Gloucestershire
COUNTY COUNCIL

Minerals & Waste Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) for Gloucestershire

Data for the period up to: 31/12/2014

Publication Date:
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Appendices

1 Introduction

1.1 Gloucestershire County Council is the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority (M&WPA) for Gloucestershire. It is statutorily required to produce an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)[1].

1.2 Planning Regulations state that information must be provided by way of an AMR[2]. It must show progress with the preparation of local planning documents; the success or otherwise of implementing local planning policies; and co-operative activities that have occurred in line with the statutory Duty-to-Cooperate (DtC) [3,].

1.3 Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) also advises on the principal role and function of AMRs[4]. They should be published annually, made publicly available and assist in deciding whether local policies or plans need to be reviewed. In addition AMRs may contain other information such as progress made with section 106 planning obligations[5].

1.4 The information contained within an AMR may be used as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. However, this will be a matter for decision makers to reflect upon. Attributing significance or weight to matters arising within an AMR would need to be taken on a case-by-case basis.

1.5 The scope of this AMR is restricted to minerals and waste matters that are the responsibility of Gloucestershire County Council as the local M&WPA. Plan monitoring functions for all other planning matters are the responsibility of the county's six district local planning authorities[6].

1.6 Minerals and waste data contained in the AMR relates to the implementation of local planning policies over the annual period ending 31/12/2014. All other information on plan preparation progress and co-operative activities concerning DtC matters is correct as of December 2016.

[1] Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011

[2] The Duty-to-Co-operate was created through clause 110 of the Localism Act 2011, and amends Section 33a of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters

[3] Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

[4] Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), Local Plans Section, paragraph: 027, reference ID: 12-027-20150326

[5] It is proposed to review of section 106 planning obligations relating to minerals & waste developments will be carried out in 2015 data assessment

[6] The six Gloucestershire districts local planning authorities are as follows: - Cheltenham Borough, Cotswold District, Forest of Dean District, Gloucester City, Stroud District and Tewkesbury Borough

1.7 The AMR is divided into three sections that reflect its key aims and purpose: -

- **Plan making monitoring** (section 2) – progress made with emerging minerals and waste local planning documents and a full record of DtC activities;

- **Policy monitoring** (section 3 and 4) – collated data for the purposes of monitoring policy implementation linked to the adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy *(to 2027)*[7]; the 'saved' policies of the Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan *(2002 – 2012)*[8]; and the 'saved' policies of the Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan *(1997 – 2006)*[9]; and

- **Waste and minerals data monitoring** (section 5 and 6) – an expanded waste and minerals data focused on the operational matters such as managed waste by type and treatment method and the supply of minerals by resource type. Trend data for the last five years (2010 – 2014) has been presented for these datasets, wherever possible to do so.

[7] Section 6 of the Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy includes a detailed monitoring framework. This sets out how the policies contained within the plan should be monitored over time. This framework has shaped how waste-related data has been collated within the AMR – http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/extra/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=53886&p=0.

[8] Chapter 6 of the Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan sets out key monitoring tasks. These tasks have shaped the manner in which 'saved' adopted waste policies have been considered within the AMR – http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/extra/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=22434&p=0

[9] Paragraph 1.8.1 of the Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan identifies areas of focus for monitoring the effectiveness of the plan. These areas have been applied to the collation of AMR data on minerals related matters – http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/extra/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=22433&p=0

2 Plan making monitoring

Progress made with emerging minerals and waste local planning documents

2.1 The eighth version of the Gloucestershire Minerals & Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) sets out a three-year project timetable covering the period 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2019[10]. It describes the current suite of local development plan documents under preparation by Gloucestershire County Council and the delivery milestones for measuring plan preparation process.

2.2 The MWDS currently includes two local planning documents. The first is the Minerals Local Plan for Gloucestershire (2018-2032), which will replace the adopted Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan (1997 – 2006). The second is the Gloucestershire Waste Development Control / Management Policies Document that will replace the remaining 'saved' policies contained within the adopted Gloucestershire Waste Local Plan (2004).

2.3 At present only one plan-making project is underway – the Minerals Local Plan for Gloucestershire (2018-2032). The Waste Development Control / Development Management Development Plan Document has not yet commenced. It is timetabled to start sometime between Q2 and Q3 of 2018/19 (July and Dec 2018)[11].

2.4 Table 1 details progress that has been made in preparing the Minerals Local Plan for Gloucestershire (2018-2032). It shows that Gloucestershire County Council has been successful in adhering to its plan-making timetable. As at the end of September 2016 a draft version of the minerals plan was published for public consultation. This was just slightly ahead of MWDS target of Q3 2016/17 (Oct – Dec 2016).

[10] Gloucestershire Minerals & Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) | 2016 – 2019 http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/extra/mwds

[11] See *Table 2: Timetable for preparation of future Waste Dev. Control / Mgmt Policies DPD (from April 2016)* of the Minerals & Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) | 2016 – 2019

Table 1: Plan making progress for the Minerals Local Plan for Gloucestershire DPD (up to Nov 2016)

Proposed DPD	Preparation Milestone	Target for Completion[12]	Progress up to Dec 2016
Minerals Local for Gloucestershire (2018-2032)	Pre-Publication ('Draft') Document consultation	Q3 – 2016/17 *Oct – Dec 2016*	**8-week consultation commenced on 29th September 2016 and closed on 24th November 2016[13]**
	Publication Document consultation	Q2 – 2017/18 *July – Sept 2017*	**To be reported upon in future AMRs**
	Submission of Document to the Secretary of State	Q3 – 2017/18 *Oct – Dec 2017*	
	Independent Examination	Q3 to Q4 2017/18 *Oct 2017 – Mar 2018*	
	Adoption	Q1 to Q2 2018/19 *Apr 2018 – Sept 2018*	

Duty to Co-operate co-operative activities

2.5 DtC requirements arrived through the introduction of the Localism Act 2011 and have been a feature of local plan making since this time. DtC places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of local plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters.

2.6 This AMR includes a comprehensive log of all DtC activities that have taken place over period from January 2014 through to December 2016. This is provided in Appendix 1. Previous DtC-related activities have been recorded within the Minerals & Waste AMR for Gloucestershire – April 2012 to December 2013[14].

[12] Target completion is based on quarters of the UK financial year (1st April to 31st March)
[13] Details of the public consultation into the Pre-Publication ('Draft') Minerals Local Plan can be found via:- http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/extra/mcs
[14] Previous Gloucestershire Authority Monitoring Reports (AMRs) for minerals and waste matters, including for the period 2012-2013 can be viewed online at: - http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/extra/amr

2.7 A detailed analysis of DtC activities has been completed in support of the Minerals Local Plan for Gloucestershire. Key publications in this regard include the Minerals Local Plan Site Options and Draft Policy Framework: Duty to Cooperate Evidence Paper (June 2014)[15] and the Draft Minerals Local Plan for Gloucestershire (2018-2032) Duty to Cooperate Progress Report (September 2016)[16].

2.8 Tables 2a – 2c below briefly summarise the variety and volume of DtC activities that have occurred and the organisations have been engaged between January 2014 and December 2016.

Tables 2a – 2c: Summary of Duty to Cooperate (DtC) activities between January 2014 and December 2016

TABLE 2a | Jan 2014 to Dec 2014

Type of DtC activity	Frequency of engagements	Organisations engaged[17]
Consultation responses to plan-making events concerning minerals and waste matters / or development proposals potentially influenced by and / or affecting mineral and waste matters	19	Oxfordshire County Council; West Berkshire Council; Kent County Council; Kirklees Council; Natural England; West London Plan Partnership Authorities; Cotswold District Council; Swindon Borough Council; Glos. Joint Core Strategy Authorities; West of England Partnership Authorities; N. London Waste Plan Partnership Authorities; Somerset County Council; South West Aggregate Working Party South West Technical Advisory Body; Exmoor National Park Authority; Gloucester City Council; Tewkesbury Borough Council; Cornwall County Council; Devon County Council; Dorset County Council, Borough of Poole Council and Bournemouth Borough Council; Wiltshire Council; Herefordshire Council; Worcestershire County Council South Gloucestershire Council; Forest of Dean District Council; Milton Keynes Council
DtC meetings concerning specific strategic / cross-border minerals and / or waste matters	2	
Other DtC activities such as exchanges of information, agreements, memorandums of understanding etc…	7	

[15] Minerals Local Plan Site Options and Draft Policy Framework Duty to Cooperate Evidence Paper (June 2014) http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/extra/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=60647&p=0

[16] Draft Minerals Local Plan for Gloucestershire (2018-2032) Duty to Cooperate Progress Report (September 2016) http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/extra/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=67405&p=0

[17] The list of organisations engaged includes both formal 'partnerships' and 'groupings' of local authorities and other parties as well as individual local authorities. In a number of instances organisations maybe represented more than once. This is to acknowledge how DtC has occurred taking into account the different roles of organisations in acting strategically to support sustainable development.

TABLE 2b | Jan 2015 to Dec 2015

Type of DtC activity	Frequency of engagements	Organisations engaged
Consultation responses to plan-making events concerning minerals and waste matters / or development proposals potentially influenced by and / or affecting mineral and waste matters	4	Natural England; Wiltshire Council; Cotswold District Council; Swindon Borough Council; Malvern Hills District Council; Tewkesbury Borough Council; Worcestershire County Council; Wychavon District Council; South Gloucestershire Council; North Somerset Council; Hertfordshire County Council; South West Aggregate Working Party; West Midlands Aggregate Working Party; South West Technical Advisory Body; Coal Authority; Forest of Dean District Council; Gloucester City Council; Herefordshire Council; Oxfordshire County Council; Monmouthshire Council; Stroud District Council; Warwickshire County Council; West Berkshire Council.
DtC meetings concerning specific strategic / cross-border minerals and / or waste matters	8	
Other DtC activities such as exchanges of information, agreements, memorandums of understanding etc…	2	

TABLE 2c | Jan 2016 to Dec 2016

Type of DtC activity	Frequency of engagements	Organisations engaged
Consultation responses to plan-making events concerning minerals and waste matters / or development proposals potentially influenced by and / or affecting mineral and waste matters	9	Environment Agency Coventry Council; Derbyshire County Council; Dudley Metropolitan Council; Herefordshire Council; Sandwell Borough Council; Shropshire County Council; Solihull Metropolitan Council; Staffordshire County Council; Worcestershire County Council; Warwickshire County Council; South West Aggregate Working Party; Hampshire County Council; Somerset County Council; Cheltenham Borough Council; Oxfordshire County Council; Tewkesbury Borough Council; South East Aggregate Working Party; West of England Partnership Authorities; GFirst Local Enterprise Partnership; Cotswold District Council; Highways England; South Gloucestershire Council; Swindon Borough Council; Wiltshire Council; Gloucester City Council; South West Technical Advisory Body
DtC meetings concerning specific strategic / cross-border minerals and / or waste matters	6	
Other DtC activities such as exchanges of information, agreements, memorandums of understanding etc…	5	

3 Waste policy monitoring

3.1 The following section of this report contains annually collated data to assist with the monitoring of the implementation of the adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy (to 2027). The majority of the information presented is for the designated monitoring period – the calendar year 2014, unless otherwise stated.

Core Policy WCS 1 | Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

3.2 The monitoring requirement for Core Policy WCS 1 is the number of waste-related planning applications where issues related to unsustainability have been cited as part of the reason for refusal.

3.3 During 2014 no waste-related planning applications were refused within Gloucestershire by the WPA. All permitted waste proposals throughout 2014 were considered to be 'sustainable' waste developments when measured against Core Policy WCS1.

Core Policy WCS 2 | Waste Reduction

3.4 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 2 are concerned with the number of 'major development' planning applications that include a waste minimisation statement; the number of educational / promotional visits or exhibitions carried out per annum by Gloucestershire County Council in its capacity as the local Waste Disposal Authority (WDA); and the total amount of waste arising in Gloucestershire.

3.5 Table 3 sets out collated records regarding the number of waste minimisation statement submitted alongside planning applications throughout Gloucestershire during 2014. In terms of educational / promotional visits or exhibitions, information held by WDA indicate that in excess of 2,000 attendees where engaged in local waste-related workshops. These workshops took place at primary schools, secondary schools, special schools, pre-schools, scouting and guiding settings, home-school groups, libraries and other community-orientated gatherings throughout Gloucestershire[18].

[18] More information on waste education programme can be found at: - http://www.recycleforgloucestershire.com/article/113050/Schools

Table 3: Number of 'major development' applications that include a Waste Minimisation Statement

Gloucestershire Districts	Total no. of major development applications	No. waste minimisation statements produced	Waste minimisation statements produced as a % of total major development applications by district
Cheltenham	25	1	4%
Forest	36	16	44%
Gloucester	16	5	31%
Cotswold	52	16	31%
Stroud	9	1	11%
Tewkesbury	9	5	56%
Total	**147**	**44**	**30%**

Core Policy WCS 3 | Recycling & Composting

3.6 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 3 include: - the total available recycling / composting capacity; the number of new / expanded recycling and composting facilities permitted during the year; number of recyclates re-processing facilities in Gloucestershire. the number of planning applications during the monitoring period for new or expanded recycling facilities; the number of 'strategic' composting and recycling facilities permitted inside and outside of 'Zone C' per year and the number of applications refused for not meeting the criteria set out in Core Policy WCS 3.

3.7 The waste-related planning applications approved during the monitoring period did not alter the available recycling and composting capacity. There were no planning applications during the monitoring period for new or expanded recycling facilities. Furthermore, none of the determined waste planning applications were refused on the grounds of failing to meet the requirements of Core Policy WCS 3. There were not any 'strategic' composting or recycling facilities granted planning permission during the monitoring period. There are currently seventeen re-processing facilities permitted within the county.

Core Policy WCS 4 | Inert Waste Recycling and Recovery

3.8 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 4 are as follows: - the % of inert construction and demolition waste transferred for recycling, reprocessing, for use in land reclamation and landscaping purposes or sent for disposal to landfill; number of proposals for permanent inert recycling and recovery facilities during the monitoring period, number of proposals for temporary inert recycling and recovery facilities during the monitoring period, and the number of 'strategic'

inert recycling and recovery facilities permitted inside and outside of 'Zone C' per year.

3.9 For 2014 nearly 50% of all managed inert waste was subjected to some forms of formal permitted treatment, transfer or recycling. The rest was largely applied for reclamation / recovery purposes. Only a very small percentage (4%) ended up being directly disposed of to landfill. Table 5 sets out in detail the managed tonnages and proportions by management method for inert waste in Gloucestershire over the monitoring period. In terms of new or expanded permanent inert recycling and recovery operations, three new permissions were granted during 2014. These operations contributed 45,000 tonnes per annum of new theoretical capacity.

Table 5: Management of inert waste in Gloucestershire during 2014

Management method for inert waste	**Managed total** *(in tonnes)*	**As a % of all managed inert waste**
Treated, transferred or recycled[#]	333,000 t	46%
Depositing on land for reclamation / recovery purposes	362,000 t	50%
Final disposal to landfill	32,000 t	4%
Total	**727,000 t**	

- Important to note that whilst inert material has been recorded as treated, transferred or recycled during the monitoring period there is the possibility that a degree of double counting may have taken place. This is due to inert material being moved between facilities and being subject to multiple waste management operations during the monitoring period and / or including disposal to landfill or deposited on land for reclamation / recovery purposes.

SOURCE | EA – Waste Mgmt. For England (South West data tables) Series 2010 to 2014

Core Policy WCS 5 | Anaerobic Digestion (AD)[19]

3.10 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 5 incorporate: - the total available AD capacity within the county; total available AD capacity specifically for agricultural waste; the total available AD capacity specifically concerning sewage sludge; the number of new / expanded AD facilities permitted during the monitoring period; the number of 'strategic' AD facilities permitted inside and outside of 'Zone C' per year; and the number of applications refused for not meeting the criteria set out in Core Policy WCS 5.

3.11 For 2014, the estimated capacity of all AD plants fuelled by managed waste, was in the region of 150,000 tonnes per annum[20]. Specifically for dealing with

[19] It is important to note that Anaerobic Digestion (AD) is categorised for waste data monitoring purposes as a form of waste 'treatment'.
[20] In two-tier Gloucestershire AD plants are permitted by the County Council as the WPA or by a District Council acting as the LPA.

agricultural waste, the capacity figure fell to around a third of the total (i.e. upwards of 40,000 tonnes per annum). No data was available concerning AD capacity linked solely to sewage sludge. During 2014, two new proposals for AD plants fuelled by waste were granted planning permission. These facilities collectively contributed to the theoretical operating capacity by as much as 64,000 tonnes per year. However, conditional restrictions were imposed including limits on the amount of imports into Gloucestershire[21]. Furthermore, not all of the capacity was made operational during the monitoring period. No strategic scale AD plants fuelled by waste (handling more than 50,000 tonnes per annum) were permitted during 2014. Also, none of the new facilities were permitted within WCS 'Zone C'. Finally, no refusals were issued against proposals considered under the criteria set out for Core Policy WCS 5.

Energy Generation through AD plants

3.12 For the period 2014/15 6.80 megawatts of renewable electrical energy was generated by AD plants located within Gloucestershire. AD plants fuelled by waste contributed to this total.

Core Policy WCS 6 | Other Recovery (including Energy Recovery)

3.13 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 6 are made up of: - the amount of residual waste recovery capacity for MSW and C&I wastes; the total amount and % of MSW and C&I wastes 'treated' through 'other recovery' waste management processes per year; % of renewable energy sourced from the by-products of waste management; the number of facilities developed on strategic sites allocated in the WCS; the number of 'strategic' scale residual waste recovery facilities developed on strategic sites allocated in the WCS; and the number of 'strategic' residual waste recovery facilities permitted inside and outside of 'Zone C' per year.

3.14 During 2014 there were no residual waste recovery facilities operational in Gloucestershire. However, permitted capacity stood at 30,000 tonnes and was restricted to C&I waste only. A planning application for strategic-scale energy from waste facility (over 50,000 tonnes per annum) handling both MSW and CI wastes was under consideration during the monitoring period. This equated to a potential additional 190,000 tonnes per annum. The application was located on a strategic site allocated in the WCS, which is also found within designated Zone C. No new permissions or refusal were issued for residual waste recovery operations during 2014.

[21] A total of no more than 9,800 tonnes from outside of the county

Core Policy WCS 7 | Waste Water

3.15 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 7 involves the total number of waste water treatment facilities in the county and the number of new or expanded waste water treatment facilities permitted during the monitoring period.

3.16 For 2014, the total number of recorded waste water treatment facilities stood at 420. During the monitoring period four proposals for water treatment facilities were granted planning permission. Although, only one resulted in an increase in capacity equal to 60,000 litres of additional treated water.

Core Policy WCS 8 | Landfill

3.17 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 8 are made up of: - the amount of landfill capacity within the county; the number of landfill applications permitted during the year; and the number of applications refused for not meeting the criteria set out in Core Policy WCS 8.

3.18 Table 7 below provides details of the remaining permitted capacity in cubic metres at Gloucestershire's landfill operations as of 2014. As a total figure it equated to 5,417,000m^3. The majority of the county's landfill capacity is made up of non-hazardous landfill – over 55%. During the monitoring period no new or expanded landfill operations were granted permission. Furthermore, no planning applications were refused on the grounds of failing to meet the requirements set out in Core Policy WCS 8.

Table 7: Landfill capacity in Gloucestershire for 2014

Landfill Type	**Remaining permitted capacity** *(in cubic metres)*
Hazardous Merchant	1,247,000m^3
Non Hazardous with SNRHW cell[#]	1,779,000m^3
Non Hazardous	2,178,000m^3
Inert	213,000m^3
Total	**5,417,000m^3**

- Some non-hazardous sites can accept some Stable Non Reactive Hazardous Wastes (SNRHW) into a dedicated cell, but this is usually a small part of the overall capacity of the site.

SOURCE | EA – Waste Mgmt. For England (South West data tables) Series 2010 to 2014

Core Policy WCS 9 | Hazardous Waste

3.19 The monitoring requirement for Core Policy WCS 9 is the total amount of hazardous waste managed in Gloucestershire during the monitoring period.

3.20 For 2014, close to 90,000 tonnes of hazardous waste managed across Gloucestershire. The majority was disposed of to specialist permitted hazardous landfill. However, nearly 40% did undergo some form of treatment process during the monitoring period. Table 8 provides a breakdown by management operation for hazardous waste during 2014.

Table 8: Management of hazardous waste in Gloucestershire during 2014

Hazardous waste by management operation	**Managed total** *(in tonnes)*
Landfill	50,031 t
Treatment	34,447 t
resulting in recovery~	*1,582 t*
Transfer	3,844 t
Total#	**88,322 t**

~ - A proportion of this total will have been recorded as 'treatment' and / or 'Transfer' during the monitoring period.

- The hazardous total for 2014 excludes the recovery element as this is most likely to involved a considerable amount of previous recording during 2014 as their treatment or transfer.

SOURCE | EA – Waste Mgmt. For England (South West data tables) Series 2010 to 2014

Core Policy WCS 10 | Cumulative Impact

3.21 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 10 amount to the following: - the number and % of waste-related proposals permitted on existing waste management sites during the monitoring period; and the number and % of waste-related proposals refused for not meeting the criteria set out in Core Policy WCS 10.

3.22 During 2014 a total of eight waste-related proposals were granted permission on existing waste management sites. This represents nearly 60% of all waste planning proposals granted permission by the WPA over the monitoring period. Four of the waste-related proposals involved new waste management facilities. The remainder considered changes to existing operations including variations to the conditions imposed on existing planning consents. No refusals were issued against waste-related proposals considered under the criteria set out for Core Policy WCS 10.

Core Policy WCS 11 | Safeguarding Sites for Waste Management

3.23 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 11 involve: - the number and % of non-waste developments permitted on existing waste management sites; the number and % of non-waste developments permitted on proposed waste management sites (WCS allocations); and the number and % of non-waste developments refused for not meeting the criteria set out in Core Policy WCS 11.

3.24 Throughout 2014, no non-waste development proposals were granted permission on existing waste management sites or those allocated within the WCS. In addition, no non-waste development proposals were refused on the grounds of failing to meet the criteria set out in Core Policy 11.

Core Policy WCS 12 | Flood Risk

3.25 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 12 incorporate: - the number and % of waste-related proposals permitted on land designated as functional floodplain (Flood Zone 3c) during the monitoring period; the number and % of waste-related proposals with appropriate flood risk mitigation provided through the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) during the monitoring period; and the number and % of waste-related proposals refused for not meeting the criteria set out in Core Policy WCS 12.

3.26 During 2014, three waste-related proposals were granted permission on land designated as functional floodplain across Gloucestershire. All of these proposals included Site Specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) and were identified as potential 'water compatible' developments. For various proposal-specific reasons no waste-related proposals were dependant upon the installation of new or expanded SuDS mitigation measures.

Core Policy WCS 13 | Green Belt

3.27 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 13 include: - the total extent of the Gloucester-Cheltenham Green Belt designation; and the number of waste-related developments granted planning permission within the Green Belt designation during the monitoring period.

3.28 As at the end of 2014, the Gloucester-Cheltenham Green Belt totalled 6,694 hectares of land primarily situated between the two urban areas of Gloucester and Cheltenham and the settlement of Bishops Cleeve, which lies to the North of Cheltenham. A total of four waste-related developments were granted permission within the designation over the monitoring period. Three of the developments represented new facilities and the remainder was for a change of use to an existing building. All developments were included within the curtilage of existing

waste management sites. In addition, no waste development proposals were refused on the grounds of failing to meet the criteria set out in Core Policy 13.

Core Policy WCS 14 | Landscape

3.29 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 14 are made up of the following: - the number of waste-related developments granted planning permission within an AONB designation over the monitoring period; and the number of waste-related developments refused for not meeting the criteria set out in Core Policy WCS 14.

3.30 During 2014, three waste-related developments were approved within Gloucestershire's AONB designations. Two developments were concerned with the management of waste water and one for anaerobic digestion. No waste development proposals were refused on the grounds of failing to meet the criteria set out in Core Policy 14.

Core Policy WCS 16 | Historic Environment

3.31 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 16 cover the number of waste-related planning applications within 100 metres of designated heritage assets and the number and % of proposals refused for not meeting the criteria set out in Core Policy WCS 16.

3.32 For 2014 no waste-related planning applications were submitted within 100 metres of a designated heritage asset. In addition, no waste-related planning applications were refused on the grounds of failing to meet the criteria set out in Core Policy 16 over the monitoring period.

Core Policy WCS 17 | Design

3.33 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 17 include: - the number of waste management planning applications submitted with a Design & Access Statement (D&A); and the number and % of waste-related developments refused for not meeting the criteria set out in Core Policy WCS 17.
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3.34 During 2014 all waste management planning applications included a D&A Statement. In some cases additional design-related information was included within supporting reports or planning statements. No waste management planning applications were refused over the monitoring period on the grounds of failing to meet the criteria set out in Core Policy WCS 17.

Core Policy WCS 18 | Bulking and Transfer

3.35 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 18 incorporate: - the number of new / expanded bulking and transfer facilities over the monitoring period; and the number and % of bulking and transfer facility proposals refused for not meeting the criteria set out in Core Policy WCS 18.

3.36 A total of three new bulking and transfer facilities were permitted during 2014. These facilities generated a total permitted capacity of just over 120,000 tonnes per annum. No planning applications for bulking and transfer facilities were refused over the monitoring period on the grounds of failing to meet the criteria set out in Core Policy WCS 18.

Core Policy WCS 19 | Sustainable Transport

3.37 The monitoring requirements for Core Policy WCS 19 are as follows: - the number of waste-related development proposals utilising road only transport / or incorporating non-road means of transport; the number and % of waste-related development proposals supported by a Transport Assessment (TA); the number and % of waste-related development proposals supported by a Travel Plan; the number of waste-related development proposals including section 106 agreements relating to transport infrastructure; and the number and % of waste-related development proposals refused for not meeting the criteria set out in Core Policy WCS 19.

3.38 Only 7% of waste-related development proposals were supported by the TA as part of their planning submissions. However, during the monitoring period no permitted waste-related development proposals required a Section 106 legal agreement to support transport infrastructure requirements. Furthermore, no waste-related development proposals were refused in 2014 for failing to meet the criteria laid down under Core Policy WCS 19.

4 Minerals policy monitoring

4.1 This section contains annually collated data to assist with the monitoring of the implementation of 'saved' policies of the Gloucestershire Minerals Local Plan (MLP) (1997 – 2006) and to help inform the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan for Gloucestershire (2018 – 2032). The information presented is for a calendar year unless otherwise stated.

4.2 A more detailed analysis of aggregate mineral data for the county is contained within the Gloucestershire Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) series. The most recent version of this covering the entirety of 2014 can be accessed via the county council web site[22].

Aggregate Mineral Supply | MLP policies A3 – A7 Preferred Areas for Aggregate Mineral Development

4.3 During 2014 a total of three preferred areas for aggregate mineral development were subject to planning applications.

Mineral Safeguarding | MLP Section 7.4 and the Gloucestershire Mineral Consultation Area (MCA)

4.4 Over the monitoring period, one-hundred and thirty nine planning applications were submitted and one hundred and twenty-seven were granted permission within the Gloucestershire MCA. However, no specific MCA consultations were received by the Mineral Planning Authority and no refusals were issued on the grounds of mineral sterilisation / mineral infrastructure safeguarding.

Mineral-related developments | summary

4.5 One mineral-related development was approved in 2014 for a new sand & gravel working at Spratsgate Lane in the Cotswold Water Park. This permission made a theoretical contribution to local supplies of sand & gravel of up to 80,000 tonnes per annum over a period of 3 – 4 years.

[22] 4th Gloucestershire Local Aggregates Assessment (covering the period 01/01/2014 to 31/12/2014) can be found at: - http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/planning-and-environment/planning-policy/local-aggregates-assessment-laa/

5. Waste data monitoring

Landfill for all waste types

5.1. Table 9 provides a summary of managed waste to landfill in Gloucestershire over the five-year period between 2010 and 2014.

5.2. Nearly 400,000 tonnes of managed waste was disposed of to landfill in Gloucestershire during 2014. This is a decrease on the previous twelve months (close to 420,000 tonnes) and forms part of a general downward trend in waste sent to landfill going back to at least 2010.

5.3. The vast majority (74%) of managed waste sent to landfill originated from within Gloucestershire[23]. This is only slightly higher than the average for the past five years, which stands at 72%. For imported managed waste to landfill, over 60% came from the South West of England and 30% from the West Midlands. The remaining 10% largely arrived from destinations within Wales, the South East of England and London.

Landfill for hazardous waste

5.4. Table 10 sets out the pattern of hazardous waste sent to landfill in Gloucestershire for the five-year period from 2010 to 2014. It also includes the proportions that arose from within and beyond the county.

5.5. A little over 50,000 tonnes of hazardous waste was landfilled in Gloucestershire during the year. This is an increase of slightly over 12,500 tonnes on 2013, but less than in 2011 and considerable less than in 2012, which was recorded at close to 153,000 tonnes.

5.6. Most hazardous waste landfilled in Gloucestershire (74%) came from within the county. The rest was imported predominately from the South West of England (60%); following by the South East of England (10%), London and Wales; and elsewhere in England.

[23] The method for determining *'Gloucestershire-based'* waste is the last recorded location for managed waste prior to landfill. It is therefore possible that the proportion presented is higher than in practice, due to the fact that some 'local' landfilled waste may well have initially arrived through importation into the county for the purposes of transferring and / or treatment prior to being disposed of to landfill.

Table 9: Managed waste disposed of to landfill between 2010 and 2014

Year	Total managed waste disposed of to landfill	% change on previous year	Waste Origin – Gloucestershire *(% of total landfilled)*	Waste Origin – Out of County *(% of total landfilled)*
2014	**396,075 t**	Decrease by 6%	293,001 t *(74%)*	103,074 t *(26%)*
2013	**419,739 t**	Increase by 2%	278,751 t *(66%)*	140,988 t *(34%)*
2012	**410,326 t**	Decrease by 8%	297,793 t *(73%)*	112,533 t *(27%)*
2011	**445,079 t**	Decrease by 1%	330,434 t *(74%)*	114,645 t *(26%)*
2010	**451,817 t**	-	317,216 t *(70%)*	134,600 t *(30%)*

SOURCE | EA – Waste Interrogator Series 2010 to 2014 and EA – Waste Mgmt. For England *(South West data tables)* Series 2010 to 2014

Table 10: Hazardous waste disposed of to landfill between 2010 and 2014

Year	Total hazardous waste disposed of to landfill	% change on previous year	Waste Origin – Gloucestershire *(% of total landfilled)*	Waste Origin – Out of County *(% of total landfilled)*
2014	**50,031 t**	Increase by 34%	36,875 t *(74%)*	13,156 t *(26%)*
2013	**37,356 t**	Decrease by 76%	29,441 t *(79%)*	7,915 t *(21%)*
2012	**152,873 t**	Increase by 167%	63,486 t *(42%)*	89,387 t *(58%)*
2011	**57,283 t**	Increase by 16%	50,498 t *(88%)*	6,785 t *(12%)*
2010	**49,405 t**	-	42,913 t *(87%)*	6,492 t *(13%)*

SOURCE | EA – Hazardous Waste Interrogator Series 2010 to 2014

Waste Transfer [24]

5.7. Table 11 establishes the amount of waste transferred in Gloucestershire for the five-year period between 2010 and 2014. It includes both the local handling of transferred waste from within the county and waste imports. In addition, it presents data on the amount of waste transferred out of Gloucestershire.

[24] The term 'Waste Transfer' covers the storage or bulking up of managed waste (and includes some compaction / manual and physical sorting). It is important to note that waste held in these facilities will have a further destination. This could betreatment; disposal; or even further transfer. As a consequence, there is a notable risk of double counting if data outputs are employed as a part of a wider statistical waste monitoring exercise.

5.8. Over 350,000 tonnes of managed waste underwent transfer within the county during 2014. This is a reduction on the previous twelve months of 34,127 tonnes and is also the lowest amount transferred over the last five years.

5.9. The 'local' transfer of waste was by far the most frequent occurrence (92%) during the year. The importation of managed waste for transfer has consistently been a minority activity (i.e. it has never been more than 16% of all waste transfer activities) since 2010.

5.10. Waste transferred out of Gloucestershire has also been relatively small-scale, with just under 14,000 tonnes of managed waste exported in 2014. Furthermore, whilst there have been some year-on-year fluctuations in the amount exported for transfer, there appears to be a general downward trend. In 2010 close to 29,000 tonnes was exported, which is around 15,000 tonnes more than observed in 2014.

5.11. During the year, one proposal for a new managed waste transfer facility was granted permission in Gloucestershire. This represented a theoretical increase in the county's transfer capacity of 70,000 tonnes per annum[25].

5.12. Table 12 sets out the proportion of different managed waste types that have undergone transfer within the county during 2014. It shows that municipal waste was handled the most – accounting for over 50% of all transferred managed waste. In contrast commercial & Industrial waste experienced the least amount of transfer, equal to only 16% of all transferred managed waste during the year.

Table 11: Waste transfer between 2010 and 2014

Year	**Total managed waste transferred** *(in tonnes)*	**Waste Origin –** Gloucestershire *(as a %of total transferred)*[26]	**Waste Origin –** Out of County *(as a % of total transferred)*	**Managed waste from Gloucestershire 'exported' for transfer**
2014	**357,099 t**	329,755 t *(92%)*	27,344 t *(8%)*	13,713 t
2013	**391,226 t**	359,342 t *(92%)*	31,884 t *(8%)*	17,032 t
2012	**364,972 t**	345,612 t *(95%)*	19,359 t *(5%)*	15,533 t
2011	**365,351 t**	338,822 t *(93%)*	26,529 t *(7%)*	14,198 t
2010	**401,290 t**	338,379 t *(84%)*	62,910 t *(16%)*	28, 979 t

[25] According to output data extracted from the Waste Interrogator 2014, the permitted facility during the year was not made operational and therefore did not contribute to the transfer of managed waste during the entirety of the year.

[26] These figures apply a data assumption that all *'unknown'* coded waste and that only coded to the *'South West of England'* regional area was actually locally sourced rather than imported into the county from elsewhere. As a consequence individual results may represent an over-estimation of waste from Gloucestershire.

SOURCE | EA – Waste Interrogator Series 2010 to 2014 and EA – Waste Mgmt. For England *(South West data tables)* Series 2010 to 2014

Table 12: Waste transfer by type during 2014

Total managed waste transferred in tonnes	**Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste**[27]	**Commercial & Industrial Waste**	**Municipal Waste**[28]
357,099 t	106,503 t *(30%)*	57,680 t *(16%)*	192,916 t *(54%)*

SOURCE | EA – Waste Interrogator 2014

Waste Treatment [29] [30]

5.13. Table 13 presents the amount of managed waste, which has undergone treatment within Gloucestershire between 2010 and 2014. It includes treated waste that originated from within the county and which, was imported. It also shows waste exports from Gloucestershire for treatment elsewhere.

5.14. Nearly 630,000 tonnes of managed waste underwent treatment during 2014. This represents a significant increase (close to 230,000 tonnes more) on the previous year and continues an upward trend in the amount of waste undergoing treatment since 2010.

5.15. A small majority (55%) of treated managed waste originated from within Gloucestershire. Furthermore, since 2012 the proportion of imports for treatment has been in decline, by as much as 6 percentage points (51% in 2012 to 45% in 2014).

5.16. A little over 120,000 tonnes of managed waste was also exported for treatment outside of the county. Worcestershire (23%) and the West of England authorities[31] (25%) received the most amounts during 2014. An upward trend appears to have emerged regarding managed waste for export. Between 2010 and 2014, it has risen by nearly 80,000 tonnes.

[27] The BRE definition of CD&E waste has been used for data capture purposes through the EA Waste Interrogator Series. This definition has also been applied in numerous waste need assessments by WPAs for planning policy purposes and the Strategic Forum for Construction publication - CD&E WASTE: Halving Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste to Landfill by 2012 compared to 2008, Measuring CE Waste to Landfill in England - A Methodology (2010).

[28] The definition of Municipal waste for data capture purposes through the EA Waste Interrogator is made up of all waste coded as '20 – Municipal Wastes'.

[29] The term 'Waste Treatment' refers to the preparation of waste for the purposes of recycling or reuse. It may include hand sorting, mechanical separation of co-mingled dry recyclables; and physical processing to change the properties of waste (e.g. soil screening or Refuse Derived Fuels (RDF), crushing, baling, pelletising). Similar to transfer, the treatment of waste may not always be the final destination. Waste could go onto to transfer, for additional treatment or be disposed of to landfill. As a result there is a notable risk of double counting if any treatment data outputs are employed as a part of a wider statistical monitoring exercise.

[30] Waste Treatment also incorporates waste handled through Anaerobic Digestion (AD) and Composting, which have also been individually reported on elsewhere in this AMR report. For future statistical analysis the report's outputs on these matters should not be combined as this would result in the double counting of data.

[31] The 'West of England' authorities is made up of the unitary councils – Bath and North East Somerset (B&NES) Council; Bristol City Council; North Somerset Council; and South Gloucestershire.

5.17. Four new waste treatment facilities were permitted in 2014. Collectively these proposed to treat upwards of 120,000 tonnes of waste per annum[32]. Conditional restrictions included limits on the amount and type waste that can be imported.

5.18. Table 14 sets out the proportion of different managed waste types, which underwent treatment across Gloucestershire during 2014. It shows that construction, demolition and excavation waste was treated more than any other waste type.

Table 13: Waste treatment between 2010 and 2014

Year	**Total managed waste sent for treatment** in tonnes	**Waste Origin –** Gloucestershire *(%of total treated)*[33]	**Waste Origin –** Out of County *(% of total treated)*	**Managed waste from Gloucestershire 'exported' for treatment**
2014	**627,060 t**	347,824 t *(55%)*	279,736 t *(45%)*	121,599 t
2013	**397,887 t**	211,487 t *(53%)*	186,400 t *(47%)*	92,878 t
2012	**370, 420 t**	181,019 t *(49%)*	189,401 t *(51%)*	74,648 t
2011	**294,639 t**	95,168 t *(32%)*	199,471 t *(68%)*	85,765 t
2010	**234,690 t**	94,754 t *(40%)*	139,935 t *(60%)*	42,607 t

SOURCE | EA – Waste Interrogator Series 2010 to 2014 and EA – Waste Mgmt. For England *(South West data tables)* Series 2010 to 2014

Table 14: Waste treatment by type during 2014

Total managed waste sent for treatment	**Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste**[34]	**Commercial & Industrial Waste**	**Municipal Waste**[35]
627,060 t	252,049 t *(40%)*	192,223 t *(31%)*	182,788 t *(29%)*

SOURCE | EA – Waste Interrogator 2014

[32] According to output data extracted from the Waste Interrogator 2014, only two of the newly permitted treatment facilities contributed to the treatment of managed waste during the entirety of the year.
[33] These figures apply a data assumption that all *'unknown'* coded waste and that only coded to the *'South West of England'* regional area was actually locally sourced rather than imported into the county from elsewhere. As a consequence individual results may represent an over-estimation of waste from Gloucestershire.
[34] The BRE definition of CD&E waste has been used for data capture purposes through the EA Waste Interrogator Series. This definition has also been applied in numerous waste need assessments by WPAs for planning policy purposes and the Strategic Forum for Construction publication - CD&E WASTE: Halving Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste to Landfill by 2012 compared to 2008, Measuring CE Waste to Landfill in England - A Methodology (2010).
[35] The definition of Municipal waste for data capture purposes through the EA Waste Interrogator is made up of all waste coded as '20 – Municipal Wastes'.

Composting[36] [37]

5.19. Composting is defined as a form of waste treatment and for the purposes of this AMR forms a constituent part of the overall amount of treated waste in Gloucestershire between 2010 and 2014 (see tables 7 and 8). In 2014 composting accounted for just over 20% of all managed waste treatment within the county.

5.20. Table 15 establishes the amount of waste, which has been commercially composted in Gloucestershire between 2010 and 2014[38]. It includes composted waste that originated from within the county and which, was imported.

5.21. Three composting facilities were operational in Gloucestershire in 2014 collectively handling just over 132,000 tonnes of waste[39]. The amount handled is an increase on the previous twelve months by nearly 14,500 tonnes. The majority of composted waste (88%) came from municipal waste streams, with the remainder made up of commercial wastes generated through food production and processing.

5.22. The operating capacity of the county's composting facilities in 2014 was estimated to be in the region of 160,000 tonnes per annum in total. However, movement restrictions (e.g. importation limits) covered up to 50,000 tonnes of this capacity.

5.23. 54% of composted waste originated from outside of the county. Most (over 80%) arrived from the South West of England and Wales. The remainder originated from the West Midlands and elsewhere in England. This is a departure from the trend over previous two years, which saw locally generated waste comprising of more than 50% of the total amount handled (i.e. in 2012, 59% of composted waste came from Gloucestershire, whilst in 2013 it was 53%).

5.24. Waste management data also shows that the equivalent of a little less than 4% of locally generated waste for composting was exported out of the county.

[36] For the purposes of the AMR the term 'composting' refers to management of waste employing either in-vessel technology or open / Windrow composting techniques

[37] Composting is categorised as a form of waste 'treatment' and as such is also included elsewhere in this AMR report under the analysis of 'Waste Treatment Facilities' in Gloucestershire.

[38] Commercial composting excludes all composting activities carried out by individual householders either at home or on allotments.

[39] See Appendix 2 | Waste mgmt. infrastructure sites during 2014

Table 15: Composting of waste between 2010 and 2014

Year	**Total waste being handled** in tonnes	**% change on previous year**	**Waste Origin –** Gloucestershire *(% of total handled)*	**Waste Origin –** Out of County *(% of total handled)*
2014	**132,190 t**	Increase by 12%	60,297 t *(46%)*	71,893 t *(54%)*
2013	**117,773 t**	Decrease by 15%	62,836 t *(53%)*	54,937 t *(47%)*
2012	**138,336 t**	Increase by 6%	81,929 t *(59%)*	56,407 t *(41%)*
2011	**130,210 t**	Decrease by 1%	62,753 t *(48%)*	67,458 t *(52%)*
2010	**131,265 t**	-	54,523 t *(42%)*	76,741 t *(58%)*

SOURCE |EA – Waste Interrogator Series 2010 to 2014 and EA – Waste Mgmt. For England *(South West data tables)* Series 2010 to 2014

Anaerobic digestion (AD)[40]

5.25. Anaerobic digestion (AD) is a type of waste treatment and is dealt with in this AMR as contributing towards the overall amount of treated waste in Gloucestershire (see tables 7 and 8). During 2014 AD accounted for just less than 20% of all treated waste throughout the county.

5.26. Table 16 illustrates the amount of managed waste that has been subject to AD treatment in Gloucestershire between 2010 and 2014. It includes managed waste that originated from within the county and which, was imported.

5.27. AD plants fed by managed waste were operational in Gloucestershire during 2014[41]. In total these plants handled around 124,000 tonnes of waste. This represents a significant increase (44%) on previous 12 months and forms part of a general upward trend in managed waste fuelling anaerobic digesters.

5.28. The capacity of AD plants fed by managed waste was estimated to be in the region of 150,000 tonnes per annum. However, over 40,000 tonnes of this capacity was restricted to waste generated on-site, derived from animal and vegetal waste streams. Other limits were also included, such as the number of days and hours of operation and the proportion of waste arising from outside of Gloucestershire.

5.29. Two proposed developments for AD plants fuelled by managed waste were granted permission in 2014. These proposals collectively introduced additional

[40] Anaerobic Digestion AD is categorised as a form of waste 'treatment' and as such is also included elsewhere in this AMR report under the analysis of 'Waste Treatment Facilities' in Gloucestershire.
[41] See Appendix 2 | Waste mgmt. infrastructure sites during 2014

theoretical capacity compared to 2013, equal to 64,000 tonnes per year[42]. However, conditional restrictions were also imposed that would limit the amount of waste arising from outside of Gloucestershire[43].

5.30. The majority (78%) of AD waste was imported into Gloucestershire, with the South of England and London contributed the largest amount (42%). This was followed by the West Midlands (21%) and elsewhere in the South West of England (20%).

5.31. Table 17 provides data on electricity generation through AD. It shows that during 2014/15 a total of 6.8 megawatts of renewable electricity was generated in Gloucestershire[44]. This is an increase of 0.24 megawatts (4%) from 2013/14. Mirroring the upward trend in the amount of waste fuelling AD plants, there has been a marked increase in the amount of locally generated renewable electricity through anaerobic digestion over the past five years.

Table 16: AD plants fuelled by managed waste between 2010 and 2014

Year	**Total waste used in AD** in tonnes	**% change on previous year**	**Waste Origin –** Gloucestershire *(%of total handled)*	**Waste Origin –** Out of County *(% of total handled)*
2014	**124,079 t**	Increase by 44%	35,313 t *(28%)*	88,766 t *(72%)*
2013	**85,997 t**	Decrease by 7%	12,249 t *(14%)*	73,749 t *(86%)*
2012	**92,964 t**	Increase by 33%	17,893 t *(19%)*	75,071 t *(81%)*
2011	**69,705 t**	Increase by 225%	11,593 t *(17%)*	58,112 t *(83%)*
2010	**21,440 t**	-	1,599 t *(7%)*	19,841 t *(93%)*

SOURCE | EA – Waste Interrogator Series 2010 to 2014

[42] During 2014, one of the AD plant permissions was implemented and made operational. The new plant contributed to the amount of waste processed during the year and was also counted in the 2014 estimated capacity calculation set out in the previous paragraph.
[43] If in the event both permitted AD proposals were to operate at their maximum capacity the conditional restriction on imported waste from outside of Gloucestershire would equate to no more than 9,800 tonnes.
[44] A considerable amount of renewable electricity from AD plants in Gloucestershire was derived from facilities fed by managed waste – either from on-site or imported sources.

Table 17: Renewable electricity from anaerobic digestion (2010/11 – 14/15)

Year	Electricity generated (MWe)	% change on previous year
2014/15	**6.80**	Increase by 4%
2013/14	**6.56**	Increase by 99%
2012/13	**3.30**	Increase by 69%
2011/12	**1.95**	Increase by 449%
2010/11	**0.36**	-

SOURCE | REGEN South West Annual Progress Report Series 2011 to 2015

Metal Recycling [45]

5.32. Table 18 sets out the quantity of managed metal waste recycled in Gloucestershire between 2010 and 2014. It incorporates waste sourced from within the county and that, which is imported from elsewhere.

5.33. Just over 150,000 tonnes of managed metal waste was handled by Gloucestershire's metal recycling facilities. This is a decrease of 8% (13,192 tonnes) on 2013. Since 2011, there has also been a steady decrease in the amount of metal waste being handled in the county. Nearly 56,000 tonnes less in 2014 than in 2011.

5.34. The majority (93%) of managed metal waste was from within Gloucestershire. This has been a fairly consistent circumstance for the last five years.

[45] For the purposes of the AMR the term 'Metal Recycling Facilities' covers those sites whose principal activity is the dismantling of vehicles or other manufactured metal-based products.

Table 18: Metal recycling between 2010 and 2014

Year	Total managed metal waste being handled	% change on previous year	Waste Origin – Gloucestershire *(%of total handled)*[46]	Waste Origin – Out of County *(% of total handled)*
2014	**151,484 t**	Decrease by 8%	140,895 t *(93%)*	10,590 t *(7%)*
2013	**164,676 t**	Decrease by 8%	155,618 t *(94%)*	9,058 t *(6%)*
2012	**178,738 t**	Decrease by 14%	166,789 t *(93%)*	11,949 t *(7%)*
2011	**207,271 t**	Increase by 68%	197,904 t *(95%)*	9,367 t *(5%)*
2010	**123,407 t**	-	109,478 t *(89%)*	13,929 t *(11%)*

SOURCE | EA – Waste Interrogator Series 2010 to 2014 and EA – Waste Mgmt. For England *(South West data tables)* Series 2010 to 2014

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)

5.35. Table 19 summarises the management of municipal solid waste (MSW) by Gloucestershire County Council (GCC) as the local Waste Disposal Authority (WDA). It covers the ten-year period between 2005/6 and 2014/15 and includes the estimated tonnage and proportion of MSW sent to landfill, recycled or was composted / used in anaerobic digestion. All estimated outputs have been rounded to the nearest 1,000.

5.36. For 2014/15 close to 300,000 tonnes of MSW was generated within Gloucestershire. This incorporated waste collected from households via kerbside collections, other commercial contracts and the management of parks, gardens and public streets by Gloucestershire's Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs)[47]. It also covered waste received at civic amenity sites / household recycling centres[48].

5.37. A little over 50% of MSW in the year was sent to landfill. The rest underwent some form of treatment - mostly involving recycling (58% of all MSW treatment). Since 2006/07 the tonnage of MSW going to landfill has declined year-on-year with the exception of 2010/11. In contrast, the amount of MSW subject to treatment has steadily increased. Composting and anaerobic digestion of MSW has seen the most significant increase (nearly 90%) over the entire ten-year period. This is equal to 29,000 tonnes more in 2014/15 than was the case in 2005/6.

[46] These figures apply a data assumption that all 'unknown' coded waste and that only coded to the 'South West of England' regional area was actually locally sourced rather than imported into the county from elsewhere. As a consequence individual results may represent an over-estimation of waste generated from within Gloucestershire.

[47] The Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) for Gloucestershire includes the following local authorities: - Cheltenham Borough, Cotswold District, Forest of Dean District, Gloucester City, Stroud District and Tewkesbury Borough.

[48] See Appendix 2 | Waste mgmt. infrastructure sites during 2014

Table 19: Estimated MSW management between 2005/06 and 2014/15

Year	Estimated Total MSW in tonnes to nearest 1,000s	MSW – to landfill *(as a % of MSW total)*	MSW – for treatment [49] *(as a % of MSW total)*	Breakdown of MSW treatment – Composting / anaerobic digestion *(as % of treated MSW)*	Breakdown of MSW treatment – Recycling *(as % of treated MSW)*
2014/15	**297,000 t**	151,000 t *(51%)*	146,000 t *(49%)*	61,000 t *(42%)*	85,000 t *(58%)*
2013/14	**278,000 t**	152,000 t *(55%)*	125,000 t *(45%)*	55,000 t *(44%)*	70,000 t *(56%)*
2012/13	**279,000 t**	152,000 t *(54%)*	127,000 t *(46%)*	58,000 t *(46%)*	69,000 t *(54%)*
2011/12	**279,000 t**	153,000 t *(55%)*	126,000 t *(45%)*	55,000 t *(44%)*	70,000 t (56%)
2010/11	**272,000 t**	148,000 t *(54%)*	125,000 t *(46%)*	55,000 t *(44%)*	70,000 t *(56%)*
2009/10	**294,000 t**	169,000 t *(57%)*	125,000 t *(42%)*	49,000 t *(39%)*	76,000 t *(61%)*
2008/09	**307,000 t**	176,000 t *(57%)*	131,000 t *(43%)*	51,000 t *(39%)*	80,000 t *(61%)*
2007/08	**323,000 t**	202,000 t *(63%)*	121,000 t *(37%)*	44,000 t *(36%)*	77,000 t *(64%)*
2006/07	**324,000 t**	215,000 t *(66%)*	109,000 t *(34%)*	42,000 t *(38%)*	68,000 t *(62%)*
2005/06	**312,000 t**	213,000 t *(68%)*	99,000 t *(32%)*	32,000 t *(32%)*	67,000 t *(68%)*

SOURCE | Gloucestershire County Council – WDA Annual Data Monitoring Series (2005/06 to 2014/15)

Waste Management Infrastructure – spatial distribution

5.38. Table 20 shows that by the end of 2014, 87 individual waste management facilities were operation across Gloucestershire. Nearly 15% of these were categorised as 'strategic' – handling in excess of 50,000 tonnes of waste.

5.39. A zoning approach has been applied within Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy (WCS) specifically concerning the spatial distribution of strategic waste infrastructure. It is included as a criterion with policies: - WCS3 – Recycling & Composting; WCS4 – Inert Waste Recycling and Recovery; WC5 – Anaerobic Digestion; and WCS6 – Other Recovery (including energy recovery)[50].The vast majority (67%) of the county's strategic facilities were also located within Zone C.

[49] MSW for treatment incorporates all usual waste management functions undertaken with MSW other than landfill such as composting, anaerobic digestion, sorting,

[50] Adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy (2012-2027) – http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/extra/wcs

Table 21: Strategic Waste Infrastructure as at the end of 2014

Total no. of operational waste mgmt. facilities	**No .of operational 'strategic' waste mgmt. facilities**[51] *(as a % of total operational waste mgmt. facilities)*	**No. of operational 'strategic' waste facilities –** *within Zone C (as a % of 'strategic' waste mgmt. facilities)*
6. 87	7. 12 *(14%)*	8. 8 *(67%)*

[51] The term 'strategic' for the purposes of the AMR equates to a waste handling return of at least 50,000 tonnes per annum. This threshold has been establishing under paragraph 4.82 of the adopted Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy (WCS) (2012-2027) and is applied to defining what constitutes a strategic waste facility. However, in any given year there may be waste mgmt. facilities that are permitted to handle in excess of 50,000 tonnes per annum, but for whatever circumstances are not operating at or above this threshold. As a result the figure used in the AMR may under represent the number of 'strategic' waste mgmt. facilities present in the county.

6 Mineral supply data | up to 31/12/2014

Limestone and sandstone

6.1 Table 22 sets out sales data for limestone and sandstone worked in Gloucestershire for the ten-year period between 2005 and 2014 inclusive.

6.2 During 2014 a combined total of 1.68 million tonnes (mt) of limestone and sandstone was worked across the county. The vast majority (1.51mt – 90%) was made up of limestone for use as a construction aggregate known as 'crushed rock'. The remainder was employed for variety of purposes including natural building stone and to support agricultural practices and industrial processes.

6.3 The amount of limestone and sandstone worked in 2014 represents a six-year high. It also forms part of a broad upward trend in the amount of limestone and sandstone worked, going back to 2009.

6.4 Over the last ten years, there has been a small observable upward trend over time in both the amount and proportion of limestone and sandstone used for non-aggregate purposes. It is equal to an increase of 40,000 tonnes or 4% points between 2005 and 2014.

6.5 The 10-year and 3-year average for all limestone and sandstone working in Gloucestershire stands at 1.69 mtpa and 1.56 mtpa respectively. The amount worked in 2014 was closely aligned to the 10-year average.

Table 22: Limestone and sandstone sales between 2005 and 2014

Year	**Total sales of limestone and sandstone** in million tonnes	**Sales for 'crushed rock' aggregate purposes** In million tonnes *(as %of total sales)*	**Sales for non-aggregate purposes** In million tonnes *(as % of total sales)*
2014	**1.68 mt**	1.51 mt *(90%)*	0.17 mt *(10%)*
2013	**1.6 mt**	1.36 mt *(85%)*	0.24 mt *(15%)*
2012	**1.41 mt**	1.18 mt *(84%)*	0.23 mt *(16%)*
2011	**1.45 mt**	1.30 mt *(88%)*	0.18 mt *(12%)*
2010	**1.41 mt**	1.20 mt *(85%)*	0.21 mt *(15%)*
2009	**1.33 mt**	1.17 mt *(88%)*	0.16 mt *(12%)*
2008	**1.76 mt**	1.61 mt *(91%)*	0.15 mt *(9%)*
2007	**2.21 mt**	2.08 mt *(94%)*	0.13 mt *(6%)*
2006	**1.91 mt**	1.81 mt *(95%)*	0.10 mt *(5%)*
2005	**2.08 mt**	1.95 mt (94%)	0.13 mt *(6%)*
3yr Ave 2012-14	1.56 mt	1.350 mt	0.21 mt
10yr Ave 2005-14	1.69 mt	1.517 mt	0.17 mt

SOURCE | Gloucestershire County Council – MPA Annual Mineral Survey Returns (2010 to 2014)

Natural building stone

6.6 Table 23 presents information on sales of natural building stone worked in Gloucestershire over the five-year period from 2010 through to 2014 inclusive.

6.7 Nearly 52,000 tonnes of limestone and sandstone was worked as natural building stone during 2014. A considerable majority (71%) was derived from the county's limestone resources in the Forest of Dean and Cotswolds. The amount worked represents an increase on the previous 12 months, but is less than the 5-year high, which was observed in 2012 and equalled close to 61,000 tonnes.

6.8 There is no discernable trend in the total amount of natural building stone produced locally going back to 2010. However, since 2012 the proportion of limestone used for natural building stone has been declining year-on-year by a total of 14% points by 2014.

Table 23: Natural building stone sales between 2010 and 2014

Year	**Natural building stone sales** in tonnes	**% change on previous year**	**from limestone** In tonnes *(as %of total sales)*	**from sandstone** In tonnes *(as % of total sales)*
2014	**51,829 t**	Increase by 14%	36,746t *(71%)*	15,083 t *(29%)*
2013	**45,398 t**	Decrease by 21%	35,605 t *(78%)*	9,793 t *(22%)*
2012	**60,978 t**	Increase by 15%	48,884 t *(85%)*	12,094 t *(15%)*
2011	**49,906 t**	Decrease by 13%	38,640 t *(77%)*	11,266 t *(23%)*
2010	**57,315 t**	-	44,631 t *(78%)*	12,684 t *(22%)*
5yr Ave 2010-14	52,353 t	-	40,901 t	12,184 t

SOURCE | Gloucestershire County Council – MPA Annual Mineral Survey Series (2010 to 2014)

Reserves of limestone and sandstone

6.9 Table 24 shows the amount of permitted reserves of limestone and sandstone contained within Gloucestershire's quarries at the end of each year, for the ten-year period between 2005 and 2014 inclusive.

6.10 As at 31/12/2014 the county's crushed rock aggregates reserves stood at 25.99 million tonnes. This is lowest crushed rock reserve figure recorded since the end of 2009, and the third lowest over the last ten years. Reserves have also been in decline for four consecutive years – between 2011 and 2014, falling by a total of 5.12 million tonnes.

6.11 In contrast, non-aggregate reserves have been consistently increasing over the last ten years, with the exception of 2009 (a fall from 2008 of 70,000 tonnes). As at 31/12/2014, Gloucestershire's non-aggregate reserves amounted to 8.63 million tonnes, which is just less than 3.5 million tonnes more than was observed in 2005.

Table 24: Limestone and sandstone reserves as of 31st Dec of each year from 2005 to 2014

Year	'Crushed rock' aggregate estimated reserves as of 31/12 in million tonnes	% change on previous year for estimated agg reserves	Non-aggregate estimated reserves as of 31/12 in million tonnes	% change on previous year for estimated non-agg reserves
2014	25.99 Mt	Decrease by 6%	8.63 Mt	Increase by 2%
2013	27.67 Mt	Decrease by 7%	8.42 Mt	Increase by 2%
2012	29.73 Mt	Decrease by 4%	8.22 Mt	Increase by 2%
2011	31.11 Mt	Decrease by 17%	8.07 Mt	Increase by 46%
2010	37.41 Mt	Increase by 48%	5.53 Mt	Increase by 34%
2009	25.28 Mt	Increase by 1%	4.14 Mt	Decrease by 2%
2008	25.11 Mt	Decrease by 7%	4.21 Mt	Increase by <1%
2007	27.50 Mt	Decrease by 12%	4.20 Mt	Increase by 31%
2006	31.26 Mt	Increase by 11%	3.21 Mt	Increase by 23%
2005	28.21 Mt	-	2.60 Mt	-

SOURCE | Gloucestershire County Council – MPA Annual Mineral Survey Series (2010 to 2014)

Sand & gravel

6.12 Table 25 illustrates sales of sand & gravel and the amount of permitted reserves in Gloucestershire at the end of year, for the ten-year period between 2005 and 2014 inclusive.

6.13 In 2014, a little over 0.4 million tonnes of sand & gravel was worked across Gloucestershire. This is the lowest annual amount recorded over the last ten years and was over 0.5 million tonnes less than was worked in 2005. Sales have also been steadily declining over the same period and this has happened year-on-year since 2010. The average 10yr and 3yr sand & gravel sales presently amount to 0.788 million tonnes and 0.630 million tonnes respectively.

6.14 Reserves of sand & gravel as at 31/12/2014 equalled 5.46 million tonnes – the second lowest level recorded since 2005. In the last ten years the largest amount of reserves was observed at the end of 2007 and equalled 8.72 million tonnes. This figure is just over 2 million more than was available in 2014.

Table 25: Sand & gravel sales and reserves between 2010 and 2014

Year	**Sand & gravel sales** in million tonnes	**% change on previous year for sand & gravel sales**	**Sand & gravel estimated reserves as of 31/12** in million tonnes	**% change on previous year for estimated reserves**
2014	**0.43 Mt**	Decrease by 37%	5.46 Mt	Increase by 2%
2013	**0.68 Mt**	Decrease by 13%	5,35 Mt	Decrease by 11%
2012	**0.78 Mt**	Decrease by 8%	6.02 Mt	Decrease by 11%
2011	**0.85 Mt**	Decrease by 6%	6.75 Mt	Decrease by 11%
2010	**0.90 Mt**	Decrease by 3%	7.55 Mt	Increase by 6%
2009	**0.93 Mt**	Increase by 41%	7.11 Mt	Decrease by 8%
2008	**0.66 Mt**	Decrease by 27%	7.72 Mt	Decrease by 12%
2007	**0.90 Mt**	Increase by 25%	8.72 Mt	Increase by 1%
2006	**0.72 Mt**	Decrease by 30%	8.60 Mt	Increase by 9 %
2005	**1.03 Mt**	-	7.85 Mt	-
3yr Ave 2012-14	0.630 Mt	-	-	-
10yr Ave 2005-14	0.788 Mt	-	-	-

SOURCE | Gloucestershire County Council – MPA Annual Mineral Survey Returns (2010 to 2014)

Appendix 1 | Duty to Cooperate (DtC) activities between January 2014 and December 2016

When?	What DtC activity has taken place?	Who has been involved?	Mineral and / or waste matter(s)
Jan 2014	Exchange of information concerning the movement and disposal of hazardous waste	Kirkless Council	Waste
Feb 2014	Exchange of information concerning the movement and disposal of hazardous waste	London boroughs of Brent; Ealing; Harrow; Hillingdon; Hounslow; and Richmond-U-Thames – as the West London Waste Plan Partnership	Waste
	Advice on mineral safeguarding, waste minimisation, and possible policy conflicts with emerging JCS Green Belt policy	Cheltenham Borough; Gloucester City; Tewkesbury Borough – as the GCT Joint Core Strategy (JCS) Authorities	Minerals & Waste
	Signatory to the Somerset County Council Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) concerning DtC activities aimed at supporting strategic sand & aggregate supplies	Somerset County Council; Exmoor National Park Authority; Cornwall County Council; Devon County Council; Dorset County Council; Wiltshire Council	Minerals
	Draft Minerals & Waste Local Plan: Core Strategy consultation – views on proposed aggregate strategy and policy approach	Oxfordshire County Council	Minerals
	Draft Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan (Water Transport) Evidence Paper consultation – views on cross-border water-based transport infrastructure	Worcestershire County Council	Minerals
Mar 2014	Issues & Options consultation for emerging West Berkshire Minerals & Waste Local Plan – provision of information on waste movements	West Berkshire Council	Waste
	Exchange of information concerning the movement waste	London boroughs of Barnet; Camden; Enfield; Hackney; Haringey; Islington; and Waltham Forest – as the North London Waste Plan Partnership	Waste
	Pre-Submission consultation for emerging Kent Minerals & Waste Local Plan – support given for self-sufficiency with hazardous waste	Kent County Council	Waste
	Advice to support defining and developing the conservation strategy for the Upper Thames Clay Vales Landscape Character Area (LCA)	Natural England	Minerals & Waste
Apr 2014	Joint submission of a Statement of Common Ground concerning DtC matters and preparation of the Swindon Borough Local Plan	Cotswold District Council Swindon Borough Council	Minerals & Waste
	Pre-Submission consultation for emerging Somerset Minerals Local Plan – views on proposed approach to aggregate monitoring	Somerset County Council	Minerals

May 2014	Attendance of AWP meeting and active participation in aggregate mineral planning matters covering SW AWP authorities	South West Aggregate Working Party (SW-AWP)	Minerals
Jun 2014	Pre-Submission consultation for emerging Herefordshire Core Strategy – views on DtC and up-to-date evidence / data	Herefordshire Council	Minerals
	Planning application for development (Sudmeadow Road) – response to potential waste minimisation matters	Gloucester City Council	Waste
Jun & Jul 2014	Exchange of information to aid the preparation of evidence papers to support the emerging Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan	Worcestershire County Council	Minerals
Jul 2014	Pre-Submission consultation for emerging GCT Joint Core Strategy – views on mineral and waste safeguarding and waste minimisation matters	Cheltenham Borough; Gloucester City; Tewkesbury Borough – as the GCT Joint Core Strategy (JCS) Authorities	Minerals & Waste
	Pre-Submission consultation for emerging South Gloucestershire Policies, Sites and Places (PSP) Plan – views on aggregate provision, mineral safeguarding and mineral site allocations	South Gloucestershire Council	Minerals & Waste
Aug 2014	Draft Allocations Plan consultation – views on securing waste minimisation and mineral safeguarding requirements	Forest of Dean District Council	Minerals & Waste
Sept 2014	Planning application for development (Cinderford Northern Quarter) – response to potential waste minimisation and mineral resources matters	Forest of Dean District Council	Minerals & Waste
	Devon Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) – response to consultation draft	Devon County Council	Minerals
Oct 2014	Officer-level meeting on emerging strategic / cross-border minerals & waste policy matters and exchange of information concerning waste movements	Oxfordshire County Council	Minerals & Waste
	Draft consultation for emerging Milton Keynes Minerals Local Plan – views on the approach to aggregate provision	Milton Keynes Council	Minerals
	Planning application for development (Pirton Fields, Innsworth) – response to potential waste minimisation matter	Tewkesbury Borough Council	Waste
	West Berkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) – response to consultation draft	West Berkshire Council	Minerals
Nov 2014	West of England Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) – response to consultation draft	Bath & North East Somerset; Bristol City; North Somerset; and South Gloucestershire – as the West of England Partnership	Minerals

	Provision of GIS mapping information on local mineral matters such as emerging allocations	Natural England	Minerals
	Attendance of AWP meeting and active participation in aggregate mineral planning matters covering SW AWP authorities	South West Aggregate Working Party (SW-AWP)	Minerals
Dec 2014	Attendance of TAB meeting and active participation in waste planning matters covering SW TAB authorities	South West (Waste) Technical Advisory Body (SW TAB)	Waste
	Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) – response to consultation draft	Borough of Poole, Bournemouth Borough; and Dorset County Council – collaboratively working on minerals and waste matters	Minerals
	Wiltshire & Swindon Borough Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) – response to consultation draft	Wiltshire Council	Minerals

TABLE 2b | Jan 2015 to Dec 2015			
When?	**What DtC activity has taken place?**	**Who has been involved?**	**Mineral and / or waste matter(s)**
Jan 2015	Officer-level meeting covering planning / development matters relating to the Cotswold Water Park area – including mineral working	Cotswold Water Park Trust; Natural England (NE); Wiltshire Council; Cotswold District Council; Swindon Borough Council	Minerals
Jan & Mar 2015	Request for information / local intelligence on cross border environmental matters	Cotswold District Council; Malvern Hills District Council; Tewkesbury Borough Council; Worcestershire County Council; Wiltshire Council; Wychavon District Council	Minerals
Feb 2015	Draft Cotswold Local Plan consultation - views on mineral working and the AONB and Cotswold Water Park	Cotswold District Council	Minerals
	Officer-level meeting concerning cross-border mineral plan making matters	South Gloucestershire Council; North Somerset Council	Minerals
Mar 2015	Officer-level meeting concerning cross-border mineral plan making matters	Worcestershire County Council; Tewkesbury Borough Council	Minerals
	Officer-level meeting concerning cross-border mineral and waste plan making matters	Cotswold District Council; Wiltshire Council	Minerals & Waste
Jun 2015	Exchange of information concerning aggregate provision and supply trends	Hertfordshire County Council	Minerals
	Response to proposed aggregate strategy with potential implications for Gloucestershire	South West Aggregate Working Party (SW AWP); West Midlands Aggregate Working Party (WM AWP)	Minerals
Jul 2015	Officer-level meeting concerning mineral plan making matters affecting Cotswold District	Cotswold District Council	Minerals
Sept 2015	Attendance of TAB meeting and active participation in waste planning matters covering SW TAB authorities	South West (Waste) Technical Advisory Body (SW TAB)	Minerals & Waste
Oct 2015	Officer-level technical workshop covering the development of a mineral safeguarding strategy for Gloucestershire	Cotswold District Council; Coal Authority; Deputy Gaveller; FOD-SMA; Forest of Dean District Council; Gloucester City Council; Herefordshire Council; Oxfordshire County Council; Monmouthshire Council; Stroud District Council; South Gloucestershire Council; North Somerset Council; Swindon Borough Council; Tewkesbury Borough Council; Warwickshire County Council; Wiltshire Council; Worcestershire County Council	Minerals

	Officer-level meeting concerning cross-border mineral plan making matters	South Gloucestershire Council; Worcestershire County Council	Minerals
Dec 2015	Advice on review of 2nd Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan 'Call For Sites'	Worcestershire County Council	Minerals
	West Berkshire Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) – response to consultation draft	West Berkshire Council	Minerals

TABLE 2c | Jan 2016 to Dec 2016			
When?	**What DtC activity has taken place?**	**Who has been involved?**	**Mineral and / or waste matter(s)**
Jan 2016	Hampshire Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) – response to consultation draft	Hampshire County Council	Minerals
	Attendance of AWP meeting and active participation in aggregate mineral planning matters covering SW AWP authorities	South West Aggregate Working Party (SW-AWP)	Minerals
	Draft Warwickshire Minerals Local Plan consultation – views on proposed aggregate strategy	Warwickshire County Council	Minerals
	Attendance of Environment Agency Waste Interrogator Workshop	EA; Coventry Council; Derbyshire County Council; Dudley Metropolitan Council; Herefordshire Council; Sandwell Borough Council; Shropshire County Council; Solihull Metropolitan Council; Staffordshire County Council; Worcestershire County Council; Warwickshire County Council.	Minerals & Waste
Feb 2016	Somerset Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) – response to consultation draft	Somerset County Council	Minerals
May 2016	Planning application for development (Lilleybrook Golf Course) – response to potential waste mgmt. matter	Cheltenham Borough Council	Waste
May & Jun 2016	Exchange of information to aid the preparation of evidence for Oxfordshire Minerals & Waste Local Plan examination	Oxfordshire County Council	Minerals
Jun 2016	Planning application for development (Bishops Cleeve) – response to potential waste matter	Tewkesbury Borough Council	Waste
Jul 2016	Attendance of AWP meeting and active participation in aggregate mineral planning matters covering SW AWP authorities	South West Aggregate Working Party (SW-AWP)	Minerals
	Exchange of information on strategic mineral supply matters relating to Gloucestershire	South East Aggregate Working Party (SE AWP)	Minerals
	West of England Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) – response to consultation draft	Bath & North East Somerset; Bristol City; North Somerset; and South Gloucestershire – as the West of England Partnership	Minerals
	Draft Somerford Keynes Neighbourhood Plan consultation – views on including mineral matters within emerging policy	Cotswold District Council Somerford Keynes Parish Council	Minerals

Aug 2016	Officer-level meeting concerning mineral plan making matters and relationship with economic development / infrastructure and plans for growth	GFirst Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)	Minerals
	Request for information / local intelligence / technical view on cross border matters affecting the movement of minerals	Herefordshire Council; Highways England; Oxfordshire County Council; South Gloucestershire Council; Swindon Borough Council; Wiltshire Council; Warwickshire County Council; Worcestershire County Council	Minerals
	Attendance of TAB meeting and active participation in waste planning matters covering SW TAB authorities	South West (Waste) Technical Advisory Body (SW TAB)	Minerals & Waste
Sept 2016	Advice on mineral resource and infrastructure safeguarding and the implementation of waste minimisation with emerging site allocations	Gloucester City Council	Minerals & Waste
Oct 2016	Proposed Submission consultation for emerging South Gloucestershire Policies, Sites and Places (PSP) Plan – views on DtC and mineral site allocations	South Gloucestershire Council	Minerals
	Exchange of information on mineral sites close to shared administrative boundary	Worcestershire County Council	Minerals
	Draft South West AWP Annual Report (for 2014) – views on aggregate data concerning Gloucestershire	South West Aggregate Working Party (SW-AWP)	Minerals & Waste
Nov 2016	Attendance of AWP meeting and active participation in aggregate mineral planning matters covering SW AWP authorities	South West Aggregate Working Party (SW-AWP)	Minerals
	Exchange of information to aid the preparation of evidence for emerging Cotswold Local Plan	Cotswold District Council	Minerals & Waste

Appendix 2 | Waste mgmt. infrastructure sites during 2014[52]

Waste mgmt. infrastructure:- Landfill			
Site name	**Operator**	**Facility type**	**District**
Wingmoor Quarry	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	Non haz. (SNRHW) landfill[53]	Tewkesbury
Wingmoor Farm	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	Hazardous landfill	Tewkesbury
Hempsted Landfill	Cory Environmental (Glos.) Ltd	Non-hazardous landfill	Gloucester
Wingmoor Farm Landfill	Cory Environmental (Glos.) Ltd	Non-hazardous landfill	Gloucester

Waste mgmt. infrastructure:- Composting facilities			
Site name	**Operator**	**Facility type**	**District**
Wingmoor Farm	Cory Environmental (Glos.) Ltd	Composting	Tewkesbury
Sharpness Docks	New Earth Solutions (Glos.) Ltd	Composting	Stroud
Rose Hill Farm	M F Bennion (Potatoes) Ltd	Composting	Forest of Dean

Waste mgmt. infrastructure:- Metal recycling facilities			
Site name	**Operator**	**Facility type**	**District**
Whimsey Rd, Cinderford	Sims Group U K Ltd	Mixed Metal Recycling	Forest of Dean
Adsett, Westbury-on—Severn	Adsett Trading Company Ltd	Mixed Metal Recycling	Forest of Dean
Hayricks Wharf, Tewkesbury Road	Burke Bros (Cheltenham) Ltd	Mixed Metal Recycling	Cheltenham
Old Airfield, Moreton Valance	ELG Haniel Metals Ltd	Mixed Metal Recycling	Stroud
Sharpness Docks	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Mixed Metal Recycling	Stroud
Springhill Ind. Est, Moreton	Oil Tank Supplies Ltd	Mixed Metal Recycling	Cotswold
Ryeford Industrial Estate	H Burford & Sons	Mixed Metal Recycling	Stroud
Byard Rd, Gloucester	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Vehicle Dismantling	Gloucester
Forest Vale Rd, Cinderford	Forest Auto Salvage	Vehicle Dismantling	Forest of Dean
Sudmeadow Rd, Hempsted	J G & R Phelps	Vehicle Dismantling	Gloucester
Broadmoor Rd, Cinderford	F A B Recycling Ltd	Vehicle Dismantling	Forest of Dean
Cannop Rd, Parkend	Jon Daunter Ltd	Vehicle Dismantling	Forest of Dean
Cotswold Airport, Kemble	Air Salvage International Ltd	Vehicle Dismantling	Cotswold

[52] This includes a list of those facilities, which provided a waste return to the Environment Agency and were included within the published Waste Interrogator 2014.

[53] SNRHW means Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste. Under legislative change which commenced in 2004, it is possible to landfill SNRHW within biodegradable landfill under certain conditions. SNRHW constitutes materials, which will not measurable react with the environment when landfilled. For example – mineral and bonded asbestos bearing wastes.

Broadmoor Rd, Cinderford	Abbey Metal Recycling Ltd	Vehicle Dismantling	Forest of Dean
Ryecroft Street, Gloucester	Jessop Motor Vehicle Dismantlers	Vehicle Dismantling	Gloucester
Hawkwell Green	J Woodward Autospares	Vehicle Dismantling	Forest of Dean

Waste mgmt. infrastructure:- Hazardous & clinical waste transfer stations

Site name	Operator	Facility type	District
Wingmoor Farm	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	Clinical Waste Transfer	Tewkesbury
Shannon Place, Tewkesbury	Vetspeed Ltd	Hazardous Waste Transfer	Tewkesbury
Forest Vale Rd, Cinderford	BASF plc	Hazardous Waste Transfer#	Forest of Dean
Andoversford Ind. Estate	Maylarch Recycling Ltd	Hazardous Waste Transfer#	Cotswold
Hempsted	Cory Environmental (Glos.) Ltd	Hazardous Waste Transfer#	Gloucester
Old Airfield, Moreton Valance	Smith's (Gloucester) Ltd	Hazardous Waste Transfer#	Stroud
Myers Rd, Gloucester	Allstone Sands, Gravels, Aggregate Trading Ltd	Hazardous Waste Transfer#	Gloucester
Canal Works, Lydney	Bendalls Ltd	Hazardous Waste Transfer#	Forest of Dean
Eastern Ave. Depot, Gloucester	Enterprise (AOL) Ltd	Hazardous Waste Transfer#	Gloucester
Chosen View Rd	John Herbert Skip Hire Ltd	Hazardous Waste Transfer#	Cheltenham
Weston Ind. Estate	H T Waste Recycling Ltd	Hazardous Waste Transfer#	Cotswold

 # - Inert / C&D / Household / C&I Waste Transfer Stations also permitted to handle some hazardous materials

Waste mgmt. infrastructure:- Hazardous waste treatment facilities

Site name	Operator	Facility type	District
The Ind. Est., Grange Court	PSW England Ltd	Hazardous Treatment	Forest of Dean
Vantage Point Business Village	Dataserv Recycling Ltd	Hazardous Treatment	Forest of Dean
Wingmoor Farm	Grundon Waste Management Ltd	Hazardous Treatment	Tewkesbury
Toddington Treatment Centre	William Gilder Ltd	Hazardous Treatment	Tewkesbury
Monkmeadow Dock, Hempsted	West Oils Environmental Ltd	Hazardous Treatment	Gloucester

Waste mgmt. infrastructure:- Waste transfer stations

Site name	Operator	Facility type	District
Eastern Ave. Depot, Gloucester	Enterprise (AOL) Ltd	Hld. / C&I Transfer	Gloucester
Elliot Rd, Cirencester	Cory Environmental (Glos.) Ltd	Hld. / C&I Transfer	Cotswold
Ham Villa, Ham Rd	P S R Waste Disposal Ltd	Hld. / C&I Transfer	Cheltenham

The Park, Stoke Road	PrintWaste Commercial Co. Ltd	Hld. / C&I Transfer	Tewkesbury
Lydney Transfer Station	Cory Environmental (Glos.) Ltd	Hld. / C&I Transfer	Forest of Dean
Forest Vale Rd, Cinderford	BASF plc	Hld. / C&I Transfer	Forest of Dean
Netherhills Transport Depot	Veolia E S (UK) Ltd	Hld. / C&I Transfer	Stroud
Andoversford Ind. Estate	Maylarch Recycling Ltd	Hld. / C&I Transfer	Cotswold
Hempsted	Cory Environmental (Glos.) Ltd	Hld. / C&I Transfer	Gloucester
Shurdington Rd	Elliotts (Cheltenham) Ltd	Inert / C&D Transfer	Tewkesbury
Northern Ind. Estate, Cinderford	Bell Waste	Inert / C&D Transfer	Forest of Dean
Old Railway Yard	Newent Skips Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Transfer	Forest of Dean
Canal Works, Lydney	Bendalls Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Transfer	Forest of Dean
Bus Bungalow, Sandhurst Lane	J Royles Skip Hire Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Transfer	Tewkesbury
Myers Rd, Gloucester	Allstone Sands, Gravels, Aggregate Trading. Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Transfer	Gloucester
Old Airfield, Moreton Valance	Wasteport Limited	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Transfer	Stroud
Brotheridge Farm	HCB Skips Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Transfer	Tewkesbury
Chosen View Rd	John Herbert Skip Hire Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Transfer	Cheltenham
Brownshill, Stroud	David Skinner Groundworks Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Transfer	Stroud
Weston Ind. Estate	H T Waste Recycling Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Transfer	Cotswold
Cowfield Mill Transfer Station	Smith's (Gloucester) Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Transfer	Tewkesbury
Old Airfield, Moreton Valance	Smith's (Gloucester) Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Transfer	Stroud
Babdown Ind. Est, Babdown	Valley Trading Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Transfer	Stroud

Waste mgmt. infrastructure:- **Civic amenity (Household Recycling Centre | HRC) sites**

Site Name	Operator	Facility Type	District
Hempsted HRC	Kier M G Ltd	Household Waste Transfer[$]	Gloucester
Wingmoor Farm HRC	Kier M G Ltd	Household Waste Transfer[$]	Tewkesbury
Fosse Cross HRC	Kier M G Ltd	Household Waste Transfer[$]	Cotswold
Oak Quarry HRC	Kier M G Ltd	Household Waste Transfer[$]	Forest of Dean
Pyke Quarry HRC	Kier M G Ltd	Household Waste Transfer[$]	Forest of Dean
Swindon Road Recycling Centre	Cheltenham Borough Council	Household Waste Transfer	Cheltenham

$ - Household Waste Transfer Stations also permitted to handle some hazardous materials

Waste mgmt. infrastructure:- Physical and chemical treatment facilities			
Site Name	**Operator**	**Facility Type**	**District**
Toddington Treatment Centre	William Gilder Ltd	Hld. / C&I Treatment	Tewkesbury
Old Sawmill, Evesham Rd	SITR Midlands Associates Ltd	Hld. / C&I Treatment	Cotswold
The Park, Stoke Road	PrintWaste Commercial Co. Ltd	Hld. / C&I Treatment	Tewkesbury
The Ind. Est., Grange Court	PSW England Ltd	Hld. / C&I Treatment	Forest of Dean
Vantage Point Business Village	Dataserv Recycling Ltd	Hld. / C&I Treatment	Forest of Dean
Monkmeadow Dock, Hempsted	West Oils Environmental Ltd	Hld. / C&I Treatment	Gloucester
Bath Rd Trading Est., Stroud	British Polythene Ltd	Hld. / C&I Treatment	Stroud
Myers Rd, Gloucester	Allstone Sands Grvls. Agg. Trd. Ltd	Inert / C&D Treatment	Gloucester
Harbour Rd, Lydney	Lydney Land Resources Ltd	Inert / C&D Treatment	Forest of Dean
Stowfield Quarry	Lafarge Tarmac Trading Ltd	Inert / C&D Treatment	Forest of Dean
Overton Farm	Complete Utilities Ltd	Inert / C&D Treatment	Tewkesbury
Babdown Ind. Est, Babdown	Valley Trading Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Treatment	Cotswold
Unit 48., Lydney Ind. Est.	Lydney Skip Hire	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Treatment	Forest of Dean
Huntsmans Quarry	Breedon Aggregates England Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Treatment	Cotswold
Brotheridge Farm	HCB Skips Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Treatment	Tewkesbury
Chosen View Rd	John Herbert Skip Hire Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Treatment	Cheltenham
Brownshill, Stroud	David Skinner Groundworks Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Treatment	Stroud
Weston Ind. Estate	H T Waste Recycling Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Treatment	Cotswold
Cowfield Mill Transfer Station	Smith's (Gloucester) Ltd	Inert / C&D / Hld. / C&I Treatment	Tewkesbury

Waste mgmt. infrastructure:- Anaerobic digestion (AD) plants[54]			
Site Name	**Operator**	**Facility Type**	**District**
Stanley's Quarry	Mr & Mrs Bond	Anaerobic Digestion Plant	Cotswold
Netheridge Treatment Works	Severn Trent Water Ltd	Anaerobic Digestion Plant	Gloucester
Homeleaze Farm	H F Hart Ltd	Anaerobic Digestion Plant	Cotswold
Wingmoor Farm (East)	Andigestion Ltd	Anaerobic Digestion Plant	Tewkesbury
Smerrill Dairy, Kemble	Kemble Farms Ltd	Anaerobic Digestion Plant~	Cotswold
Hill Farm, Lydney	P M F Poultry Ltd	Anaerobic Digestion Plant~	Forest of Dean

~ restricted to accepting only 'on-farm' managed agricultural wastes

[54] Anaerobic digestion (AD) plants can be fuelled by energy crops, wastes, or a combination of the two. For the purposes of the AMR details of operational plants fuelled by waste have been presented. All AD plants throughout Gloucestershire *(and more widely across the UK*) have been mapped by a number of organisations. They can be located online at: - http://adbioresources.org/about-ad/ad-map or http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/operational-ad-sites.

Appendix 3 | Minerals sites during 2014

Quarries: Limestone				
Site name	**Operator**	**Mineral**	**Operational Status**	**Product(s) sold in 2014**
Clearwell / Stowe Hill	Breedon Aggregates Ltd	Carboniferous Limestone	Active	Construction aggregate Other agri / ind. Uses
Drybrook	Hanson UK	Carboniferous Limestone	Inactive	n/a
Shakemantle	Mr & Mrs Walker	Carboniferous Limestone	Dormant	n/a
Stowfield	Tarmac	Carboniferous Limestone	Active	Construction aggregate Natural building stone Other agri. / ind. uses
Ampney Crucis – Park Farm	O.G. Stone Masonry Co. Ltd	Jurassic Limestone	Inactive	n/a
Birdlip	Hanson UK	Jurassic Limestone	Dormant	n/a
Cotswold Hill	Smiths (Gloucester) Ltd	Jurassic Limestone	Active	Construction aggregate Natural building stone
Daglingworth	Hanson UK	Jurassic Limestone	Active	Construction aggregate Other agri / ind. uses
Farmington	Farmington Masonry	Jurassic Limestone	Active	Natural building stone
Grange Hill	Cotswold Natural Stone Ltd	Jurassic Limestone	Active	Natural building stone
Guiting	Hanson UK	Jurassic Limestone	Inactive	n/a
Hornsleasow	Breedon Aggregates Ltd	Jurassic Limestone	Inactive	n/a
Huntsman's	Breedon Aggregates Ltd	Jurassic Limestone	Active	Construction aggregate Natural building stone Other agri. / ind. uses
Nayles Larch	Stanway Slate Company Ltd	Jurassic Limestone	Active	Natural building stone
Nayles Barn	Stanway Slate Company Ltd	Jurassic Limestone	Active	Natural building stone
Oathill	The Johnston Group	Jurassic Limestone	Active	Construction aggregate Natural building stone Other agri. / ind. uses
Oxleaze	Cotswold Natural Stone Ltd	Jurassic Limestone	Active	Natural building stone
Shenberrow	Breedon Aggregates Ltd	Jurassic Limestone	Dormant	n/a
Shorncote	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	Jurassic Limestone	Inactive	n/a

Stanley's	Northwick Estate	Jurassic Limestone	Active	Natural building stone
Syreford	Syreford Quarries & Masonry Ltd	Jurassic Limestone	Active	Natural building stone
Three Gates	Breedon Aggregates Ltd	Jurassic Limestone	Inactive	n/a
Tinkers Barn	Cotswold Stone Quarries	Jurassic Limestone	Active	Natural building stone
Veizey's	Stone Supplies (Cotswolds)	Jurassic Limestone	Active	Construction aggregate Natural building stone
Westington	Campden Estate	Jurassic Limestone	Inactive	n/a

Quarries:- Sandstone

Site name	Operator	Mineral	Operational Status	Product(s)
Astonbridge	Mr. Morris	Pennant Sandstone	Active	Natural building stone
Birch Hill	Cotswold Hill Stone & Masonry	Pennant Sandstone	Active	Natural building stone
Bixhead / Barnhill	Forest of Dean Stone Firms Ltd	Pennant Sandstone	Active	Natural building stone
Copes	Mr. McCrindle	Devonian Brownstones	Active	Natural building stone
Great Berry	Richard Read (Transport) Ltd	Pennant Sandstone	Inactive	n/a
Knobb	Symonds & Price	Pennant Sandstone	Active	Natural building stone
Minetrain	Mr. Tainton	Pennant Sandstone	Active	Natural building stone
Monument	Mr. Bradley	Pennant Sandstone	Active	Natural building stone
Nailbridge	Mr. Heeley	Pennant Sandstone	Inactive	n/a
Perseverance	Forestry Commission	Carboniferous Cromhall Sandstone	Dormant	n/a
Wilderness	Euston Park Developments Ltd	Devonian Brownstones	Inactive	n/a
Wimberry	Forestry Commission	Pennant Sandstone	Dormant	n/a

Quarries:- Sand & gravel				
Site name	**Operator**	**Mineral / Mineral resource area**	**Operational Status**	**Product(s)**
Bromsberrow[55]	Bromsberrow Sand & Gravel Company	Bridgnorth Sandstone	Active	Construction aggregate
Cerney Wick	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	Upper Thames Valley - Sand & gravel	Inactive	n/a
Manor Farm	Aggregate Industries	Upper Thames Valley - Sand & gravel	Active	Construction aggregate
Oaktree Fields	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	Upper Thames Valley - Sand & gravel	Inactive	n/a
Shorncote / Dryleaze Farm	Hills Quarry Products Ltd	Upper Thames Valley - Sand & gravel	Active	Construction aggregate
Spratsgate Lane	Moreton C. Cullimore Gravels Ltd	Upper Thames Valley - Sand & gravel	Inactive	n/a
Thornhill Farm	Hanson UK	Upper Thames Valley - Sand & gravel	Active	Construction aggregate
Netherhills	Moreton C. Cullimore Gravels Ltd	Severn Vale - Sand & gravel	Active	Construction aggregate
Shurdington	Elliots (Cheltenham) Ltd	Severn Vale - Sand & gravel	Active	Construction aggregate

[55] The working of this sandstone as a construction aggregate result in a similar product to that supplied from sand & gravel resources found elsewhere in the county. As a consequence it has been included in the table of local quarries for sand & gravel rather than for sandstone.