

Annual Monitoring Report 2019/20



Background Report



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Behind the Headlines

Welcome to the Background Report - the second part of our Annual Monitoring Report. This document provides the story behind the headlines in our Headline Report. It attempts to explain how we set out to assess how effective our Minerals and Waste Local Plans are at achieving their aims, and how well we are doing as we work to implement the Plans. It also presents the data and other evidence behind the headline statements.

Since April 2018, we have been required to review our Local Plans at least every 5 years to assess whether they are still up to date and relevant. Government guidance sets out a series of tests that should be carried out. [The Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Waste Local Plan \(2010-2030\)](#), referred to hereafter as the Waste Local Plan, was adopted in 2013, and we published a 5-year [review](#), in December 2018. [The Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire \(2015-2030\)](#), known as the Minerals Local Plan, was adopted in February 2017, and we published an [interim review](#) of this Plan in December 2018.

As much of the information required for such reviews is collected for the Annual Monitoring Report anyway, we now regularly incorporate reviews of both the Minerals Local Plan and the Waste Local Plan in our Annual Monitoring Reports, rather than producing separate reviews at 5-year intervals.

The guidance also says that, where the periodic reviews of Local Plans show that complete or partial revisions are needed, we must publish a programme for the work in a Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS). At this stage, we have not found that any revisions are required, so we do not intend to publish a new MWDS at this stage.

Minerals

M 1. Does the Plan make steady and adequate provision for Sand and Gravel?

YES

Underlying Questions:

Are sales of sand and gravel on target to meet the planned level of provision - Is 10-year sales average less than planned level of provision i.e. 5 million tonnes per annum?

YES. Ten-year sales average in 2019 (covering period 2010 – 2019) was 4.26 million tonnes per annum. This is assumed to be limited by demand, rather than available resource. The figure is less than the provision for sand and gravel in the MLP (i.e. 5 million tonnes per annum), so permitted and allocated resources would be adequate to continue to supply at this level for at least the remainder of the plan period.

Are we maintaining at least a 7-year landbank of sand and gravel reserves based on meeting the level of provision?

YES. The landbank of permitted reserves as of 1 January 2020 was 15 years based on the 10-year sales average for 2010 - 2019. Alternatively, the landbank would be 12.8 years based on the level of provision of 5 million tonnes per annum used in the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan.

Data Source: SCC Local Aggregate Assessments and national Aggregate Minerals Survey (using provisional 2019 data)

Data Table: Staffordshire Sand and Gravel Sales and Reserves 2010-2019

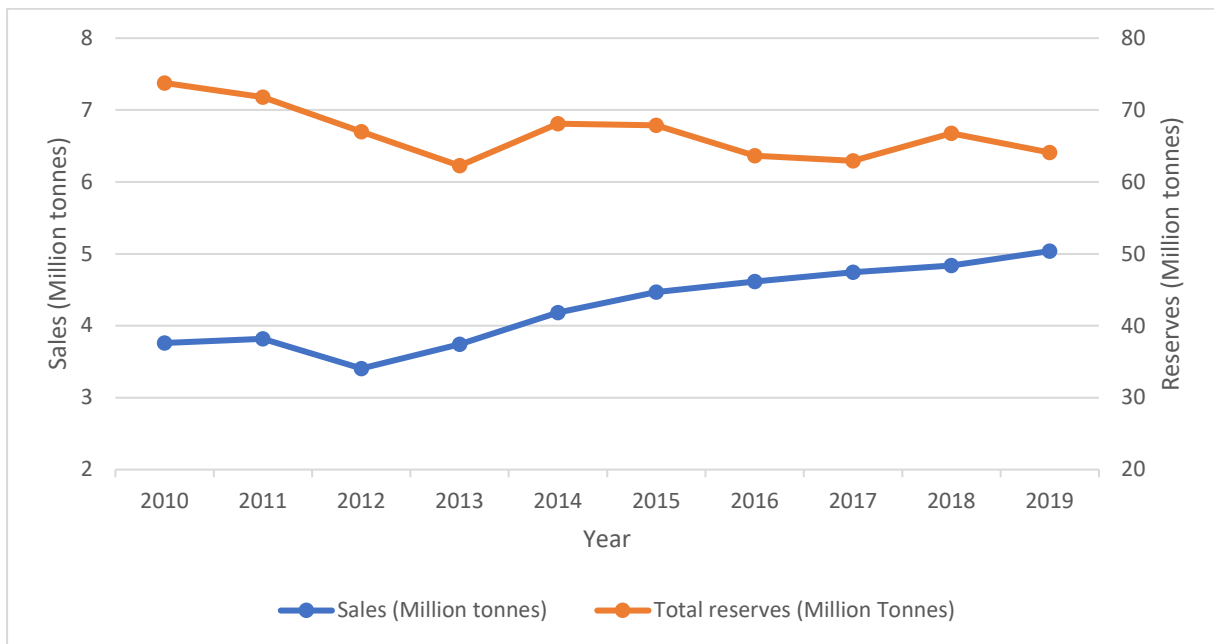
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	10 yr. mean
Sales (Million tonnes)	3.76	3.82	3.406	3.742	4.184	4.47	4.614	4.743	4.836	5.039	4.26
Total reserves (Million Tonnes)	73.77	71.79	66.98	62.26	68.09	67.86	63.63	62.94	66.78*	64.11	
Number of operational sites	17	16	17	17	18	18	17	16	16	16	

Source: WMAWP surveys

Figure amended from last year's report (was previously 68.78 million tonnes)*

Note that figures for 2019 are derived from the Aggregate Minerals Survey and should be considered as interim figures only.

Graph: Sales and Reserves of Sand and Gravel in Staffordshire 2010 – 2019



Discussion: The 10-year average sales of sand and gravel from Staffordshire sites is 4.26 million tonnes. This is less than the level of provision used as part of Policy 1 of the Minerals Local Plan (MLP) i.e. 5 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum, used to assess the allocation of additional sand and gravel resources to meet needs up to the end of 2030. Using the MLP level of provision of 5 million tonnes per annum would mean the landbank of permitted reserves as of 1 January 2019 would last for 12.8 years. This comfortably exceeds the target of maintaining a 7-year landbank.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the Minerals Local Plan does make steady and adequate provision for sand and gravel

M 2. Does the Plan make steady and adequate provision for Cement Minerals

YES

Underlying Questions:

Are we maintaining at least 15 years stock of permitted reserves for cement minerals?

- Limestone at Cauldon Works

Yes

- Shale at Cauldon Works

No (but an extension is allocated in the MLP)

- Gypsum and anhydrite at Fauld Mine

Yes

Are all sites located in line with location criteria set out in Policy 2?

N/A. None of the planning applications determined between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020 related to new sites for cement minerals, so it is not possible to assess whether they were located in line with Policy 2.

Are all extension areas conditioned to only be worked following cessation of working within existing site?

N/A. None of the planning applications determined between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020 related to extensions to cement mineral sites, so it is not possible to assess whether they were conditioned to only be worked following cessation of working within existing site as required by Policy 2.4.

Data Source: Periodic Confidential Survey of Industrial Minerals, carried out by Staffordshire County Council (Conducted approximately every 3 years. Last survey dated 2019)

Discussion: Permitted reserves of limestone at Cauldon, and of gypsum and anhydrite at Fauld exceed 15 years supply as required by Policy 2 of the MLP. Permitted reserves of shale at Cauldon do not, but an extension to the shale quarry at Cauldon has been allocated in the MLP which would support maintaining an adequate level of supply.

During the monitoring period, no new planning permissions have been granted for new cement mineral sites, or within the allocated extensions. It is, therefore, not relevant to assess whether they were in line with Policy 2 or conditioned to only be worked once working has ceased within the currently permitted sites.

Note that clay extracted from Keele and Kingsley Quarries in Staffordshire continues to be used to supply Tunstead cement works in Derbyshire.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the Minerals Local Plan does make steady and adequate provision for industrial Minerals

M 3. Does the Plan make steady and adequate provision for brick clay?

Mixed response

Underlying Questions:

Are we maintaining at least 25 years stock of permitted reserves for clay product works listed in appendix 5?

Data Source: Periodic Confidential Survey of Industrial Minerals, carried out by Staffordshire County Council (Conducted approximately every 3 years. Last survey dated 2019)

Data Table: Status of clay stocks at Staffordshire quarries supplying works within the Plan area. Note: detailed data are considered to be commercially confidential, and are not available for publication

Works	25-year stock?
Parkhouse, Newcastle	No
Chesterton, Newcastle	No
Keele Works, Newcastle	No
Wilnecote, Tamworth	No
Lodge Lane, Cannock	Yes

Discussion:

National planning policy requires that there is a steady and adequate supply of brick clay to support the continued operation of brick and tile works and this means ensuring that the quarries have sufficient permitted reserves for 25 years of supply for each works in Staffordshire. For the purposes of the Minerals Local Plan, data are collected in a periodic, confidential survey, but the data cannot be made public as they are commercially sensitive.

A survey carried out last year found that the Lodge Lane Works in Cannock did have at least 25 years' supply of clay. Wilnecote in Tamworth does not have 25 years' supply but a permission granted on 30 April 2019 (ref: [T.16/02/905 MW](#)) allowed for the extraction of an additional 10 years supply of clay. The Works also receives clays not locally derived (refer to permission T.18/01/905 MW granted March 2019). Supply of clay to the three works in the north of the county i.e. Parkhouse, Chesterton and Keele is based on supply from Knutton Quarry in Newcastle under Lyme. The stock of reserves is less than 25 years to maintain supply to all three works.

Note that clay extracted in Staffordshire is also used to support brick and tile manufacturing at works outside the county, some of which do not have associated clay quarries to provide their main supply. Whilst maintaining such supplies to works outside the county is important, it is not a current requirement of the MLP for Staffordshire to monitor the landbanks for clay product works outside the county and is not considered in this assessment.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the Plan makes steady and adequate provision for brick clay at some, but not all works.

M 4. Are the location policies for sand and gravel sites working?

YES

Underlying Questions:

Are all sites to be located in line with location criteria set out in Policy 1 unless meeting the criteria of Policy 1.6?

YES. 2 applications for new mineral development, approved between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020, were expected to maintain productive capacity for sand and gravel. Of these, one was an extension to an existing site, and the other was a small-scale excavation aimed primarily at creating a pond. While none of these were allocated sites, they were judged to have met the criteria of Policy 1.6 of [The Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire \(2015-2030\)](#).

Data Source: Planning Application records

Data Table: Planning application for new mineral development, approved between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020 – Compliance with Policy 1

App. No.	Location	Description	Date granted	Compliant with Policy 1
ES.18/07/526 M	Trentbridge Farm, Bond End, Yoxall	Construction of an amenity pond involving the winning and working of mineral	07 August 2019	Yes Minerals extracted to avoid sterilisation.
SS.18/06/602 MW	Saredon Quarry, Saredon Road, Little Saredon	Extraction of mineral within the woodland area at Saredon Quarry and an additional area outside the woodland that was omitted from the original application and subsequent restoration by infilling with inert waste or inert material	04 June 2019	Yes Not allocated extension, but prevents sterilisation of resource

Discussion: Both permissions which added sand and gravel reserves during 2019-20 were considered to be consistent with the criteria set out in Policy 1.6 (b) of the MLP as the proposals would: “secure significant material planning benefits that [would] outweigh any material planning objections”.

The primary objective of the development at Trentbridge Farm was the creation of a pond, and the application was first submitted to East Staffordshire Borough Council. However, the construction would have resulted in the excavation of 30,000 tonnes of sand and gravel, so permission for mineral extraction would allow this material to be transported to a nearby quarry and processed for beneficial use.

The development at Saredon Quarry involved the extraction of sand and gravel from an area within the quarry boundary that was excluded from the original working

plans. This permitted the recovery of approximately 800,000 tonnes of mineral which would otherwise have been sterilised by the restoration of the quarry.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the location policies for mineral sites are working

M 5. Are we doing all we can to reduce the impacts of mineral developments on the environment?

Yes

Underlying Questions:

Are all applications in line with environmental criteria except where the material planning benefits of the proposals outweigh the material planning objections?

YES. Potential environmental impacts were identified and discussed in the reports presented to Planning Committee, or Delegated Reports, as each application was determined. In each case, the conclusion was that adverse impacts could be avoided or mitigated.

Do all new approvals have appropriate restoration plans?

YES. 3 applications were approved which allowed the extraction of additional mineral reserves (two for sand and gravel, and one for clay). In each case, permission was granted subject to restoration and aftercare conditions based on plans submitted with the applications.

Have there been any new proposals for hydrocarbon extraction? If so, are they in line with plan policies including Policy 4

N/A. There have been no new proposals for hydrocarbon extraction.

Data Source: Planning Application Records

Data Tables:

App. No.	Location	Date granted	In line with environmental criteria	Restoration plan?	Hydrocarbon extraction?
ES.18/07/526 M	Trentbridge Farm, Bond End, Yoxall	07 August 2019	Yes	Yes	No
SS.18/06/602 MW	Saredon Quarry, Saredon Road, Little Saredon	04 June 2019	Yes	Yes	No

T.16/02/905 MW	Wilnecote Quarry, Hedging Lane, Wilnecote, Tamworth	30 April 2019	Yes	Yes	No
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Discussion: Overall, we are taking available steps to reduce the impact of mineral workings on the environment in accordance with Policies 4 and 6 of the MLP.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that we are doing all we can to reduce the impacts of mineral developments on the environment.

M 6. Are we doing all we can to safeguard minerals sites and infrastructure?

YES

Underlying Questions:

Have we avoided the sterilisation of mineral resource contrary to the requirements of policy?

YES. We were consulted on 18 applications where mineral sterilisation could have been an issue. All were carefully assessed, and only 1 holding objection was made. This related to the construction of 4 dwellings within the safeguarding area for Fauld Mine. The application was subsequently withdrawn.

Have we avoided any loss of Minerals Infrastructure sites contrary to policy?

YES. We are not aware of any loss of mineral infrastructure sites during the reporting period. Of the 18 applications referred to us by the LPAs, none were considered to directly affect, or threaten the continued operation of, any mineral infrastructure sites.

Data Source: Planning Application Data

Data Table: MSA Applications determined 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 (From Applications Register)

Summary
Total MSA Applications: 18
No Objection: 17 (of which 1 was a no comment reply).
Objections: 1 (Holding Objection)
1 application , for the erection of up to 4 dwellings in a former pub car park, fell within the safeguarding area for Fauld Mine. The application was subsequently withdrawn.

During 2019/20, we were consulted by District/ Borough Councils on 18 planning applications for non-mineral development which fell within Mineral Safeguarding

Areas and were not exempt from consideration or subject to [Standing Advice](#). In all but 1 case, we were able to conclude that the proposals would be unlikely to lead to the sterilisation of significant mineral resources and therefore did not conflict with the requirements of Policy 3 of the MLP.

In the one remaining case ([ES.2019/00782 MSA](#)), the proposal fell within the safeguarding area for Fauld Mine. As the mine operator avoids working beneath buildings, we registered a holding objection, requesting that the LPA did not determine the application until the operator had confirmed that the development would not constrain future development of the mine. The planning application was subsequently withdrawn, so we can be confident that mineral workings were not adversely affected.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that we are doing all we can to safeguard minerals sites and infrastructure.

M 7. Are we co-ordinating our work with other minerals planning authorities across the region?

YES

Underlying Questions:

Have we attended all AWP meetings?

Yes. Staffordshire County Council has been represented at all the meetings.

Data Source: Minutes of AWP meetings

Data Table: SCC representation at West Midlands Aggregates Working Party AWP meetings

Date	SCC Represented?
23 April 2020	Yes
8 October 2019	Yes
9 July 2019	Yes

Discussion: The West Midlands Aggregates Working Party exists to provide a forum to bring Minerals Planning Authorities together to produce “fit-for-purpose” and comprehensive data on aggregates, to support local planning on the provision of aggregates, and to ensure compliance with the Duty to Cooperate. We have been represented at all the meetings, though only one fell within the reporting period for this document.

Note also the findings for headline statement 7 under the waste section below regarding attendance of the RTAB.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that we are co-ordinating our work with other minerals planning authorities across the region

M 8. Are all aggregate mineral sites subject to a restoration strategy/ plan that has been considered in the last 10 years?

Almost

Underlying Questions:

Were restoration plans provided when planning applications were submitted for each aggregate mineral site?

Have restorations strategies / plans been submitted subsequently, or updated as required?

Data Source: SCC Data obtained from planning permissions relating to 26 quarry sites.

Data Table: Details relating to the restoration of aggregate mineral sites

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working [Red if next 2 years, amber if next 5]	Restoration Guarantee - Bond/ Fund	MPA/ BAA Member	Is there an approved restoration 'concept' ?	Is there an approved detailed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Is there a restoration/ aftercare review requirement?	Is there an approved reviewed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Date of latest/next 'review' of the restoration/ aftercare scheme	AMR Assessment: Is the site subject to a restoration strategy / plan?
Operational sand and gravel quarries											
Newbold Quarry (Tucklesholme)	Aggregate Industries	SK 205 195	2029	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	15/08/19	YES
Leasowes Farm, Uttoxeter	Aggregate Industries	SK 097 351	2016 [Extension to 2023 approved]	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/a	N/a	YES
Barton	Hanson Aggregates	SK 195 155	2030	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	23/04/19	YES
Freehay/ Mobberley	Hanson Aggregates	SK 015 411	2025	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	n/a	YES
Pottal Pool	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 973 147	2034	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	n/a	n/a	YES
Alrewas	Tarmac Limited	SK 175 125	2027	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	17/5/22	YES
Rugeley	Cemex	SK 010 181	2031	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	n/a	YES

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working [Red if next 2 years, amber if next 5]	Restoration Guarantee - Bond/ Fund	MPA/ BAA Member	Is there an approved restoration 'concept' ?	Is there an approved detailed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Is there a restoration/ aftercare review requirement?	Is there an approved reviewed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Date of latest/next 'review' of the restoration/ aftercare scheme	AMR Assessment: Is the site subject to a restoration strategy / plan?
Weeford	H.D.Ricketts	SK 133 026	2042	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	n/a	YES
Hints	Tarmac Limited / Cemex	SK 163 462	2025	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	20/10/19	YES
Croxden	Tarmac Limited	SK 033 417	2023	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	n/a	YES
Seisdon	JPE Holdings	SO 700 950	2019	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Revised 3/7/2020	YES
Brownhills Quarry (formerly known as Cranebrook)	WCL	SK 070 064	2033	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	n/a	YES
Captains Barn Farm	C.E. & J.M. Dale	SK 950 455	2026	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	16/6/23	YES
Shire Oak	JPE Holdings	SK 063 042	2025	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	31/3/25	YES
Saredon Quarry	NRS Waste Care/ Breedon	SJ 944 80	2028	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	16/12/25	YES
Four Ashes	Salop Sand & Gravel Co.	SJ 927 97	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	n/a	Yes

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working [Red if next 2 years, amber if next 5]	Restoration Guarantee - Bond/ Fund	MPA/ BAA Member	Is there an approved restoration 'concept' ?	Is there an approved detailed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Is there a restoration/ aftercare review requirement?	Is there an approved reviewed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Date of latest/next 'review' of the restoration/ aftercare scheme	AMR Assessment: Is the site subject to a restoration strategy / plan?
Non-operational sand and gravel quarries											
Poolhouse Road	CWI Trustees	SO 853 927	2042	No	No	No	No	No	No	n/a	No
Hilton Park	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 952 45	2042	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	n/a	No
Manor Park	Hanson Aggregates	SK 144 172	2014	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	n/a	No
Moneymore	Hanson Aggregates	SK133 026	2025/2042	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/a	n/a	Yes
Trentham	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 750 380	2042	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	n/a	n/a	Yes
Whittington Hall Lane	Severn Trent Water Ltd	SO 870 820	2042	No	No	No	No	No	No	n/a	No
Weavers Hill	GRS Roadstone	SJ 794 203	2022	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	n/a	No
Operational crushed rock quarry											
Cauldon Low	Aggregate Industries	SK 084 474	2042	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	n/a	No

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working [Red if next 2 years, amber if next 5]	Restoration Guarantee - Bond/ Fund	MPA/ BAA Member	Is there an approved restoration 'concept' ?	Is there an approved detailed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Is there a restoration/ aftercare review requirement?	Is there an approved reviewed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Date of latest/next 'review' of the restoration/ aftercare scheme	AMR Assessment: Is the site subject to a restoration strategy / plan?
Non-operational crushed rock quarry											
Kevin	Bamford Excavators	SK 086 465	2028	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	10 years after working restarts	Yes
Wardlow / Wredon	Bamford Excavators	SK 087 572	2046	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	When working restarts	Yes

Discussion: Restoration plans are important to ensure that quarries are reinstated at the earliest opportunity and that works are carried out to high environmental standards.

The pattern remains unchanged from the last year, with 6 of the 26 permitted aggregate sites within the Plan area having no approved restoration strategy or detailed plan. This is mainly because the quarries are non-operational and have not been subject to a recent review.

During the reporting period, 3 new mineral permissions were granted allowing the extraction of additional mineral. Of these, 2 related to sand and gravel working, and one to clay.

One of the new sand and gravel permissions involved mineral extraction that was incidental to the creation of an ornamental pond, while the other represented an extension to an existing site. Both included restoration / afteruse details.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that almost all operational aggregate mineral sites are subject to a restoration strategy/ plan.

M 9. Does the Minerals Local Plan need to be revised?

NO

Underlying Questions:

Are the policies working as we intended?

Yes, analysis of applications during the reporting period has not raised any concerns that policies are failing to work as intended.

How is the plan performing against targets?

Fine, as reported above, we are maintaining steady and adequate provision of minerals as planned, and none of the trigger points for the review of the MLP have been met.

Have there been any relevant changes to National Planning Policy?

No. There have been no changes to the NPPF and the MLP remains consistent. At the time of writing, changes to the planning system are afoot, but it is far from clear whether, or how, they may impact on planning for minerals.

Have there been any changes to our Strategic Priorities?

No, there have been no changes to our Strategic Priorities since the Minerals Local Plan was adopted.

Have there been any changes to local circumstances?

No, there have been no major changes, though we continue to be aware of potential impacts of the development of HS2 on the demand for aggregate.

Data Source: Interim review of the Minerals Local Plan

Discussion: An [interim review of the Minerals Local Plan](#) was published as an appendix to the Annual Monitoring Report in December 2018, concluding that there was no need for a revision.

Since then, there have been no significant changes to national policy as they might affect the MLP. The Plan policies are working as intended. Plan targets are being met, and there have been no significant changes to strategic priorities, or local circumstances.

As before, we are aware of the continuing need to monitor the provision of aggregates in the light of anticipated additional demands resulting from the constructing HS2.

We also note last year's commitment to undertake another survey of the supply of clay to clay product works in Staffordshire in 2 years.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the Minerals Local Plan does not need to be revised at present.

Waste

W 1. Is the rate of growth of waste production within the range that we have planned for?

YES

Underlying Questions:

Are the latest survey data for waste arisings consistent with forecasts used when preparing the Waste Local Plan?

Probably. Assessing waste arisings is not straightforward. Original estimates as the plan was being prepared suggested that Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent produced around 4.2 million tonnes of waste each year, but surveys of total waste production have not been repeated.

The 5-year [review of the Waste Local Plan](#) (adopted in 2013), published in December 2018, concluded that waste arising might be expected to correlate with population, and this is rising at a lower rate than was assumed in the preparation of the Plan.

Figures from the latest [Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator](#) (based on 2019 data) show that a total of 3,592,160 tonnes of waste originated from the Plan area (3,133,424 tonnes (87%) from Staffordshire, and 458,735 tonnes (13%) from Stoke-on-Trent).

Overall, it is safe to conclude that total waste arisings have not increased significantly, and remain within the forecasts used to prepare the Plan.

Are the latest survey data for waste management types consistent with MWMS targets?

In 2019 - 20, a total of 401,726 tonnes of municipal solid waste (MSW) was treated in Staffordshire (excluding Stoke-on-Trent). Of this, 95,608 tonnes was recycled; 97,011 tonnes was composted; 203,872 tonnes was burned with heat, power or other energy recovery; and the remaining 5,235 tonnes was landfilled.

The total figure is well below the original Regional Waste Forecast for both 2015/16 and 2020/21 (See Table 20 of the [Appendices to the Waste Local Plan](#), while the landfill diversion percentages are significantly higher than forecast.

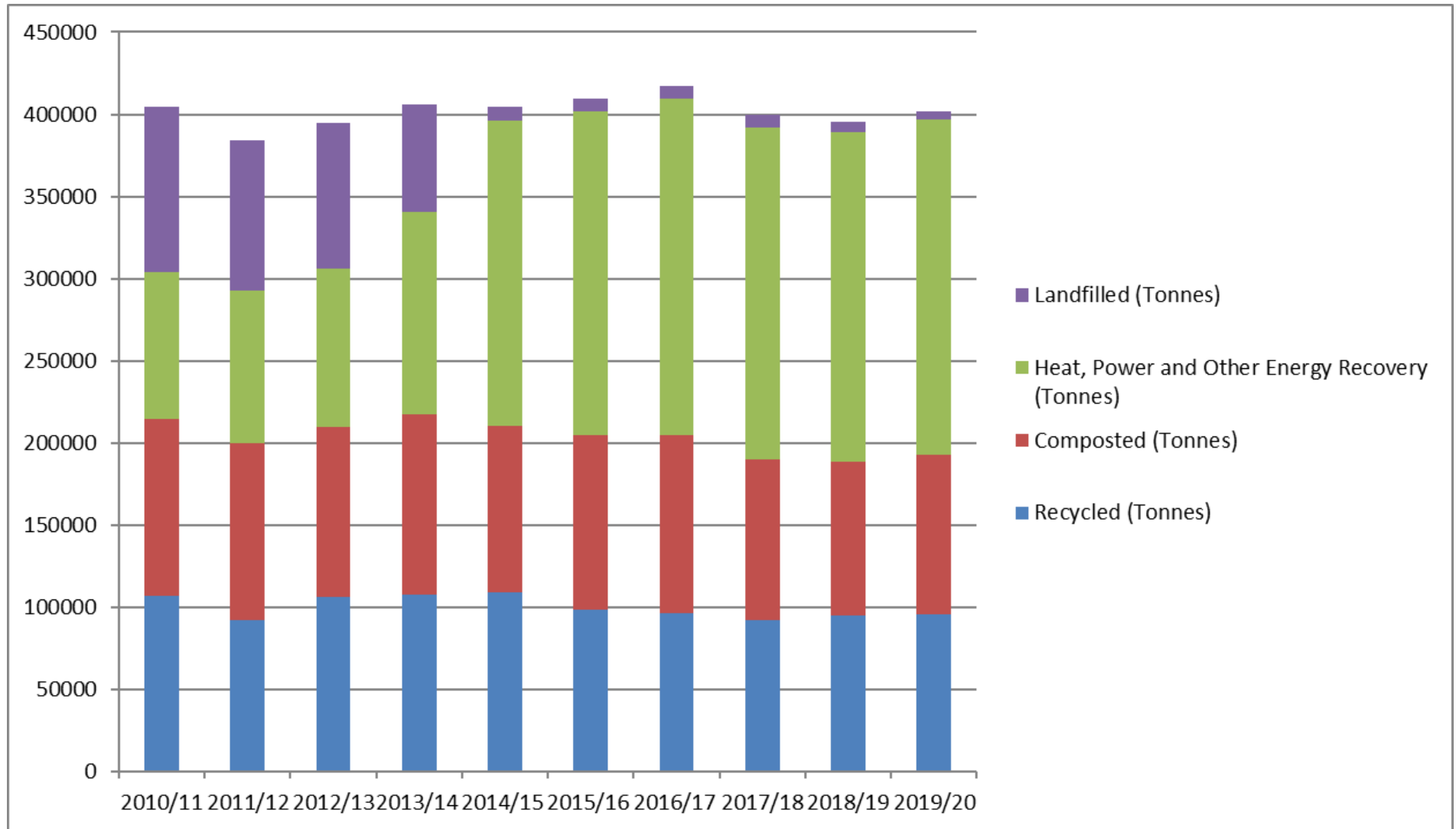
The target for minimum diversion from landfill has not been met as it is set as a tonnage, rather than a percentage, and the total tonnage of waste arising has been much lower than forecast. 97.8% of waste has been kept away from landfill, but even 100% diversion would not have been sufficient to meet the tonnage target.

Data Sources:

- [Review of the Waste Local Plan](#) (published December 2018);
- [Environment Agency's 2019 Waste Data Interrogator](#) (published December 2020);
- Staffordshire County Council and Stoke-on-Trent City Council municipal waste management data;
- Appendices to the Waste Local Plan.
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Data Table: Municipal Waste Management Routes in Staffordshire (excluding Stoke-on-Trent) 2010 - 20

Waste Management Routes	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Recycled (Tonnes)	106,986	91,890	106,184	107,227	109,164	98,318	96,026	91,863	94,523	95,608
Composted (Tonnes)	107,280	108,123	103,568	110,203	101,078	106,510	108,552	98,045	94,123	97,011
Heat, Power and Other Energy Recovery (Tonnes)	89,622	92,418	96,557	123,415	185,983	196,635	204,579	201,805	200,558	203,872
Landfilled (Tonnes)	100,789	91,988	88,380	65,302	8,087	8,193	8,350	7,639	6,352	5,235
Total (Tonnes)	404,677	384,419	394,689	406,147	404,312	409,656	417,507	399,352	395, 556	401,726



Data Table: Regional waste forecasts (tonnes) and regional targets for landfill diversion (% and tonnes) for Municipal (MSW) and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste streams for the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent sub-region. (1)

	2015/16 Forecast		2020/21 Forecast		2019/20 Actual	
MSW Regional waste forecast (tonnes)	744,000 tonnes		771,000 tonnes		506,466 tonnes Below predicted level	
MSW Minimum diversion %rate / Maximum landfill % rate	75% Min. diversion from landfill	25% Max. landfill	80% Min. diversion from landfill	20% Max. landfill	97.8 % diversion from landfill Above target	2.2 % landfilled Below target
MSW Minimum diversion tonnes / Maximum landfill tonnes	559,000 tonnes min. diversion from landfill	185,000 tonnes max. landfill	613,000 tonnes min. diversion from landfill	158,000 tonnes max. landfill	495,220 tonnes diverted from landfill Below target¹	11,246 tonnes landfilled Below target

¹ Note that target for minimum tonnage of MSW diverted from landfill was based on total arisings of 744,000 tonnes for 2015/16, and 771,000 tonnes for 2020/21. Actual arisings were 506,466 for 2019/20, so tonnage diversion target of 613,000 could not be met. Percentage targets were met with a significant margin.

Assessing the total waste arising is not straightforward, and the original estimate 4.2 million tonnes per annum at the beginning of the plan period has not been repeated. However, other methods, including the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator, suggest that waste production has not grown significantly over the plan period, so actual arisings may be lower than predicted.

Discussion: Reliable estimates of total waste arisings have been difficult to produce, though the Environment Agency's recently modified Waste Data Interrogator has proved useful, and a new methodology is being prepared by the Regional Technical Advisory Body on Waste (RTAB). A 5-year [review of the Waste Local Plan](#) (published in December 2018) relied on population as a proxy. This suggested that arisings were unlikely to exceed forecasts within the plan period. This appears to be consistent with Environment Agency data for the total amount of waste treated in the Plan area, though the origin of this waste is not recorded.

More reliable figures are available for Municipal Solid Waste, which makes up less than 10% of total arisings. The total figure is well below the original Regional Waste Forecast for both 2015/16 and 2020/21, while the landfill diversion percentages are significantly higher than forecast.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the rate of growth of waste production is within the range that we have planned for.

W 2. Is waste treatment capacity keeping pace with production?

YES

Underlying Questions:

Have interim targets been met as set out in Policy 2.2?

Yes. During 2019 - 20, application records show that 125,616 tpa of additional waste treatment capacity was permitted within the Plan area (44,376 in Staffordshire and 81,240 in Stoke-on-Trent). The table below shows how this capacity is broken down by category and by site.

At least one further site appeared to contribute new treatment capacity, but the site was a replacement for an existing site which closed, so no additional treatment capacity was created.

The Waste Local Plan set a series of targets for additional capacity for Recycling, Organic Treatment, and Residual Treatment required to support a movement of waste up the treatment hierarchy. Adding the new capacity to the existing totals, we can see that all of the targets for 2010/11, and 2015/16

have been met, as have the 2020/21, and 2025/26 targets for Organic and Residual Treatment.

Have we avoided any net loss of waste management capacity, particularly towards the upper part of the hierarchy?

Data for losses in waste treatment capacity are less reliable as the planning authority may not be informed when a site reduces capacity or ceases to operate. The latest figures have been produced by adding newly permitted treatment capacity to the previous totals.

come from work carried out during the [review of the Waste Local Plan](#), in which Environment Agency returns were matched against planning permissions. They include all losses from May 2012 to March 2018.

While there appears to have been an overall increase in treatment capacity of over just over 21,000 tpa since the plan was adopted, this has not been shared equally across treatment categories. The losses have been greatest for waste transfer stations and residual treatment, while recycling, and particularly aggregate recycling sites have seen an expansion of capacity. This is consistent with a gradual movement towards treatment higher up the waste hierarchy.

Data Source: Applications Register;

Data Table: New waste treatment capacity (tpa) added during 2019 – 20

Application Ref.	Recycling	Organic Treatment	Residual Treatment	Transfer Station	Aggregate Recycling	Landfill
CH.19/01/778 W				21,800		
ES.19/01/5020 W	22,576					
63572/FUL	6,240					
62834/FUL					75,000	
Total	28,816			21,800	75,000	

Data Table: Progress against targets for additional waste treatment capacity

	Recycling (tonnes per annum)	Organic Treatment	Residual Treatment	Transfer Station	Aggregate Recycling
Staffordshire	1,204,059	513,500	505,000	909,383	882,000
Stoke-on-Trent	399,561	40,000	335,566	336,367	536,599
Total	1,603,620	553,500	840,566	1,245,750	1,418,599
Interim Target (Target year 2010/11)	952,620 Achieved	272,970 Achieved	451,410 Achieved		
Interim Target (Target year 2015/16)	1,370,913 Achieved	382,977 Achieved	620,160 Achieved		
Interim Target (Target year 2020/21)	1,792,659	478,641 Achieved	744,700 Achieved		
Interim Target (Target year 2025/26)	1,800,919	484,381 Achieved	758,700 Achieved		

Data Table: Changes in overall waste management capacity since adoption of the Waste Local Plan

	Recycling	Organic Treatment	Residual Treatment	Transfer Stations	Aggregate Recycling	Total
Staffordshire						
May 2012	62	13	11	74	22	182
	888,970	522,595	544,843	1,332,730	708,401	3,997,539
March 2020	46	14	3	50	27	140
	1,201,559	513,500	505,000	909,383	882,000	4,011,442
Change (No.)	-16	1	-8	-24	5	-42
Capacity (T)	312,589	-9,095	-39,843	-423,347	173,599	13,903

Stoke-on-Trent						
May 2012	24	1	4	28	5	62
	523,193	39,784	335,952	429,761	312,039	1,640,729
March 2020	17	1	3	22	9	52
	399,561	40,000	335,566	336,367	536,599	1,648,093
Change (No.)	-7	0	-1	-6	4	-10
Capacity (T)	-123,632	216	-386	-93,394	224,560	7,364

Combined						
May 2012	86	14	15	102	27	244
	1,412,163	562,379	880,795	1,762,491	1,020,440	5,638,268
March 2020	63	15	6	72	36	192
	1,601,120	553,500	840,566	1,245,750	1,418,599	5,659,535
Change (No.)	-23	1	-9	-30	8	-53
Capacity (T)	188,957	-8,879	-40,229	-516,741	398,159	21267

Discussion: Not all planning applications relating to waste treatment facilities lead to an increase in treatment capacity, or an increase in the number of operational sites, but data from planning applications does show that capacity is being added within the plan area at a steady rate.

The Waste Local Plan set a series of targets for additional capacity for Recycling, Organic Treatment, and Residual Treatment to support a movement of waste up the treatment hierarchy. All of these had already been met on time or ahead of time, with only the 2020/21, and 2025/26 targets for recycling capacity yet to be achieved.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that waste treatment capacity is keeping pace with production

W 3. Are we maintaining net self-sufficiency for waste management?

YES

Underlying Questions:

What proportion of our waste is treated within the Plan area, and what proportion is exported for treatment elsewhere?

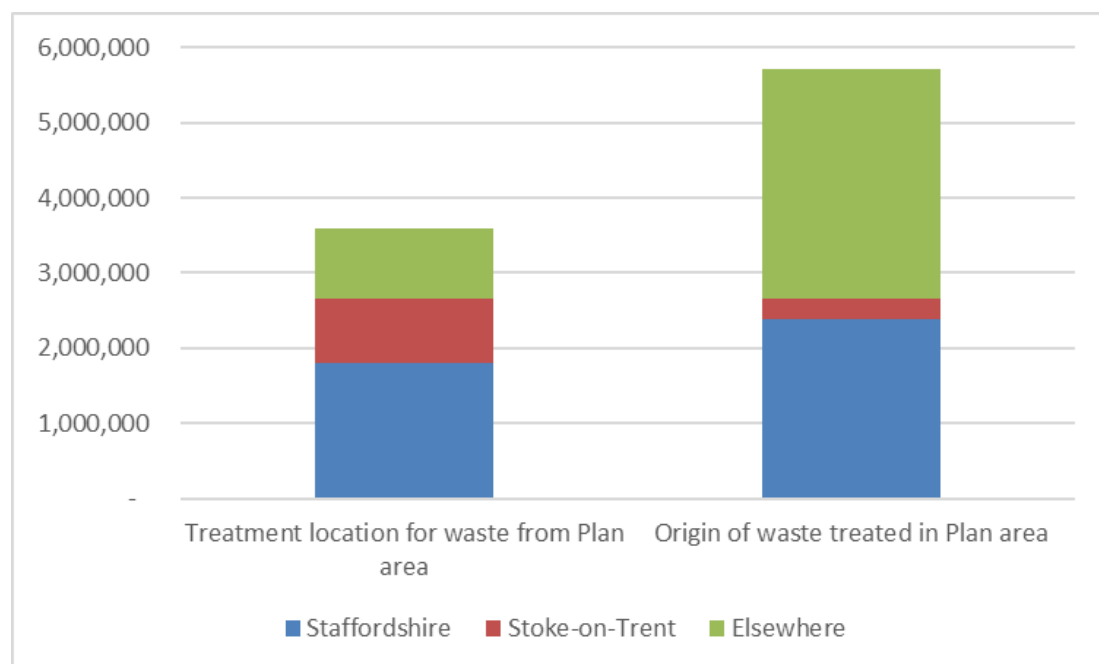
Of the 3,592,160 tonnes of waste which originated within the Plan area (as described in W1), 2,657,730 tonnes were also treated here (2,382,357 tonnes in Staffordshire, and 275,372 tonnes in Stoke-on-Trent), with 934,430 tonnes of waste transported beyond the Plan area for treatment or disposal.

Over the same period, 3,048,147 tonnes of waste was brought in from outside the Plan area, bringing the total treated to 5,705,877 tonnes (4,522,900 tonnes (79%) in Staffordshire and 1,182,976 tonnes (21%) in Stoke-on-Trent).

Data Source: Environment Agency data

Data Table: Destination and origin of waste within the Plan area

	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	Elsewhere
Treatment location for waste from Plan area	1,792,841 tonnes	864,887 tonnes	934,430 tonnes
Origin of waste treated in Plan area	2,382,357 tonnes	275,372 tonnes	3,048,147 tonnes



Discussion: While not all of the waste arising within the Plan area is treated within the Plan area, the amount of waste exported for treatment elsewhere is much smaller than the amount of waste imported for treatment. We are, therefore, treating an amount of waste which is more than equivalent to the amount generated in the Plan area.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that we are maintaining net self-sufficiency for waste management within the Plan area

W 4. Are the location policies for waste sites working?

YES

Underlying Questions:

Are new approvals in line with locational criteria?

Yes. Planning applications data show that all 6 of the approvals that added new waste treatment capacity during the reporting period were in line with the locational criteria set out in Policy 2. All were located in industrial areas, and one was also an extension to an existing waste site.

How many new approvals were granted under exceptions criteria?

During this reporting period, no applications were approved under the exemption criteria for Policy 2.

Data Source: Application Register and application details

Data Table: Waste applications determined between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2020

Overall, 6 applications had the potential to add new treatment capacity (taken as a broad interpretation of “new waste sites”). All of these were in line with locational criteria.

App. No.	Location	Description	Date granted	In line with locational criteria?	Additional capacity added
T.19/02/928 W	Units 40-46 Mariner, Lichfield Road Industrial Estate, Tamworth	Change of use of existing industrial building to use as a healthcare waste treatment plant etc.	18-Feb-20	Industrial unit	Replacement site. No new capacity.
CH.19/01/778 W	Unit 12 Conduit Road, Norton Canes, Cannock	Retrospective application for recycling and storage facility for non hazardous and hazardous waste	27-Sep-19	Industrial estate	21,800 tpa
ES.19/01/5020 W	Rykneld Metals Ltd, Derby Road, Burton upon Trent	Application for the extension of the metal recycling facility etc.	06-Mar-20	Yes, extension of existing site	22,576 tpa No new site - extension
L.19/02/895 W	Unit 5a Plant Lane Business Park, Burntwood, WS7 3GL	Retrospective application for a waste transfer station for gully emptying and road sweeping	22-Aug-19	Industrial estate	25,000 tpa No new site - previous permission existed

63572/FUL	Units 9 - 10b, Longport Enterprise Centre	Change of use to a clinical waste treatment and transfer use, etc.	16-Apr-19	Existing site	New treatment capacity of 20 tonnes per day. No new site
62834/FUL	Land off Nash Peake Street, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent	Change of use to an inert waste recycling facility etc.	25-Mar-20	Industrial area. Previously developed land	75,000 tpa inert recycling. New site

Discussion: All of the 6 planning permissions which had the potential to add new treatment capacity were on industrial sites, in line with locational criteria (Policy 3.1 of the [Waste Local Plan](#)). One was also an extension, adjacent to an existing waste management site.

Conclusion: Overall, it is reasonable to conclude that the location policies for waste sites are working.

W 5. Are we doing all we can to safeguard existing waste treatment sites?

YES

Underlying Questions:

Have we avoided the sterilisation of waste treatment sites contrary to the requirements of policy?

Yes. We were consulted by District/Borough Councils on 2 applications which had the potential to impact on existing waste management facilities. These were examined, but neither raised safeguarding concerns, so no objections were made

Data Source: Applications Register. WCA Applications determined 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Discussion:

The County Council was consulted on 2 District / Borough Council applications which might have impacted on waste management facilities. In both cases, it was concluded that there would be no adverse impacts.

The number of waste consultation area (WCA) consultations continues to be much smaller than the number of mineral safeguarding area (MSA) consultations. This may, at least in part, be due to the large geographical extent of the Mineral Safeguarding Areas, but it may also indicate that it is more difficult for local planning authorities to identify where WCA consultations would be appropriate. To minimise

this risk, all LPAs have been provided with GIS layers providing the locations of all waste sites that might require safeguarding.

Conclusion: Overall, it is reasonable to conclude that we are doing all we can to safeguard existing waste treatment sites

W 6. Are we doing all we can to reduce the impacts of waste treatment facilities on the environment?

YES

Underlying Questions:

What proportion of new permissions require specific environmental improvements to be achieved?

100%. All new waste planning permissions include some form of environmental improvement.

Were any new permissions approved where adverse impacts (as defined in Policy 4.2) were anticipated, but judged to be outweighed by material planning benefits?

No. No such approvals were granted

How many approved were granted requiring phased improvement of existing waste management facilities?

None. No such approvals were granted

Were all newly permitted facilities enclosed?

No. 1 of the 6 approvals (17%) was for an open-air facility. This reflects the type of applications received, with the only application for an open-air site being for an inert waste recycling facility which is exempt from the requirement for enclosure.

What proportion of new facilities exempted from requirement for enclosure?

1 of the 6 approvals (17%), and inert waste recycling facility, was considered to be exempt from the requirement for enclosure.

How many approvals granted involved temporary planning permissions?

None of the approvals involved a temporary planning permission.

In the past, this option has occasionally been considered where it is not clear whether the impacts of a new facility could be acceptably managed.

Data Source: Planning Applications Register and individual applications and permissions.

Data Table: New waste planning permissions granted 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

App. No.	Location	Date granted	Includes environmental improvement?	Adverse impacts anticipated?	Phased improvements needed?	Enclosed?	Exempt from enclosure?	Temporary permission?
T.19/02/928 W	Units 40-46 Mariner, Lichfield Road Industrial Estate, Tamworth	18-Feb-20	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
CH.19/01/778 W	Unit 12 Conduit Road, Norton Canes, Cannock	27-Sep-19	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
ES.19/01/5020 W	Rykneld Metals Ltd, Derby Road, Burton upon Trent	06-Mar-20	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
L.19/02/895 W	Unit 5a Plant Lane Business Park, Plant Lane, Burntwood, WS7 3GL	22-Aug-19	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
63572/FUL	Units 9, 9a, 10, 10a, 10b, Longport Enterprise Centre, Scott Lidgett Road, Longport, Stoke-on-Trent, ST6 4NQ	16-Apr-19	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
62834/FUL	Land off Nash Peake Street, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent ST6 5BS	25-Mar-20	Yes	No	No	No (exempt)	Yes	No

Discussion: The impacts of waste treatment facilities on the environment are being well managed. Potential impacts are being controlled through conditions.

Where applications involved extending existing facilities, there has been no need to allow additional time through a phased improvement programme in order to bring the whole site up to modern standards.

It has been noticeable that all but one of the applications adding new waste management capacity involved enclosed facilities, and that the one site which was not enclosed fell into a category which was exempt. This suggests that the Waste Local Plan policies are supporting a move towards most waste management operations being carried out within buildings.

Conclusion: Overall, it is reasonable to conclude that we are doing all we can to reduce the impacts of waste treatment facilities on the environment

W 7. Are we co-ordinating our work with other waste planning authorities across the region?

YES

Underlying Questions:

Have we continued to co-operate on regional issues with regard to current and future waste management capacity, and on future evidence base preparation?

Yes. The West Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Body was set up as a forum for discussion between Waste Management Authorities across the region to discuss such issues. Staffordshire County Council has been represented at all meetings of this group.

Data Source: Minutes of meetings of West Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Body.

Data Table: Attendance at WMRTAB Meetings.

Date of meeting	SCC Represented?
20 March 2020	Yes
10 Sept 2019	Yes
7 May 2019	Yes

Discussion: Meetings of the West Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Body provide a forum to discuss regional issues relating to waste management provision, and to ensure compliance with the Duty to Cooperate. Though the frequency of meetings has declined in recent years, Staffordshire County Council has been represented at all meetings and has been fully involved in discussions.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that we are co-ordinating our work with other waste planning authorities across the region

W 8. Does the Waste Local Plan need to be revised?

NO

Underlying Questions:

Are the policies working as we intended?

Yes, analysis of applications during the reporting period has not raised any concerns that policies are failing to work as intended

How is the plan performing against targets?

Fine, as reported in 2 (above) plan targets are being met as planned, or ahead of schedule

Have there been any relevant changes to National Planning Policy?

No, a new [Environment Bill](#) was published in January 2020, but it is still being debated in Parliament, so it will be some time before any changes it may contain take effect. One potentially significant element of the Bill is the attempt to introduce a more consistent approach to collection and recycling of household waste. Once these become clear, any requirements for additional waste infrastructure to meet new local authority obligations would need to be addressed through the [Municipal Waste Management Strategy](#) which, in turn, would influence any review of the Waste Local Plan.

Have there been any changes to our Strategic Priorities?

No, there have been no changes to our Strategic Priorities since the Waste Local Plan was prepared.

Have there been any changes to local circumstances?

There is nothing to suggest that local circumstances are significantly different to when the Waste Local Plan was prepared.

Data Source: [First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018.](#)

Discussion: A 5-year [review of the Waste Local Plan](#) was completed in December 2018 concluding that there was no need for a revision.

Since then, there have been no significant changes. The Plan policies are working as intended, Plan targets are being met on time or ahead of schedule, and there have been no significant changes to National Planning Policy, strategic priorities, or local circumstances.

Conclusion: It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the Waste Local Plan does not need to be revised.

