transfer (a separate category to general C&I) = 433,000 tpa	

C&D

Table 22: Indicative Licensed C&D Waste Management Capacity (2010)

*The following is from Technical Evidence Paper WCS-A Data (Update 2010). Thus the following capacity figures are the most up-to-date at the time of publishing this AMR.
[tpa = tonnes per annum]*

Management (including transfer, treatment, screening, crushing & storage) = 504,000 tpa

Disposal = 1,446,000 tonnes

Hazardous

Table 23: Total Hazardous Waste Managed in Gloucestershire (2004)

Note: There are currently no specific national or regional targets for Hazardous Waste. The following is from Technical Evidence Paper WCS-A Data (Update 2010) which uses EA Data from the calendar year 2008. Thus the following figures are the most up-to-date at the time of publishing this AMR.

90,000 tonnes of which 38,000 tonnes arose in Gloucestershire

Landfill Capacity

Table 24: Landfill Capacity

The following is from Technical Evidence Paper WCS-A Data (Update 2010). Thus the following figures are the most up-to-date at the time of publishing this AMR.

Combined voidspace of non-hazardous landfill sites as of end of March 2009	6,029,500 m ³
Hazardous waste landfill voidspace as of end of March 2009	1,206,200 m ³

Note: for both of the above figures, it should be noted that the Wingmoor Farm East site operated by Grundon Waste Management has a time limited planning permission to 2009. The planning application to extend the time has been submitted to the WPA, but not yet determined.

Targets

240. The following targets have been brought forward from the previous AMR and have arisen from a combination of waste data study work undertaken for the Waste Core Strategy Preferred Options stage (*Waste Core Strategy Technical Evidence Paper WCS-A Waste Data*) and figures highlighted in *The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004-2020 (RWMS)*.
241. Additional information related to the handling of MSW waste and LATs targets can be found in the *Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007-2010* [available from http://www.recycleforgloucestershire.com/joint_strategy/].

To meet Gloucestershire's LATS targets up to 2020/2021 and to provide the minimum provisional waste management capacity, the following must be in place to manage the Gloucestershire's MSW waste stream:

- No additional composting facilities are required (or at most a very limited tonnage*).
- No additional recycling facilities required (or at most a very limited tonnage*).
- About 150,000 tpa residual treatment.
- No additional transfer capacity required.
- 2,107,264 m³ of landfill capacity needed over the period 2009/10 to 2020/21. It is worth noting that 3,205,000 m³ is potentially available over this period, at the 'contract' landfills i.e. Hempsted (Gloucester) and Wingmoor Farm West (Tewkesbury).

*It is important to consider that this does not mean that Gloucestershire does not need to do more in terms of its composting/recycling capacity. The figures against which any potential capacity gap is calculated should be seen as a minimum. and not a maximum.

To ensure that by 2020, a maximum of 110,000 -120,000 t of C&I waste is landfilled. This will mean a required reduction to landfill of 204,000 t to meet the lower range. In tandem with this, to ensure that by 2020 there is C&I management capacity of 143,000 to 193,000 t for composting, re-use/recycling, recovery, transfer.

Discussion and Commentary

242. During the monitoring period 101, 081m³ of new capacity was granted for waste management sites.

243. During the monitoring period the total amount of MSW managed decreased by 13,454 tonnes compared to the previous monitoring period. This therefore saw a decrease of 7,406 tonnes in the amount of waste being sent to landfill. This follows the pattern over an overall decrease in the amount of MSW being managed and sent to landfill over the years. Therefore meeting the 'waste agenda'.

Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans

244. The most relevant Minerals Local Plan (MLP) policies, which cover AMR Objective 14, are SE1 and SE2 that focus on safeguarding and the efficient use of resources.

245. In terms of the Waste Local Plan (WLP), Policy 36 for waste minimisation; 4, 5, 6, 7 covering site allocation matters; and 8 through to 22 regarding waste management facilities types are most applicable in relation to AMR objective 14.

AMR Objective 15: "To reduce contributions to and to adapt to Climate Change."

246. Reducing climate change impacts represents a relatively new spatial challenge, although in part, much of its delivery is already covered under the umbrella of '*sustainable development*'.

247. In the context of minerals and waste planning, seeking to reduce climate change impacts can be observed through policy commitments to reduce green house gas emissions by improving efficiency in processing, reducing transportation, and diverting waste away from landfill. Many of these aspects have already been looked at in detail within this report under a number of other AMR objectives.

248. Nevertheless, while landfill still remains a major part of the county's waste management system, a number of short-term measures can be looked at to support climate change reductions. The most significant of these is the application of landfill gas as a potential energy source, which uncontrolled can produce significant amounts of greenhouse gas (*i.e. methane*).

249. The capture of methane gas as a form of energy is also classified as a renewable process. This offers a further positive in terms of reducing climate change impacts as it can contribute towards reducing our dependence on fossil fuels.

250. For the purposes of the AMR, monitoring of AMR Objective 15 is focused upon the capture and usage of landfill gas in energy production.

Core Output Indicator

251. There are no core output indicators for this AMR objective.

Local Output Indicator

Energy capacity in mega watts from landfill and the % this represents of total renewable energy capacity from Gloucestershire.

252. As at the end of the monitoring period at March 2010, capacity for 22.8 Mega Watts of renewable energy (electricity and heat) was present in Gloucestershire. A total of 12.78MW of renewable electricity capacity was derived from landfill gas and 1.21MW from sewage gas.

253. For the first time in Gloucestershire advanced treatment of waste contributed to its renewable energy production. In 2009 advanced treatment of waste produced 0.3% of the county's renewable electricity and 0.34% of the county's renewable heat.

Targets

254. There were no targets set for this AMR objective.

Discussion and Commentary

255. The production of landfill gas is dependent upon a replenishing supply of biodegradable waste that is disposed of to landfill. Sending waste to landfill is how Gloucestershire currently deals with its waste. Therefore this will continue to provide a percentage of the county's renewable energy production until another process for dealing with the waste is brought in to place.

256. Following the 'waste agenda' of reducing the amount of waste being sent to landfill would lead to a decline in Gloucestershire's largest contributor to its renewable energy production. However the wider sustainability gains should be borne in mind. The sole aim of reducing waste to landfill is to ensure that it is utilised more as a direct resource and that its production is ultimately minimised.

257. The monitoring period saw the first use of Advanced Thermal Treatment of waste as a way of generating renewable energy within Gloucestershire.

Link to Minerals & Waste Local Plans

258. The most appropriate Minerals Local Plan (MLP) policies associated with AMR objective 15 are – E19, E20 and E21 covering transport.

259. For the Waste Local Plan (WLP), Policies 39 and 40 for transport; and those relating to sustainable waste management (4 to 22) and waste reduction measures (36) are deemed most appropriate for AMR Objective 15.

Appendix A - Key Monitoring Stakeholders

The following organisations have been categorised as key monitoring stakeholders for the purposes of the AMR. A draft copy of the AMR was made available to each of these organisations for consultation during late 2007. Information that has been collected and / or will be collected in the future, is likely to be dependant upon continued close working and partnership between each of these organisations and Gloucestershire County Council : -

- Cheltenham Borough Council
- Cotswold District Council
- Environment Agency
- English Heritage
- Forest of Dean District Council
- Gloucester City Council
- Government Office for the South West (GOSW)
- Highways Agency
- Natural England
- South West Regional Assembly (SWRA)
- Stroud District Council
- Tewkesbury Borough Council
- Gloucestershire Waste Disposal Authority

Appendix B - Preferred Areas for Minerals and Waste from the MLP and WLP and MCA from the MLP

Minerals Local Plan Preferred Areas

1. Stowhill/Clearwell
2. Drybrook
3. Stowfield
4. Daglingworth
5. Huntsmans
6. Dryleaze Farm
7. Cerney Wick
8. Horcott/Lady Lamb Farm
9. Kempsford/Whelford

¹⁴Waste Local Plan Preferred Areas

Strategic Sites

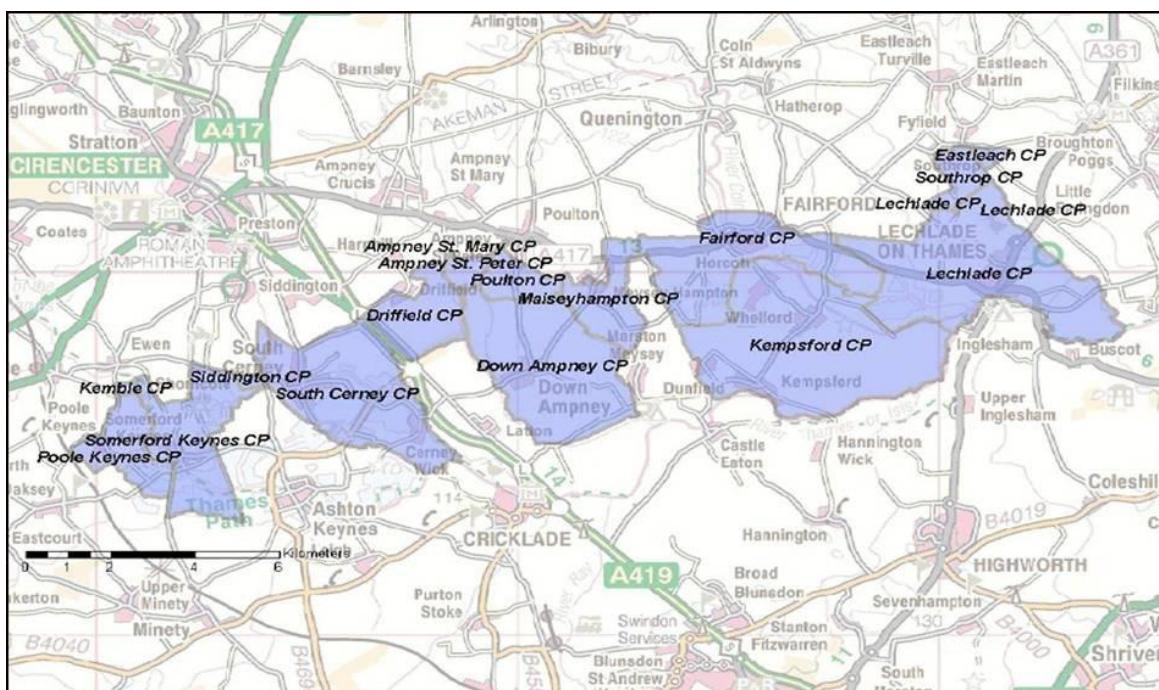
1. Wingmoor Farm West, Bishop's Cleeve
2. Wingmoor Farm East, Bishop's Cleeve
3. Sudmeadow, Hempsted
4. Ind. Estate, Former Moreton Valence Airfield
5. Sharpness Docks, Sharpness
6. Reclaimed Canal Land, Netheridge

Local Sites

7. Gloucester Business Park
8. Moreton-in-Marsh, Cotswolds
9. Phoenix House, Elmstone Hardwick
10. Land Rear of Dowty, Staverton

11. Railway Triangle Site, Gloucester
12. Land Adjacent to Sudmeadow, Hempsted
13. Forest Vale Industrial Estate, Cinderford
14. Canal Works, Lydney
15. Lydney Industrial Estate, Lydney
16. Wilderness Quarry, Mitcheldean
17. Wingmoor Farm South East, Bishop's Cleeve
18. Fosse Cross Industrial Estate, Calmsden
19. Old Airfield, Moreton Valence
20. Land Adj. To Gasworks, Gloucester
21. Netherhills Pit, Frampton-on-Severn

The Upper Thames Valley Mineral Consultation Area (MCA)



¹ See footnote 13, Objective 2.

Appendix C - Schedule of Policies Saved



GOVERNMENT OFFICE
FOR THE SOUTH WEST

SCHEDULE

POLICIES CONTAINED IN THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE WASTE LOCAL PLAN 2002-2012

Policy No.	Name
8	Anaerobic digestion
9	Composting
10	Household waste recycling centres
11	Waste Collection Facilities
12	Inert recovery and recycling
15	Waste to energy recovery
16	Special waste facilities
17	Mining of waste
19	Sewage and water treatment
22	Land-spreading
24	Locally designated sites for nature conservation
25	Nature Conservation outside designated sites
28	Sites of National Archaeological Importance
29	Sites of Local Archaeological Importance
31	Historic heritage
33	Water resources – pollution control
36	Waste minimisation
37	Proximity to other land uses
38	Hours of operation
39	Transport
40	Traffic
41	Public Rights of Way
42	Reinstatement
43	After use
45	Planning Obligations



GOVERNMENT OFFICE
FOR THE SOUTH WEST

SCHEDULE

POLICIES CONTAINED IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE MINERALS LOCAL

PLAN 1997 - 2006

Policy No.	Name
E2	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
E4	Nationally important archaeological remains
E6	Registered historic parks/gardens and battlefields
E8	Regional and local designations
E9	Green Belt
E10	Biodiversity
E11	Water Environment - Pollution control
E13	Buffer zones for river corridors
E14	Impact on sensitive land-uses
E15	Settlement Protection Boundaries
E16	Social and Economic Well-being
E17	Public Rights of Way
E18	Opportunities for Access
E19	Transport Appraisal
E20	Highway suitability, site access and amenity
NE1	Building Stone
NE2	Clay
EM1	Open cast coal extraction
EM2	Underground Coal Extraction
EM3	Disposal of Colliery Spoil
EM4	Landscape impact of colliery spoil heaps
EM5	Re-working of colliery spoil heaps
R1	Restoration Scheme
R2	After-Use
R3	Progressive Restoration
R4	Reclamation of worked out mineral sites
DC1	Pollution Control
DC2	Ancillary Mineral Development
DC3	Importation of Materials
DC4	Aerodrome Safeguarding

DC5	Planning Obligations
DC6	Planning Obligations for Spine Road
DC7	Borrow Pits
A1	Aggregate Apportionment
A2	Land bank
A3	Working in preferred areas
A4	Working outside of preferred areas
A5	Crushed rock preferred areas (FoD)
A6	Crushed rock preferred areas (C'wolds)
A7	Sand and Gravel preferred areas
Ch. 10	Inset maps and proposals

Appendix D - Minerals and Waste Decisions during the Monitoring Period

Application Number	Site Location	Proposal	Decision Issued	Decision	District Ref
06/0104/CWMRVW	Swellwold Quarry Condicote Gloucestershire	Periodic Review for updated conditions	06-Nov-09	Consent	
08/0012/FDMAJW	Bishton Farm Bishton Lane Tidenham Chepstow NP16 7LG	Part-retrospective application for change of use of former redundant agricultural buildings & yard to a vehicle write-off salvage facility	24-Feb-10	Consent	
08/0022/STMAJM	The Middle Field Perry Way Frampton On Severn Gloucester Gloucestershire	Phased extraction of sand and gravel with restoration to agriculture using imported inert fill and site based materials (process silt and overburden)	02-Mar-10	Consent	S.08/1012/CM
08/0058/FDMAJW	The Former Sand Quarry Ryton Road Bromsberrow Heath Nr Ledbury Gloucestershire HR8 1PB	Filling of former quarry with inert material and restoration to amenity use comprising wildflower/meadow grass mix with woodland planting	20-Oct-09	Consent	P1481/08/CPC
08/0061/CWMAJM	Cotswold Hill Quarry Ford Temple Guiting Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL54 5RU	Variation of conditions 3 and 27 of planning permission CD.4879/L and conditions 4, 11 and 29 of planning permission CD.4879/N to implement new working and restoration schemes	20-Apr-09	Consent	08/03462/CPO
08/0068/CWMAJM	Oathill Quarry Temple Guiting Gloucestershire	The rationalisation, continuation and small scale extension of extraction operations with ancillary development	27-Nov-09	Consent	09/00077/CPO

Application Number	Site Location	Proposal	Decision Issued	Decision	District Ref
08/0071/FDMAJW	Lydney Golf Course Land At Naas Court Farm Naas Lane Lydney Gloucestershire	Importation of hardcore and subsoils for the construction of screening mounds	15-Jun-09	Consent	P.0010/09/CPC
09/0001/CWMAJW	Fosse Cross Household Recycling Centre Calmsden Nr Cirencester GL54 4NW	Sealed storage facility for containment and disposal of asbestos	20-Apr-09	Consent	09/00317/CPO
09/0002/CWMAJW	Pyke Quarry Household Recycling Centre Horsley Gloucestershire GL6 0QA	Sealed storage facility for containment and disposal of asbestos	20-Apr-09	Consent	09/00316/CPO
09/0003/TWMAJW	Wingmoor Farm HRC Stoke Road Stoke Orchard Cheltenham GL52 7RS	Sealed storage facility for containment and disposal of asbestos	23-Apr-09	Consent	09/00129/CM
09/0004/FDMAJW	Oak Quarry Household Recycling Centre Speech House Road Broadwell Coleford Gloucestershire GL16 7EG	Sealed storage facility for containment and disposal of asbestos	21-Apr-09	Consent	DF.4716
09/0005/TWMAJW	Abbots Court Farm Church End Twyning Tewkesbury GL20 6DA	Improvement of agricultural land by spreading inert materials	09-Apr-09	Consent	09/00085/CM

Application Number	Site Location	Proposal	Decision Issued	Decision	District Ref
09/0007/FDMAJW	Land At The Former Remploy Premises Cannop Road Parkend Lydney GL15 4JT	Change of Use of existing industrial buildings to use for the dismantling of motor vehicles and recycling of vehicle parts with ancillary works to include outside storage of vehicle shells (part-retrospective)	24-Apr-09	Consent	P0240/09/CPC
09/0009/GLMAJW	Hempsted Household Recycling Centre Hempsted Lane Gloucester GL2 6HS	Sealed storage facility for containment and disposal of asbestos	20-Apr-09	Consent	09/00232/DCC
09/0010/GLMAJW	Hempsted Landfill Site Hempsted Lane Gloucester GL2 5FR	Extension to existing landfill gas compound, reconfiguration of existing landfill gas plant and extension of existing engineered bund	14-May-09	Consent	09/00275/DCC
09/0011/CWRG3W	Pyke Quarry Household Recycling Centre Horsley Gloucestershire GL6 0QA	Feeder road to reduce traffic congestion on the highway leading to the site. Revised submission.	16-Jun-09	Consent	09/00188/CPO
09/0016/FDMNRM	Clearwell Quarry Stowe Green St Briavels Lydney Glos GL15 6QJ	Relocation and replacement of the Asphalt Plant.	14-May-09	Consent	P0349/09/CPC
09/0019/CWMAJW	Stanleys Quarry Upton Wold Springhill Gloucestershire	The construction of an anaerobic digester system and ancillary building for the production of electricity from farm produced crops and manure	02-Jun-09	Consent	09/00893/CPO

Application Number	Site Location	Proposal	Decision Issued	Decision	District Ref
09/0022/STMAJW	Smiths Resource Recovery Centre The Old Airfield Moreton Valence GL2 7NY	Variation of condition 6 of planning permission S.06/2218/CM to allow flexibility in the waste feedstock permitted for the plant. No more than 90 tonnes per day of pre-screened non-hazardous waste shall be processed through the plant.	22-Sep-09	Consent	S.09/0678/CM
09/0029/FDMAJW	Rose Hill Farm Leominster Road Dymock Gloucestershire GL18 2EF	Extension to concrete pad for open windrow composting.	25-Aug-09	Consent	P1027/09/CPC
09/0030/FDMAJW	Rose Hill Farm Leominster Road Dymock Gloucestershire GL18 2EF	Variation of conditions 4, 5 & 12 of planning permission DF.4279/J to increase the throughput of the site and be able to sell more of the compost product including a limited amount of public sales.	22-Sep-09	Consent	P1197/09/CPC
09/0033/CWMINM	Claydon Pike Quarry Lechlade GL7 3DT	Variation of conditions 6, 8 and 12 of planning permission 07/0055/CWMINM in order to continue the operation of a concrete batching plant	22-Sep-09	Consent	09/01543/CPO
09/0034/GLMAJW	Hempsted Landfill Site Hempsted Lane Gloucester Gloucestershire	Variation of conditions 2 & 12 of planning permission 07/0061/GLMAJW relating to the temporary Green Waste Transfer Station.	28-Sep-09	Consent	09/00813/CPA
09/0036/CWMAJW	Valley Trading Babdown Industrial Estate Babdown Tetbury Gloucestershire GL8 8YL	Variation of conditions 2, 10, 11 & 12 relating to planning permission CT.3058/T.	15-Jan-10	Consent	09/02383/CPO

Application Number	Site Location	Proposal	Decision Issued	Decision	District Ref
09/0039/CWMAJM	Land To The North Of Oak Tree Fields South Cerney Gloucestershire	Temporary use of land for conveyor link between extraction area and plant site.	06-Oct-09	Consent	09/02118/CPO
09/0041/CHMAJW	John Herbert Skip Hire 24 Chosen View Road Cheltenham GL51 9LT	Erection of a building at Skip Hire Yard, together with Waste Transfer Station to facilitate waste handling and recycling.	23-Nov-09	Consent	09/01096/FUL
09/0049/CWMAJW	Unit K2 Andoversford Link Andoversford Industrial Estate Andoversford Cheltenham GL54 4LB	Use of existing building and yard for waste transfer to allow bulking up of special wastes, including asbestos and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment prior to disposal	16-Mar-10	Consent	CD.2521/2/C
09/0058/TWMAJW	Kestrel Way Sewage Pumping Station Northway Gloucestershire GL20 8TH	Demolition of kiosk and concrete plinth and construction of a replacement raised plinth and kiosk.	25-Nov-09	Consent	09/01049/CM
09/0059/GLMAJW	Brick House Sudmeadow Road Hempsted Gloucester GL2 5HS	Variation of condition 8 of planning permission 07/01274/COU (dated 25.01.08 for change of use of site from permitted skip storage use and repair/servicing and maintenance of motor vehicles to a waste transfer station) to allow a maximum of 50 skip vehicles	12-Nov-09	Consent	09/00986/CM
09/0061/TWMAJW	Brockhampton Sewage Treatment Works Brockhampton Lane Bishops Cleeve Cheltenham GL51 9RS	Erection of five GRP kiosks associated with the upgrading of Brockhampton Sewage Treatment Works	04-Nov-09	Consent	09/00862/FUL

Application Number	Site Location	Proposal	Decision Issued	Decision	District Ref
09/0062/TWMAJW	Hayden Sewage Treatment Works Hayden Green Boddington Cheltenham GL51 0SP	Construction of Motor Control Centre (MCC) kiosk, new internal road layout and associated works.	08-Dec-09	Consent	09/00843/CM
09/0068/TWMAJW	Dowty Pumping Station Down Hatherley Lane Staverton Gloucestershire GL2 9QN	Demolition of existing kiosk and plinth and construction of a replacement raised plinth and kiosk.	12-Nov-09	Consent	09/00988/CM
09/0070/TWMAJW	Isbourne SPS Winchcombe Gloucestershire GL54 5NS	Demolition of existing kiosk and plinth and construction of a replacement raised plinth and kiosk.	11-Dec-09	Consent	09/01022/CM
09/0077/CWMAJW	Stanleys Quarry (North) Northwick Estate Upton Wold Gloucestershire	Variation of condition 16 (relating to restriction on import of feed stock) of planning permission 09/0019/CWMAJW dated 02.06.09, to provide an assured supplemental supply of feed stock and to offer a sustainable use for vegetable waste	26-Jan-10	Consent	09/03984/CPO
09/0084/TWMAJW	Wingmoor Farm West Landfill Stoke Orchard Road Stoke Orchard Cheltenham Glos	The development of food waste transfer and retention of existing inert waste recycling, green waste composting and storage of waste electrical equipment within a discrete bunded area within the central area of the Wingmoor Farm West landfill site	26-Mar-10	Consent	09/01280/CM
08/0062/FDMAJW	Orchard Court Ruddle Newnham-on-Severn GL14 1DS	Alterations and extension to an existing building and use in association with the storage of animal carcasses allied to an established slaughterman's business (Part-retrospective) (Resubmission)	17-Apr-09	Refusal	P1665/08/CPC

Application Number	Site Location	Proposal	Decision Issued	Decision	District Ref
09/0015/CWMINM	Land At Nayles Barn Cutsdean Gloucestershire	Temporary use of land for caravan for site night watchman and for staff car parking	25-Jun-09	Refusal	09/00723/CPO
09/0045/GLMAJW	Allstone House Myers Road Gloucester Gloucestershire GL1 3QD	Variation of conditions 7 (use of doors), 11 (throughput returns) and 16 (hours of working) of planning permission 07/0081/GLMAJW (dated 30 July 2008) relating to use of the site as a Waste Transfer Station	03-Dec-09	Refusal	09/00976/CPA
09/0074/CWMAJM	Land At Nayles Barn Cutsdean Gloucestershire	Additional operational land for the siting of a night watchman's caravan and staff car parking	22-Jan-10	Refusal	09/03638/CPO
04/0003/CWFUL	Soundborough Quarry Soundborough Farm Andoversford Cheltenham Gloucestershire GL54 5XJ	Extension to an existing limestone quarry and variation of condition 3 (working scheme) of permission CD.2965/L	01-Dec-09	Withdrawn	CD.2965/N
08/0065/TWMAJW	Wingmoor Quarry Stoke Orchard Road Bishops Cleeve Cheltenham GL52 7DG	Variation of conditions 2, 3, 9, 11, 15, 35 and 36 of planning permission 07/01016/CM (our ref 07/0042/TWMAJW) to retain the recycling facility for the duration of quarry restoration and to vary the layout details	21-Aug-09	Withdrawn	
09/0052/CWMAJW	The Old Dairy Dudgrove Lane Dudgrove Fairford Gloucestershire	Change of use from agricultural to a Waste Transfer Station	19-Oct-09	Withdrawn	

Application Number	Site Location	Proposal	Decision Issued	Decision	District Ref
09/0056/TWMAJW	Land Adjacent To Workman Close Cotteswold Road Tewkesbury Gloucestershire	Construction of a new Sewage Pumping Station (SPS) to include two control kiosks (one raised on a plinth), new underground flowmeter chamber, valve chamber and wet well, new areas of hardstanding and grasscrete for vehicle parking to the south of the rail	12-Nov-09	Withdrawn	
09/0048/TWMAJW	Land At Bus Bungalow Sandhurst Lane Gloucester Gloucestershire GL2 9AB	Variation of conditions 4 (restricting laden vehicles) and 9 (vehicle sensor loop) of planning permission 07/0071/TWMAJW (District Ref 07/01700/CM) dated 14 March 2008	24-Nov-09	Withdrawn	09/00937/CM

Appendix E - Glossary and Acronyms

Listed below are a few frequently-used terms or acronyms within this document. A more detailed joint minerals and waste glossary has been prepared as part of the *Technical Evidence Library* for the *Core Strategies*. This evidence paper (*Joint Technical Evidence Paper WCS-MCS-8 Glossary & List of Acronyms and Abbreviations*) along with any others mentioned within this report can be downloaded from the following links: <http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=18017>
<http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=18014>

AMR Annual Monitoring Report

AREA OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY (AONB) - A landscape area of high natural beauty, which has been designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949). The primary purpose of an AONB is to conserve and enhance natural beauty.

BIOAEROSOLS - Airborne microorganisms.

BIODIVERSITY - Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms from all sources including inter alia, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. Put simply it is every living thing we see around us in the natural world.

C&D Construction and demolition waste

C&I Commercial and industrial waste

CIVIC AMENITY SITE (CAs) – A facility where the public can dispose of household waste. They often also have recycling points. These sites are intended to reduce the incidence of fly tipping which is delivered by householders. See also **HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING CENTRES (HRC)**.

CLG Department of Communities & Local Government

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (CHP)- The combined production of heat (usually in the form of steam) and power (usually in the form of electricity). In waste-fired facilities, the heat would normally be used as hot water to serve a district-heating scheme.

COMBINED HEAT POWER SCHEME - a process whereby the heat from locally-centred electricity generation can be used to provide district heating. The process may utilise waste materials as a fuel source.

COMMERCIAL WASTE - Waste from premises used mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment.

CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE – Controlled waste arising from the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures.

CONTAMINATED LAND – Land that has been polluted or harmed in some way making it unfit for safe development and usage unless cleaned.

CORE STRATEGY - Sets out the long-term spatial vision and strategy for the local planning authority area and provides the strategic locations, policies and proposals to deliver that vision and for future development opportunities.

CRUSHED ROCK – Generic term used to describe mechanically fragmented quarried rock which can then be graded for use as aggregate.

DEMOLITION WASTE - Masonry and rubble wastes arising from the demolition or reconstruction of buildings or other civil engineering structures.

DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES & LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CLG) - Government department with national responsibility for; housing, urban regeneration, local government, and planning. It Replaced ODPM in 2006.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT FOOD & RURAL AFFAIRS (DEFRA) - Government department with national responsibility for sustainable waste management.

DEVELOPMENT CONTROL (DC) – Processing and decision- making in relation to planning applications together with enforcement of planning control under Town and Country Planning legislation.

DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK – A non-statutory term for describing the folder of documents, which includes all the local planning authority's local planning documents.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN – Sets out the policies and proposals for development and the use of land within the local planning authority area.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT (DPDS) - These are spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination. They will have 'development plan' status. See the definition of Minerals & Waste Development Plan Document below.

ENERGY FROM WASTE (EfW) - Includes a number of established and emerging technologies, though most energy recovery is through incineration technologies. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values - this energy can be recovered through (for instance) incineration with electricity generation. Alternatively gas produced from waste can be burned and can be used for heating.

ENVIRONMENT AGENCY (EA) - Established in April 1996, combining the functions of former local waste regulation authorities, the National Rivers Authority and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution. Intended to promote a more integrated approach to waste management and consistency in waste regulation. The Agency also conducts national surveys of waste arising and waste facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT - The total effect of any operation on the surrounding environment.

EVIDENCE BASE – The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the "soundness" of the policy approach set out in Local Development Plan documents, including physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.

FLOOD PLAIN – Generally low-lying areas adjacent to a watercourse tidal lengths of a river or the sea, where water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences.

GCC Gloucestershire County Council

GOVERNMENT OFFICE FOR THE SOUTH WEST (GOSW) - The Government's regional office. LPAs will use this office as a first point of contact for discussing the scope and content of Local Development Documents and procedural matters.

GREEN BELT - Areas of land defined in Regional Spatial Strategies, Structure Plans and district wide Local Plans that are rural in character and adjacent to urban areas, where permanent and strict planning controls apply in order to; check the unrestricted sprawl of built up areas; safeguard the surrounding countryside from further encroachment; prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; preserve the special character of historic towns and assist urban regeneration.

ha Hectares

HAZARDOUS WASTE - A waste that, by virtue of its composition, carries the risk of death, injury, or impairment of health, to humans or animals, the pollution of waters, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact if improperly handled, treated or disposed of. The term should not be used for waste that merely contains a hazardous material or materials. It should be used only to describe wastes that contain sufficient of these materials to render the waste as a whole hazardous within the definition given above.

HOUSEHOLD RECYCLING CENTRES (HRCs) - Sites to which the public can bring domestic waste, such as bottles, textiles, cans and paper for free disposal. HRCs may also accept bulky household waste and green waste. Where possible, the collected waste is recycled after sorting.

INERT WASTE - Waste which, when deposited into a waste disposal site, does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations and which complies with the criteria set out in Annex 111 of the EC Directive on the Landfill of Waste. Types of materials include uncontaminated top soil; subsoil; clay; sand; brickwork; stone; silica and glass.

IN VESSEL COMPOSTING (IVC) – The composting of biodegradable material in a closed reactor where the composting process is accelerated by optimising air exchange, water content and temperature control.

JOINT MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (JMWMS) – The strategy sets out GCC's position, and the aims, objectives and future plans of the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership regarding waste management to 2020.

KEY WILDLIFE SITES (KWS) – Areas of local nature conservation value designated by the Gloucestershire wildlife trust.

LANDBANK - A stock of land with planning permissions for the winning and working of minerals. It is composed of the sum of all permitted reserves at active and inactive sites at a given point in time, and for a given area, but where development has yet to take place. Landbanks are commonly used for land, minerals, housing or any other use.

LANDFILL - The deposit of waste onto and into land in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose.

LANDFILL ALLOWANCE TRADING SCHEME (LATS) – A scheme devised by Government whereby disposal authorities have targets to divert biodegradable municipal waste from landfill to meet EU targets. The scheme can involve trading between English authorities and was implemented by the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003.

LANDFILL GAS - Gas generated by the breakdown of biodegradable waste under aerobic conditions within landfill sites. The gas consists primarily of methane and carbon dioxide. It is combustible and explosive in certain conditions.

LANDFILL TAX - A tax introduced in 1996 by HM Customs and Excise on waste deposited in licensed landfill sites, with the aim of encouraging more sustainable waste management methods and generating funds for local environmental projects. A revision to the landfill tax credit scheme in 2003 introduces the option of giving tax credits explicitly to biodiversity projects.

LISTED BUILDING - A building which is for the time-being included in a list compiled or approved by the Secretary of State under Section 1 of the Listed Buildings Act 1990; and for the purpose of this Act - a) any object or structure fixed to the building; b) any object or structure within the curtilage of the building which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before July 1st 1948, shall be treated as part of the building.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (LDF) - Comprises a portfolio of local development documents that will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENT (LDD) - A document that forms part of the Local Development Framework. Can either be a Development Plan Document or a Supplementary Planning Document.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (LDS) - Sets out the programme for the preparation of the local development documents. Must be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval within six months of the commencement date of the Act regardless of where they are in terms of their current development plan.

LOCAL NATURE RESERVE (LNR) – Habitats of local significance, which contribute to both nature conservation and provide opportunities for the public to see, learn and enjoy wildlife. LNRs are designated by local authorities under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.

LPA Local Planning Authority

M&W Minerals and Waste

MATERIALS RECOVERY/RECYCLING FACILITY (MRF) - A site where recyclable waste, usually collected via kerbside collections or from Household Recycling Centres, is mechanically or manually separated, baled and stored prior to reprocessing.

MCS Minerals Core Strategy

MECHANICAL AND BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT (MBT) – MBT systems combine the mechanical sorting of materials for recycling and the biological treatment of the remaining waste that will have a high organic content. The bio treatment rapidly composts the waste in an enclosed facility. Anaerobic Digestion (see above) is part of the family of MBT technologies.

METHANE - (CH₄) A colourless, odourless, flammable gas, formed during the anaerobic decomposition of putrescible waste. It is the major constituent of landfill gas.

MINERAL CONSULTATION AREA (MCA) - An area identified in order to ensure consultation between the relevant minerals planning authority, local planning authority, the minerals industry and others before certain non-mineral planning applications made within the area are determined.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT - Any activity related to the exploration for, or winning and working of, minerals, including tipping of spoil and ancillary operations such as the use of processing plants.

MINERALS & WASTE DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT (M&WDPD) - Spatial minerals and waste related planning documents that are subject to independent examination. There will be a right for those making representations seeking change to be heard at an independent examination.

MINERALS & WASTE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (M&WDS) - Sets out the programme for the preparation of the minerals and waste development documents. Must be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval within six months of the commencement date of the Act regardless of where they are in terms of their current development plan.

MINERALS & WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (M&WDF) - Comprises a portfolio of minerals and waste development documents which will provide the framework for delivering the spatial minerals and waste planning strategy for the area.

MINERALS PLANNING AUTHORITY (MPA) - Any Local Authority with responsibility for planning control over mineral working. Outside Greater London, metropolitan areas and the Unitary Authorities, MPAs comprise County Councils and National Park authorities.

MINERAL PLANNING GUIDANCE NOTES (MPG) - Government policy statements exclusively for minerals that are material considerations in determining planning applications. MPGs provide practical information and advice about planning policies, best practice and the legislation relating to minerals planning in a simple and accessible form. The Department of the Environment will have regard to this guidance when dealing with development plans, appeals and planning applications and it is expected that local planning authorities will also have regard to it in the exercise of their planning functions, including the preparation of Structure and Local Plans. The contents of individual MPGs range from general planning and procedure guidance to advice on specific issues and proposals.

MINERAL POLICY STATEMENT (MPS) - Guidance documents which set out national mineral planning policy. They are being reviewed and updated and are replacing MPGs.

MLP Minerals Local Plan

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)- Waste that is collected and disposed of by, or on behalf of, a local authority. It will generally consist of household waste, some commercial waste and waste taken to civic amenity waste collection/disposal sites by the general public. In addition, it may include road and pavement sweepings, gully emptying wastes, and some construction and demolition waste arising from local authority activities.

NATIONAL NATURE RESERVE (NNR) - Areas of national and some international nature conservation importance, managed primarily to safeguard such interest in accordance with English Nature's requirements. NNRS are designated under section 19 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 or section 35 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTES (PPG) – Government policy statements on a variety of issues that are material considerations in determining planning applications.

PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT (PPS) - Guidance documents which set out national planning policy. They are being reviewed and updated and are replacing PPGs.

PREFERRED AREAS – (1) Area containing mineral resources, which can be identified with a high degree of certainty and where the principle of extraction has been established. These areas must be subject to extensive consultation before they are formally delineated. (2) Area within which waste management uses may be suitable in principle, subject to extensive consultation.

PROPOSALS MAP – A component of a Local Development Framework and an important part of the development plan, or a DPD itself. It illustrates the policies and proposals in the development plan documents and any saved policies that are included in the Local Development Framework and displays them on an Ordnance Survey base map.

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY (PROW) - A path, road, track, bridleway or highway over which the public has the right to pass and re-pass.

RAMSAR SITE - An internationally designated area listed under the European Convention of Wetlands due to its importance for waterfowl habitats.

RECYCLED AGGREGATES - Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete, road planing's etc.

REGIONAL GUIDELINES – The regional breakdown of national supply for aggregate minerals. The current national guidelines are from 2001 to 2016.

REGIONAL AGGREGATE WORKING PARTY (RAWP) – A working group consisting of local authority officers, representatives of the aggregates industry and central government established to consider the supply and demand for aggregate minerals. It supports and advises on aggregate mineral options and strategies for the region. Also assists in the local apportionment exercise for the regional guidelines for aggregate provision.

REGIONALLY IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL SITE (RIG) - A non-statutory regionally important geological or geo-morphological site (basically relating to rocks, the Earth's structure and landform).

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS (SAM) – Sites and remains designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 to ensure protection from development.

SECONDARY AGGREGATES - Aggregates derived from by-products of the extractive industry, e.g. china clay waste, colliery spoil, blast furnace slag, pulverised fuel ash.

SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (SSSI) – A site statutorily protected for its nature conservation , geological or scientific value. Designated by English Nature under the provision of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to protect flora, fauna, and geological or physiographical features. All sites of national or international nature conservation interest are notified as SSSIs.

SITES & MONUMENTS RECORD (SMR) – Information on archaeological sites and other features of the historic environment is held in the County Sites and Monuments Record, Environment Department Gloucestershire County Council. The SMR should be consulted at an early stage during the preparation of development proposals in order to obtain up to date information on archaeological constraints, and a preliminary indication as to whether archaeological evaluation of the site will be necessary.

SoS Secretary of State

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL ASSEMBLY (SWRA) - Body responsible for regional planning and mineral strategy matters in the South West.

SOUTH WEST REGIONAL AGGREGATE WORKING PARTY (SWRAWP) - One of ten Regional Aggregates Working Parties [RAWPs] in England and Wales that provide advice to the Secretary of State in relation to the supply of, and demand for, aggregate minerals. They were established in the early 1970s to identify and consider likely problems in the supply of aggregate minerals. Each RAWP is chaired by a County Planning Officer or the equivalent, and draws members from the MPAs, the aggregates industry [by representation from the trade federation, Quarry Products Association], and the Department of the Environment/Welsh Office, along with the Department's regional offices, other Government bodies, e.g. MAFF, and other appropriate interested parties [MPG6].

SPD Supplementary Planning Document

SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION (SAC) - Designation made under the Habitats Directive to ensure the restoration or maintenance of certain natural habitats and species some of which may be listed as 'priority' for protection at a favourable conservation status.

SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREAS (SLA) – An Area recognised as being of county level landscape importance. A non-statutory landscape designation, SLAs frequently border AONBs, protecting the landscape settings of these statutorily designated areas.

SPECIAL PROTECTION AREA (SPA) - Designations made under the EC Directive 79/409 on bird conservation (The Birds Directive), the aim of which is to conserve the best examples of the habitats of certain threatened species of bird, the most important of which are included as priority species.

SPG Supplementary Planning Guidance

STERILISATION – When development or land use changes prevent possible mineral exploitation in the foreseeable future.

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) - LPAs must comply with EU Directive 2001/42/EC which requires a high level, strategic assessment of local development documents (DPDs and, where appropriate SPGs) and other programmes (e.g. Local Transport Plan and JMWMS) that are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT (SCI) - The County Council must produce a local development document, which sets out how and when the community can get involved in the preparation of DPDs. It should also set out the LPA's vision and strategy for community involvement, how this links to other initiatives such as the community strategy, and how the results will feed into DPD preparation. The SCI will be subject to independent examination.

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD) - Policy guidance to supplement the policies and proposals in development plan documents. They will not form part of the development plan or be subject to independent examination. (Formerly known as Supplementary Planning Guidance)

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA) - LPAs are bound by legislation to appraise the degree to which their plans and policies contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of SA is similar to SEA but is broader in context, examining the effects of plans and policies on a range of social, economic and environmental factors. To comply with Government policy, GCC is producing a

Sustainability Appraisal that incorporates a SEA Assessment of its M&W Local Development Documents.

TRANSFER STATION - A depot where waste from collection vehicles is stored temporarily prior to carriage in bulk to a treatment or disposal site.

WASTE COLLECTION AUTHORITY (WCA) - Authority responsible for the collection of household waste and preparation of Waste Recycling Plans. (District Councils).

WASTE DISPOSAL AUTHORITY (WDA) - Authority responsible for the disposal of WCA collected waste, and the disposal of waste delivered to Civic Amenity Sites. (County Council).

WASTE HIERARCHY - Suggests that: the most effective environmental solution may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated – reduction. Where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be used again, either for the same or a different purpose – re-use. Failing that, value should be recovered from waste, through recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste. Only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed.

WASTE MINIMISATION – The process of reducing the quantity of waste arising and requiring processing and/or disposal. Reducing the volume of waste that is produced at source is at the top of the **WASTE HIERARCHY**.

WASTE PLANNING AUTHORITY (WPA) – Authority responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 in respect of waste planning.

WCS Waste Core Strategy

WLP Waste Local Plan

 recycle for Gloucestershire



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