

Planning Committee

Thursday, 7 February 2019
10.00 am
Oak Room, County Buildings, Stafford

NB. Members are requested to ensure that their Laptops/Tablets are fully charged before the meeting

John Tradewell
Director of Corporate Services
30 January 2019

Agenda

Part One

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED NOTES (Pages 1 - 2)

- 1. Apologies**
- 2. Declarations of Interest in Accordance with Standing Order No. 16**
- 3. Minutes of the meeting held on 4 October 2018** (Pages 3 - 6)
- 4. Applications for Permission**
Reports of the Director for Economy, Infrastructure and Skills
 - (a) Newbold Quarry - ES.18/08/201 MW (Pages 7 - 26)

Aggregate Industries U.K. Limited's application to vary (not to comply with) conditions 1, 39 and 40 of planning permission ref. ES.12/03/501 MW to amend the approved Restoration Plan to facilitate the reinstatement of a dwellinghouse, outbuilding and access road at Small Meadows.

- (b) Cotes Hall Farm, Cotes Lane, Swynnerton, Stone - S.18/04/4124 W (Pages 27 - 46)

Mr R J Stanier's application for agricultural land improvement works involving the importation of 6144 cubic metres / 10,400 tonnes of clean uncontaminated soil (inert waste).

5. The First Review of the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan (2010 - 2026) (Pages 47 - 132)

Report of the Director for Economy, Infrastructure and Skills

6. The Annual Monitoring Report and partial review of the Minerals Local Plan (Pages 133 - 186)

Report of the Director for Economy, Infrastructure and Skills

7. Planning, Policy and Development Control - Half Year Performance Report (Pages 187 - 196)

Report of the Director for Economy, Infrastructure and Skills

8. Decisions taken under Delegated Powers (Pages 197 - 210)

9. Exclusion of the public

The Chairman to move:-

“That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business which involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 12A (as amended) of the Local Government Act 1972 indicated below”.

Part Two

(All reports in this section are exempt)

10. Planning Regulation - Performance and Delegated Decisions Report (Pages 211 - 224)

(Exemption paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7)

Report of the Director for Economy, Infrastructure and Skills

Membership

David Brookes	Trevor Johnson
Ron Clarke	Alastair Little
Alan Dudson	Kath Perry
Keith James	Kyle Robinson
David Smith (Chairman)	Paul Snape
Ben Adams (Vice-Chairman)	Mike Worthington
John Cooper	Bob Spencer
Julia Jessel	

Planning Committee Agenda Notes

Note 1

The County Council has in place a scheme to allow Public Speaking at meetings, whereby representations may be made direct to the Planning Committee on these items.

The County Council's rules governing this facility are contained in the Protocol on Making Representations Direct to the Planning Committee which can be found on the Staffordshire Web www.staffordshire.gov.uk (click on "Environment" click on the shortcut to the "Planning" click on "Planning Committee" and then click on "Planning Committee – Public Speaking Protocol"). Alternatively, a copy of the Protocol may be obtained by contacting Member and Democratic Services on 01785 276901 or emailing desu@staffordshire.gov.uk

Parties wishing to make oral representations must submit their request to Member and Democratic Services either by emailing desu@staffordshire.gov.uk, or by telephoning 01785 276901 **before 5.00 pm on the Monday preceding the date of the Planning Committee meeting (or the Friday preceding if the Monday is a Bank Holiday).**

Note 2

Staffordshire County Council Policy on Requests for the Deferral of the Determination of Planning Applications

1. The County Council will on receipt of a written request for the deferral of the determination of a planning application prior to its consideration by the Planning Committee accede to that request only where the following criteria are met:-
 - (a) the request is received in writing no later than 12.00 noon on the day before the Committee meeting; and
 - (b) the basis for the deferral request and all supporting information is set out in full (requests for extensions of time to enable the applicant to submit further information in support of the deferral will not be accepted); and
 - (c) the deferral request will not lead to the determination of the application being delayed beyond the next suitable Planning Committee

The only exception will be where the request proposes a significant amendment to the applications. An outline of the nature of the intended amendment and an explanation of the reasons for making it must be submitted with the deferral request. The full details of the amendment must be submitted within 28 days of the request being accepted by the Committee, failing which the Committee reserve the right to determine the application on the basis of the original submission as it stood before the applicant's request was made.

2. Under no circumstances will the County Council accept a second request for deferral of an application.
3. The County Council will not object to applicants formally withdrawing applications before they are determined whether they are applications being considered for the first time or following an accepted deferral request.

Note 3

Policy for Committee Site Visits

1. Committee Site Visits should only take place where:-
 - (a) The visual verbal and written material is insufficient to convey a clear impression of the impacts and affects on the site and its surroundings.
 - (b) Specific impacts/effects such as landscape, visual amenity, highways and proximity to properties need to be inspected because of the site's location, topography and/or relationship with other sites/facilities which cannot be addressed in text form.
 - (c) The proposals raise new or novel issues on site which need to be inspected.
2. Site visits should not be undertaken simply at the request of the applicant, objectors or other interested parties whether expressed in writing or during public speaking.
3. No site should be revisited within a period of two years since the last visit unless there are exceptional circumstances or changes since the last site visit.
4. The arrangement and conduct of all visits should be in accordance with the Committee's Site Visit Protocol, a copy of which can be found on the Staffordshire Web which was referred to earlier.

Minutes of the Planning Committee Meeting held on 4 October 2018

Present: David Smith (Chairman)

Attendance	
David Brookes	Trevor Johnson
Ron Clarke	Alastair Little
Keith James	Kath Perry
Ben Adams (Vice-Chairman)	Kyle Robinson
John Cooper	Bob Spencer

Apologies: Alan Dudson, Julia Jessel, Paul Snape and Mike Worthington

PART ONE

11. Declarations of Interest in Accordance with Standing Order No. 16

There were no declarations of interest on this occasion.

12. Minutes of the meeting held on 7 June 2018

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the meeting held on 7 June 2018 be confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

13. Annual Safety of Sports Grounds Report

The Committee considered a report detailing the work of the Safety of Sports Grounds team carried out during April 2017 to March 2018. Members noted the County Council's statutory obligations under the relevant legislation and the activities carried out to ensure that those duties had been met.

The statutory duty under the Safety of Sports Ground Act 1975 requires that every local authority should enforce within their area the provisions of the Act. The Committee noted that the Safety of Sports Ground team achieved their business objectives and carried out inspections at all designated grounds and 6 of the 8 regulated stands.

The Committee were assured that the County Council work closely with the Sports Grounds Safety Authority to ensure that the inspections carried out by officers cover the right areas.

RESOLVED – That the report be noted.

14. Applications for Permission

15. Combined report Seisdon Quarry

The Committee received a presentation by the Case Officer on the proposed application for non-material amendment relating to condition 11 of planning permission SS.15/13/627 M. The Committee also received details in compliance with condition 3 of planning permission SS.15/13/627 M relating to a 6-month progress report.

County Councillor Victoria Wilson, as the local member spoke to the Committee. She explained that the residents close to Seisdon Quarry have been told that the last truck to leave the site would be 31 December 2018. Mrs Wilson also requested that the Committee add the condition that HCVs should only use the North of the quarry rather than use the centre of Seisdon Village.

In accordance with the County Councils scheme for public speaking at meetings, the Committee received representations from Ms Raj Baines representing the applicant.

The Committee were informed by the Case Officer that there was no breach of the original planning permission, highlighting that the original consent allowed the export of material up to the end of December 2018.

Following a vote it was:

RESOLVED – (a) – To PERMIT the application for a non-material amendment to condition 11 (ref. [SS.15/13/627 M NMA1](#)) to amend the condition to read as follows:

The 'working operations' and 'restoration operations' shall be carried out in accordance with the phasing shown on the 'Planning Statement Appendix A - Outline restoration phases and timings plan' (Dwg No CE-SD0609-DW15b)' unless otherwise approved in writing by the Mineral Planning Authority in connection with the latest approved Progress Report submitted in accordance with Condition 33.

(b) – To APPROVE the Progress Report submitted in accordance with condition 33 (the fourth progress report) [ref: [SS.15/13/627 M D5](#)] namely:

- 6 Month Progress Review for the period up to 28 July 2018
- Appendix R2 – topographical Plan – July 2018

(c) – To ADVISE the site operator that:

a) any mineral or mineral stockpiles remaining at the end of 2018 should be retained on site for use in the restoration of the quarry;

b) any amendments to the approved Restoration and Aftercare Scheme to address the matters described in paragraph 32 above should be submitted within 3 months to avoid delays in the restoration of the site by 31 December 2019; and,

c) Any changes to the approved Restoration and Aftercare Scheme will not be looked on favourably if they would prolong mineral extraction or the restoration of the site as such changes would be contrary to: condition 3 of the planning permission; the purpose of the progress reports (condition 33); and, the

undertaking in the Section 106 legal agreement; which were all imposed to ensure that the restoration of the site is achieved within the permitted timescale.

16. A50 junction with A522 West of Uttoxeter, near to JCB World Parts Centre - ES.18/04

The Committee received a presentation by the Case Officer on the proposed application on behalf of Staffordshire County Council to vary conditions 1, 5, 11 and 13 of planning permission ES.14/11 to delete the A50(T) eastbound and westbound third lane widening works, and for ancillary works to A50(T) junction with A522 at Uttoxeter.

In accordance with the County Councils scheme for public speaking at meetings, the Committee received representations from Mr Anthony Hodge representing the applicant.

County Councillor David Brookes advised that he supported the application as it had no impact on the delivery of project B.

Following a vote it was:

RESOLVED – To PERMIT the application to vary (not comply with) conditions 1, 5, 11 and 13 of planning permission [ES.14/11](#) to delete A50(T) eastbound and westbound third lane widening works, and for ancillary works to A50(T) junction with A522 at Uttoxeter near to JCB World Parts Centre subject to conditions highlighted in the report.

17. Decisions taken under Delegated Powers

The Committee considered the ‘county matters’ and consultation with Staffordshire County Council dealt with by the Director from Economy, Infrastructure and Skills under delegated powers.

RESOLVED – That the report be noted.

18. Exclusion of the public

RESOLVED – That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business which involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in the paragraphs of Part 1 of Schedule 12A (as amended) of the Local Government Act 1972 indicated below.

19. Exempt minutes of the meeting held on 7 June 2018

RESOLVED – That the Exempt minutes of the meeting held on 7 June 2018 be confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

Chairman

Local Members' Interest	
Mrs. J. Jessel	East Staffordshire – Needwood

PLANNING COMMITTEE – 07 FEBRUARY 2019

MINERAL COUNTY MATTER

District & Application No. East Staffordshire – [ES.18/08/501 MW](#)

Date Received: 15 November 2018

Date Revised/Further Details Received: 20 December 2018

Aggregate Industries U.K. Limited, application to vary (not to comply with) conditions 1, 39 and 40 of planning permission ref. ES.12/03/501 MW to amend the approved Restoration Plan to facilitate the reinstatement of a dwelling, outbuilding and access road at Small Meadows, Newbold and Tucklesholme Quarry, near Barton under Needwood

Introduction

1. In August 2014 planning permission was granted for a 160 hectare extension to Newbold (and Tucklesholme) Quarry (ref. [ES.12/03/501 MW](#)) (see Plan 1 – Site Location). The planning permission allows the extraction of 13.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel before 31 December 2029. The land should be progressively restored by backfilling with solid inert waste (and pulverised fuel ash) no later than 31 December 2031. The land should then be fit for agriculture, woodland and wetland for nature conservation, recreation and amenity uses. The statutory 5-year period of aftercare has been extended to 15 years by the Section 106 Legal Agreement (see Plan 2 Working Strategy (the areas to be worked in the next 5 years) and Plan 3 Approved Final Restoration Scheme).
2. The quarry extension planning permission permits the permanent removal of Small Meadows Farm and a section of Small Meadows Lane. According to the approved working strategy the buildings were due to be cleared and the surrounding soils stripped in Phase 3 which was due take place in the second 5-year period starting in October 2019. However, the operator has given notice that soil stripping commenced in Phase 3 on 11 June 2018 (ref. ES.12/03/501 MW D5). Also, on a site visit in December 2018, the Site Manager confirmed that production has been higher than was originally anticipated, hence the removal of the outbuildings and soil stripping in Phase 3 was ahead of the original programme. The house is unoccupied and boarded up (see [Appendix 2](#): Photographs 1 and 2). [Note: the next 5-year Progress Report is due in August 2019. The report must update the working and restoration programme relative to the mineral extraction and restoration end dates.]
3. This application is necessary as the original Restoration Plan, and the recently approved detailed Restoration and Aftercare Scheme (ref. [ES 12/03/501 MW D1](#) dated 9 June 2017), do not show Small Meadows being replaced, whereas they do show the

retention of Lower Farm (Industrial Units and Offices) and Newbold Manor Farm. Here there are proposals to provide visitor parking (at Lower Farm) and a visitor centre and parking (at Newbold Manor Farm) to complement the overall restoration strategy. [Note the changes of use would require separate approval from East Staffordshire Borough Council.]

4. An application was submitted to East Staffordshire Borough Council seeking planning permission to reinstate the dwelling and outbuildings (later revised to a single outbuilding) on 5 September 2018 (ref. P/2018/01077). On 21 September 2018, the County Council, acting as Mineral Planning Authority, objected to the application on the grounds that the proposal was a ‘county matter’ as [paragraph 1\(1\)\(h\) of Schedule 1 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#) states that:

“the carrying out of operations in, on, over or under land, or a use of land, where the land is or forms part of a site used or formerly used for the winning and working of minerals and where the operations or use would conflict with or prejudice compliance with a restoration condition or an aftercare condition”.... is a “county matter”. (emphasis added)]

5. A meeting took place on 9 November 2018 between officers from the County and Borough Councils, the applicant and their agent where it was agreed that the application to East Staffordshire Borough Council would be held in abeyance pending the determination of this application.
6. This report therefore considers the compatibility of the building of a dwelling and outbuilding on the former site of Small Meadows Farm in the context of the approved restoration plan.
7. East Staffordshire Borough Council would then be in a position to decide whether or not the proposal submitted to them is an acceptable afteruse of the land having regard to their Local Plan policies related housing development / replacement dwellings in the countryside and in the context of the approved restoration plan.

Summary of Proposals

8. The proposal is to vary the approved restoration plan to facilitate the reinstatement of a residential property and outbuilding on the former site of Small Meadows Farm, following mineral extraction in Phase 3 and restoration of the land with backfilled waste in Phase 4, at Newbold and Tucklesholme Quarry (see Plan 4 – Reinstatement of Small Meadows (shows the change to the approved Restoration Plan)).
9. The following key documents accompany the application:
 - An explanatory letter
 - Amended phasing and restoration plans
 - A Mineral Development Statement
 - A letter responding to comments received

The Applicant’s Case

10. The applicant has advised that a need has recently arisen to reinstate Small Meadows Farm. The farmhouse would be built to the same scale and form and use

reclaimed materials where possible. No significant modifications are needed to the restoration plan to accommodate the change. The dwelling is not intended to serve an agricultural need and should be regarded a reinstatement rather than a new build as it has not yet been abandoned or demolished.

Relevant Planning History

11. [ES.12/03/501 MW](#) dated 22 August 2014 - planning permission for a 160-hectare extension to Newbold (and Tucklesholme) Quarry to extract 13.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel before 31 December 2029 and to progressively restore the land to agriculture, woodland and wetland for nature conservation, recreation and amenity uses by 31 December 2031, followed by a 5-year period of aftercare (extended to 15 years by the Section 106 Legal Agreement).
12. The Section 106 Legal Agreement dated 15 August 2014 includes planning obligations related to: vehicle routing; extended aftercare; the periodic review of the restoration plan; and, the establishment and terms of reference for the quarry liaison committee.
13. [ES 12/03/501 MW D1](#) dated 9 June 2017 – the current approved working strategy and the detailed Restoration and Aftercare Scheme.
14. [ES.12/03/501 MW D5](#) dated 13 August 2018 - notice that soil stripping had commenced in Phase 3 on 11 June 2018.
15. P/2018/01077 received on 5 September 2018 - application to East Staffordshire Borough Council for planning permission to reinstate the dwelling and outbuildings (later revised to a single outbuilding) [not yet determined].
16. [ES.2018/01077 MSA](#) dated 21 September 2018 – the County Council, acting as Mineral Planning Authority, objected to the application to East Staffordshire Borough Council ref. P/2018/01077 on the grounds that it should be regarded as a ‘county matter’.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Screening Opinion: NO **Environmental Statement:** NO

17. As the proposed development does not fall within the applicable thresholds and criteria for screening for EIA development (ref. Schedules 1 and 2 to the [Town and Country Planning \(Environmental Impact Assessment\) Regulations 2017](#)), the County Council has not issued a “Screening Opinion”.

Findings of Consultations

Internal

18. The **Environmental Advice Unit (EAT)** – no objection and the specialists commented as follows:

Ecology - The proposal removes about 0.1ha of woodland in order to rebuild Small Meadows farm and proposes to compensate for this by planting an additional area of woodland to the north of the angling lake. This appears to be at the loss of meadow.

This is not desirable as the meadow areas are narrow, and the suggested planting breaks them up further. It is recommended that the new area of woodland is removed and that the loss of 0.1ha of planting for the reinstatement of Small Meadows should not be considered to be a concern. As the majority of the area is currently arable, there will still be a net gain of habitat over the scheme. [Note: the applicant has subsequently agreed to amend the application accordingly.]

Public Rights of Way – The applicant should be reminded that the existence of the rights of way and the requirement that any planning permission given does not construe the right to divert, extinguish or obstruct any part of the public path. Also some routes will be changed e.g. the proposed cycle link which appears to run through the centre of the site. This uses existing public rights of way so they would need to be legally amended using a Cycle Tracks Act Conversion Order. The restoration plan does not clearly show where some routes will be diverted to and, for the purposes of the proposed rights of way changes at least, we need far more detail than is currently being provided.

19. The **Highways Development Control Team** (on behalf of the Highways Authority) – no objection and commented that no construction or restoration traffic should use Small Meadows Lane and should continue to comply with the approved traffic routing agreement.
20. The **Flood Risk Management Team** (on behalf of the Lead Local Flood Authority) – no objection.

External

21. The **Environment Agency** - no objection and commented as follows:
 - The safeguards in the Environmental Permit conditions, and the engineering capabilities of the company, and the risk assessments for such a venture should protect the occupants.
 - Should the construction of the dwelling go ahead, the Environment Agency will review the requirements for gas monitoring to ensure that the occupant's dwelling is monitored.
 - We suggest rafting the foundations and in-built gas monitoring be installed and maintained throughout the life of the Environmental Permit.
22. East Staffordshire Borough Council – **Environmental Health** – no objection and commented as follows:
 - The landfill operation will be subject to controls under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (as amended); however, it will be prudent to have an agreed scheme of remedial works to ensure the proposed replacement premises is suitable for the residential end use once restored, possibly including a scheme of basic ground gas protection measures (CS2/Amber 1), which will require confirmation from the building control provider on completion and for the imported material to be analysed before importation to ensure it is suitable for use, depth of cover to be agreed and for the works to be validated once completed prior to occupation.

- The above could be covered by a remediation statement required by a condition.

District/Parish Council

23. East Staffordshire Borough Council – no objection.
24. Barton under Needwood Parish Council – object for the reasons summarised below:
- a) The need to change the restoration plan and replace the dwelling has not been explained and no agricultural need has been suggested. If there was an agricultural justification then, as Small Meadows Farm already existed, we would have no objection to its reinstatement.
 - b) The building is being demolished, so strictly speaking it is not being re-used. We therefore consider this to be a new build project in the open countryside.
 - c) Housing development in the open countryside outside settlement boundaries are generally resisted unless there is some agricultural or countryside need.
 - d) Therefore, we cannot see how a general needs residential use, in this location, in the open countryside can be justified as meeting the requirements of sustainable development and as a new residential development it should be resisted.
 - e) No further residential development should be allowed.
 - f) The farm buildings elsewhere on the quarry site are being retained for use as a Visitor Centre which would be ancillary and support the restoration proposals.
 - g) The proposed residential use may jar with the overall restoration aims for wildlife, recreation and the peaceful enjoyment of the countryside and could potentially lead to future conflicts between different uses and users of the area. Therefore, a residential use may well be incompatible with these other uses.

Publicity and Representations

25. Site notice: YES Press notice: YES
26. Eight neighbour notification letters were delivered by hand and one representation has been received. The representation is summarised below:
- a) The land is to be restored to a water park and nature reserve for the benefit of wildlife and the local community and surrounding areas. As such a residential house would not be in keeping with the primary objectives for the land as described when the quarry extension planning application was first submitted.
 - b) One residential property could precipitate further residential development and Small Meadows Lane could not support such further development.
 - c) The current quarry planning permission does not allow access to the site via

Small Meadows Lane and any new permission should similarly prevent access to facilitate the demolition or re-construction of the dwelling as it is not suitable for large vehicles.

The development plan policies and other material planning considerations relevant to this decision

27. Refer to [Appendix 1](#) for the development plan policies and the other material planning considerations, relevant to this decision.

Observations

28. This is an application to vary (not to comply with) conditions 1, 39 and 40 of planning permission ref. ES.12/03/501 MW to amend the approved Restoration Plan to facilitate the reinstatement of a dwelling, outbuilding and access road at Small Meadows, Newbold and Tucklesholme Quarry, near Barton under Needwood.
29. Having given careful consideration to the application and supporting information, including the information subsequently received, the consultation responses and the representation, the relevant development plan policies and the other material considerations, all referred to above, the key issue is considered to be the compatibility of a residential property in the context of the approved restoration plan.
30. As explained earlier, it is the County Council's responsibility as Mineral Planning Authority to determine whether the proposal '*would conflict with or prejudice compliance with a restoration condition or an aftercare condition*'. In this case, it's necessary to determine whether the proposed reinstatement of a dwelling and outbuilding for residential purposes following mineral extraction is acceptable in the context of the approved plan to restore the land, using inert waste, to agriculture, woodland and wetland for nature conservation, recreation and amenity uses.
31. To begin it is worth noting that when the application to extend Newbold Quarry was determined in 2014, the accompanying Planning Statement explained that the creation of five new lakes for amenity, recreation and nature conservation uses, together with the new woodland, would "*provide a visual and physical connection to the surrounding landscape immediately surrounding the site*" (ref. paragraph 3.2.2) (see Plan 2). The restoration plan includes proposals to convert Newbold Manor Farm (grade II listed) to a visitors centre, proposals to create visitor parking at Lower Farm (also grade II listed) but not proposals to reinstate Small Meadows Farm.
32. The first 5 year phased working plan and detailed restoration plan, approved in 2017, shows the demolition of Small Meadows Farm and stopping up of Small Meadows Lane taking place in Phase 3 ¹. The revised plan shows Small Meadows near to a newly created lake which is to be dedicated to clean water angling, alongside a proposed cycle link and surrounded by meadow and dry woodland (see Plan 4).
33. The relevant planning policy considerations from a Mineral Planning Authority perspective are discussed below.

¹ Note: the quarry workings are ahead of schedule and the demolition of Small Meadows Farm commenced and soil stripping in phase 3 has been carried out. The next 5-year Progress Report is due to be submitted by in August 2019. However, to ensure compliance with an approved programme, the operator should submit the report sooner.

34. Policy 4 in the Minerals Local Plan requires proposals: to be informed by and sympathetic to landscape character; to conserve and enhance the natural environment and where possible enhance ecological networks and green infrastructure.
35. Policy 6 in the Minerals Local Plan states that overall the material planning benefits of the restoration proposals should outweigh the material planning objections.
36. Strategic Policy 8 in the East Staffordshire Local Plan states that development outside settlement boundaries must not adversely affect the amenities enjoyed by existing land users (or in this case future users of the land).
37. Strategic Policy 23 in the East Staffordshire Local Plan states that development that compromises the integrity of the green infrastructure framework should not be permitted. The Plan also supports the restoration and creation of new habitats within the Central Rivers Initiative area (Newbold Quarry lies within that area).
38. Strategic Policy 24 in the East Staffordshire Local Plan seeks to secure high quality design by supporting proposals that enhance the landscape and integrate with the environment.
39. The National Planning Policy Framework requires worked land to be reclaimed at the earliest opportunity and that high-quality restoration and aftercare takes place and to high environmental standards (ref. the NPPF (July 2018) paragraphs 204 (h) and 205 (e)).
40. The original Planning Committee report helpfully describes how the site is to be restored and the afteruse plans as follows:

“the south-eastern corner restored to semi-improved grassland and arable land. Within this area existing field hedgerow would be restored and extended. Five new lakes would be created for amenity, recreation and nature conservation uses. New woodland would be located between Small Meadows Lane and Newbold Manor Farm, East of Newbold Manor Farm and adjacent to Dunstall Road. Woodland would also be planted to extend and link existing areas of woodland. The proposals are proposed to provide a visual and physical connection to the surrounding landscape immediately surrounding the site. They would also provide new permissive footpaths and a Bridleway which would form a circular route around the restored extension site and existing quarry.” (ref. Planning Committee report - 5 September 2013 - paragraph 15)

“Hedgerow and extended areas of woodland would directly and indirectly replace hedgerow, hedgerow trees and woodland lost during the extraction phase. Improved grassland and arable land would replace the areas of best quality farmland lost during the extraction phase. The applicant contends that the restoration proposals would make a direct contribution to the aims of the National Forest and the Central Rivers Strategy.” (ref. Planning Committee report - 5 September 2013 - paragraph 16)

“The proposed after-use of the site would be centred on a visitor centre along with stables to be located at Newbold Manor Farm, aimed to complement the on-going phased restoration of the existing Newbold Quarry. The visitor

centre is designed and intended to take advantage of views across the amenity lakes and marina to the south and west and include facilities for visitors including a café / restaurant, information / exhibitions on the site, conference rooms, study areas for schools / holiday clubs, toilets and car parking. It is also intended to include bike hire and way-marked trails for walking and cycling, an adventure play area for children incorporating an animal farm and pony trekking centre. In addition, it is also intended to use an area of restored agricultural land to the east of the site for the production of energy crops, such as willow, with a biomass centre and plant to produce heat and energy for the visitor centre, An area of parkland is proposed to the west of the visitor centre adjacent to Barton under Needwood.” (ref. Planning Committee report - 5 September 2013 - paragraph 17)

41. Having regard to the above-mentioned policies and guidance and description of the restoration and afteruse strategy for the restored site, your officers agree with the Parish Council and local resident’s point of view that the proposed residential use would not be in keeping with the current high-quality restoration strategy for the site, namely wildlife, recreation and the peaceful enjoyment of the countryside. The applicant’s agent has confirmed that the proposed Small Meadows dwelling would not serve any agricultural need and it is considered that a residential use would not integrate with the new landscape or enhance the green infrastructure described above. In addition, there is the potential harm to the amenities of future users of the restored site, including anglers, walkers and cyclists. Overall therefore, the proposal is not compatible with the restoration plan and there are no material planning benefits to outweigh this material planning objection.
42. Policy 4 in the Minerals Local Plan and Detailed Policy 7 in the East Staffordshire Local Plan also requires the stability of land, land contamination and pollution to be taken into account.
43. From an examination of the approved plans your officer estimates that the depth of working in the vicinity of Small Meadows Farm would be about 5.2 metres (1.2 metres overburden + 4 metres of mineral). As the site is to be backfilled with inert waste an Environmental Permit is required from Environment Agency. The permit application (ref. EPR/GB3107HX/A001) refers to a total of 6,762,000 tonnes of inert waste materials at a rate of 600,000 tonnes per annum. The original Planning Committee report and the approved phasing plan indicate that about 2.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel would be extracted and about 528,700 cubic metres of backfill will be required to restore Phase 3 over 3 year period. Assuming 1 cubic metre is equivalent to 2 tonnes, it is estimated that about 1 million tonnes of waste is required to restore Phase 3.
44. Notwithstanding the above, the Environment Agency and the Borough Council’s Environment Protection Team have confirmed that they are satisfied that subject to appropriate measures being carried out under the environmental permitting regime e.g. the monitoring of the deposited waste, testing of the ground, landfill gas monitoring being installed and use of a raft as foundation for the house, then they have no objection to the proposed change.
45. When it comes to East Staffordshire Borough Council’s determination of the application before them to reinstate the house and one outbuilding, they will have to consider the afteruse of the land and address the following planning policy considerations:

- a) Would the policy on the replacement of dwellings in the countryside apply in this case? Some of the buildings have already been removed. The farmhouse is unoccupied and is in the process of being demolished (see Appendix 2: Photograph 2). Also, the land will shortly be worked for minerals and then restored with backfilled waste. How many years would it take before the land becomes available to build on and appropriate to occupy? The current quarry planning permission requires the site to be worked by the end of 2029 and restored by the end of 2031, followed by a 15-year period of aftercare (ref. Detailed Policy 4).
- b) Would the proposals represent sustainable development and integrate with the character of the new landscape (i.e. the approved restoration plan)? (ref. Strategic Policy 1).
- c) Would it be appropriate to permit a new dwelling in the open countryside and would it adversely affect the amenities enjoyed by future land users following restoration of the quarry? (ref. Strategic Policy 8).
- d) Would the proposed new dwelling be more intrusive in the landscape than that which it replaces? (ref. Detailed Policy 4).
- e) Would it be appropriate to permit the development on land backfilled with waste? The advice received from the Environment Agency and the Borough Council's Environmental Health Team referred to earlier would need to be taken into account (ref. Detailed Policy 7).
- f) Would the location of the house enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities or as an isolated house in the countryside would it meet the tests in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (ref. the NPPF (July 2018) paragraphs 78 and 79)

Conclusion

46. Overall, as an exercise of judgement, taking the relevant development plan policies as a whole and having given consideration to the application, the supporting information, including the information subsequently received, the consultation responses, the representation and the other material considerations, all referred to above, it is reasonable to conclude that the proposal to amend the approved restoration plan to facilitate the reinstatement of a dwelling, outbuilding and access road at Small Meadows does not represent sustainable development as it would not be compatible with the approved plan to restore the surrounding land to agriculture, woodland and wetland for nature conservation, recreation and amenity uses, and there are no material planning benefits to outweigh this material planning objection. The application should therefore not be permitted.

RECOMMENDATION

REFUSE the application to vary (not to comply with) conditions 1, 39 and 40 of planning permission ref. ES.12/03/501 MW to amend the approved Restoration Plan to facilitate the reinstatement of a dwelling, outbuilding and access road at Small

Meadows, Newbold and Tucklesholme Quarry, near Barton under Needwood for the reasons stated in the report above and summarised below.

Having given careful consideration to the relevant development plan policies as a whole and to the application, the supporting information, including the information subsequently received, the consultation responses, the representation and the other material considerations, all referred to in the committee report, the application was **REFUSED** for the following reasons:

1. The proposed reinstatement of Small Meadows would not be compatible with the approved plan to restore the surrounding land to agriculture, woodland and wetland for nature conservation, recreation and amenity uses.
2. The proposed reinstatement of Small Meadows would not integrate with the new landscape or enhance the green infrastructure resulting from the restoration of the quarry.
3. The proposed reinstatement of Small Meadows would adversely affect the amenities enjoyed by future users of the land.
4. Overall it is considered that there are no material planning benefits to outweigh the material planning objections and as such the proposals do not represent sustainable development.

The policy references:

The [Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Minerals Local Plan](#) (2015 - 2030) (adopted 16 February 2017):

- Policy 4: Minimising the impact of mineral development - the environmental considerations
- Policy 6: Restoration of Mineral Sites

The [East Staffordshire District Local Plan](#) (2012-2031) (adopted 15 October 2015)

- Strategic Policy 8 – Development Outside Settlement Boundaries;
- Strategic Policy 23 - Green Infrastructure;
- Strategic Policy 24 - High Quality Design;

The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) – updated 24 July 2018 (NPPF):

- Section 17: Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals (paragraphs 78 and 79)

Case Officer: Mike Grundy - Tel: (01785) 2772797
email: mike.grundy@staffordshire.gov.uk

A list of background papers for this report is available on request and for public inspection at the offices of Staffordshire County Council, 1 Staffordshire Place, Stafford during normal office hours Monday to Thursday (8.30 am – 5.00 pm); Friday (8.30 am – 4.30 pm).

The development plan policies and the other material planning considerations relevant to this decision

[Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Minerals Local Plan](#) (2015 - 2030) (adopted 16 February 2017):

- Policy 4: Minimising the impact of mineral development - the environmental considerations
- Policy 6: Restoration of Mineral Sites

[East Staffordshire District Local Plan](#) (2012-2031) (adopted 15 October 2015)

- Principle 1 - Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development;
- Strategic Policy 1 - Approach to Sustainable Development;
- Strategic Policy 8 – Development Outside Settlement Boundaries;
- Strategic Policy 23 - Green Infrastructure;
- Strategic Policy 24 - High Quality Design;
- Detailed Policy 1 - Design of New Development;
- Detailed Policy 4 – Replacement dwellings in the countryside; and,
- Detailed Policy 7 - Pollution and Contamination.

The other material planning considerations

- [National Planning Policy Framework](#) – updated 24 July 2018 (NPPF):
 - Section 1: Introduction
 - Section 2: Achieving sustainable development
 - Section 11: Making effective use of land
 - Section 12 Achieving well-designed places
 - Section 15: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment;
 - Section 17: Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals
- [Planning Practice Guidance](#)
 - [Design](#)
 - [Land affected by contamination](#)
 - [Land stability](#)
 - [Minerals](#)
 - [Natural environment](#)
 - [Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space](#)
 - [Waste](#)

[Return to Observation section of the report.](#)

Photograph 1 – Small Meadows Farm – setting (23/11/18)

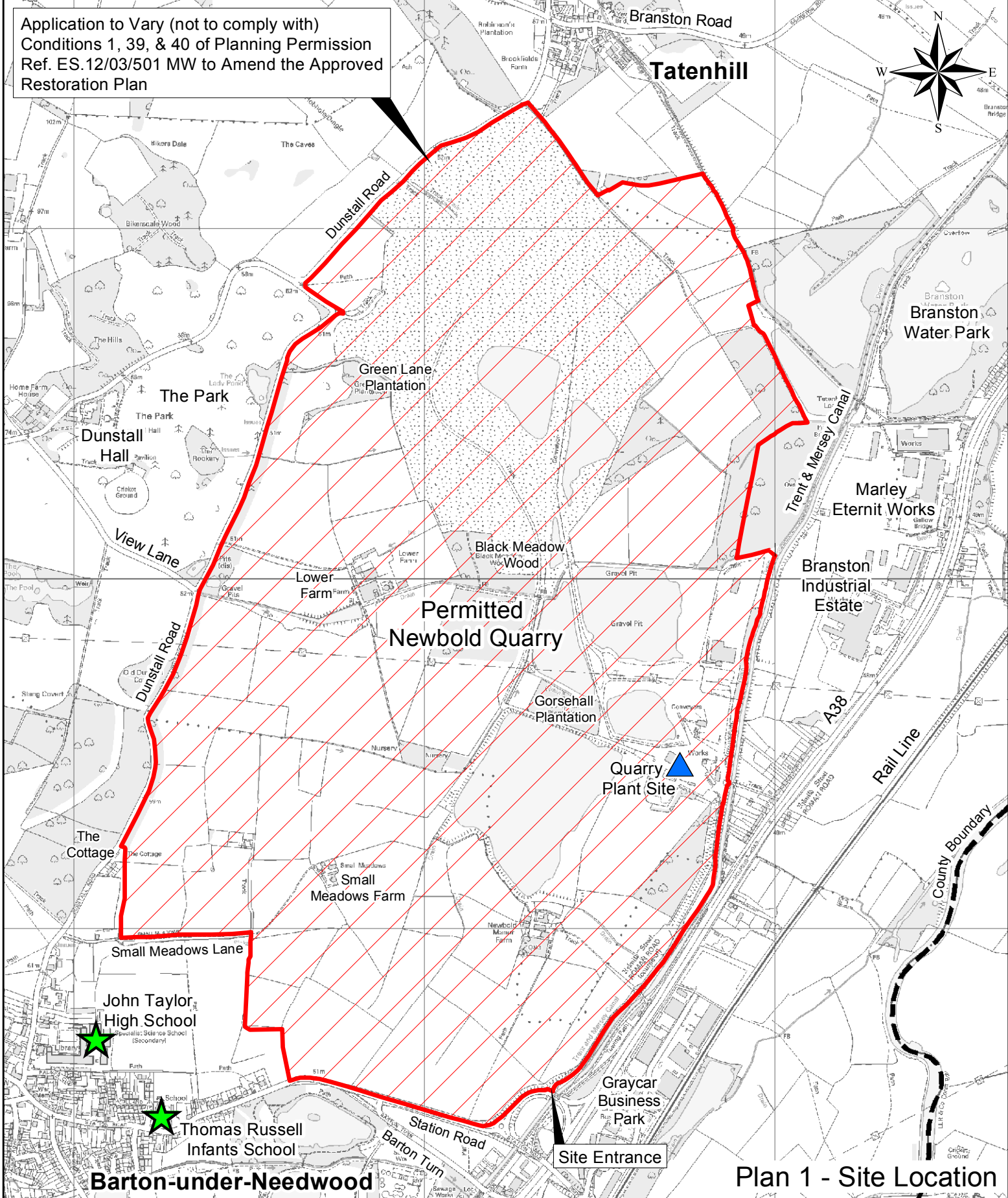


Photograph 2 – Small Meadows Farm - building (23/11/18)



[Return to the Introduction section of the report](#)

Application to Vary (not to comply with) Conditions 1, 39, & 40 of Planning Permission Ref. ES.12/03/501 MW to Amend the Approved Restoration Plan



Plan 1 - Site Location

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Planning, Policy & Development Control,
Staffordshire County Council,
No.1 Staffordshire Place,
Stafford, ST16 2LP.
Telephone 0300 123 4000

Aggregate Industries UK limited. Application to vary (not to comply with) conditions 1, 39 and 40 of Planning Permission Ref. ES.12/03/501 MW to amend the approved Restoration Plan to facilitate the reinstatement of a dwellinghouse, outbuilding and access road at Small Meadows, Newbold Quarry, Lichfield Road, Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent.

Aggregate Industries UK limited. Application to vary (not to comply with) conditions 1, 39 and 40 of Planning Permission Ref. ES.12/03/501 MW to amend the approved Restoration Plan to facilitate the reinstatement of a dwellinghouse, outbuilding and access road at Small Meadows, Newbold Quarry, Lichfield Road, Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent.

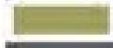




Date: 09/01/19 Scale: No to Scale
O.S. Grid Ref: SK.201 198 File: ES.18/08/501 MW

Additional information to satisfy comments from Staffordshire CC:

-  Proposed Dry Woodland
-  Proposed Wet Woodland
-  Existing Veteran Trees to be Retained

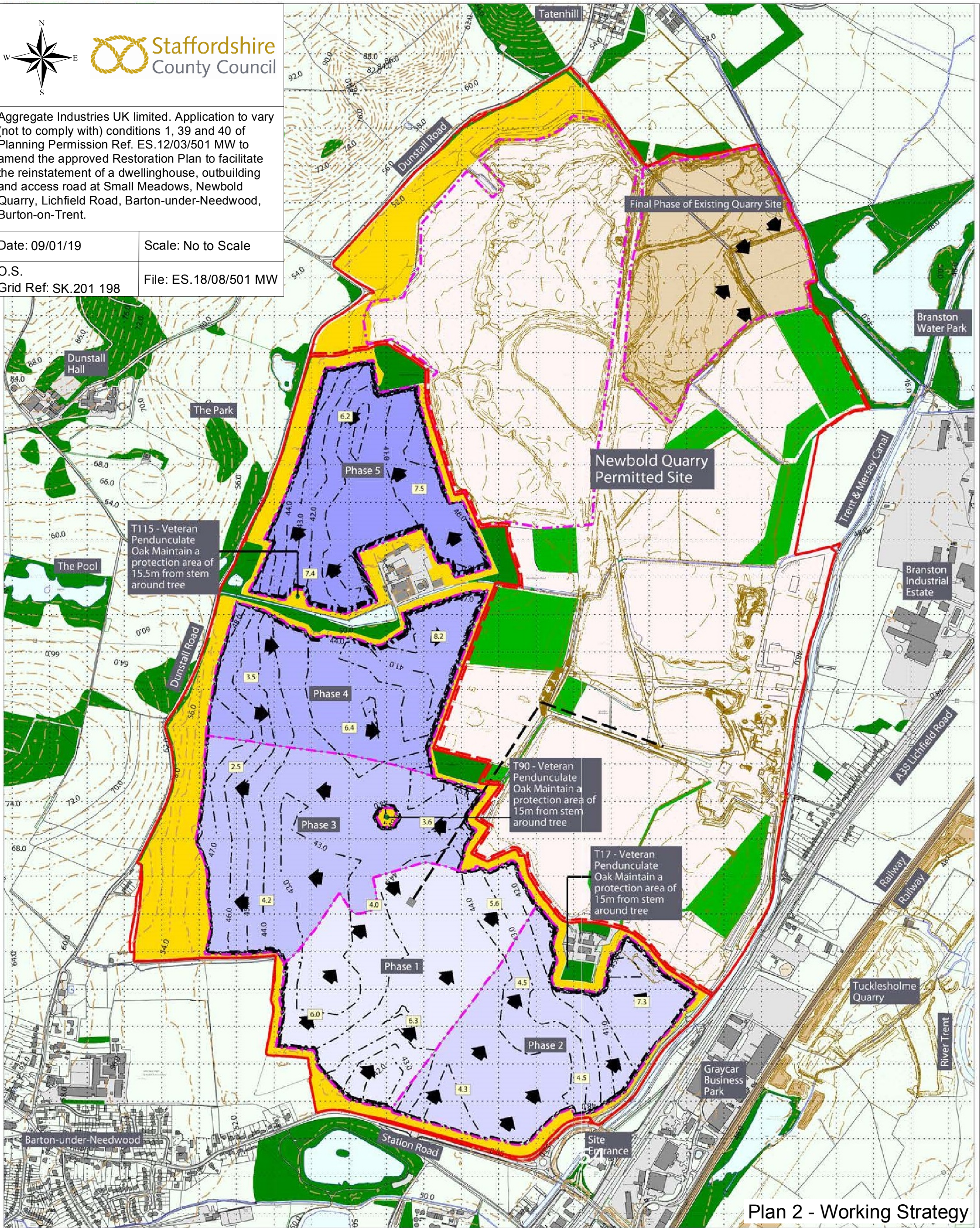


Plan 3 - Approved Final Restoration Scheme

 Agricultural land	 Proposed Contours (maOD)	 Proposed Open Water	 Proposed Cycle Link	 Diverted Footpath	 Vehicle Access
 Meadow	 Existing / Reinstated Vegetation	 Proposed Shallow Water with Reed Bed Habitat	 Existing Footpath	 Permissive Bridleway	 Hide
 Existing Contours (maOD)	 Proposed Dry Woodland	 National Cycle Route 54	 Existing Bridleway	 Permissive Footpath	 Proposed Hedgerow
 Proposed Wet Woodland	 Existing Veteran Trees to be Retained	 Tussock Grassland	 Wetland Edge Grass	 Wetland Meadow Mix	

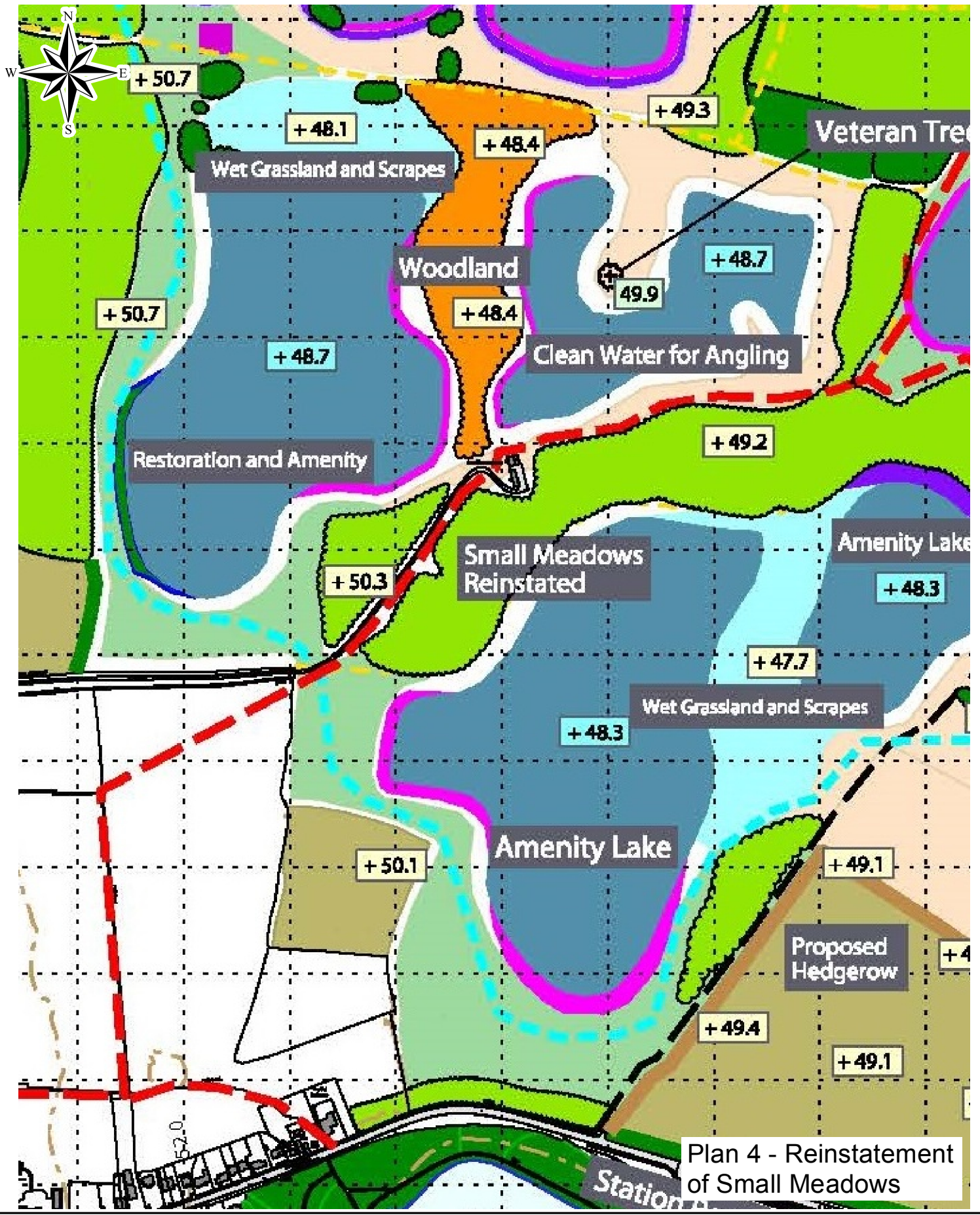
Aggregate Industries UK limited. Application to vary (not to comply with) conditions 1, 39 and 40 of Planning Permission Ref. ES.12/03/501 MW to amend the approved Restoration Plan to facilitate the reinstatement of a dwellinghouse, outbuilding and access road at Small Meadows, Newbold Quarry, Lichfield Road, Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent.

Date: 09/01/19 Scale: No to Scale
O.S. File: ES.18/08/501 MW
Grid Ref: SK.201 198



Plan 2 - Working Strategy

	Existing Newbold Quarry Site Boundary		Existing Contours (maOD)		Proposed Contours (maOD) (Base of Extraction)		Phase 1 Mineral Extraction		Phase 4 Mineral Extraction		Existing Vegetation	
	Dunstall Lower Estate Proposed Extension Area		Grassland within Proposed Extension		Approximate Thickness of Materials (m)		Phase 2 Mineral Extraction		Phase 5 Mineral Extraction		Stand off Areas	
	Proposed Extraction Area		Newbold Quarry Permitted Site		Final Phase of Existing Quarry Site		Phase 3 Mineral Extraction					
												Direction of Extraction within each phase



Plan 4 - Reinstatement of Small Meadows

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Planning, Policy & Development Control,
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Local Members' Interest	
Mr. J.M. Pert	Stafford - Eccleshall

PLANNING COMMITTEE – 7 February 2019

WASTE COUNTY MATTER

Stafford Borough Council: [S.18/04/4124 W](#)

Date Received: 12 September 2018

Date Revised/Further Details Received: 24 October 2018 (response to Parish Council); 7 November 2018 (information concerning vehicles number of noise, and access track and surface water); 23 November 2018 (response to the Environmental Advice Team) and 17 December 2018 (Construction Environmental Management Plan and a response to Environmental Advice Team).

Mr R J Stanier, application to carry out agricultural land improvement works involving the importation of 6144 cubic metres / 10,400 tonnes of 'clean uncontaminated soil' (inert waste) at Cotes Hall Farm, Cotes Lane, Swynnerton, Stone.

Summary of Proposals

1. The proposal involves the importation of 6144 cubic metres / 10,400 tonnes of 'clean uncontaminated soil' (inert waste) to fill 'a natural depression between two areas of agricultural land' to improve the land. The maximum ground level change would be approximately 2.5 metres. The infilling operations would take place over a 12-month period.
2. The inert waste would be delivered to the site by a licensed carrier using 8-wheel rigid tipper lorries (maximum 9 cubic metre capacity). The HGV movements to and from the site would on average be 8 per day (4 in and 4 out). The applicant has confirmed that the number of vehicles 'may vary slightly depending on availability of the imported material' but would 'never exceed 10 to 12 movements per day over a very short or one-off period of time'.
3. The applicant has confirmed that the vehicles associated with the proposal would use the A51, then south on the A519 to Cotes Lane.
4. The inert waste would be imported to the site between 08.00 - 17.00 hrs Monday to Friday, and 08.00 - 12.00 hrs on Saturday, and no importation would take place on Sundays or Bank Holidays.
5. A temporary hardcore access track and turning area would be installed from the highway to the tipping area and a wheel cleaning facility would be installed prior to the importation of any material.
6. A lockable cabin, portable toilet and car parking facilities for site operatives and visitors would be provided for the duration of the operation.

The Site and Surroundings

7. The field is located approximately 242 metres to the south west of Cotes Hall Farm, Cotes (the nearest residential properties).
8. Cotes Heath is located approximately 590 metres to the west. The town of Stone is approximately 5 kilometres to the east. Yarnfield is approximately 3 kilometres to the southeast. The village of Swynnerton is approximately 800 metres to the north west and the Meece Landfill is approximately 500 metres to the south east.
9. Access to the site would be gained from Newcastle Road (A519), then Cotes Lane which is subject to a 7.5 tonne weight limit (except for access).
10. The boundary of the North Staffordshire Green Belt is approximately 15 metres to the north of the access track (approximately 160 metres from the area to be infilled).

The Applicant's Case

11. The applicant has explained that the import of inert waste would allow the re-profiling of the field for growing barley, wheat, potatoes and temporary grass on a regular crop rotation basis and would provide a safe surface on which to operate plant and machinery.
12. The applicant contends that the amount of inert waste is the minimum amount required to carry out the operation in accordance with the Policy 1.4 of the Waste Local Plan.

Relevant Planning History

13. No planning permissions have been granted by Staffordshire County Council.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

14. **Screening Opinion:** YES **Environmental Statement:** NO
(Screening Opinion ref. [SCE.249/S.18/04/4124 W](#) dated 5 October 2018).

Findings of Consultations

Internal

15. Highways Development Control Team on behalf of the Highways Authority – no objection to the proposal subject to compliance with the submitted Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).
16. The Environmental Advice Team (EAT) commented as follows:

Ecology – there are no ecology or tree protection issues to raise.

Landscape – although a formal landscape impact assessment has not been submitted, given the scale of the proposed operation and its location, it is considered that the information provided is adequate. The subsoils and topsoils should be stored separately, and if stored for more than 6 months then they should be seeded and

maintained in a weed free condition. All works should be in accordance with the [Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites](#). EAT have recommended that a geotextile membrane is installed between in situ soils and the materials for the access road, to prevent contamination of in situ soils with road material and to allow for ease of removal.

Archaeology and the Historic Environment – there are no historic environment concerns regarding the proposals in this instance and it is recommended that no further action is required.

Rights of Way – no public rights of way cross the application site.

17. The Flood Risk Management Team (on behalf of the Lead Local Flood Authority) has commented as follows:
 - the site is not within the Updated Flood Map for Surface Water (uFMfSW) 1 in 100 year outline and there are no recorded flooding hotspots within 20 metre or records of Ordinary Watercourses within 5 metre.
 - there would be no significant change to the impermeable area and so little change to the surface water runoff generated by the site.
18. The County Council's Noise Engineer has no objection following receipt of further information from the applicant regarding the operations and the plant/equipment to be used.
19. Planning Regulation Team – no objections subject to the inclusion of conditions to: limit the number of vehicles; ensure that no mud is deposited onto the highway; require the access track and turning area to be constructed prior to the commencement of tipping; define the hours of operation; and; set time limits for the importation of waste and completion of restoration works.

External

20. Stafford Borough Council Environmental Health - no response.
21. Environment Agency (EA) – no objection and have advised that EA Exemptions Type U1 allows for 5000 tonnes to be used in any construction activity. As more material than this is required in this case the developer will have to apply to the Environment Agency for a full Environmental Permit.
22. Natural England - no comments.
23. Severn Trent Water - no response.
24. Western Power Distribution have confirmed the location of their apparatus adjacent to the access track.

District/Parish Council

25. Stafford Borough Council has no objection provided that care is taken to preserve neighbour's amenity during the construction phase.

26. Standon Parish Council has objected for the reasons summarised below:
- a) The Parish Council has longstanding concerns about the speed of traffic on the A519 through Cotes Heath and this is a very sensitive junction with poor visibility on a blind bend;
 - b) This proposal would pose a real threat to motorists in the absence of a speed limit on the A519 through Cotes Heath. The Parish Council considers the threat to speeding motorists travelling from Eccleshall towards Newcastle is such that a collision resulting in serious injuries or fatalities would seem inevitable;
 - c) Cotes Lane is a narrow lane with few passing places and vehicles go onto the verge;
 - d) The traffic associated with the proposal would lead to large amounts of mud being tracked onto Cotes Lane; and,
 - e) The Parish Council has 'petitioned' this year for consideration of a speed limit on this stretch of road through the village of Cotes Heath.
27. The Parish Council have indicated that a temporary speed restriction would be essential for the duration of the works, if Cotes Lane/A519 junction is to be used and that an alternative route using Birch House Lane would be the safer option.

Publicity and Representations

28. Site notice: YES Press notice: YES
29. 19 neighbour notification letters were sent out and 6 representations have been received. The representations raised can be summarised as follows:
- a) Impact on highway safety: -
 - i. there have been accidents at the A 519/Nelson Crescent;
 - ii. excessive speed of vehicles along the A519 (the Parish Council have previously requested the speed limit be lowered from 60 mph);
 - iii. restricted visibility along the A519 and at the A519/Cotes Lane 'T' junction;
 - iv. the A519/Cotes Lane 'T' junction is unsafe for rigid 8-wheel heavy goods vehicles;
 - v. inadequate signs and road markings;
 - vi. vehicles should use Birch House Lane;
 - vii. poor road surface along A519 and Cotes Lane – the proposal would exacerbate the problem;
 - viii. a temporary speed limit should be imposed, or temporary traffic lights used;
 - ix. Cotes Lane floods - the proposal would exacerbate the problem;
 - x. inadequate access on to Cotes Lane from the field;
 - xi. limited passing places are available on Cotes Lane, leading to damage to the highway verge;
 - xii. mud/dirt would be transported from the field on to Cotes Lane;
 - xiii. surface water would flow from the field and flood Cotes Lane;

- b) Insufficient justification for the import of inert waste;
 - i. existing soil (used for grazing) should be suitable for the growth of arable crops;
 - ii. the existing landform could be re-profiled without the need for the import of inert waste;
 - iii. no information has been submitted to support the gradients are unsafe.
 - c) Impact on local area from dust and noise;
 - d) No details concerning how the site would be regulated ensuring the quality of the material;
 - e) The import of inert waste material should take place over a shorter timescale; and,
 - f) The County Council should monitor noise and dust levels and the vehicles movements associated with the development.
30. The Local Member (Cllr Pert) requested that the alternative route recommended by the Parish Council be evaluated.

The development plan policies and proposals relevant to this decision

31. Refer to [Appendix 1](#) for the development plan policies and proposals, and the other material planning considerations, relevant to this decision.

Observations

32. This is an application to carry out agricultural land improvement works involving the importation of 6144 cubic metres / 10,400 tonnes of 'clean uncontaminated soil' (inert waste) at Cotes Hall Farm, Cotes Lane, Swynnerton, Stone.
33. Having given careful consideration to the application and supporting information, including the information subsequently received, the consultation responses and the representations received, the relevant development plan policies and the other material considerations, all referred to above, the key issues are considered to be:
- The waste planning policy considerations
 - The potential effects on the environment and local amenity (specifically the traffic impacts, noise and dust impacts)
 - Other matters raised by consultees or in representations

The waste planning policy considerations

34. The '[Waste Management Plan for England](#)' sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and waste management and highlights the importance of putting in place the right waste management infrastructure at the right time and in the right location. The Plan sets out the need to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, ensuring that waste is

considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, to provide a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged to take more responsibility of their own waste, helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and in ensuring design and layout complements sustainable waste management.

35. The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) does not contain specific policies about waste. Waste planning policy is provided in the [National Planning Policy for Waste](#) and in the [Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan](#). These documents promote the principles of sustainable waste management and guidance on the provision of waste management facilities that are *the right type, in the right place and at the right time*. The proposals are now assessed against this general guidance and the site-specific considerations are discussed later.

The right type

36. [The Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Waste Local Plan](#) (Policy 1.1) recognises waste as a resource in its aim to divert waste away from landfill, and in supporting waste development which would manage waste higher in the 'waste hierarchy'.
37. Policy 1.3 recognises the recycling of construction, demolition & excavation waste and the diversion of inert waste to quarries requiring backfill for restoration purposes will be favoured over new inert landfill / landraising proposals.
38. Policy 1.4 in relation to the use of waste for landscaping, screening, engineering purposes or for the improvement of agricultural or forestry land advises that where inert waste is to be used, the applicant should demonstrate that the proposal addresses the following:
- i. It can demonstrate that the nature and extent of landscaping and screening is reasonable and necessary;
 - ii. The amount of waste proposed to be deposited is the minimum necessary for the intended / agreed purpose;
 - iii. It will not undermine the restoration of quarries that require the inert materials for restoration purposes;
 - iv. It can demonstrate that flood risk will not be increased, and surface run-off will be managed safely;
 - v. It would not raise the level of the land to an unacceptable degree such that it would create an adverse visual impact on the landscape and/or reduce openness of the Green Belt;
 - vi. The proposals are comprehensive, detailed, practicable and achievable within the proposed timescales.
39. Paragraph 5.18 of the Waste Local Plan explains that:
- there may be reasons why Construction, Demolition and Excavation wastes (C,D&E waste) are proposed to be used for landscaping, screening and

engineering purposes, for example in order to resolve problems such as infilling, land-raising of uneven land level and to allow development to take place on the land or nearby;

- C,D&E waste can be recovered for use as engineering fill and other low grade uses avoiding the need to use valuable primary aggregates; and,
 - the applicant should demonstrate clearly that the amount of waste to be used in the process is the minimum necessary, and the nature and extent of landscaping, screening and engineering works would move waste management up the waste hierarchy toward re-use and recovery and not constitute a landfilling operation.
40. Paragraph 5.20 also explains that a balance needs to be struck between encouraging re-use and recycling, and the impact that this type of work may have on the site and its surroundings.
41. The applicant has proposed to raise the ground level of a natural depression by reducing the gradient and length of the slopes. The justification provided explains that the land has been used for grazing and it is proposed to be used for growing barley, wheat, potatoes and temporary grass. The applicant contents that:
- a. the change in ground level is required because the proposed crops would require the land to be worked using large heavy agricultural machinery, which due to the topography of the site, creates health and safety dangers;
 - b. the amount of waste is dictated by the requirement to re-profile the land;
 - c. that the import of 6144 cubic metres of soil is the minimum amount required to carry out the operation [the use of less waste would not achieve the objectives of the improvement scheme].
42. The applicant has also confirmed that, in the event of that waste is not available to deliver the improvements, an alternative proposal would be to use locally won sandstone from an adjacent field. The applicant considers the use of sandstone would represent an 'unnecessary waste of natural resources'.
43. It is considered that the import of clean uncontaminated soil' (inert waste) would create a landform suitable for growing crops; avoid the need to use a valuable primary aggregate (sandstone) to create the landform; and, the applicant has demonstrated that the amount of material is the minimum necessary to infill the natural depression thereby achieving the intended purpose (ref. WLP Policy 1.4).
44. *Conclusion:* Having regard to the policies, guidance and other material considerations referred to above, it is reasonable to conclude that the proposals are the right type.

The right place

45. The Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Waste Local Plan contains criteria to help determine whether proposals are in the right place. Waste Local Plan (policy 2.3) refers to the broad location and seeks to encourage a network of sustainable waste management facilities which enable the movement of waste to be minimised, ensure that waste is being dealt with as close as possible to where it arises, and reduce the

need to transport waste great distances. This application involves the improvement an area of agricultural land with clean uncontaminated soil.

46. The policy also states that proposal of a 'local or sub-regional scale' will be supported provided that they are located in or close to the North Staffordshire Conurbation or Large Settlements. Proposals of a 'local scale' only will be supported if they are located in or close to the Other Significant Settlements including Stone. In this case, the proposal is of a local scale and located 5.5 kilometres from the North Staffordshire Conurbation (Stoke on Trent) and 5 kilometres from Stone.
47. The [National Planning Policy for Waste](#) also provides criteria and guidance for determining whether proposals are in the right place. In this case the relevant national criteria relate to:

The likely impact on the local environment and on amenity set out in Appendix B, namely:

- the protection of water quality and resources and flood risk management;
- land instability;
- landscape and visual impact;
- nature conservation;
- conserving the historic environment;
- traffic and access;
- air emissions, including dust; odours; noise, light and vibration;
- litter and potential land use conflict); and,
- the locational implications of any advice on health from the relevant health bodies

[Note: National guidance reminds Waste Planning Authorities to base their decisions on implementing the planning strategy in the Local Plan and not to concern themselves with the control of processes which are a matter for the pollution control authorities. Waste planning authorities should also work on the assumption that the relevant pollution control regime will be properly applied and enforced. The Environment Agency has no objection to the proposal and has provided advice concerning the requirement for an Environmental Permit].

48. In this case the development would infill a natural depression between two areas of agricultural land with 6144 cubic metres / 10,400 tonnes of 'clean uncontaminated soil' (inert waste) allowing a change in the type of agricultural use. The applicant has indicated that infill period would be 12 months.
49. *Conclusion:* Having regard to the relevant location policy considerations and consultee responses referred to above it is reasonable to conclude that the proposals are generally in the right place.

The right time

50. [Planning Practice Guidance](#) explains that sustainable waste management facilities must be delivered at the right time to support a strong, responsive and competitive economy; to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities; and to provide an environmental role in minimising waste.
51. The applicant has explained that the change in the type of the agricultural land use

(grazing land to growing barley, wheat, potatoes and temporary grass) is due to economic and market forces. The land would be returned to full agricultural use in line with current good farming practices.

52. *Conclusion* Having regard to the guidance and other material considerations referred to above, it is reasonable to conclude that it is the right time to permit the proposals on the basis that it would facilitate the change in type of the agricultural land use.
53. *Overall Conclusion waste planning policy considerations* - Having regard to development plan policies, guidance, other material considerations and consultation responses, all referred to above, it is reasonable to conclude that in general waste planning policy terms the proposals are the right type, in the right place and at the right time. Nevertheless, it is also important to have regard to the site-specific considerations discussed below.

The potential effects on the environment and local amenity (specifically the highway, noise and dust impacts)

Impact on the highway network

54. The National Planning Policy Framework (Section 9) and Waste Local Plan Policy 4.2 seek to ensure that no demonstrable harm is caused to the highway network and that a suitable access from the adjoining highway is provided.
55. The Parish Council and local residents have raised concerns regarding the access to the site by Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs).
56. The applicant has provided a Transport Statement which indicates that the proposed development would attract an average of 8 HGV movements (4 in / 4 out) per day over the life of the project over a 12-month period. The Transport Statement also indicates that Cotes Lane is used by a number of HGVs on a daily basis.
57. The applicant has also provided the following response to the Parish Council's comments on the temporary speed restriction on the A519 and the use of the alternative route (Birch House Lane):
 - a) the Parish Council's concerns are noted and the applicant is supportive of the ongoing proposal to seek a reduction in the speed limit through Cotes Heath; however, a speed limit reduction is not a pre-requisite to the acceptability of the proposed development;
 - b) the use of the alternative route (leaving the A519 at the Birch House Lane junction, then Cotes Lane) would result in an additional mile being travelled along the local road network;
 - c) parts of Birch House Lane are more constrained than Cotes Lane;
 - d) the junction from the A519 to Birch House Lane is located between two bends and the junction is significantly worse than is provided at the Cotes Lane junction;
 - e) the overall visibility at the Cotes Lane junction is considered superior to that at Birch House Lane; and,

- f) it is concluded that the alternative route suggested by the Parish Council would increase the potential for conflict with other road users when compared with the proposed, more direct route.
58. Highways Development Control Team have no objection to the proposal and have recommended a condition requiring the compliance with the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).
59. Highways Development Control Team have also confirmed that “it can only comment on the details of the application put forward. In this case the Technical Assessment of the access route, supplied by the developer, was assessed and considered to be acceptable”.
60. The Parish Council’s petition to lower the speed limit on the A519 is a separate matter. Nevertheless, your officer has received confirmation that a scheme is currently being progressed to reduce the speed limit along the A519 Newcastle Road, Cotes Heath, from its current 60 mph National Speed Limit to 40mph from Moorfields Industrial Estate to Nelson Crescent and a limited section of Cotes Lane.
61. *Conclusion:* Having regard to the above-mentioned policies, guidance, consultation responses and representations, it is reasonable to conclude that, subject to the recommended conditions, the proposals can reasonably be controlled such that they would not give rise to any unacceptable adverse impact on the highway network.

Impact from noise and dust

62. The NPPF requires that local planning authorities make decisions to ensure that:
- “new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise from the development”. [paragraph 108]*
63. Paragraph 170 (e) of the NPPF requires decisions to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
- “preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality,....”.*
64. The Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Waste Local Plan (policy 4.2) and the National Planning Policy for Waste explain that consideration should be given to the likely impact on the local environment and on amenity including air emissions including noise and odour.
65. Planning Practice Guidance on [Noise and Air quality](#) explains that the planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest. The guidance also explains, as mentioned earlier, that these matters are covered by other regulatory regimes and waste planning authorities should assume that these regimes will operate

effectively.

66. Local residents have raised concerns about the noise and dust generated by the operations.
67. The applicant provided clarification concerning the plant and equipment (a diesel-powered bulldozer and a diesel-powered excavator) and the use of the plant and equipment is considered to be no worse than agricultural machinery in terms of noise generated.
68. The applicant has included a temporary access track using 'clean hardcore' and a 'wheel cleaning facility' to ensure no mud or deleterious material is deposited on the highway.
69. The County Council's Noise Engineer and Planning Regulation Team raised no objections. The County Council's Noise Engineer has also indicated that the nature of the site's setting makes it unlikely that noise from the operations would have a direct adverse effect. The Environment Agency has also raised no objections to the proposal.
70. Conditions are recommended to ensure best practicable means are employed at all times to minimise the generation and dispersal of dust and noise.
71. *Conclusion:* Having regard to the above-mentioned policies, guidance and consultee responses and representations, it is reasonable to conclude that, subject to the recommended conditions, the proposals can reasonably be controlled such that they would not give rise to any unacceptable adverse noise and dust impacts.

Other matters raised by consultees or in representations

Justification and alternatives

72. Concern has been raised concerning about the amount of information submitted to justify the proposal and the alternatives should be considered.
73. The applicant has indicated that the land has historically only been able to be used for grazing due to the topography of the site, the import of waste material would allow the land to be used for growing barley, wheat, potatoes and temporary grass on a regular crop rotation basis and this would require the ground to be worked using large heavy agricultural machinery, which due to the topography of the site, creates health and safety dangers.
74. The applicant has explained that an alternative proposal would involve the use of locally won sandstone from an adjacent field and that the use of sandstone would represent an 'unnecessary waste of natural resources'.

Monitoring of operations

75. Concern has been raised regarding site monitoring to ensure the right quality of the material is being deposited.
76. The applicant has indicated that the import of waste would be supervised by a technically competent manager holding the necessary Certificate of Technical

Competence under the Waste Management Industry Training and Advisory Board rules. The applicant has also explained that strict waste acceptance procedures would be implemented at the site to ensure only clean inert waste are accepted. The applicant has also provided details of the '[waste classification codes](#)' of the waste types which would be suitable. These include waste from non-metalliferous excavations; waste sand and clay and soils and stone.

77. The County Council's Planning Regulation Team would monitor the operation of the site in terms of compliance with planning permission. A condition has been recommended to ensure that records are kept concerning the vehicle movements and the type and quantity of the waste imported to the site.
78. The site would also be subject to an Environmental Permit, regulated by the Environment Agency.

[Note: Planning Practice Guidance states that '*Conditions requiring compliance with other regulatory regimes will not meet the test of necessity and may not be relevant to planning*' (ref. [Use of planning conditions](#), [What approach should be taken to imposing conditions?](#), paragraph: 005).]

Duration of operations

79. Concern has been raised regarding the duration of the operation, (the import of material) and that it should take place over a shorter timescale.
80. The applicant has indicated that the import would take place over a 12-month period, but "is hoped to be less". The applicant would need to ensure that suitable material is imported to the site and it is considered that the timescale is reasonable, a shorter timescale would also increase the number of vehicles entering and leaving the site per day.

Overall Conclusion

81. Overall, as an exercise of judgement, taking the relevant development plan policies as a whole and having given consideration to application, the supporting information, the consultation responses, the representations and the other material considerations, all referred to above, it is reasonable to conclude that the proposals should be permitted, subject to planning conditions, the heads of terms of which are recommended below.

RECOMMENDATION

PERMIT the application to carry out agricultural land improvement works involving the importation of 6144 cubic metres / 10,400 tonnes of 'clean uncontaminated soil' (inert waste at Cotes Hall Farm, Cotes Lane, Swynnerton, Stone subject to conditions.

The conditions to include the following:

Definition of Consent

1. To define the permission with reference to documents and plans;

Commencement

2. To define the commencement of the development;

Duration of Operations

3. To limit the duration of the import of waste to 12 months from the date of commencement;
4. To require notification of commencement and cessation of the development;

Type of waste

5. To define the type of waste imported to the site – ‘inert uncontaminated clean soil’;

Highway Safety

6. To define the vehicular accesses;
7. To limit the number of HGV movements associated with the import of inert uncontaminated clean soil’ to an average of 8 per day (4 in/4 out) (calculated over a 8 week period) and a maximum of 12 per day (6 in / 6 out);
8. To ensure the compliance with the submitted Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP);
9. To require that no mud or deleterious material is carried onto the public highway;
10. To require loads to be securely sheeted or otherwise contained;

Operating hours

11. To limit operating hours for all activities on site:
 - 0800 to 1700 Monday to Friday;
 - 0800 to 1200 Saturday;
 - No such activities shall be carried out on Sundays, Bank or Public Holidays.

General Environmental Protection

12. To require that best practicable means to be employed to minimise the noise generated by the permitted operations;
13. To require best practicable means to be employed at all times to minimise generation and dispersal of dust caused by all operations;
14. To require that no lighting is installed without prior approval;
15. To prevent burning of waste on site;

Soil handling

16. To require that no topsoil is removed from the site;
17. To require that no topsoil or subsoil bund exceeds 2.5 metres in height;
18. To require that topsoil is stripped and stored on the Site and later re-spread over the previously stripped areas following cessation of the importation of waste;
19. To require that the handling of soils is carried out in accordance in accordance with the [Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites](#);
20. To require subsoils and topsoils to be stored separately;
21. To require stripped and stored subsoils and topsoils to be seeded and maintained in a weed free condition – if stored for more than 6 months;
22. To require the laying of a suitable membrane to prevent contamination of in situ soils with materials used to the construct the access and parking area shown on the Site Layout Plan;

Infilling, Final Restoration and Aftercare Scheme

23. To require that the site completed to the levels shown on the proposed topographical plan and sections;
24. To require that the site to be restored and subject to 3-year aftercare in accordance with an approved scheme to achieve a condition fit for agricultural use;

Records

25. To require records for the following to be kept:
 - a) the times and total number of HGVs entering and leaving the Site per day.
 - b) the total quantity and type of the materials delivered to the Site per day.

Knowledge of the Conditions

26. To require the terms of the planning permission to be made known to the site operator;

Expiry of the Permission

27. To define the expiry of the permission.

Informatives

The Environment Agency have advised that their Exemptions Type U1 allows for 5000 tonnes to be used in any construction activity. If more material than this is required then the developer will have to apply to the Environment Agency for a full

Environmental Permit, under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, to deposit the waste as a recovery activity.

Western Power Distribution (WPD) Electricity / WPD Surf Telecom apparatus is located across the access track. The applicant should therefore be aware of the Western Power Distribution safe working practices. These are available from <https://www.westernpower.co.uk/Safety-and-education/Health-Safety/Public-Safety-advice.aspx>.

Case Officer: David Bray - Tel: (01785) 277273
email: david.bray@staffordshire.gov.uk

A list of background papers for this report is available on request and for public inspection at the offices of Staffordshire County Council, 1 Staffordshire Place, Stafford during normal office hours Monday to Thursday (8.30 am – 5.00 pm); Friday (8.30 am – 4.30 pm).

The development plan policies and proposals, and the other material planning considerations, relevant to this decision

The development plan policies and proposals

- a) The [Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Joint Waste Local Plan](#) 2010 to 2026 (adopted 22 March 2013):
- Policy 1: Waste as a resource
 - Policy 1.1 General principles
 - Policy 1.3 Construction, demolition and excavation waste
 - Policy 1.4 Use of waste for landscaping, screening, engineering purposes or for the improvement of agricultural or forestry land
 - Policy 1.6 Landfill or landraise
 - Policy 2: Targets and broad locations for waste management facilities
 - Policy 2.1 Landfill diversion targets
 - Policy 2.2 Targets for new waste management facilities required by 2026 to manage municipal, commercial & industrial, and construction, demolition & excavation waste streams
 - Policy 3: Criteria for the location of new and enhanced waste management facilities
 - Policy 3.1 General requirements for new and enhanced facilities
 - Policy 4: Sustainable design and protection and improvement of environmental quality
 - Policy 4.1 Sustainable design
 - Policy 4.2 Protection of environmental quality
- b) [The Plan for Stafford Borough 2011 - 2031](#) (adopted 19 June 2014)
- Spatial Principle 1 (SP1): Presumption in favour of sustainable development;
 - Policy N1 Design
 - Policy N2: Climate Change;
 - Policy N4 The Natural Environment and Green Infrastructure
 - Policy N8: Landscape Character.
 - Policy T1 Transport

The other material planning considerations

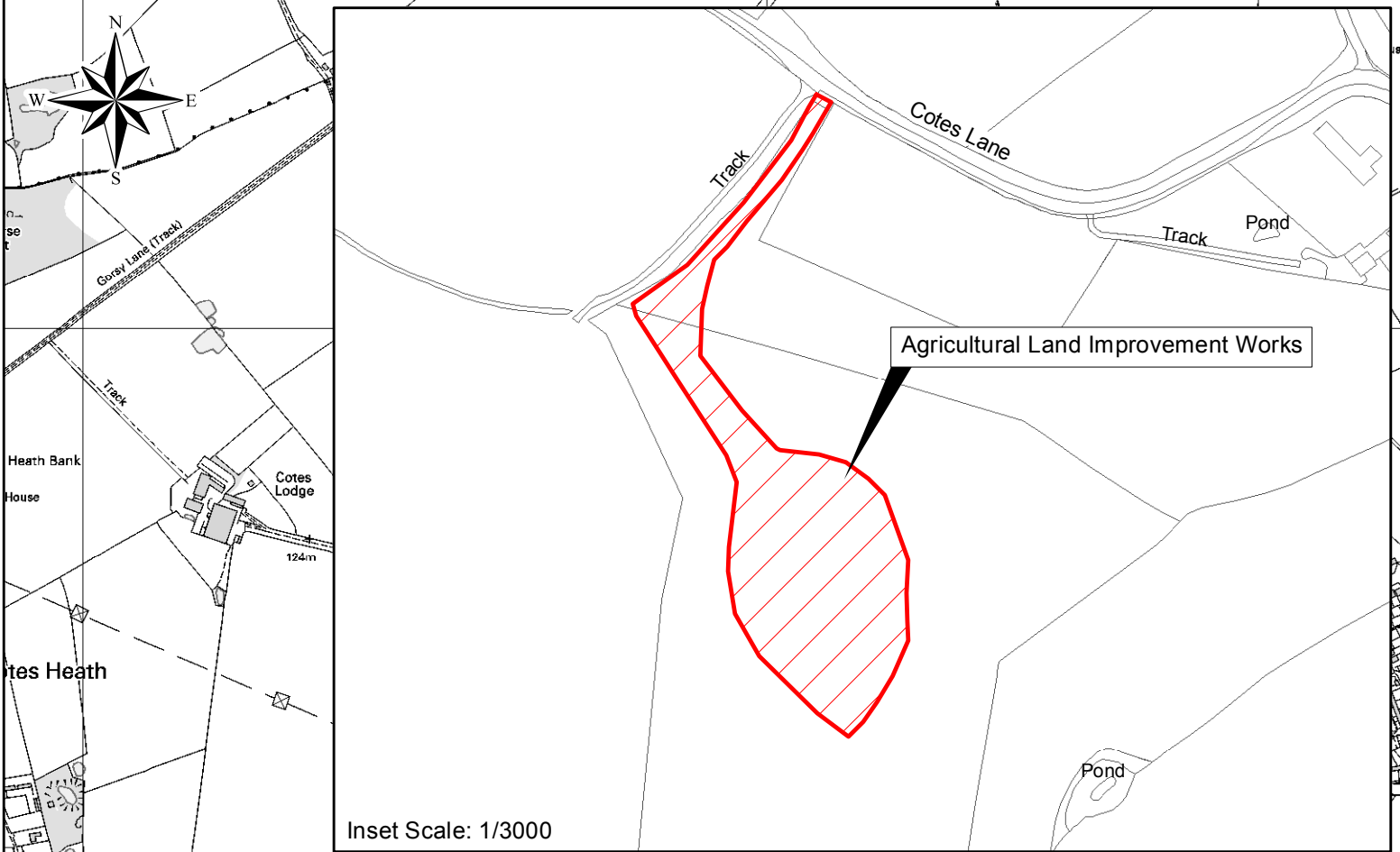
The other material planning considerations are listed below:

- [National Planning Policy Framework – updated 24 July 2018](#) (NPPF):
 - Section 1: Introduction
 - Section 2: Achieving sustainable development
 - Section 4: Decision-making

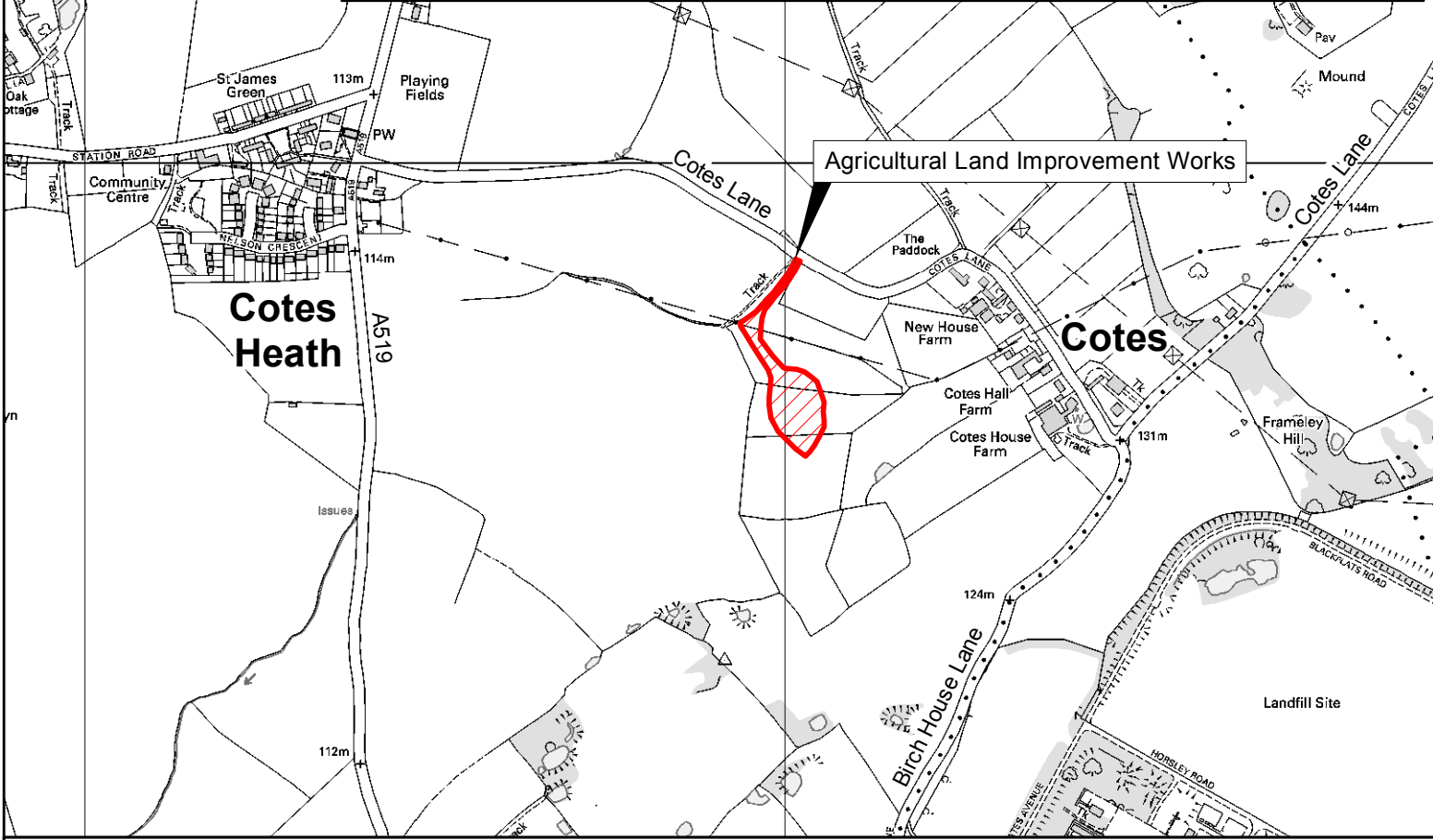
- Section 6: Building a strong, competitive economy
- Section 9: Promoting sustainable transport
- Section 11: Making effective use of land
- Section 12 Achieving well-designed places
- Section 13: Protecting Green Belt land
- Section 14: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change;
- Section 15: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment;
- [Planning Practice Guidance](#)
 - [Conserving and enhancing the historic environment](#)
 - [Design](#)
 - [Environmental Impact Assessment](#)
 - [Flood risk and coastal change](#)
 - [Natural environment](#)
 - [Noise](#)
 - [Planning obligations](#)
 - [Transport evidence bases in plan making and decision taking](#)
 - [Travel Plans, Transport Assessments and Statements](#)
 - [Use of planning conditions](#)
 - [Waste](#)
 - [Water supply, wastewater and water quality](#)

[National Planning Policy for Waste](#) (published on 16 October 2014)


[Back to paragraph 31 in the report](#)



Inset Scale: 1/3000



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 <p>Staffordshire County Council</p>	<p>Planning, Policy & Development Control, Staffordshire County Council, No.1 Staffordshire Place, Stafford, ST16 2LP. Telephone 0300 123 8000</p>	<p>Mr. R J Stanier. Agricultural land improvement works involving the importation of 6144 cubic metres / 10,400 tonnes of clean uncontaminated soil (inert waste), Cotes Hall Farm, Cotes Lane, Swynnerton, Stone.</p>
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Local Members' Interest
N/A

Planning Committee – 7 February 2019

Report of the Director for Economy, Infrastructure and Skills

The First Review of the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan (2010 - 2026)

Purpose of Report

1. To inform Planning Committee of the conclusions of the First Review of the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan (2010 – 2026) (Appendix 2); and,
2. To seek Planning Committee's endorsement of the conclusions of the First Review before this matter is reported to the Cabinet on 20 February and Full Council on 21 March 2019.

Recommendation

3. That the Cabinet and Full Council be informed that the Planning Committee endorse the conclusions of the First Review of the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan (2010 – 2026) that there is no need to revise our Waste Local Plan at this time so that it can continue to carry weight in the determination of planning applications for waste development.*

(*As the Plan was jointly adopted by Staffordshire County Council and Stoke-on-Trent City Council in 2013, a joint review has been carried out. Stoke-on-Trent City Council are also seeking formal sign off of the conclusions of the review document).

4. That the Director of Economy, Infrastructure and Skills, after consultation with the Chairman of Planning Committee, be authorised to make minor amendments to the review document prior to it being reported to Full Council.

Summary and Reasons for Recommendation

5. The [Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010 - 2026](#) (the Waste Local Plan) was prepared jointly with Stoke-on-Trent City Council and was adopted in March 2013. [New regulations](#) which came into effect on 6 April 2018 require us to complete a review of the waste and minerals local plans every 5 years, starting from the date of adoption of the local plan, in accordance with [section 23](#) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (adoption of local development documents). [Planning Practice Guidance on plan-making](#), published

on 13 September 2018, sets out what authorities can consider when determining whether policies should be updated.

6. Waste Planning Authorities have an important enabling role in the delivery of waste management facilities and an up to date Waste Local Plan is essential as it provides clarity for developers and communities about where the facilities should be built and the environmental standards by which they should operate.
7. A joint review has been carried out with Stoke-on-Trent City Council. The accompanying First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018 (the review document) (Appendix 2), provides our assessment of how well our waste planning policies have been performing and explains how we have reached the conclusion that the Plan does not need to be revised at this time.
8. Overall, the review document concludes that the Waste Local Plan is performing well and is providing an effective planning policy framework for the determination of planning applications for waste development in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent. The Waste Local Plan is also in conformity with national waste planning policy and guidance and there have been no changes to local circumstances or our strategic priorities which would suggest that revisions to the waste planning policies are necessary. Therefore, the Waste Local Plan can continue to carry weight in the determination of planning applications for waste development.
9. As the Regulations require us to publish the reasons why we have reached our conclusions, the review document will be published on our [Waste Local Plan web page](#).

Background

10. The County Council and Stoke-on-Trent City Council worked together to prepare the [Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010 - 2026](#) (Waste Local Plan) which was adopted on 22 March 2013. The Waste Local Plan guides the way the two Councils determine planning applications related to the development of waste management facilities.
11. New regulations which came into effect on 6 April 2018 [[The Town and County Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2017](#)] require local planning authorities to complete reviews of their local plans (and statements of community involvement) every 5 years, starting from the date of adoption.
12. [Planning Practice Guidance on plan-making](#), published on 13 September 2018, confirms that:

Every 5 years from the date of adoption of the plan document, a local planning authority must complete its review and decide either:

- *that their policies do not need revising and publish their reasons for this decision and/or*

- *that one or more policies do need revising and update their Local Development Scheme to set out the timetable for the revisions to the plan or certain policies within it.*

If necessary, authorities should then update their policies.

Reviewing a plan means undertaking an assessment to determine whether the policies need updating, which should include consideration of any changes to local circumstances and national policy. A local planning authority should consider in particular any necessary changes to policies which address their strategic priorities.

13. With regard to how often a plan should be reviewed, Planning Practice Guidance also states that:

Reviews should be proportionate to the issues in hand.

There will be occasions where there are significant changes in circumstances which may mean it is necessary to review the relevant strategic policies earlier than the statutory minimum of 5 years, for example where new cross boundary matters arise.

Proportionate, relevant and up-to-date evidence should be used to justify a decision not to revise policies.

14. Guidance also sets out what authorities can consider when determining whether policies should be updated. These include:

- *Success of policies against indicators in the Development Plan as set out in their Authority Monitoring Report;*
- *Their appeals performance;*
- *Conformity with national planning policy; and,*
- *Changes to local circumstances.*

What evidence gathering tasks have been carried out for the review?

15. We have looked at the assumptions that underpinned our Waste Local Plan: the Vision for managing our waste and the development of our waste infrastructure for the period up to 2026; and, the outcomes identified in our strategic objectives to address the four key issues relating to:

- Taking steps to minimise the negative effects of waste management on climate change by: greater resource efficiency; encouraging waste operators to treat waste further up the 'Waste Hierarchy'; and, continuing to reduce our reliance and use of landfill.
- Continuing to take responsibility for managing the waste we generate by ensuring we have the facilities and capacity to manage an amount of waste as least equivalent to that generated within our areas.

- Encouraging waste operators to raise the standard of our waste infrastructure by ensuring new waste management facilities meet modern design standards; and, supporting proposals to improve the quality of existing waste management facilities.
 - Developing the right type of facilities, in the right place and at the right time by ensuring that proposals make a positive contribution to people's lives; address the legitimate concerns and interests of local communities and businesses; and protect and/or enhance the natural, historic and waste environments and conserve the countryside and open spaces.
16. We have checked if our overall strategy for managing the development of waste management facilities (our Vision, Strategic Objectives and waste planning policies) is still valid today by reviewing conformity with national planning policy ([National Planning Policy for Waste](#) (published October 2014) and the [revised National Planning Policy Framework](#) (published July 2018) and updated [Planning Practice Guidance](#)).
17. We have also reviewed our waste planning policies against the relevant monitoring indicators (set out in Waste Local Plan Section 6, Table 4: Measuring Policy Implementation) to answer a series of questions:
- Is the Plan up-to-date and working in the way it was proposed? i.e. are we meeting or on track to meet our targets;
 - Have waste applications been determined in accordance with the aims of the Plan?
 - Are any new policies required, or do policies need to be revised or deleted as they are no longer appropriate due to special circumstances or new guidance?
 - Are our policies a barrier to development or are they achieving our vision for waste management in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent?
18. We have also reviewed:
- our evidence base by updating the number and capacity of our waste management facilities in order to assess what progress is being made against new waste capacity requirements in the Waste Local Plan to be able to manage an amount of waste, at least equivalent to the amount generated in the plan area. In particular the list of sites set out in the Waste Local Plan Appendix 5 'Waste Infrastructure at May 2012', and the number of facilities and capacity of facilities by broad type of waste management set out in Appendix 6 Tables 18 and 19, have been updated using the [Environment Agency's 2017 Waste Data Interrogator](#) (currently the best available data) in addition to applications determined since May 2012 which have added new waste management capacity;

- the relevant policies and strategies of the County Council (as the Waste Disposal Authority), Stoke-on-Trent City Council (as the Waste Disposal and Collection Authority and Planning Authority for its area) and the Staffordshire Borough / District Councils (as the Waste Collection Authorities and Planning Authorities for their areas) to see if there has been any significant changes since the Waste Local Plan was adopted in 2013 e.g. changes in strategic priorities or delivery of infrastructure identified in the [Municipal Waste Management Strategy](#) (2007 and 2013 refresh); changes in assumptions about population growth; and, changes to waste arising forecasts.

Main Findings /Conclusions

19. The Vision and Strategic Objectives in the Waste Local Plan remain consistent with national planning policy and national waste planning policy. The analysis of applications determined since the adoption of the Waste Local Plan shows that new waste management facilities and/or new capacity has been delivered to manage waste further up the waste hierarchy meeting minimum additional waste management capacity targets (Waste Local Plan Policy 2.2). This has resulted in a significant reduction in the amount of waste, particularly household waste, sent to landfill, and means that our existing landfill sites should now only be receiving waste for which there is no better use (known as 'residual waste') (see paragraph 22 below regarding comments on a recent study).
20. Environment Agency data on waste input trends into Staffordshire landfills shows that 2,302,000 tonnes of waste was landfilled in 2000/01, with inputs peaking at 2,460,000 tonnes in 2004/05, and inputs then decreasing to 1,193,000 tonnes in 2016 (refer to [EA Waste management 2016 in West Midlands: Data Tables](#)). In particular the proportion of Staffordshire's household waste that is landfilled has decreased steadily, from 51% in 2004/05, to 29% in 2009/10, and to 16% in 2013/14, before dropping to just 2% for the subsequent years to 2017/18. Similarly, in 2014/2015 46% of Staffordshire's household waste was managed by heat, power or other energy recovery, and in 2017/18 50% was managed compared to 23% in 2009/2010 (Refer to [Annual Monitoring Report 2017 - 2018](#) Appendix 2 Waste, Table 12: Household Waste Management 2008/09 – 2017/18). This corresponds with the opening of the Four Ashes Energy Recovery Facility in March 2014 (current permitted capacity - 340,000 tonnes per annum). This facility, along with the Hanford Energy Recovery Facility (current permitted capacity - 120,000 tonnes per annum), has enabled maximum recovery of residual municipal waste and a significant step towards meeting the target of zero municipal waste sent to landfill as set in the [Municipal Waste Management Strategy](#). At 2017/18 23% of Staffordshire's household waste was also recycled, and 25% was composted.
21. New or expanded waste management facilities permitted since the adoption of the Waste Local Plan have created new types of facilities and additional capacity to recycle and treat waste. Many of these new facilities meet modern design standards, by being within buildings or enclosed structures appropriate to the technology or process; and, the facilities meet our locational criteria by treating waste close to the main urban areas on general industrial land, previously

developed land, and existing waste management sites. Recent waste developments at new and existing sites also operate to higher environmental standards. For example, fewer new operations are taking place in the open air, with the exception of aggregate recycling, and where necessary temporary planning permissions have been granted and only made a permanent permission where the operator has demonstrated that there are no unacceptable adverse effects. The Waste Local Plan is therefore addressing the key issues identified above and delivering the Vision and Strategic Objectives.

22. Whilst research undertaken in 2017 by the Environmental Services Association (ESA) on [UK residual waste](#) identifies a future gap in residual waste treatment capacity, our evidence shows that we have remaining landfill capacity in the plan area which will continue to receive waste, potentially from greater distances as waste travels further for disposal as landfill sites are restored around the country. Environment Agency data shows that landfill capacity in the plan area has declined from 28,579,000 cubic metres in 1998/99 to 14,542,000 cubic metres in 2016 (refer to [Environment Agency's Waste management 2016 in West Midlands: Data Tables](#)). [The Environment Agency's 2016 Remaining Landfill Capacity data](#) also confirms that in Staffordshire at the end of 2016 the 14,542,000 cubic metres of remaining landfill capacity equated to: Non-hazardous with Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste cell 2,780,000m³; Non-Hazardous 7,955,000m³; and Inert 3,807,000m³. It is important to note however that the Environment Agency's calculation is based on sites where there is a current Environmental Permit. This does not include all mineral sites with planning permission to accept imported waste for restoration purposes as some sites have not reached a stage when restoration is taking place and therefore do not currently hold an Environmental Permit. For example, two recent Periodic Reviews of Mineral Permissions in Staffordshire have shown that there is future landfill capacity of 11.4 million cubic metres, however it is unlikely that landfilling will commence in the next fifty years. The Energy Recovery Facilities in the plan area also provide capacity to receive residual waste. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that there is not a gap in residual waste treatment capacity in the plan area. Furthermore, no new methodology has yet been developed, agreed and endorsed by the West Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Board for Waste on which to update waste forecasts for plan making and monitoring purposes. The original regional waste forecasts on which the Waste Local Plan targets for new waste management capacity is based therefore remain the best available.
23. There is no evidence to suggest that policies provide a barrier to development in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent and this is confirmed by the very low number of refusals (3) and appeals (1) since plan adoption. There is also no evidence to suggest that specific site allocations are required to deliver new waste management facilities, as considerable new capacity has been delivered since 2013. The site selection process and subsequent planning application for the Four Ashes Energy Recovery Facility demonstrates that the general location criteria for waste management facilities set out in the Waste Local Plan (Policies 2.3 and 3.1), provides sufficient direction for the development of facilities. The Staffordshire Borough and District Local Plans do not rule out the provision of waste management facilities on general industrial land and previously developed land and there have been no significant changes in local planning policy or in the

refresh of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy to require revision to our strategy for managing the development of waste management facilities.

24. Overall it is therefore reasonable to conclude that there is no need to change the Vision, Strategic Objectives or waste planning policies in our Waste Local Plan at this time and therefore they can continue to carry weight in the determination of planning applications for waste development.

What further work may be required?

25. The [new statutory requirement](#) to complete the review of Local Plans every 5 years firms up what was already our stated intention (refer to paragraph 6.9 of the [Waste Local Plan](#)).
26. A second review of the Waste Local Plan will be required before March 2023 (i.e. 10 years from adoption), unless an earlier review is deemed necessary. At this stage it is anticipated that the next review of the Waste Local Plan will have to take account of the following matters:
- Changes to Government waste planning and waste management policy (post Brexit) including the [Resources and waste strategy for England](#) published on 18 December 2018, and any resulting changes to the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (currently being updated by the Staffordshire Waste Partnership) and across the waste management industry;
 - The latest population growth and waste arising forecasts;
 - The updated Local Plans produced by the Stoke-on-Trent City Council and the Staffordshire Borough and District Councils e.g. new large-scale housing and industrial land allocations;
 - The County Council's Strategic Infrastructure Plan (currently being commissioned); and,
 - Waste Local Plans produced by our neighbouring Waste Planning Authorities and Waste Management Strategies produced by the Staffordshire Waste Partnership and our neighbouring Waste Disposal Authorities (in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate).
27. Any future changes to the policies in our Waste Local Plan would have to be supported by an updated evidence base, follow a published programme, be drafted, then made available for public consultation and discussion with our neighbouring authorities (in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate) before being examined by a Planning Inspector.

(Note: The Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire (2015 – 2030) was adopted in February 2017. The review is therefore due to be completed by February 2022).

Ongoing Review

28. Our Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) (prepared in accordance with [The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)) will continue to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the policies in both the adopted [Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire \(2015 – 2030\)](#) and in the [Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan \(2010 - 2026\)](#) in respect of targets which will influence the need to review policies. The structure of the AMR will be modified in future years to incorporate a clearer reporting method which will conclude / trigger when a review of either plan is required. [See the separate report on the latest AMR on the agenda to this Committee meeting].

Report author:

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List of Background Papers

1. Recommendations of the Council on [15 March 2013](#) "Adoption of the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Waste Local Plan 2010 – 2026"
2. [The Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010 - 2026](#)
3. [The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)
4. [The Localism Act 2011](#)
5. [The Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#)
6. [The National Planning Policy for Waste \(October 2014\)](#)
7. [Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007; Zero Waste Strategy 2020; and 2013 Refreshed Headline Strategy](#)
8. [The Town and County Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2017 – Regulation 4 – 'Review of local development documents'](#) came into effect on 6 April 2018
9. [Planning Practice Guidance – Waste, Local Plans and Duty to Cooperate](#)
10. [Annual Monitoring Report 2017 - 2018](#)
11. [Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire \(2015 – 2030\) – adopted February 2017](#)
12. [Report to Planning Committee – 7 June 2018](#)
13. [Planning Practice Guidance \(September 2018\) – Plan-Making](#)
14. [The revised National Planning Policy Framework](#) (published July 2018)
15. [The Resources and waste strategy for England, published 18 December 2018\)](#)

Appendix 1

Equalities implications:

This report has been prepared in accordance with the County Council's policies on Equal Opportunities.

Legal implications:

[Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#) sets out specific matters to which the local planning authority must have regard when preparing a plan. Regulations 8 and 9 of the [Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#) (The 2012 Regulations) prescribe the general form and content of local plans and adopted policies maps, while regulation 10 states what additional matters local planning authorities must have regard to when drafting their plans. [The Town and County Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2017](#) make amendments to the 2012 Regulations. A Regulation 10A has been inserted which relates to the review of local development plan documents. The Council is required to complete a review of a local plan every 5 years, starting from the date of adoption of the local plan, in accordance with [Section 23 of the Act](#) (adoption of local development documents).

The Council is also required to maintain a Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and under [amendments](#) introduced by the Localism Act 2011, the local planning authority must resolve that the scheme is to have effect.

The Government's online Planning Practice Guidance, set out guidance on '[Plan Making](#)' and in particular: The statutory duty and role of plans; Evidence base for production of local plans; Plan reviews; Delivery of strategic matters; and Maintaining effective cooperation (including what is a Statement of Common Ground) [The National Planning Policy for Waste \(October 2014\)](#) also provides guidance on using a proportionate evidence base in preparing waste local plans.

Resource and Value for money implications:

The review of the Joint Waste Local Plan has been carried out by the Planning, Policy and Development Control Team, working with planners at Stoke-on-Trent City Council.

A budget for this work was allocated for 2019-20 to cover the County Council's share of the cost of an Inspector and public examination if required. As it has been concluded that a full or a partial review is not currently required then this represents a short-term saving, however, a budget will be required if the second review of the Waste Local Plan and the first review of the Minerals Local Plan determine that updates are necessary.

Unless circumstances dictate otherwise, the next review of the Waste Local Plan should be completed before March 2023 (i.e. 10 years from adoption) and the first review of the Minerals Local Plan should be completed before February 2022 (i.e. 5 years from adoption).

Risk implications:

Officers are satisfied that there are no direct risk implications arising from this report as the review of the Waste Local Plan has satisfied the requirements of current legislation and the latest guidance.

This report concludes that our Waste Local Plan policies are up to date and can continue to carry full weight when being used to determine planning applications for waste development.

Climate Change implications:

The Waste Local Plan includes requirements for applicants to address climate change, where applicable, as part of the preparation of planning applications for waste development.

Government planning policy in the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), refers to climate change ([section 14](#)). The NPPF is a material consideration in reaching decisions.

Health Impact Assessment screening:

Not applicable.

Government planning policy in the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (July 2018), which refers to healthy communities (section 8), is also a material consideration in reaching decisions.

Appendix 2

First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010 - 2026



The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018



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1. Executive Summary

All County and Unitary Authorities are required to produce a Waste Local Plan setting out a strategy and planning policies to ensure that there are sufficient facilities to properly manage the waste that is produced in the area. Staffordshire County Council and Stoke-on-Trent City Council worked together to produce [The Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026](#) (Waste Local Plan) which was adopted in March 2013.

New regulations which came into effect on 6 April 2018 [[The Town and County Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2017](#)] require local planning authorities to complete reviews of their local plans every 5 years, starting from the date of adoption.

This First Review of the Waste Local Plan reports that the Waste Local Plan is performing well and is providing an effective planning policy framework for the determination of planning applications for waste development in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent. It is in conformity with national policy and guidance, and there have been no changes to local circumstances or our strategic priorities which would require any modifications. Overall, the report concludes that the Plan does not need to be revised at this time.

A second review of the Waste Local Plan will be required before March 2023 (i.e. 10 years from adoption), unless an earlier review is deemed necessary due to significant changes in national policy and guidance, local circumstances or our strategic priorities.

2. Introduction

2.1. Why review the Plan?

[The Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010 – 2026](#) was adopted in March 2013, setting out a strategy and planning policies to ensure that there are sufficient facilities to properly manage the waste that is produced in the area. At the time of publication, the Plan contained a stated intention for a 5-yearly review of the Waste Local Plan and synchronisation with the refresh of the [Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy](#) (refer to Paragraph 6.9 of the Waste Local Plan).

Recent changes in legislation included within [The Town and County Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2017](#) now require local planning authorities to complete reviews of their local plans (and statements of community involvement) every 5 years, starting from the date of adoption.

Planning Practice Guidance on [plan-making](#), published 13 September 2018, confirms that:

- Every 5 years from the date of adoption of the plan document, a local planning authority must complete its review and decide either that our policies do not need updating and publish our reasons for this decision; and/ or
- that one or more policies do need updating, and update our Local Development Scheme to set out the timetable for this revision.

In determining whether policies should be updated, we therefore need to assess:

- Success of policies against indicators in the Development Plan as set out in Section 6 (Implementation and Monitoring), and Table 4 (Measuring Policy Implementation) of the Waste Local Plan;
- Our appeals performance;
- Conformity with national planning policy; and,
- Changes to local circumstances.

2.2. How have we reviewed the Plan?

We have reviewed our waste planning policies and relevant monitoring indicators (set out in Waste Local Plan Section 6, Table 4: Measuring Policy Implementation) to answer a series of questions:

- Is the Plan up-to-date and working in the way it was proposed? i.e. are we meeting or on track to meet our targets;
- Have waste applications been determined in accordance with the aims of the Plan?
- Are any new policies required, or do policies need to be revised or deleted as they are no longer appropriate due to special circumstances or new guidance?
- Are our waste policies a barrier to development or are they achieving our vision for waste management in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent?

We have also:

- reviewed our evidence base by updating the number and capacity of our waste management facilities in order to assess what progress is being made against new waste capacity requirements in the Waste Local Plan to be able to manage an amount of waste, at least equivalent to the amount generated in the plan area. In particular the list of sites set out in the Waste Local Plan Appendix 5 'Waste Infrastructure at May 2012', and the number of facilities and capacity of facilities by broad type of waste management set out in Appendix 6 Tables 18 and 19, have been updated. This has been done using the [Environment Agency's 2017 Waste Data Interrogator](#) (currently the best available data) in addition to applications determined since May 2012 which have added new waste management capacity;
- reviewed the relevant policies and strategies of the County Council (as the Waste Disposal Authority), Stoke-on-Trent City Council (as the Waste Disposal and Collection Authority and Planning Authority for its area) and the Staffordshire Borough / District Councils (as the Waste Collection Authorities and Planning Authorities for their areas) to see if there has been any significant changes since the Waste Local Plan was adopted in 2013 e.g. changes in strategic priorities or delivery of infrastructure identified in the [Municipal Waste Management Strategy](#) (2007 and 2013 refresh); changes in assumptions for population growth; and, changes to waste arising forecasts.
- checked whether our overall strategy for managing the development of waste management facilities (our Vision, Strategic Objectives and waste planning policies) is still valid today, by reviewing conformity with national planning policy ([National Planning Policy for Waste](#) (published October 2014) and the [revised National Planning Policy Framework](#) (published July 2018) and updated [Planning Practice Guidance](#)).

3. Overview of the Plan

[The Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010 – 2026](#) (adopted in March 2013) was prepared with the aim of addressing four key issues:

Four Key Issues

- Taking steps to minimise the negative effects of waste management on climate change by: greater resource efficiency; encouraging waste operators to treat waste further up the 'Waste Hierarchy'; and, continuing to reduce our reliance and use of landfill.
- Continuing to take responsibility for managing the waste we generate by ensuring we have the facilities and capacity to manage an amount of waste as least equivalent to that generated within our areas.
- Encouraging waste operators to raise the standard of our waste infrastructure by ensuring new waste management facilities meet modern design standards; and, supporting proposals to improve the quality of existing waste management facilities.
- Developing the right type of facilities, in the right place and at the right time by ensuring that proposals make a positive contribution to people's lives; address the legitimate concerns and interests of local communities and businesses; and protect and/or enhance the natural, historic and waste environments and conserve the countryside and open spaces.

These inspired a Vision which identified what we wanted to happen:

Vision

By 2026 the people and businesses of Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent will be actively minimising waste and regarding waste as a resource.

To support this, 'our waste infrastructure' will comprise a network of existing, enhanced and new sustainable waste management facilities that are in the right place to contribute to the local economy, and to minimise and/or mitigate any impacts on climate change, people, transportation systems, and the built, natural, historic and water environment.

More specifically 'our waste infrastructure' will:

Have the capacity to manage an amount of waste at least equivalent to the amount we generate. This capacity will be higher up the "waste hierarchy" so that we can minimise our reliance on and use of landfill. In order to maintain this capacity, we will have used our planning powers where necessary to try to protect our waste infrastructure from constraints that may be imposed by non-waste related development in the vicinity;

Be located close to the main urban areas, as far as practicable, to minimise the impacts of transporting waste and recycled materials; and,

Meet modern design standards and, wherever practicable and environmentally acceptable, be located within buildings or enclosed structures appropriate to the technology or process, on general industrial or previously developed land.

To achieve this Vision, the plan set out four Strategic Objectives which are summarised below:

Strategic Objective 1: To support new waste development that helps minimise greenhouse gas emissions and incorporates appropriate measures to mitigate and adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change.

Strategic Objective 2: To encourage the maintenance of the network of new or enhanced sustainable waste management facilities ('our waste infrastructure') so that we can continue to manage an amount of waste, at least equivalent to the amount we generate ('our waste'). In addition, to support the development of new waste treatment facilities so that we can reduce our reliance on and use of landfill, and conserve our mineral resources.

Strategic Objective 3: To encourage appropriate siting and modern design standards and provide opportunities to enhance existing waste management facilities

Strategic Objective 4: To support job creation, economic growth and investment in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent by providing sufficient opportunities to develop new waste management infrastructure of the right type, in the right place and at the right time, and by minimising and mitigating any adverse impacts and avoiding any unacceptable impacts.

The Strategic Objectives, in turn, were to be delivered by four broad policy areas in addition to the National Policy of presumption in favour of sustainable development:

Policy 1: Waste as a resource;

Policy 2: Targets and broad locations for waste management facilities;

Policy 3: Criteria for the location of new and enhanced waste management facilities; and,

Policy 4: Sustainable design and protection and improvement of environmental quality.

4. How has the plan area changed?

To assess how well the [Waste Local Plan](#) is performing, we need to understand how the circumstances in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent have changed since the Plan was prepared.

4.1. Predictions for population growth

Paragraphs 3.7 to 3.11 of the [Waste Local Plan](#) set out a demographic profile of the plan area at the time of preparing the Plan. In 2009 Staffordshire had a population of 828,700 and the population of Stoke-on-Trent was 238,900 (ref. ONS, 2009 Mid-Year Estimates). These figures were predicted to rise to 909,100 and 254,600 respectively by 2026 (ref. ONS, 2006 Based Sub-National Population Projections). This equated to a growth of around 9% over the plan period (2008 to 2026).

Since the [Waste Local Plan](#) was adopted in 2013, population growth estimates have been revised through the ONS Subnational Population Projections in 2014 and 2016. The latest estimates show lower rates of growth for Staffordshire than previous projections, with the population now projected to rise to 887,591 by 2026. According to the [Staffordshire Observatory](#), the population also appears to be ageing faster than the national average, and household formations are also expected to be lower, in part due to limited house building and therefore housing affordability becoming an issue for more young people looking to start a family.

By contrast, the population for Stoke-on-Trent is growing faster than the 2009 forecast (254,600) and is now expected to increase to 261,283 by 2026.

Comparing these estimates with the figures which were included in the Waste Local Plan, the population for Staffordshire is likely be just over 21,500 (2%) lower than originally anticipated, while the population of Stoke-on-Trent is likely to be nearly 6,700 (3%) higher. Combining the two together, the latest projections show that Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent will have just over 14,800 (1%) fewer residents in 2026 than was anticipated when the Waste Local Plan was prepared. This forecast change, if correct, is unlikely to have any significant impact on waste arisings, and would not necessitate a revision of the waste treatment capacity requirements identified in the [Waste Local Plan](#) (Policy 2.2).

4.2. Waste production and management

At the time of preparing the [Waste Local Plan](#), the best available forecasts of waste arisings were based on modelling undertaken at a regional level, which were subject to examination in public ([RSS Phase 2 Revision, Quality of the Environment Part 4 – Waste Policies, Policy W2 Tables 5 and 6 \(MSW and C&I waste diversion by Waste Planning Authority\)](#)). These indicated that Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent produced around 4.2 million tonnes of waste each year. Of that, 44% came from Construction, Demolition and Excavation (C, D & E) activities, and 39% from Commercial and Industrial (C & I) sources, with Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), mainly from households, making up less than 15% of the total.

As of 1 May 2012, there were 268 permitted waste management facilities within Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent which were classified as operational or known to be pre-

operational (i.e. with planning permission but which has not yet been implemented). Tables 18 and 19 in the [Appendices to the Joint Waste Local Plan](#) provided information on the number, type and permitted capacity of existing waste management facilities.

Based on the growth predictions and the waste apportionment for Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent as identified in the [West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Review](#), and the strategic priorities of the [Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007](#), the [Waste Local Plan](#) set targets for new waste management facilities (Policy 2.2).

Table 1: Total Additional Capacity Requirements identified in Waste Local Plan

Waste Management Types	Total Additional Capacity Required By 2025/26 (Tonnes per annum (tpa))	Equivalent No. of Facilities Required
Recycling / Material Recovery (mechanical sorting)	380,000 tpa required by 2020/21 or 389,000 tpa by 2025/26	Minimum of 6 - 8 facilities
Organic Waste Treatment	60,000 - 80,000 tpa required by 2020 capable of treating co-collected municipal green and kitchen waste.	2 – 3 facilities. 1 facility is specifically required to serve the North Staffordshire Conurbation and Staffordshire Moorlands.
Recycling / Material Recovery	Minimum of 200,000 tpa required by 2020/21.	2 - 4 facilities. Facilities are required in or close to large areas of development/ construction.
Contaminated Soils (Storage, Treatment and Remediation)	Not possible to quantify	Not possible to quantify what is required to serve the regeneration of the North Staffordshire conurbation.

Since the [Waste Local Plan](#) was adopted, no new methodology has yet been developed, agreed and endorsed by the West Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Board for Waste on which to update waste forecasts for plan making and monitoring purposes. The original regional waste forecasts on which the Waste Local Plan targets for new waste management capacity is based remain therefore the best available.

Given that the population appears to be growing more slowly than originally predicted, it is reasonable to anticipate that waste arisings are unlikely to exceed the levels originally predicted in the [Waste Local Plan](#). The additional capacity requirements identified in the Plan, therefore, remain relevant, so the review of the Plan has assessed the development of new waste management infrastructure against these requirements.

4.3. Location policy

The [Waste Local Plan](#) aims to direct new waste management facilities to general industrial land, previously developed land, and existing waste management sites, within or close to the urban areas (Policy 2.3). A review and sustainability appraisal of sites available at the time, confirmed that there was no shortage of sites that would be suitable to support new waste management facilities of all sizes and types. As a consequence, there was no need to allocate specific sites for new facilities. [National Planning Policy for Waste](#), which supersedes PPS10 on which the Waste Local Plan and locational policy was based, was published after the Plan adoption. The location policy is still in conformity (refer to section 8.1 below).

5. Waste Treatment Capacity

5.1. Measuring Waste Treatment Capacity

There is no single measure of waste management capacity. It is often considered as either notional capacity or actual capacity. Notional capacity is the potential throughput which could be achieved if operations were to work to the maximum levels permitted in the planning permission or waste management licence or permit or exemption. Actual capacity is the quantity of waste which the facility manages i.e. the throughput /input recorded into the site, which tends to vary due to the market and other commercial factors. In assessing the existing waste infrastructure within the plan area, this Waste Local Plan review considered a combination of both notional capacity (when the planning permission for a site set out the maximum throughput by condition) and actual capacity (using the latest Environment Agency data on waste input into a site).

All operators of regulated waste management facilities provide the Environment Agency with details of the quantities and types of waste they deal with i.e. waste received into site and waste sent on from site to other facilities or processes. The Environment Agency provide the data to waste planning authorities to assist them with the planning for new waste management facilities and for monitoring against statutory targets. The Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) provides combined data for Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste and is the best available data, although there are limitations as it does not record the geographical origin of the waste managed; it does not record waste managed under an Environment Agency exemption; and, it does not record Construction and Demolition & Excavation Waste managed through mobile plant or on construction sites.

5.2. Changes in the overall quantities of waste treated

The latest data from the [Environment Agency's 2017 Waste Data Interrogator](#) (published 10 September 2018) shows that the total amount of waste received into a waste management site within the plan area was 4,232,907 tonnes (3,672,503. tonnes for Staffordshire, and 560,404 tonnes for Stoke-on-Trent). In the same period the amount of waste sent on from waste management sites within the plan area to other facilities or processing beyond the plan area was 1,340,070 tonnes (1,035,046 tonnes for Staffordshire, and 305,024 tonnes for Stoke-on-Trent).

This demonstrates that the quantity of waste treated in waste management facilities in the plan area, regulated by the Environment Agency, far exceeds exports (only 32%) from these sites. However, waste still leaves the plan area for treatment for commercial reasons e.g. the availability of specialist facilities and spare capacity.

The best available data on hazardous waste is the [Environment Agency's Hazardous Waste Interrogator 2016](#) (published in September 2017) and shows that 154,821 tonnes of hazardous waste was received into sites within the plan area for management (Staffordshire - 103,779 tonnes and Stoke-on-Trent - 51,041 tonnes). In comparison 91,627 tonnes of hazardous waste was sent from sites in the plan area to specialist waste management facilities elsewhere.

Data collated by the Environment Agency ([Waste Management 2016 in West Midlands: Data Tables](#)) indicated that in 2016 within the plan area:

- 1,652,000 tonnes of Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste was managed
- 1,074,000 tonnes of waste was processed at materials recycling and treatment sites and 43,000 tonnes of waste was processed by the Metal Recycling Sector
- 670,000 tonnes of waste was incinerated
- 740,000 tonnes of waste passed through transfer stations
- 1,193,000 tonnes of waste was deposited at landfill sites

Environment Agency data on waste input trends into Staffordshire landfills shows 2,302,000 tonnes of waste landfilled in 2000/01, with inputs peaking at 2,460,000 tonnes in 2004/05, and inputs then decreasing to 1,193,000 tonnes in 2016 (refer to [EA Waste Management 2016 in West Midlands: Data Tables](#)).

The proportion of Staffordshire's household waste that is landfilled has decreased steadily, from 51% in 2004/05, to 29% in 2009/10, and to 16% in 2013/14, before dropping to just 2% for the subsequent years to 2017/18. Similarly, in 2014/2015 46% of Staffordshire's household waste was managed by heat, power or other energy recovery, and in 2017/18 50% was managed compared to 23% in 2009/2010 (Refer to [Annual Monitoring Report 2017 - 2018](#) Appendix 2 Waste, Table 12: Household Waste Management 2008/09 – 2017/18). This corresponds with the opening of the Four Ashes Energy Recovery Facility in March 2014 (current permitted capacity - 340,000 tonnes per annum). This facility, in conjunction with the Hanford Energy Recovery Facility (current permitted capacity - 120,000 tonnes per annum), has enabled maximum recovery of residual municipal waste and a significant step towards meeting the target of zero municipal waste sent to landfill as set in the [Municipal Waste Management Strategy](#).

5.3. Changes to waste management facilities

Since the [Waste Local Plan](#) was adopted in 2013, Staffordshire County Council have determined 65 waste planning applications (affecting 49 sites) proposing new waste management facilities, or modifications to existing permissions that had the potential to affect waste treatment capacity. In the same time period, they also received 208 non-material amendments or submissions of detail. Equivalent figures for Stoke-on-Trent City Council show 13 planning applications at 10 sites, of which 4 facilitated an increase in treatment capacity.

Table 2: Waste-related planning applications determined each year

Year	Staffordshire County Council		Stoke-on-Trent City Council	
	Total applications and submissions	No. Affecting capacity	Total applications	No. Affecting capacity
2013/14	45	9	4	1
2014/15	60	9	3	2
2015/16	59	17	1	0
2016/17	62	20	1	0
2017/18	47	10	1	1
Total	273	65	10	4

The table below shows how the new waste management capacity is spread across different categories of treatment

Table 3: Distribution of waste planning applications determined by type of facility

	Recycling	Organic Treatment	Residual Treatment	Transfer Stations	Aggregate Recycling	Landfill	Total
Staffordshire							
No. Sites	16 (12 new)	5 (2 new)	2 (1 new)	13 (11 new)	6 (5 new)	7 (2 new)	49 (33 new)
Capacity (t)	447,100	73,500	130,000	167,470	231,000	454,272	n/a
Stoke-on-Trent							
No. Sites	2 (1 new)	n/a	n/a	1 (existing)	2 (1 new)	n/a	5 (2 new)
Capacity(t)	30,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	75,000	n/a	n/a
Combined							
No. Sites	18 (13 new)	5 (2 new)	2 (1 new)	14 (11 new)	8 (6 new)	7 (2 new)	54 (35 new)
Capacity(t)	477,100	73,500	130,000	164,470	306,000	454,272	n/a

In order to assess the impact of these new permissions on overall waste management capacity, we need to recognise that, within the same time period, some waste management facilities have also ceased operating.

During the production of the [Waste Local Plan](#) treatment capacity was calculated from a combination of actual capacity using 2009 Environment Agency data for inputs into sites and permitted capacity if the planning permission specified a maximum annual throughput for a

site. However, in updating the list of waste infrastructure for this First Review of the Waste Local Plan, the [Environment Agency's 2017 Waste Data Interrogator](#) has now been used to update waste inputs into sites. Therefore, in addition to site closures, changes in capacity may reflect lower site inputs than recorded at 2009.

Also, whilst our Annual Monitoring Reports have listed changes in waste treatment capacity, these have only reliably reflected new permitted capacity. The list of waste infrastructure has not been checked consistently against the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator, so sites that have ceased operation / had no waste inputs may not have been excluded.

Combining the newly added treatment capacity, and the losses identified by cross checking against Environment Agency data, overall changes to waste management capacity are summarised in the table below:

Table 4: Changes in overall waste management capacity since adoption of the Waste Local Plan

	Recycling	Organic Treatment	Residual Treatment	Transfer Stations	Aggregate Recycling	Total
Staffordshire						
May 2012	62	13	11	74	22	182
	888,970	522,595	544,843	1,332,730	708,401	3,997,539
March 2018	46	14	3	50	27	140
	1,178,983	513,500	505,000	887,583	882,000	3,967,066
Change (No.)	-16	+1	-8	-24	+5	-42
Capacity (T)	+290,013	-9,095	-39,843	-445,147	+173,599	-30,473
Stoke-on-Trent						
May 2012	24	1	4	28	5	62
	523,193	39,784	335,952	429,761	312,039	1,640,729
March 2018	17	1	3	22	8	51
	393,321	40,000	335,566	336,367	461,599	1,566,853
Change (No.)	-7	0	-1	-6	+3	-11
Capacity (T)	-129,872	+216	-386	-93,394	+149,560	-73,876
Combined						
May 2012	86	14	15	102	27	244
	1,412,163	562,379	880,795	1,762,491	1,020,440	5,638,268
March 2018	63	15	6	72	35	191
	1,572,304	553,500	840,566	1,223,950	1,343,599	5,533,919
Change (No.)	-23	+1	-9	-30	+8	-53
Capacity (T)	+160,141	-8,879	-40,229	-538,541	+323,159	-104,349

Landfill sites are not recorded in the table above as their void capacity is generally measured differently. The number of operational landfill sites in the plan area has reduced from 24 to 23. Whilst research undertaken in 2017 by the Environmental Services Association on [UK residual waste](#) identifies a future gap in residual waste treatment capacity, our evidence however shows that we have remaining landfill capacity in the plan area which will continue to receive waste, potentially from greater distances as waste travels further for disposal as landfill sites are restored around the country. Environment Agency data shows that landfill capacity in the plan area has declined from 28,579,000 cubic metres in 1998/99 to 14,542,000 cubic metres in 2016 (refer to [Environment Agency's Waste management 2016 in West Midlands: Data Tables](#)). [The Environment Agency's 2016 Remaining Landfill Capacity data](#) also confirms that in Staffordshire at the end of 2016 the 14,542,000 cubic metres of remaining landfill capacity equated to: Non-hazardous with Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Waste cell 2,780,000m³; Non-Hazardous 7,955,000m³; and Inert 3,807,000m³. It is important to note however that the Environment Agency's calculation is based on sites where there is a current Environmental Permit. This does not include all mineral sites with planning permission to accept imported waste for restoration purposes as some sites have not reached a stage when restoration is taking place and therefore do not currently hold an Environmental Permit. For example, two recent Periodic Reviews of Mineral Permissions in Staffordshire have shown that there is future landfill capacity of 11.4 million cubic metres, however it is unlikely that landfilling will commence in the next fifty years.

The Energy Recovery Facilities in the plan area also provide capacity to receive residual waste. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that there is not a gap in residual waste treatment capacity in the plan area. Furthermore, no new methodology has yet been developed, agreed and endorsed by the West Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Board for Waste on which to update waste forecasts for plan making and monitoring purposes. The original regional waste forecasts on which the Waste Local Plan targets for new waste management capacity is based therefore remain the best available.

Appendix 1 provides a list of the 214 permitted and operational waste management facilities within the plan area as at end of March 2018. Capacity per waste management category has used a combination of actual capacity ([Environment Agency's 2017 Waste Data Interrogator](#)) and notional capacity (planning permissions up to 31 March 2018).

Note that there are data limitations. Sites that are exempt from the requirement to hold an Environment Agency permit have not been included. Also sites from the original list of waste infrastructure (Waste Local Plan Appendix 5: Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Waste Infrastructure at May 2012) have been excluded if they could not readily be found in the [Environment Agency's 2017 Waste Data Interrogator](#). This may be part of the reason for the changes in capacity and the drop in the number of facilities since 2012. Further detailed checking may reveal that some of these sites still provide capacity.

Table 5: Sites and capacity that could not be cross-matched with Environment Agency data.

	Recycling	Organic Treatment	Residual Treatment	Transfer Stations	Aggregate Recycling	Landfill	Total
No. Sites	45	1	11	40	5	3	105
Capacity (tonnes)	586,444	n/a District permission not implemented	245,229	742,943	129,257	n/a Sites restored	1,703,873

6. How is the plan performing against targets?

6.1. How are we progressing with provision of additional treatment capacity?

The [Waste Local Plan](#) assessed the minimum additional waste management capacity that would be required in order to manage an amount of waste, at least equivalent to the amount generated in the Plan area, moving towards a situation where landfill is only used for wastes for which there is no better use (N.B. the plan includes a landfill diversion target of 100% by 2020/21 for MSW and C&I waste streams and 70% for C,D&E waste streams). Progress against those targets is shown in the table below:

Table 6: Progress against targets for additional waste treatment capacity

	Recycling (tonnes per annum)	Organic Treatment	Residual Treatment	Transfer Station	Aggregate Recycling
Staffordshire	1,181,483	513,500	505,000	887,583	882,000
Stoke-on-Trent	393,321	40,000	335,566	336,367	461,599
Total	1,574,804	553,500	840,566	1,223,950	1,343,599
Interim Target (Target year 2010/11)	952,620 Achieved	272,970 Achieved	451,410 Achieved		
Interim Target (Target year 2015/16)	1,370,913 Achieved	382,977 Achieved	620,160 Achieved		
Interim Target (Target year 2020/21)	1,792,659	478,641 Achieved	744,700 Achieved		
Interim Target (Target year 2025/26)	1,800,919	484,381 Achieved	758,700 Achieved		

All targets have been met so far, and the provision of organic and residual treatment already exceeds the levels expected for the end of the plan period. In this respect, the Waste Local Plan can be seen to be performing satisfactorily.

It is important to note, however that the targets are minimum additional treatment capacity requirements, and that the actual available capacity can go down as well as up. Sites may close, and some recently permitted sites, which have been included in the capacity assessments, may never be developed.

6.2. Are we doing all we can to facilitate new waste development?

We have seen above that, across Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, sufficient additional waste treatment capacity has been added to meet the minimum targets set out when the

Waste Local Plan was first adopted. However, it is important to note that, with few exceptions, additional waste treatment capacity generally arises as a result of investment which is not controlled by the County or City Councils, so this review also needs to look at how well the policies within the Waste Local Plan are being implemented, whether they are facilitating the right kind of development, and whether they are helping to meet the plan objectives.

The policy analysis focuses only on those applications that relate to new waste management facilities or modifications to existing permissions that create additional capacity. Of the overall total of 283 applications processed in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent, 75 have therefore been considered. Appendix 2 provides a policy analysis of waste applications determined April 2013 to March 2018.

Permission was granted in 57 cases overall (76%). 3 applications were refused (4%), though one of these was subsequently granted a temporary planning permission on appeal (and later this permission was made permanent). The remaining 17 applications were withdrawn prior to determination (of those 9 were facing the prospect of refusal, while in 3 cases, the applicant could not provide information that was necessary for the application to proceed). At the simplest level, this suggests that the Waste Local Plan policies is not presenting a barrier to the development of new or enhanced waste treatment facilities.

A more detailed assessment of the applications where permission was granted shows a high level of compliance with the locational criteria set out in Policy 2.3 (77% in Staffordshire, 100% in Stoke-on-Trent). The proportion of permissions relating to enclosed treatment facilities appears somewhat lower than might be expected (40% in Staffordshire and 60% in Stoke-on-Trent), given the requirement of Policy 3.1, but 18% of Staffordshire applications were specifically exempt from the requirement. As expected, no applications were granted where sites were in conflict with locational policies or where adverse environmental impacts were anticipated.

Table 7: Compliance with policies where planning permission is granted - Staffordshire

Year	Total Apps	In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
2013-14	9	9	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	3
2014-15	9	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
2015-16	17	12	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	2
2016-17	20	15	0	0	4	3	7	7	0	4	11
2017-18	10	7	0	2	0	0	3	5	0	0	4
Total	65	50	0	2	5	7	26	12	0	4	20
%		77%	0%	3%	8%	11%	40%	18%	0%	6%	31%

Table 8: Compliance with policies where planning permission is granted – Stoke-on-Trent

Year	Total Apps	In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
2013-14	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2014-15	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2015-16			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016-17	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2017-18	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1
Total	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
%		100%	0%	0%	0%	40%	60%	0%	0%	0%	40%

Looking at the applications which were refused, lack of enclosure was the key factor in two cases, though temporary permission was granted on appeal in one of those cases, invoking the option provided by policy 3.4. Adverse impacts on local amenity accounted for the third refusal. There were no refusals in Stoke-on-Trent over this time period.

Overall, it is reasonable to conclude that policies to facilitate the development of new waste management facilities are working well and helping us to achieve the vision and strategic

objectives in the Waste Local Plan. Therefore, there is no need for any of the policies to be revised or deleted.

7. Are we doing all we can to avoid the loss of existing treatment capacity?

7.1. Are safeguarding policies working? Do we need to adjust safeguarding policies or practice to reduce loss of treatment capacity?

The Policies of the Waste Local Plan can be shown to adequately support the development of new waste management facilities and capacity, but it is equally important that the existing facilities are able to continue to thrive. Their operation or expansion can be constrained if inappropriate development is permitted in the vicinity.

Paragraph 8 of the [National Planning Policy for Waste](#) requires planning authorities, when determining planning applications for non-waste development, to ensure that the likely impact on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management, is acceptable and does not prejudice the implementation of the waste hierarchy and/or the efficient operation of such facilities.

The Waste Local Plan also seeks to safeguard all waste infrastructure, and specifically lists those facilities which would be hardest to replace – the landfill sites and energy recovery facilities. Stoke-on-Trent City Council, as a unitary authority, can weigh those matters when it makes decisions on planning applications which are close to significant waste infrastructure. In Staffordshire, the County Council relies on the Borough and District/ Councils to consult us.

On most occasions, impacts can be ruled out, but some proposals are considered to have the potential for significant impacts and have prompted holding objections from the County Council, mostly pending the supply of sufficient information to demonstrate that adverse impacts were either avoidable or unlikely to be significant.

The system has largely been effective to date, however, with the increasing demand for housing there is pressure to build on brownfield land, and this can bring housing closer to industrial estates and existing waste management facilities. Future conflict cannot be ruled out. However, changes to the safeguarding policy alone would not be sufficient to avoid this situation as is always the case that the final planning decision will be a matter of balance.

8. Do policies need to be reviewed?

8.1. Have there been any relevant changes in national planning policy?

[National Planning Policy for Waste](#) was published in October 2014 which superseded PPS10 on which the Waste Local Plan was based. The [Industrial Strategy](#) was published in November 2017. The Government's [25 year Environment Plan](#) was published on 11 January 2018, the sister document the [Clean Growth Strategy](#) was published on 12 October 2017, and the [Resources and Waste Strategy](#) was published on 18 December 2018. A [revised National Planning Policy Framework](#) was published in July 2018 which superseded the 2012 document to which the plan refers. [Planning Practice Guidance](#) has also been updated since the adoption of the [Waste Local Plan](#). Table 11 compares the Waste Local Plan with relevant changes to national planning policies to assess conformity.

Table 9: Conformity of Waste Local Plan policies with the National Planning Policy for Waste and the revised National Planning Policy Framework.

Waste Local Plan policy	National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) (NPPW)	Revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018) (NPPF)	Comment on conformity
Section 5 of the Waste Local Plan. National Policy: Presumption in favour of sustainable development		Paragraph 8 – achieving sustainable development Paragraph 10 – Presumption in favour of sustainable development	This policy in the Waste Local Plan remains in conformity with the revised NPPF.
Vision Waste Policy 1.1 General principles	Paragraph 1 – driving waste management up the waste hierarchy (Appendix A)		This policy in the Waste Local Plan remains in conformity with the revised NPPW.
Waste Policy 2.2 Targets for new waste management facilities required by 2026 to manage municipal, commercial & industrial, and construction, demolition & excavation waste streams. Waste Policy 2.3 Broad locations Figure 4: Key Diagram	Paragraph 1 – communities and businesses taking more responsibility for their own waste	Paragraph 20 – strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision forb) waste management... Paragraph 23 – broad locations for development should be indicated on a key diagram, and land-use designations and allocations identified on a policies map...	These policies in the Waste Local Plan remain in conformity with the NPPW and the revised NPPF.
Waste Policy 4.2 Protection of environmental quality	Paragraph 1 – helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment		This policy in the Waste Local Plan remains in conformity with the revised NPPW

Waste Local Plan policy	National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) (NPPW)	Revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018) (NPPF)	Comment on conformity
Waste Policy 1.2 Make better use of waste associated with non-waste related development.	Paragraph 1 – ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial developments and other infrastructure complements sustainable waste management, including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste		This policy in the Waste Local Plan remains in conformity with the revised NPPW.
Waste Policy 2.1 Landfill diversion targets Waste Policy 2.2 Targets for new waste management facilities required by 2026 to manage municipal, commercial & industrial, and construction, demolition & excavation waste streams.	Paragraph 2 – In preparing Local Plans ensure that the planned provision of new capacity is based on robust analysis of best available data ... spurious precision should be avoided	Paragraph 31 – The preparation and review of all policies should be under-pinned by relevant and up-to-date evidence. This should be adequate and proportionate....	These policies in the Waste Local Plan remain in conformity with the NPPW and the revised NPPF
Waste Policy 2.2 Targets for new waste management facilities required by 2026 to manage municipal, commercial & industrial, and construction, demolition & excavation waste streams.	Paragraph 3 – Identify the tonnages and percentages of municipal, and commercial, and industrial waste requiring different types of management in their area over the period of the plan		This policy in the Waste Local Plan remains in conformity with the revised NPPW

Waste Local Plan policy	National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) (NPPW)	Revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018) (NPPF)	Comment on conformity
<p>Waste Policy 2.3 Broad locations</p> <p>Waste Policy 3.1 General requirements for new and enhanced facilities</p> <p>Waste Policy 3.2 Exceptions criteria for organic treatment in farm locations close to the urban areas/broad locations</p> <p>Waste Policy 3.3 Exceptions criteria for facilities recycling construction, demolition & excavation waste or comparable industrial wastes</p> <p>Policy 1.3 Construction, demolition and excavation waste</p> <p>Policy 1.4 Use of waste for landscaping, screening, engineering purposes or for the improvement of agricultural or forestry land.</p> <p>Policy 1.5 Energy recovery</p> <p>Policy 1.6 Landfill or landraise</p>	<p>Paragraph 4 – Identify sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Section 12 – Achieving well-designed places.</p> <p>Paragraph 124 – Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development.....and helps make development acceptable to communities.</p> <p>Paragraph 125 – Plans should set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable.</p> <p>Paragraph 130 – Permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area.....</p>	<p>These policies in the Waste Local Plan remain in conformity with the NPPW and the revised NPPF.</p>

Waste Local Plan policy	National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) (NPPW)	Revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018) (NPPF)	Comment on conformity
<p>Waste Policy 4.1 Sustainable design</p> <p>Waste Policy 4.2 Protection of environmental quality</p> <p>Waste Policy 3.4 Temporary planning permissions for open air facilities</p>	<p>Paragraph 5 – Assess the suitability of sites and/or areas against criteria :....neighbouring land uses; transport infrastructure capacity; cumulative impact ...</p>	<p>Section 12 – Achieving well-designed places.</p> <p>Paragraph 124 – Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development.....and helps make development acceptable to communities.</p> <p>Paragraph 125 – Plans should set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable.</p> <p>Paragraph 130 – Permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area.....</p>	<p>These policies in the Waste Local Plan remain in conformity with the NPPW and the revised NPPF.</p>
<p>Waste Policy 4.2 Protection of environmental quality</p>	<p>Paragraph 6 – Green Belt Recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities</p>	<p>Section 13 – Green Belt land</p> <p>Paragraph 143 – Inappropriate development should not be approved except in very special circumstances</p>	<p>These policies in the Waste Local Plan remain in conformity with the NPPW and the revised NPPF.</p>

Waste Local Plan policy	National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014) (NPPW)	Revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018) (NPPF)	Comment on conformity
Waste Policy 4.2 Protection of environmental quality	Paragraph 7 – consider likely impact on local environment and on amenity against the criteria set out in Appendix B	Section 14 – Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change Section 15 – Conserving and enhancing the natural environment Section 16 - Consider and enhancing the historic environment	These policies in the Waste Local Plan remain in conformity with the NPPW and the revised NPPF.
Waste Policy 2.4 Strategic waste facilities to be safeguarded Waste Policy 2.5 The location of development in the vicinity of waste management facilities	Paragraph 8 – when determining planning applications for non-waste developmentensure that the likely impact on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management, is acceptable and does not prejudice the implementation of the waste hierarchy and/or the efficient operation of such facilities.		This policy in the Waste Local Plan remains in conformity with the revised NPPW.
Waste Local Plan Section 6 – Implementation and Monitoring – Performance Indicators set out in Table 4 Annual Monitoring Report	Paragraph 9 – Monitoring and Report		This policy in the Waste Local Plan remains in conformity with the revised NPPW.
Review of Waste Local Plan 2018		Paragraph 31 – reviewing plans	This policy in the Waste Local Plan remains in conformity with the revised NPPF.

Having regard to table 11, it is reasonable to conclude that our waste planning policies continue to conform with national planning policy.

8.2. Have there been any changes to our strategic priorities

When writing the [Waste Local Plan](#) the key requirement of national planning policy for waste (PPS10) was for the [Waste Local Plan](#) to both inform and in turn be informed by any relevant [Municipal Waste Management Strategy](#) (MWMS). Following extensive public consultation in 2007, the Staffordshire Waste Partnership (8 Borough or District Councils in Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent City Council; and, Staffordshire County Council) completed and published the Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Municipal Waste Strategy together with the Zero Waste Strategy 2020. This set an ambitious target of zero primary municipal waste to landfill and a household waste recycling performance target of 55%. [Appendix 6](#) (Table 27) to the Waste Local Plan sets out the strategic priorities for the Waste Disposal and Waste Collection Authorities reflected in action plans supporting the Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2007.

Significant infrastructure delivered included the opening of the Four Ashes Energy Recovery Facility in 2014 (current permitted capacity 340,000 tonnes per annum). It should be recognised that the site had not been allocated. Instead the site selection process and subsequent planning application reflected the general location criteria for waste management facilities set out in the Waste Local Plan (Policies 2.3 and 3.1).

Since this time, to meet the targets set in 2007, and to address the changing landscape of waste management, including amendments to legislation and changing national priorities (Government Waste Policy review in 2011), constraints on public sector finance and the need to ensure provision of an efficient and affordable service for residents and businesses, the Staffordshire Waste Partnership collaborated to produce a refreshed [Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy](#). The refreshed document was written in 2013 to create additional outcomes for the remaining years of the Waste Management Strategy and focused on waste prevention whilst maintaining the Zero Waste objective. Whilst the delivery plan determines new actions needed up to 2020 (when the original strategy ceases), this does not identify any specific infrastructure needs, and therefore no changes to policies within the Waste Local Plan are required to enable delivery.

A new Municipal Waste Management Strategy is now being written. It is still at a very early stage and the overall vision for the sustainable management of municipal waste in the plan area, and the overarching principles have not yet been updated. As the Municipal Waste Management Strategy acts as a route-map for the further investment required to meet the authorities' needs, once the new Municipal Waste Management Strategy has been finalised, it may be necessary for the Waste Local Plan to be reviewed in respect of Policy 2.2. to identify any new waste management facilities to meet the authorities' needs, in particular for the management of residual municipal waste, or changes required to take account of the [Resources and Waste Strategy](#) (published on 18 December 2018).

It should however be noted that the Waste Local Plan is already based on ensuring sufficient facilities higher up the waste hierarchy to enable 100% of waste arising in the plan area to be diverted from landfill, whilst recognising that the destination of some waste can only be to landfill. It should also be acknowledged that the general location criteria for new and enhanced waste management facilities is general industrial estates, existing waste sites, and suitable brownfield sites. Given the available brownfield land and general industrial land in the plan area, the current criteria for selecting sites would still be sufficient to enable the

delivery of sites without the need for allocation. Furthermore, the target policy sets minimum rather than maximum targets and would not be a barrier should the new Municipal Waste Management Strategy identify the need for further recycling, organic treatment, or residual treatment facilities. No policy changes are therefore considered to be necessary at this time.

8.3. Have there been any changes to local circumstances?

Population growth forecasts have changed little since the Waste Local Plan was prepared. The latest projections suggest that, by the end of the Plan period in 2026, the population of Staffordshire will be slightly lower than originally anticipated, while the population for Stoke-on-Trent will be slightly higher. Overall, this does not indicate any significant change to local circumstances.

The Municipal Waste Management Strategy, currently being written, will need take account of the [Resources and Waste Strategy](#) (published 18 December 2018), and also assess whether the new and emerging Local Plans have made any significant housing allocations that would require alterations to the waste management infrastructure managing household waste. As stated above it is considered that should new infrastructure be required, the current policies are sufficient to guide the development of new and enhanced waste management facilities without the need for any site allocations.

9. Overall conclusions

The Vision and Strategic Objectives in the Waste Local Plan remain consistent with national planning policy and national waste planning policy. The analysis of applications determined since the adoption of the Waste Local Plan shows that new waste management facilities and/or new capacity has been delivered to manage waste further up the waste hierarchy meeting minimum additional waste management capacity targets (Waste Local Plan Policy 2.2). This has resulted in a significant reduction in the amount of waste, particularly household waste, sent to landfill, and means that our existing landfill sites should now only be receiving waste for which there is no better use.

New or expanded waste management facilities permitted since the adoption of the Waste Local Plan have created new types of facilities and additional capacity to recycle and treat waste. Many of these new facilities meet modern design standards, by being within buildings or enclosed structures appropriate to the technology or process; and, the facilities meet our locational criteria by treating waste close to the main urban areas on general industrial land, previously developed land, and existing waste management sites. Recent waste developments at new and existing sites also operate to higher environmental standards. For example, fewer new operations are taking place in the open air, with the exception of aggregate recycling, and where necessary temporary planning permissions have been granted and only made a permanent permission where the operator has demonstrated that there are no unacceptable adverse effects. The Waste Local Plan is therefore addressing the key issues identified above and delivering the Vision and Strategic Objectives.

There is no evidence to suggest that the waste planning policies provide a barrier to development in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent and this is confirmed by the very low number of refusals (3) and appeals (1) since plan adoption. There is also no evidence to suggest that specific site allocations are required to deliver new waste management facilities, as considerable new capacity has been delivered since 2013. The site selection process and subsequent planning application for the Four Ashes Energy Recovery Facility demonstrates that the general location criteria for waste management facilities set out in the Waste Local Plan (Policies 2.3 and 3.1), provides sufficient direction for the development of facilities. The Staffordshire Borough and District Local Plans do not rule out the provision of waste management facilities on general industrial land and previously developed land and there have been no significant changes in local planning policy or in the refresh of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy to require revision to our strategy for managing the development of waste management facilities.

Overall it is therefore reasonable to conclude that there is no need to change our Vision, Strategic Objectives or waste planning policies in our Waste Local Plan at this time and therefore they can continue to carry weight in the determination of planning applications for waste development.

The [new statutory requirement](#) to complete the review Local Plans every 5 years firms up what was already our stated intention (refer to paragraph 6.9 of the [Waste Local Plan](#)).

A second review of the Waste Local Plan will be required before March 2023 (i.e. 10 years from adoption), unless an earlier review is deemed necessary. At this stage it is anticipated that the next review of the Waste Local Plan will have to take account of the following matters:

- Changes to Government waste planning and waste management policy (post Brexit) including the [Resources and Waste Strategy for England](#) published 18 December 2018, and any resulting changes to the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (currently being updated by the Staffordshire Waste Partnership) and across the waste management industry;
- The latest population growth and waste arising forecasts;
- The updated Local Plans produced by the Stoke-on-Trent City Council and the Staffordshire Borough and District Councils e.g. new large-scale housing and industrial land allocations;
- The County Council's Strategic Infrastructure Plan (currently being commissioned); and,
- Waste Local Plans produced by our neighbouring Waste Planning Authorities and Waste Management Strategies produced by the Staffordshire Waste Partnership and our neighbouring Waste Disposal Authorities (in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate).

Any future changes to the policies in our Waste Local Plan would have to be supported by an updated evidence base, follow a published programme, be drafted, then made available for public consultation and discussion with our neighbouring authorities (in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate) before being examined by a Planning Inspector.

10. Ongoing Review

Our Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs), (prepared in accordance with [The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)) will continue to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the policies in both the adopted [Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire \(2015 – 2030\)](#) and in the [Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan \(2010 - 2026\)](#) in respect of targets which will influence the need to review policies. The structure of the AMR will be modified in future years to incorporate a clearer reporting method which will conclude / trigger when a review of either plan is required.

11. Appendices

See separate document.

Appendix 1: Permitted and operational waste management facilities within the plan area at March 2018.

Appendix 2: Policy analysis of Waste Applications – 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018.

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Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010 - 2026



The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018 - Appendices



Appendix 1: Permitted and operational waste management facilities within the plan area at March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Appendix 1: Permitted and operational waste management facilities within the plan area at March 2018

[Measuring Waste Treatment Capacity](#)

[Aggregate Recycling Facilities](#)

[Landfill Sites](#)

[Materials Recycling Facilities](#)

[Organic Treatment Facilities](#)

[Residual Treatment Facilities](#)

[Waste Transfer Facilities](#)

Appendix 1: Permitted and operational waste management facilities within the plan area at March 2018 The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Measuring Waste Treatment Capacity

This Appendix provides a list of the 214 permitted and operational waste management facilities within the plan area as at end of March 2018.

Capacity per waste management category has used a combination of actual capacity ([Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2017](#)) and notional capacity (planning permissions up to 31 March 2018).

There is no single measure of waste management capacity. It is often considered as either notional capacity or actual capacity. Notional capacity is the potential throughput which could be achieved if operations were to work to the maximum levels permitted in the planning permission or waste management licence or permit or exemption. Actual capacity is the quantity of waste which the facility manages i.e. the throughput /input recorded into the site, which tends to vary due to the market and other commercial factors.

In assessing the existing waste infrastructure within the plan area, this Waste Local Plan review considered a combination of both notional capacity (when the planning permission for a site set out the maximum throughput by condition) and actual capacity (using the latest Environment Agency data on waste input into a site).

All operators of regulated waste management facilities provide the Environment Agency with details of the quantities and types of waste they deal with i.e. waste received into site and waste sent on from site to other facilities or processes. The Environment Agency provide the data to waste planning authorities to assist them with the planning for new waste management facilities and for monitoring against statutory targets. The Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) provides combined data for Household and Commercial and Industrial Waste and is the best available data, although there are limitations as it does not record the geographical origin of the waste managed; it does not record waste managed under an Environment Agency exemption; and, it does not record Construction and Demolition & Excavation Waste managed through mobile plant or on construction sites. The [Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2017](#) is the latest available data published September 2018.

Appendix 1: Permitted and operational waste management facilities within the plan area at March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Aggregate Recycling Facilities

Using information on planning permissions and permitted capacity in addition to the [EA Waste Data Interrogator 2017](#) regarding inputs into waste sites within the plan area, this confirmed that there is a total of 35 permitted and operational sites with combined available aggregate recycling capacity of 1,343,599 tonnes per annum. 27 sites are in Staffordshire (882,000 tonnes) & 8 sites are in Stoke-on-Trent (461,599 tonnes).

Site Name	Address	District	Operator
163 Walford Works	Longford Road, Cannock, WS11 0LF	Cannock Chase	The Raw Material Co. Ltd
Land off Rugeley Eastern Bypass, Rugeley	Land off Rugeley Eastern Bypass, Rugeley, WS15 2WT	Cannock Chase	C. Elwell Transport (Repairs) Ltd.
Land off Power Station Road, adjacent to the Rugeley Bypass	Land off Power Station Road adjacent to the Rugeley Bypass, Rugeley, WS15 2WT	Cannock Chase	C. Elwell Transport (Repairs) Ltd.
Plot 4 Nicolson Way (Tim Bates Plant Hire)	Plot 4, Nicolson Way, off Wellington Road, Burton upon Trent, DE14 2AW	East Staffordshire	Tim Bates Services Ltd.
Barleyfields, Bellhouse Lane	Anslow, Burton upon Trent, DE13 9PA	East Staffordshire	J Taberner Plant Hire Ltd.
Goldings Plot 5 off Nicholson Way	Goldings Plot 5 off Nicholson Way, Burton-Upon-Trent DE14 2AW	East Staffordshire	G D Golding Skip Hire Ltd
Wilshee's Skip Hire Ltd	Wilshee's Skip Hire, Wharf Road, Burton, DE14 1PZ	East Staffordshire	Wilshee's Skip Hire Ltd
Burton Skip Hire	Shobnall Yard, Burton, DE14 2BB	East Staffordshire	Burton Skip Hire
Cranebrook Quarry	Cranebrook Quarry, Cranebrook Hill, Muckley Corner, Lichfield, WS14 0BD	Lichfield	WCL Cranebrook Quarry Ltd
Shire Oak Quarry	Lichfield Road, Brownhills, WS9 9PE	Lichfield	JPE (Holdings) Limited
Lichfield Highways Depot	Trent Valley Road, Lichfield WS13 6EV	Lichfield	Amey L G Limited

Appendix 1: Permitted and operational waste management facilities within the plan area at March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Site Name	Address	District	Operator
Holditch House	Holditch House, Holditch Road, Newcastle-Under-Lyme, ST5 9JQ	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Hamptons Property LLP
Moore's Metals	Chemical Lane, Longport, Stoke-on-Trent, ST6 4PB	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Moore's Metals
Corner Plot, Longbridge Hayes	Corner Plot, Chemical Lane, Longport, Newcastle-under-Lyme ST6 4PB	Newcastle-under-Lyme	A1 Skips
Turner Crescent	Jumbo Yard, Turner Crescent, Chesterton, Newcastle-Under-Lyme, ST5 7LU	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Jumbo Skips Ltd
Future Waste & Reclamation	Chemical Lane, Longport, Longbridge Hayes, Newcastle-Under-Lyme ST6 4PB	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Proctor & Bedford
High Carr Recycling Centre	High Carr Farm, No.2 Talke Road, Chesterton, Newcastle-Under-Lyme ST5 7AL	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Cherry Hill Waste Ltd
Meece Recycling and Transfer Facility	Adjacent to Meece Landfill, Cold Meece ST150QU	Stafford	Amey LG Limited
Meece Landfill	Swynnerton, Cold Meece, Stone	Stafford	Biffa Waste Services Ltd
Sunshine Farm	Sunshine Farm, Hilton Lane, Essington, Wolverhampton WV11 2AU	South Staffordshire	Senwood Contracting Limited
Hollybush Recycling Centre	Warstone Road, Shareshill WV10 7LX	South Staffordshire	Jack Moody Limited
Saredon Quarry	Saredon Road, Little Saredon, WV10 7LJ	South Staffordshire	NRS Aggregates Limited
Windmill Hill and Manor Farm Quarry	Bognop Road, Essington, WV11 2BE	South Staffordshire	Tarmac Limited
South Staffordshire Area Highways Depot	Watling St, Gailey, ST19 5 QR	South Staffordshire	Amey L G Limited

Appendix 1: Permitted and operational waste management facilities within the plan area at March 2018
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Site Name	Address	District	Operator
Hillside Industrial Park	Hillside Industrial Park, Draycott Cross Road, Brookhouses, Cheadle ST101PN	Staffordshire Moorlands	Midlands Biomass and Recycling
Booths Farm	Clamgoose Lane, Cheadle ST102EG	Staffordshire Moorlands	Fallows
Leek Highways Depot	Staffs County Council Depot, Ladderedge, Leek	Staffordshire Moorlands	Amey L G Limited
Newstead Disposal Area	Newstead Ind Est, Alderflat Drive, Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent ST48HT	Stoke-on-Trent	Biffa Waste Services Ltd.
Grange Works	Greyhound Way, Cobridge, Stoke-on-Trent ST63HX	Stoke-on-Trent	Construction Material Recycling Ltd.
H Brown and Son Recycling Ltd	Land at Sneyd Hill, Sneyd Hill, Stoke-on-Trent ST62EB	Stoke-on-Trent	H Brown and Son Recycling Ltd.
Fenton Manor Quarry	Lordship Lane, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 2RR	Stoke-on-Trent	Biffa Waste Services Ltd
Land at Chemical Lane	Off Chemical Lane, Stoke-on-Trent ST6 4NU	Stoke-on-Trent	Land Recovery Ltd.
Land off Chemical Lane, Tunstall	Land off Chemical Lane, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent ST6 4NU	Stoke-on-Trent	Land Recovery Ltd
Jim Wise Demolition Ltd	Hot Lane Burslem	Stoke-on-Trent	Jim Wise Demolition Ltd
Old Gas Works	Etruscan Street, Stoke-on-Trent ST1 5PQ	Stoke-on-Trent	K P Parnell Transport Limited

Appendix 1: Permitted and operational waste management facilities within the plan area at March 2018
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Landfill Sites

In the plan area there are a total of 23 permitted landfill sites :21 Staffordshire and 2 Stoke-on-Trent. 18 sites are operational, and 5 sites have future landfill capacity once mineral extraction ceases

[The Environment Agency's 2016 Remaining Landfill Capacity data](#) confirms that in Staffordshire at end of 2016 there was 14,542,000 cubic metres of remaining landfill capacity. [Non hazardous with Stable Non Reactive Hazardous Waste cell 2,780,000m³; Non Hazardous 7,955,000m³; and Inert 3,807,000m³]. Note that this does not include all mineral sites with planning permission to accept imported waste for restoration purposes as some sites have not reached a stage when restoration is taking place and therefore do not currently hold an Environmental Permit i.e. future capacity at clay sites. Two recent Periodic Reviews of Mineral Permissions in Staffordshire for example have shown that there is future landfill capacity of 11.4 million cubic metres, however it is unlikely that landfilling will commence in the next fifty years.

Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Poplars Landfill	Leacroft Lane, Lichfield Road	Cannock Chase	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Inert & non-hazardous.
Newbold & Tucklesholme Farm Quarry	Lichfield Road, Barton-under-Needwood	East Staffordshire	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Inert & PFA.
Hints & Packington Hill (Hopwas) Quarry	Hints, near Tamworth	Lichfield	Tarmac Trading Ltd	Inert
Shire Oak Quarry	Lichfield Road, Brownhills	Lichfield	JPE Holding Limited	Inert
Whitemoor Haye Quarry	Barley Green Lane, Alrewas	Lichfield	Tarmac Trading Ltd	Inert (no PFA)
Cranebrook Quarry	Cranebrook Quarry, Cranebrook Hill, Muckley Corner, Lichfield, Staffordshire	Lichfield	WCL Cranebrook Quarries Ltd.	Inert
Alrewas Quarry	Croxall Rd, Burton on Trent, DE13 7LR	Lichfield	Tarmac Trading Ltd	Inert
Walleys Quarry	Cemetery Road, Silverdale	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Red Industries Ltd	Inert, non-hazardous

Appendix 1: Permitted and operational waste management facilities within the plan area at March 2018
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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Chatterley Quarry	Chemical Lane, Burslem	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Joseph Kimberley & Sons Ltd	Inert
Meece Landfill	Swynnerton, Cold Meece, Stone	Stafford	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Inert, non-hazardous & hazardous
Stafford Castle Golf Club	Newport Road, Stafford ST16 1BP	Stafford	Luddingtons Golf Ltd	Inert
Saredon Quarry	Saredon Road, Saredon, Shareshill	South Staffordshire	NRS Aggregates Limited	Inert & non-inert
Seisdon Quarry	Ebstree Road, Seisdon	South Staffordshire	JPE (Holdings) Limited	Inert
Redhurst and Essington Quarry	Land to the North and South of Hobnock Road, Warstone Road, Essington	South Staffordshire	Ibstock Brick Ltd	Inert & non-inert. Future capacity once mineral extraction ceases.
Warstones Road Quarry	Warstones Road, Essington	South Staffordshire	Wienerberger Ltd	Inert & non-inert. Future capacity once mineral extraction ceases.
Holly Bank Quarry	Essington, South Staffordshire	South Staffordshire	Cumberstone Properties Ltd c/o Katie Parnell Ltd	Inert & non-inert. Future capacity once mineral extraction ceases.
Four Ashes (Calf Heath) Quarry	Calf Heath, Four Ashes, South of J. 12 of the M6	South Staffordshire	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd	Inert
Rosemary Quarry (Cheslyn Hay/Rosemary Work)	Rosemary Works, Rosemary Road/Coppice Lane, Cheslyn Hay, Cannock	South Staffordshire	Monier Ltd	Inert & non-hazardous. Future capacity once mineral extraction ceases.
Bursnips Road, Essington, Land adjacent to Wood Farm Golf Club, Essington	Bursnips Road, Essington	South Staffordshire	Wood Farm Golf and Leisure Ltd	Inert waste and topsoil

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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Seisdon Landfill	Ebtree Road, Seisdon WV57ES	South Staffordshire	Seisdon UK	Inert
Newstead Disposal Area	Newstead Industrial Estate, Trentham	Stoke-on-Trent	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Inert & non-hazardous
Fenton Manor Quarry	Lordship Lane	Stoke-on-Trent	Tarmac	Inert & non-hazardous
Wilnecote Quarry	Rush Lane, Dosthill	Tamworth	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Inert & non-hazardous, municipal. Future capacity once mineral extraction ceases.

Appendix 1: Permitted and operational waste management facilities within the plan area at March 2018
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Materials Recycling Facilities

Using the [EA Waste Data Interrogator 2017](#) regarding inputs into waste sites within the plan area, this confirmed that there is a total of 63 operational sites with a combined total recycling capacity of 1,572,304 tonnes per annum. Staffordshire = 46 sites (1,178,983 tonnes) Stoke-on-Trent = 17 sites (393,321 tonnes).

Note: MRF = Materials Recycling Facilities; ELV = End of Life Vehicles; WEEE = Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment.

Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Unit 15 & 15A Cannock Industrial Centre	Unit 15 & 15A Cannock Industrial Centre, Walkmill Lane, Cannock WS11 0LN	Cannock Chase	Augean PLC	Hazardous – Physico-chemical treatment installation
Just Affords	The Old Dairies, 1 & 2, Redbrook Lane Ind Est, Redbrook Lane, Rugeley, WS151QU	Cannock Chase	Just Affords / Anthony John Round	ELV (Car Breaker)
PRM Green Technology Ltd	Watling St Business Park, Watling St, Cannock WS11 9XG	Cannock Chase	PRM Green Technology Ltd	WEEE treatment facility
Bromley Park Buildings, Abbots Bromley	Bromley Park Buildings, Abbots Bromley	East Staffordshire	Mr R Tomlinson	Wood waste processing/recycling of wood to produce animal bedding
Hi Range	Wychor Bridges, Lichfield Road, Wychor, Burton on Trent, Staffordshire DE138BZ	East Staffordshire	Hi Range	ELV
Paget Street, Burton (SIMS Metals)	Paget Street, Burton Upon Trent, Staffs ?DE14 3TQ?	East Staffordshire	Sims McIntyre Metals Ltd. / Sims Group	Inert and Non-inert MRF (Metal)
Mark Taylor Scrap And Metal	Riverside Yard, Ashbourne Road, Uttoxeter, Staffs ST14 5AB	East Staffordshire	Riverside Yard	Non-inert MRF (MRS metal)
Wilshee's Skip Hire Ltd, Former Timber Yard	Wetmore Road, Burton upon Trent [Yeoman Ind Est]	East Staffordshire	Wilshee's Skip Hire Ltd	Recycling facility. [waste wood, shredded and baled plastics, paper and cardboard]

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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
H. D. Ricketts Limited	Weeford Quarry B75 5SZ	Lichfield	H. D. Ricketts Limited	MRF - Soil treatment
Bangley Farm	Bangley Farm, Hints Road, Mile Oak, Tamworth B78 3DJ	Lichfield	Hillwood Auto Engineering Ltd	ELV / Non-inert MRF
Hanger No. 1, Gorse Lane, Fradley Park, Lichfield	Hanger No. 1, Gorse Lane, Fradley Park, Lichfield WS13 8EN	Lichfield	Plasticity (Worldwide) Ltd	Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste)
DME Tyres Ltd	Unit 1 Ring Rd, Zone 2, Burntwood Business Park Burntwood WS7 3JQ	Lichfield	D M E Tyres Ltd	ELV
Spencroft Road	Spencroft Road, Chesterton ST5 9JB	Newcastle-Under-Lyme	Scally's Car Breakers	Non-inert MRF (ELV)
Allens Spares and Salvage, Church Lawton	Limekiln Lane, Kidsgrove ST73AG	Newcastle-Under-Lyme	Allens Spares and Salvage	Non-inert MRF
Field House, Keele Road	Keele Road, Newcastle ST5 5AA	Newcastle-Under-Lyme	Hamptons (J.M. & N.W. Hampton)	Non-inert MRF
Land adjacent to Rowhurst Close Industrial Estate	Adjacent to Rowhurst Close Ind Est, Apedale Road, Chesterton, Newcastle ST56BH	Newcastle-Under-Lyme	Jeffrey Armstrong / Armstrong Vehicle Recycling Ltd.	ELV
Holditch House	Holditch House, Holditch Road, Newcastle-Under-Lyme, ST5 9JQ	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Hamptons Property LLP	Recycling [metals and mixed wastes]
Castle Oils Ltd.	Chemical Lane, Longport, Stoke-on-Trent ST6 4PB	Newcastle	Castle Waste Services Limited	Physico-chemical treatment installation / Replacement Raw Aggregate material

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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Kingsilver Refinery	Hixon Industrial Estate, Hixon, Stafford	Stafford	Plasmet (UK) Ltd	Waste recycling facility (alternative raw material plan) to produce a pre-mix cement additive
Leese Bros Ltd. (Eccleshall)	Platt Bridge, Eccleshall ST216EN	Stafford	Leese Bros. Eccleshall) Ltd	MRF - Metal
J. Watson & Sons, Common Road	Common Road, Stafford ST163DG	Stafford	J. Watson & Sons	Non-inert MRF / ELV
Drummond Road (J & S Metals)	Astonfields Ind Est, Drummond Road, Stafford, Staffs ST163HJ	Stafford	J & S Metals	ELV
F. Watson & Sons	Rose Cottage, Lichfield Road, Little Stoke, Stone, Staffs ST158QU	Stafford	F. Watson & Sons	Non-inert MRF (Metal / ELV)
Mr K A Jenkinson	Downside, Sandon Road, Sandon Bank, Stafford, Staffs ST189TB	Stafford	Mr. K.A. Jenkinson	ELV
Moorfields Industrial Estate	Cotes Heath, Stafford	Stafford	Boultons Skip Hire Limited	Recycling of plastic, greenwaste, scrap metal, paper, cardboard, timber, inert waste soils and rubble
Delice de France Plc, Stone Business Park	Opal Way Stone	Stafford	Blancomet Recycling UK	Recycling of catalytic converters, car batteries, and copper wire
Meece Landfill Contaminated Soil Recycling Facility	Cold Meece	Stafford	Biogenie on behalf of Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Contaminated soils Recycling
Stafford Waste Transfer Station (Veolia (es) UK Ltd)	Tollgate Ind Est Stafford ST163HS	Stafford	Veolia (es) UK Ltd	MRF
Four Ashes MRF, Four Ashes	1 Station Road, Four Ashes Industrial Estate, WV107DG	South Staffordshire	Veolia ES Birmingham	Non-inert MRF

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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Heritage House, Acton Gate, Stafford	Heritage House, Acton Gate, Stafford	South Staffordshire	Stone Computers Ltd	WEEE / Non-inert MRF
Unit 4B Four Ashes Industrial Estate	Unit 4b Four Ashes Ind Est, Station Road, Four Ashes, Wolverhampton,	South Staffordshire	T.S. Russell	MRF
Units 5a and 5b, Sprint Industrial Estate,	Station Road, Four Ashes, Staffordshire	South Staffordshire	Thermal Recycling (UK) Limited	Thermal recycling of asbestos waste [cement bonded asbestos waste]
Four Ashes Renault Specialists Ltd	Station Road, Four Ashes, Wolverhampton, WV10 7BU	South Staffordshire	Four Ashes Renault Specialists Ltd	ELV
Unit K, Brookhouse Industrial Estate	Brookhouse Industrial Estate, Cheadle ST101SR	Staffordshire Moorlands	Mr. R.P. Howell	Non-inert MRF - Metal (ELV)
Hillside Industrial Park - The Metal Exchange	Unit 15 New Haden Works, Draycott Cross Roads, Cheadle DT101SR	Staffordshire Moorlands	The Metal Exchange	ELV
Auto Line Motor Salvage	The Hawthorns, Off A524, Froghall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs ST10 2HA	Staffordshire Moorlands	Auto Line Motor Salvage	ELV
Unit 2, Brookhouse Mill	Dilhorne Road, Brookhouses, Cheadle	Staffordshire Moorlands	W.B. Breakers	End of Life Vehicles (ELV) - motor vehicle and motorcycle breakers and sale of parts
Hillside Industrial Park	Hillside Industrial Park, Draycott Cross Road, Brookhouses, Cheadle ST101PN	Staffordshire Moorlands	Midlands Biomass and Recycling	Recycling of metal, wood, plastics, paper and cardboard.
Hillside Industrial Park	Cross Road, Cheadle	Staffordshire Moorlands	Ward and Sherratt	Scrap metal processing (metal wastes including end of life vehicles and their components)

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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
The Scrap Yard	Barnfield Road Industrial Estate Leek ST13 5QG	Staffordshire Moorlands	R Bestwick & Sons Ltd	Metal Recycling Site
Morton Vehicle Recycling	Dilhorne Road, Cheadle ST101PR	Staffordshire Moorlands	William Morton	Vehicle depollution / ELV
Pro Motorcycle Salvage	Station Road, Cheddleton Leek ST13 7EE	Staffordshire Moorlands	Peter Keats	ELV
Messrs. G.W. & J. Carter, Cobridge	Purbeck Street, off Leek New Road, Cobridge	Stoke-on-Trent	Messrs. G.W & J. Carter	Non-inert MRF
Fenton Motor Depot	313 City Road, Fenton	Stoke-on-Trent	Fenton Motor Depot	Non-inert MRF
Moore's Metals	530 Hartshill Road, Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent	Moore's Metals	Non-inert MRF
Land at Out-clough Road	Brindley Ford	Stoke-on-Trent	Mr. P. Nixon	Non-inert MRF
White Horse, Elder Road, Cobridge	White Horse, Elder Road, Cobridge, Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent	Mr. F. Wilshaw (T C Skip Hire)	Non-inert MRF
Cockshutt Sidings (CMR Ltd)	Shelton New Road, Cliffe Vale	Stoke-on-Trent	Construction Material Recycling Ltd (CMR Ltd)	Inert MRF
Elswick Road	Elswick Road, Fenton	Stoke-on-Trent	J.D. Commercials Ltd	Non-inert MRF
25-27 Pitsford Street	25-27 Pitsford Street, Normacot ST3 5LJ	Stoke-on-Trent	VW Spares (Hosaini)	ELV / Non-inert MRF
54 Trentham Road	52 Trentham Road, Longton	Stoke-on-Trent	Motor Clinic	Non-inert MRF
Sneyd Hill Breakers	Sneyd Hill, Nevada Lane, Burslem	Stoke-on-Trent	S N Autobreakers (Zamm Autobreakers Ltd)	Non-inert MRF
Units 8 & 9 Milvale Street, Middleport	Units 8 & 9 Milvale Street, Middleport	Stoke-on-Trent	Ace Vauxhall Parts	Non-inert MRF

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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Land at Sneyd Hill	Land at Sneyd Hill, Sneyd Hill, Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent	Mr Brown (H Brown & Sons)	Non-inert MRF
J H & S Building Ltd	The Coalyard, Milton Road, Milton, Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent	J.H. & S Building Ltd	MRF
Campbell Road Materials Recycling Facility	Land/premises at Campbell Road, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs	Stoke-on-Trent	Michelin Tyre Plc	MRF
Hot Lane Industrial Estate	Hot Lane Ind Est, Hot Lane, Burslem Stoke ST6 2DJ	Stoke-on-Trent	L T R Services	MRF - METAL
5 Keele Street	5 Keele Street, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent	Isbar Ellahi	Non-inert MRF
Newstead Materials Recycling Facility	Newstead Industrial Trading Estate, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 8HX	Stoke-on-Trent	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	MRF
Techemet	1 Vanguard, Wilnecote, Tamworth B77 5DY	Tamworth	Techemet Ltd	MRF
Unit 15b Amington Industrial Estate (Briers)	Unit 15b Felspar Road, Amington Industrial Estate, Mercian Park, Tamworth B77 4DP	Tamworth	W. M. Briers & Son (Tamworth) Ltd.	Non-inert MRF
Mainly Ford (MF Parts)	Two Gates Ind Est, Unit 23, Watling Street, Two Gates, Tamworth, Staff B77 5AE	Tamworth	Mainly Ford / Barry Asson & Eric Tyers	ELV
Unit 23 Apollo, Lichfield Road Industrial Estate	Unit 23 Apollo, Lichfield Road Industrial Estate, Tamworth	Tamworth	Summit Systems Ltd	Inert MRF [recycling plastic yogurt pots]

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Organic Treatment Facilities

Based on information on planning permissions and permitted capacity there are a total of 15 permitted sites with a combined organic treatment capacity of 553,500 tonnes per annum. 14 sites in Staffordshire (513,500 tonnes) and 1 site in Stoke-on-Trent (40,000 tonnes).

Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Poplars Landfill	Leacroft Lane, Lichfield Road	Cannock Chase	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Anaerobic Digestion Facility - Food waste
Claymills Sewage Works	Meadow Lane, Burton upon Trent, Derbyshire	East Staffordshire	Severn Trent Water Ltd	Biological Treatment & Anaerobic Digestion Facility
Manor Farm, Wall	Manor Farm, Wall	Lichfield	Messrs. W.J. & A.J.W. Ryman / Greener Composting	Open-windrow Composting Facility & Biomass Facility. Green or organic waste; horticultural and landscaping waste
Acton on-farm compost	Acton, Whitmore	Newcastle-Under-Lyme	Veolia ES	Open-windrow Composting Facility. Green waste (from agricultural, horticultural, landscaping and gardening works) and sanitised compost.
Brookfield Farm	Brookfield Farm, Lower Reule, Church Eaton	Stafford	Lower Reule Bioenergy Ltd	Anaerobic Digestion Facility - Food waste
Mill Farm	Stone Road, Chebsey	Stafford	Mr. Robert Ainsworth	Open-windrow Composting Facility (operational from 6 June 2004). Green horticultural, landscaping and garden waste, and L A kerbside collected green waste

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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Meece Landfill Site	Yarnfield Road, Coldmeece, Near Stone	Stafford	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Open Windrow Composting - Green waste. Need to implement planning permission by 27 May 2019
Cocksparrow Lane, Huntington	Former Littleton Colliery coal stocking area, Huntington Cannock	South Staffordshire	H.E. Humphries Ltd, Bloomfield Recycling	Open-windrow Composting Facility & Renewable Energy Facility comprising Biomass & Anaerobic Digestion Facility Green waste, wood waste and timber products, food waste and agricultural crop silages and residues.
Hollybush Recycling Centre	Warstone Road, Shareshill	South Staffordshire	Jack Moody Ltd	Open-windrow Composting Facility & In-vessel Composting Facility. Green waste (green, horticultural, landscaping and garden waste) = open-air windrow system. Green including organic waste (kitchen / catering / food waste and timber) = In-vessel facility.
Lawn Lane, Coven	Lawn Lane, Coven WV9 5AX	South Staffordshire	Veolia ES	Open-windrow Composting Facility. Green waste (green, agricultural, horticultural, landscaping and garden waste)

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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Roundhill Sewage Treatment	Land off Gibbett Lane, Roundhill, Nr Stourbridge	South Staffordshire	Severn Trent Water Ltd	Anaerobic Digestion Facility. Biodegradable organic waste [incl liquid waste and energy crops silage].
Booths Farm	Clamgoose Lane, Cheadle	Staffordshire Moorlands	Fallows Landfill	Open-windrow Composting Facility. Green waste (from gardens, horticultural and landscaping activities)
Land Adjacent to Kingsley Brickworks	Kingsley	Staffordshire Moorlands	Beta Green Composters	Open-windrow Composting Facility. Green waste (including waste timber)
Cressford Farm	Caverswall Lane, Dilhorne	Staffordshire Moorlands	Moorland Green Waste Recycling	Open-windrow Composting Facility. Green waste (horticultural landscaping, arboricultural and garden waste)
Strongford Sewage Treatment Works	Strongford Sewage Treatment Works, Barlaston Old Road, Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent	Severn Trent Water Ltd	Organic - Biological Treatment

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Residual Treatment Facilities

Using information on planning permissions and permitted capacity in addition to the EA Waste Data Interrogator 2017 regarding inputs into waste sites within the plan area, this confirmed that there is a total of 6 sites with a combined total residual treatment capacity of 840,566 tonnes per annum. Staffordshire = 3 sites and 505,000 tonnes per annum. Stoke-on-Trent = 3 sites and 335,566 tonnes per annum.

(The EA- Waste Management 2016 in West Midlands Data Tables confirms that incineration inputs at 2016 was 670.000 tonnes).

Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Four Ashes Energy Recovery Facility (W2R)	The Dell, Enterprise Drive, Four Ashes, Wolverhampton	South Staffordshire	Veolia ES Staffordshire Limited	Incineration of residual treatment - municipal and commercial waste
Cauldon Cement Plant	Yelsway Lane, Waterhouses, Stoke-on-Trent, ST10 3EQ,	Staffordshire Moorlands	Lafarge Cauldon Limited	Co-incineration: end-of-life tyres, liquid combustible wastes containing hazardous substances, sludges from treatment of urban waste water
Pointons, Cheddleton	Felthouse Lane, Cheddleton	Staffordshire Moorlands	John Pointon and Sons	Renewable Energy Facility / Biomass Facility: Recycled and recovered waste wood for use in biomass boilers. Need to implement by 21/12/2020
Stoke Energy from Waste Plant	Campbell Road, Sideway, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST4 4DX	Stoke-on-Trent	MES Environmental Limited	Incineration: residual treatment - municipal and commercial waste
Govan Road, Fenton (Go Environmental Ltd)	Govan Road, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs	Stoke-on-Trent	Go Environmental Ltd	Residual treatment
H Brown and Son Recycling Ltd	Land at Sneyd Hill, Sneyd Hill, Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent	H. Brown & Son	Residual treatment

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
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Waste Transfer Facilities

Using the EA Waste Data Interrogator 2017 regarding inputs into waste sites within the plan area, this confirmed that there is a total of 72 operational sites with a combined total transfer capacity of 1,223,950 tonnes per annum: Staffordshire = 50 sites (887,583 tonnes). Stoke-on-Trent =22 sites (336,367 tonnes)

Note WTS = Waste Transfer Stations

(The EA- Waste Management 2016 in West Midlands Data Tables: West Midlands confirms that the transfer total was 740,000 tonnes).

Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Cannock Household Waste & Recycling Centre	Leacroft Lane, Lichfield Road (Poplars Landfill Site)	Cannock Chase	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Rugeley Household Waste & Recycling Centre	Station Road, Rugeley	Cannock Chase	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Burton Household Waste Recycling Centre	Shobnall Road, Burton Upon Trent, Staffs	East Staffordshire	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Uttoxeter Household Waste Recycling Centre	Off The Dove Way, Uttoxeter	East Staffordshire	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Burntwood Household Waste & Recycling Centre	Ring Road, Chase Terrace	Lichfield	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Lichfield Household Waste & Recycling Centre	Trent Valley Road, Lichfield	Lichfield	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert

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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Leycett Household Waste & Recycling Centre	Leycett Lane, Silverdale	Newcastle-Under-Lyme	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Stafford Household Waste & Recycling Centre	St Albans Road, Stafford	Stafford	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Stone Household Waste Recycling Centre	Off Beacon Road, Stone Business Park, Stone	Stafford	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Bilbrook Household Waste & Recycling Centre	Pendeford Mill Lane WV8 1RR	South Staffordshire	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Wombourne Household Waste & Recycling Centre	Botterham Lane, Wombourne DY3 4RA	South Staffordshire	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Bemmersley Household Waste Recycling Centre	Bemmersley Road, Brindley Ford	Staffordshire Moorlands	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Cheadle Household Waste and Recycling Centre	New Haden Road, Brookhouses, Cheadle	Staffordshire Moorlands	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Fowlchurch Household and Waste Recycling Centre	Fowlchurch Road, Ball Haye Green, Leek	Staffordshire Moorlands	Staffordshire County Council / FCC Waste Services (UK) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Stoke-on-Trent Household Waste & Recycling Centre	Stoke-on-Trent Household Waste & Recycling Centre, Campbell Road, Sideway, Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent City Council	Inert and Non-inert

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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Federation Road Household Waste Site	Burslem H W S, Federation Road, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs	Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent City Council	Inert and Non-inert
Cooper Recycling	Units 8/12 Bestmoor Ind Est, Station Road, Hednesford, Nr Cannock	Cannock Chase	W.D. Coopers	Non-inert
LW Skip Hire	Cannock Wood Industrial Estate, Unit 14, Cannock Wood Street, WS12 5PL	Cannock Chase	Mr L Wallace	Inert & Non inert WTS
24 Conduit Road, Norton Canes, Cannock	24 Conduit Road, Norton Canes, Cannock	Cannock Chase	Site Clear Solution Limited	Non-hazardous waste - aluminium, cardboard, paper, batteries, plasterboard, paint, electrical goods and asbestos
Unit 25 Bramshall Industrial Estate	Unit 25 Bramshall Industrial Estate, Bramshall, Uttoxeter	East Staffordshire	BPS Commercial Recycling Ltd	Non-inert [plastics, cardboard, refuse derived fuel]
Burton Skip Hire	Shobnall Road, Burton upon Trent DE14 2BB	East Staffordshire	Burton skip Hire Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Goldings, Plot 5 Nicholson Way	Plot 5, Nicholson Way, off Wellington Road, Burton-upon-Trent DE14 2AW	East Staffordshire	G.D. Golding Waste Transfer Station	Inert
Wilshee's Skip Hire Ltd, Wharf Road	Wharf Road Burton-upon-Trent DE14 1PZ	East Staffordshire	Wilshee's Skip Hire Ltd	Inert and Non-inert, non-hazardous, hazardous and putrescible waste
Cadent Gas Ltd Transfer Station	Gas Works Wetmore Road, Burton-upon-Trent DE14 1SJ	East Staffordshire	Cadent Gas Ltd	Non-inert
AT Skip Hire, Wharf Lane, WTS	Wharf Lane, Burntwood WS7 4QY	Lichfield	A T. Skip Hire /Andrew Taff	Inert and Non-inert

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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Brickyard Farm, Hilliards Cross	Brickyard Farm, Hilliards Cross, Fradley WS138LZ	Lichfield	Mr R. Jones / Jones Skips / Jones Metal Merchants	Inert
Bodnetts Commercial Limited	Bodnetts Farm, Plantation Lane, Hopwas, Tamworth B78 3AU	Lichfield	Bodnetts Commercial Limited	Inert and Non-inert
Unit 5, Trent Valley Trading Estate	Vulcan Road, Lichfield, WS13 6RW	Lichfield	E.A. Barnes & Sons Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
A1 Skips Transfer Station	Corner Plot, Chemical Lane, Longport	Newcastle-Under-Lyme	A1 Mini Skips Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Unit 804 Lowfield Drive	Centre 500, Wolstanton, Newcastle under Lyme	Newcastle-Under-Lyme	AIB Solutions Ltd	Asbestos
Tidysite Skip Services Ltd	Plot 8 Parkhouse Road East, Parkhouse Ind Est E, Newcastle ST5 7RB	Newcastle-Under-Lyme	Tidysite Skip Services Ltd	Inert & Non-inert
Moores Metals	Chemical Lane, Longport, Stoke-on-Trent, ST6 4PB	Newcastle-under-Lyme	Moores Metals	Inert & Non-inert
AIB Solutions Ltd	Unit 804, Lowfield Drive, Centre 500, Wolstanton, ST5 0UU	Newcastle-under-Lyme	AIB Solutions Ltd	Inert & Non-inert
High Carr / High Carr Farm	High Carr, Chesterton, Newcastle-Under-Lyme, ST5 7AL	Newcastle-Under-Lyme	Cherry Hill Skip Hire / Rossisle Development Co. Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Chatterley Quarry Transfer Station	Chemical Lane, Burslem, ST6 4PB	Newcastle-Under-Lyme	Joseph Kimberley & Sons Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
Future Waste and Reclamation, Chemical Lane	Longbridge Hayes, Newcastle, ST6 4PB	Newcastle-Under-Lyme	Future Waste and Reclamation / Proctor & Belford	Inert and Non-inert

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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Central Depot, Newcastle-Under-Lyme	Knutton Lane, Newcastle-Under-Lyme ST5 2SL	Newcastle-Under-Lyme	Newcastle-Under-Lyme Borough Council	Inert
Four Lane End (E J Reeves) Waste Transfer Station	Land at Four Lane Ends Farm, Adbaston ST20 0RE	Stafford	E J Reeves	Inert and Non-inert / Sludge
Brookfield Farm AD Plant	Cowley, Gnosall ST200BE	Stafford	Lower Reule Bioenergy Ltd	Non-hazardous municipal, commercial and industrial food waste and packaging
Plots 17 & 18 Littleton Business Park	Littleton Business Park, Littleton Drive, Cannock WS12 4TR	South Staffordshire	S & B Waste Management & Recycling Ltd	Inert and Non-inert
CT Skip Hire	Unit 3 Landywood Industrial Estate, Cheslyn Hay, Walsall	South Staffordshire	C T Skip Hire / Craig Humpage	Non-inert
Four Ashes Clinical Waste Treatment Plant & TS	2 Station Road Four Ashes Industrial Estate Four Ashes WV10 7DG	South Staffordshire	SRCL Ltd	Clinical WTS
Unit 5 Sprint Industrial Estate	Unit 5 Sprint Industrial Estate, Station Road, Four Ashes	South Staffordshire	Mr Wordley / Lower Reule Bioenergy	Non-inert (food waste depackaging facility)
Unit 19, Pillaton Hall Farm,	Cannock Road, Pillaton, Penkridge ST19 5RZ	South Staffordshire	Premier Clean Midlands Ltd	Hazardous waste [kerosene, thinners, waste oil, oil filters, oil/water, paint waste, fluorescent tubes, rags and absorbants, paint boot filters, waste electrical and electronic equipment, batteries, aerosols and metal

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Lower Reule Bio-Energy Ltd Waste Food Facility	Unit 5b, Sprint Industrial Estate, Four Ashes, Wolverhampton WV10 7DA	South Staffordshire	Mr Wordley / Lower Reule Bioenergy Ltd	Non-inert (food waste depackaging facility)
Burntwood Skip Hire / AB Skips	Plot No 5 Landywood Lane, Cheslyn Hay, WS6 7 AQ	South Staffordshire	Nathan James Boot	Household, Commercial & Industrial Waste Transfer Station
Midlands Biomass and Recycling	Hillside Industrial Park, Draycott Cross Road, Brookhouses, Cheadle ST101PN	Staffordshire Moorlands	Thompson Recycling LLP	Inert & Non-inert
Arthur Wrights Cheadle Community Waste Recycling & Transfer Station	Land off Draycott Cross Roads, Cheadle	Staffordshire Moorlands	Arthur Wright & Son (T/a Hartelys Recycling / Baniform Ltd)	Inert and Non-inert
City Skips, New Haden Ind Est	New Haden Ind Est, Draycott Cross Road, Cheadle, ST10 2NP	Staffordshire Moorlands	Mr D Astley / D.A.L Skip Hire	Cardboard, wood, green, inert and mixed municipal waste
New Haden Metals Ltd	Brookhouse Ind Est, Draycott Cross Road, Cheadle, Stoke on Trent, ST10 1PN	Staffordshire Moorlands	New Haden Metals Ltd. / Cheadle Skip Hire	Non-inert
China St, Fenton (A. Redman & Son)	China Street, Fenton	Stoke-on-Trent	A. Redman & Son	Inert
Potteries Demolition, Fenton	Burnham St, Fenton	Stoke-on-Trent	Potteries Demolition Co Ltd	Inert
Singers (1989) Ltd, Florida Close	Sneyd Industrial Estate, Burslem	Stoke-on-Trent	H. Brown & Son	Inert
Stoke Waste Transfer Station	Nevada Lane, Sneyd Industrial Estate, Burslem	Stoke-on-Trent	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Inert
5-6 Stadium Industrial Estate, Sun Street, Hanley	5-6 Stadium Industrial Estate, Sun Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent	Hyasan Hygiene Services	Non-inert

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Govan Road, Fenton (Mr. K.P. Parnell)	Govan Road, Fenton Industrial Estate	Stoke-on-Trent	Mr. K.P. Parnell	Inert and Non-inert
1-10 Burgess Street	1-10 Burgess Street, Middleport	Stoke-on-Trent	Unknown	Inert and Non-inert
Alton House	Cromer Road, Northwood	Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent City Council	Inert
Burslem Park	Burslem Park, Moorland Road, Burslem	Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent City Council	Inert
Sneyd Hill (J&K Oils)	Sneyd Hill, Burslem	Stoke-on-Trent	J & K Oils	Non-inert
Sneyd Hill WTS	Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent	Red Industries Ltd	Non-inert
Unit 9 Longport Enterprise Centre	Unit 9 Longport Enterprise Centre, Scott Lidget Road, Longport	Stoke-on-Trent	B F H Group Ltd	Non-inert
Unit A2-A4 Sneyd Hill Industrial Estate	Unit A2 - A4 Sneyd Hill Industrial Estate, Sneyd Hill, Burslem	Stoke-on-Trent	P H S Group Plc	Non-inert
Weighbridge Site, Cromer Road	Cromer Road, Northwood	Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent City Council	Inert
Hot Lane Industrial Estate	Hot Lane Ind Est, Hot Lane, Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs	Stoke-on-Trent	L.T.R. Recovery Services	Non-inert
Longton Park	Longton Park, Cocknage Road, Dresden, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs	Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent City Council	Inert and Non-inert
Burslem Waste Recycling Centre	Old Canal Wharf, Navigation Road, Burslem	Stoke-on-Trent	Potteries Waste	Non-inert
Junction of Paragon Road & Sutherland Road	Junction of Paragon Road and Sutherland Road, Stoke-on-Trent	Stoke-on-Trent	CA & DJ Prestley	Non-inert
Part of Hot Lane Industrial Estate	Hot Lane Industrial Estate, Hot Lane, Burslem	Stoke-on-Trent	T/A Shralely House Farm	Non-inert
Veolia ES (UK) Ltd	Cleanaway Ltd, Newstead Industrial Trading Estate, Alderflat Drive, Newstead, Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 8HX	Stoke-on-Trent	Veolia ES (UK) Ltd	Non-inert

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
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Site Name	Address	District	Operator	Type
Sandy Way	159b Amington Ind Est, Sandy Way, Amington, Tamworth	Tamworth	Tamworth Borough Council	Inert and Non-inert
W. M. Briers & Son (Tamworth) Ltd	Anchor Sidings, Glascote Road, Tamworth B77 2AN	Tamworth	W. M. Briers & Son (Tamworth) Ltd	Inert and Non-inert

The table below lists all waste applications, determined, refused or withdrawn since the plan was adopted, which had the potential to affect waste treatment capacity.

The list does not include: Submissions of Details; Non-Material Amendments; invalid or otherwise inappropriate applications; Variations of Conditions that do not affect treatment capacity; or any other applications that do not affect treatment capacity

Staffordshire

Site Name	Application No.		In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
2013-14												
Hollybush Recycling Centre, Warstone Road, Shareshill	SS.08/21/619 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Kingsilver Refinery, Hixon Industrial Estate, Hixon, Stafford	S.11/11/4003 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Holditch House, Holditch Road, Newcastle, Staffordshire	N.12/03/2018 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Wilshee's Skip Hire, Glensyl Way, Burton on Trent	ES.12/10/512 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Site Name	Application No.		In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
Castle Oils Limited , Chemical Lane, Longport, Stoke-on-Trent	N.13/01/219 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Colton Hall Farm, Bliithbury Road, Rugeley	L.13/05/813 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Biffa Waste Services Ltd., Poplars Landfill Site, Lichfield Road, Cannock	CH.13/06/721 MW	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Lane Farm, Sandon Stafford	S.13/14/4069 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Unit 25 Bramshall Industrial Estate, Bramshall	ES.13/10/564 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Total for 2013-14: 9		Granted: 9	9	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	3

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Site Name	Application No.		In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
2014-15												
Hillside Industrial Park, Cross Road, Cheadle	SM.12/01/177 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cocksparrow Lane, Huntington	SS.13/03/613 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x
Bromley Park Buildings, Abbots Bromley	ES.13/13/5010 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mill Farm, Stone Road, Chebsey, Stafford	S.13/25/467 W	Status: Withdrawn										
Willshees Skip Hire, Glensyl Way, Burton on Trent	ES.14/05/512 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x
Shire Oak Quarry, Chester Road, Walsall	L.13/12/809 MW	Grant - with conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
15 Anders Lichfield Road industrial Estate, Tamworth	T.13/06/926 W	Status: Withdrawn										
Unit 804 Lowfield Drive, Centre 500, Wolstanton, Newcastle under Lyme	N.14/05/2022 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x
The Dell, Enterprise Drive, Four Ashes	SS.14/20/636 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x
Total for 2014-15: 9		Granted: 7 Withdrawn: 2	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
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Site Name	Application No.		In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
2015-16												
Land off Rugeley Eastern Bypass	CH.13/10/725 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
24 Conduit Road, Norton Canes, Cannock	CH.14/03/778 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Groundslow Farm, Winghouse Lane, Tittensor	S.14/08/4076 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Unit 19 Pillaton Hall Farm, Cannock Road, Penkridge	SS.14/17	Status: undetermined (withdrawn)										
Units 5a and 5b, Sprint Industrial Estate, Station Road, Four Ashes, Staffordshire	SS.14/18/655 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Tidysite Skip Services, Turner Crescent, Newcastle under Lyme	N.14/08/2015 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Station House, Grindley Lane, Grindley, Stafford	S.14/14/460 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Site Name	Application No.		In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
Acton Composting Facility, Trentham Rd, Acton	N.15/03/230 W	Status: Refused – cumulative impact unacceptable in Green Belt and unacceptable impacts on local amenity, tourism and rural economy.	x	✓	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Land at Roundhill Sewage Treatment Works, Roundhill, Staffordshire	SS.15/08/629 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓
Meece Landfill/SRF Site, Cold Meece, Stone	S.15/09/403 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Meece Landfill Site, Yarnfield Road, Swynnerton, Coldmeece, Near Stone	S.15/12/403 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hillside Industrial Park, Draycott Cross Road, Brook Houses, Cheadle	SM.15/04/177 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Site Name	Application No.		In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
163 Walford Works, Longford Road, Cannock, Staffordshire	CH.15/11/780 W	Status: Withdrawn										
Unit 2, Brookhouse Mill, Dilhorne Road, Brookhouses, Cheadle	SM.15/07/1135 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x
Former Timber Yard, Wetmore Road, Burton on Trent	ES.15/11/5008 W	Status: Withdrawn										
Unit 19, Pillaton Hall Farm, Cannock Road, Pillaton, Penkridge	SS.15/16/6013 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Oak Tree Farm, Slitting Mill Road, Rugeley	CH.16/02/781 W	Status: undetermined										
Total for 2015-16: 17		Granted: 12 Refused: 1 Withdrawn: 4	12	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	2

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Site Name	Application No.		In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
2016-17												
Unit 5 Sprint Industrial Estate, Station Road, Four Ashes	SS.15/10/6011 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Meece Landfill Site, Yarnfield Road, Coldmece, Near Stone	S.15/14/403 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
Bursnips Road, Essington, Land adjacent to Wood Farm Golf Club, Essington	SS.15/14/6012 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
163 Walford Works, Longford Road, Cannock	CH.15/14/780 W	Status: Refuse – unenclosed working not compatible with Policy 3.1. Granted temp. permission on appeal under Policy 3.4	✓	✗	N/A	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Swindon Driving Range Ltd, Bridgnorth Road, Dudley	SS.16/01/662 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
Former Timber Yard, Wetmore Road, Burton on Trent	ES.16/02/5008 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Site Name	Application No.		In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
Lodgedale Farm, Main Road, Hollington	SM.16/02	Status: Withdrawn										
Cherry Hill Recycling Centre, Talke Road, Chesterton, Newcastle	N.16/01/294 MW	Status: Withdrawn										
Lodgedale Farm, Main Road, Hollington	SM.16/03/195 W	Status: Withdrawn										
Hangar 1, Gorse Lane, Lichfield	L.16/03/862 W	Status: Refuse – External storage not compatible with Policy 3.1	✓	✗	N/A	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
City Skips, New Haden Industrial Estate, Draycott Cross Road, Cheadle, Staffordshire	SM.16/01/1136 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Sunshine Farm, Hilton Lane, Hilton	SS.16/04/691 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Meece Landfill and Soil Recycling Facility, Cold Meece	S.16/03/403 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Former Timber Yard, Wetmore Road, Burton on Trent	ES.16/09/5008 W	Status: Withdrawn										
Delice de France Plc Stone Business Park, Opal Way, Stone	S.16/02/4119 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Site Name	Application No.		In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
Brookfield Farm AD Plant, Cowley, Gnosall	S.16/05/4004 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Saredon Quarry, Saredon Road, Little Saredon	SS.16/08/602 MW	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
G D Golding Skip Hire and Haulage, Nicolson Way, Burton on Trent	ES.16/11/505 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Ashlands Farm, Pinfold Lane, Bromley Hurst, Abbots Bromley	ES.16/14/5017 W	Status: Withdrawn										
Roundhill Sewage Treatment Works, Gibbet Lane, Kinver	SS.16/13/629 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Meece Landfill and Soil Recycling Facility, Cold Meece	S.16/09/403 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
Total for 2016-17: 20		Granted: 14 Withdrawn: 5 Refused: 1 (granted on appeal)	15	0	0	4	3	7	7	0	4	11

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Site Name	Application No.		In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
2017-18												
Land adjacent to 5 Wolverhampton Road, Shareshill	SS.06/20/639 W	Status: undetermined										
Greener Composting, Watling Street, Wall, Lichfield	L.16/04/823 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Poplars Anaerobic Digestion Plant, Lichfield Road, Cannock	CH.17/02/721 MW	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Greener Composting, Watling Street, Wall Village, Lichfield	L.17/02/823 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Four Ashes Materials Recovery Facility, Station Road, Four Ashes	SS.17/07/620 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
John Pointon and Sons, Bones Lane, Cheddleton, Leek	SM.17/02/1138 W	Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mill Farm, Stone Road, Eccleshall, Stafford	S.17/06/467 W	Status: Withdrawn										
Moorfields Industrial Estate, Cotes Heath, Stafford	S.17/07/4121 W	Status: Grant - with conditions	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Site Name	Application No.		In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
Wood Eaton Sewage Treatment Works, Gnosall Road, Gnosall	S.17/08/475 W	Status: Grant - with conditions	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓
Land south of Stone Business Park, Stone	S.18/01/4122 W	Status: Grant - with conditions	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	✓	x	x	✓
Total for 2017-18: 10		Granted: 8 Withdrawn: 2	7	0	2	0	0	3	5	0	0	4

Appendix 2: Policy Analysis of Waste Applications - 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2018
The First Review of the Waste Local Plan, December 2018

Stoke-on-Trent

Site Name	Application No.		In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental impacts anticipated?	Specific environmental improvements achieved?	Investment in new facilities
2013 - 14												
J H & S Recycling, The Coalyard, Milton Road, Stoke-on-Trent, ST1 6LE	55335 8 Jan 2014	Grant with Conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x
Stanley Matthews Way, Trentham Lakes, Stoke-on-Trent	56377 19 March 2014	Grant with Conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x
2014 - 15												
Land off Chemical Lane, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, ST6 4NU	57201 4 Nov 2014	Grant with Conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓
2016 - 17												
Cleanaway Ltd, Newstead Industrial Trading Estate, Alderflat Drive, Newstead, Stoke On Trent, ST4 8HX	57298 16 Oct 2016	Grant with Conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	x	✓	x	x	x	✓
2017 - 18												
Land at Chemical Lane, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent ST6 4NU	62057 11 April 2018	Grant with Conditions	✓	x	N/A	x	✓	x	x	x	x	✓
Total: 5		Granted: 5	5	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2

Totals from tables above

Year	Total Apps	Granted.	Withdrawn	In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental	Specific environmental improvements	Investment in new facilities
2013 - 14 - Staffordshire	9	9	0	9	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	3
Stoke-on-Trent	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2014 - 15 - Staffordshire	9	7	2	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Stoke-on-Trent	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2015 - 16 - Staffordshire	17	12	4	12	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	2
2016 - 17 - Staffordshire	20	15	5	15	0	0	4	3	7	7	0	4	11
Stoke-on-Trent	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2017 - 18 - Staffordshire	10	8	2	7	0	2	0	0	3	5	0	0	4
Stoke-on-Trent	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	70	56	13	55	0	2	5	9	29	12	0	4	23

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Local Members' Interest
N/A

Planning Committee – 7 February 2019

Report of the Director for Economy, Infrastructure and Skills

The Annual Monitoring Report and partial review of the Minerals Local Plan

Purpose of Report

1. To inform the Planning Committee of the findings of our Annual Monitoring Report and of the partial review of the Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire to check conformity with the revised National Planning Policy Framework.

Recommendation

2. That the report be noted.

Summary and Reasons for Recommendation

3. This is a report on the findings of our fourteenth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the period April 2017 to March 2018. The AMR is appended to this report (Appendix 2) and is also available from our [Minerals Local Plan document library](#). The findings of the AMR confirm that there is no current need to update any of the policies in the Minerals Local Plan and in relation to the provision of sand and gravel indicates the need for continued monitoring of the effect of demand from significant development (e.g. HS2) on reserves.
4. Alongside the AMR, a partial review of our [Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire](#) has been carried out to check conformity of our minerals planning policies with the [revised National Planning Policy Framework](#) (revised NPPF) published in July 2018. The partial review document is also appended to this report (Appendix 3) and is also available from our [Minerals Local Plan document library](#). The review document concludes that the policies in our Minerals Local Plan conform with the revised NPPF and therefore continue to carry weight in the determination of planning applications for mineral development.
5. Also alongside the AMR, a full review of our [Waste Local Plan](#) has been carried out. That review is the subject of a separate report on the agenda to this committee meeting.

Background

The AMR

6. Since 2005, we have produced an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) every year to examine the effectiveness of the minerals planning policies in our [Minerals Local Plan](#) and the waste planning policies in our [Waste Local Plan](#). AMRs fulfil a legal requirement for monitoring local plans and are an essential part of the plan-making system whereby monitoring information is used to indicate whether there is a need to update current policies (see Appendix 1 – Legal Implications).
7. The latest AMR is the first to report on indicators and targets that were proposed as a monitoring framework for the six policies in the Minerals Local Plan and targets for each of the mineral policies are reviewed in the context of planning decisions made on applications for mineral development during 2017/18.
8. The findings of the AMR confirm that there is no need to review any of the policies in the Minerals Local Plan. For example, in relation to policy 1 relating to the provision of sand and gravel, the landbank of sand and gravel reserves is more than the 7-year target and average sales of sand and gravel over a 10 years period (2008-2017) do not exceed the level of sand and gravel provision used in the Plan. More analysis relating to the provision of aggregates including sand and gravel is provided in our [Local Aggregate Assessment](#) which is produced separately but supports the AMR and is also published alongside our AMR. For example, in the Local Aggregate Assessment significant development that could affect the demand for aggregates will be monitored e.g. the effects of HS2 on mineral reserves.
9. New information is included in the AMR relevant to monitoring the implementation of Policy 6 relating to the restoration of mineral sites. A table provides details of quarries with approved restoration schemes as well as quarries subject to conditions or obligations for review of restoration schemes.
10. A full review to determine whether any policies in the Minerals Local Plan will need to be carried out before February 2022. This review will consider the effectiveness of the policies as monitored in the AMRs and changes in local circumstances.

Conformity of the Minerals Local Plan with the revised NPPF

11. As part of the monitoring the policies in our Local Plans we must check that they continue to conform with national planning policy. A revised NPPF was published in July, so this is an opportune time to report on the conformity of policies in the Minerals Local Plan with the revised NPPF (an earlier report on the agenda on the first review of the Waste Local Plan has considered the conformity of policies in the Waste Local Plan with the latest national planning policies). Appendix 3 to this report assesses the policies in the Minerals Local Plan against the relevant paragraphs in the revised NPPF.

12. Having regard to Appendix 3, it is reasonable to conclude that the revisions to national minerals planning policy in the revised NPPF were limited and that the minerals planning policies in our Minerals Local Plan continue to conform with national planning policy and therefore continue to carry weight in the determination of planning applications for mineral development.

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List of Background Papers

1. [Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire \(2015 – 2030\) – adopted February 2017](#)
2. [Planning Practice Guidance \(September 2018\) – Plan-Making](#)
3. [The revised National Planning Policy Framework](#) (published July 2018)
4. [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (published March 2012)
5. Local Aggregate Assessment 2018 [via our Minerals Local Plan document library.](#)

Appendix 1

Equalities implications:

This report has been prepared in accordance with the County Council's policies on Equal Opportunities.

Legal implications:

Section [35](#) of the of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a local planning authority to prepare an Authority Monitoring Report (referred to herein as an Annual Monitoring Report) and regulation [34](#) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 sets out the requirements for such reports.

In addition, [regulation 10A of The Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012 \(as amended\)](#) now requires that a local planning authority must review a local plan every 5 years starting from the date of adoption of the local plan.

Failure to review policies and ensure that they are up to date could mean that the policies carry less weight in the determination of planning applications for mineral development.

Resource and Value for money implications:

No specific budget is allocated for the review of the Minerals Local Plan as this work is undertaken in conjunction with the planning application tasks of the Planning, Policy and Development Control Team.

Should monitoring demonstrate that there is a need to update any part of the Minerals Local Plan, a formal process would need to be undertaken which would require a budget to support the costs of formal examination.

Risk implications:

Officers are satisfied that there are no direct risk implications arising from this report and monitoring the policies in the Minerals Local Plan ensures that the Council is prepared for any changes that might influence the effectiveness of its policies.

Climate Change implications:

The Minerals Local Plan does not have significant implications on the management of carbon emissions by the Council.

National planning policy in the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), addresses climate change issues ([section 14](#)). The NPPF is a material consideration in reaching decisions.

Health Impact Assessment screening:

Not applicable.

Government planning policy in the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (July 2018), which refers to healthy communities (section 8), is also a material consideration in reaching decisions.

Annual Monitoring Report (2017 - 2018)

(also available via our [Minerals Local Plan document library](#))

Appendix 3

Appendix to Annual Monitoring Report 2017/18: Conformity of Minerals Local Plan Policies with the revised National Planning Policy Framework

(also available via our [Minerals Local Plan document library](#))

Annual Monitoring Report 2017/18



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INTRODUCTION/ SUMMARY

1. This is the fourteenth Annual Monitoring Report produced by Staffordshire County Council in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and covers the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. The Report:
 - provides an update on the preparation and review of development plan documents; and,
 - monitors the implementation and effectiveness of minerals and waste policies in accordance with defined indicators and targets.
2. This report assesses the use of policies in determining 5 mineral planning applications and 15 waste planning applications during 2017/18. No issues are reported with determination of applications contrary to the policies in either the Minerals or Waste Local Plans.
3. No issues are identified where policies in the Waste or Minerals Local Plans are found not to be effective. Targets for waste management capacity are being met. Reserves for aggregate and industrial minerals are adequate or can be supplemented with minerals allocated in the Plan.

How has the Local Plan Work Programme progressed?

4. The [Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire \(2015 – 2030\)](#) (MLP) was formally adopted by the County Council on 16 February 2017. This Plan will be subject to review before February 2022, to check whether the policies and proposals in the MLP need to be updated.¹
5. A partial review has already commenced to check the conformity of policies in the MLP with the revised [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) which was published in July 2018 and supersedes the original NPPF published in 2012 to which the MLP refers. Having assessed each policy in the MLP (refer to 'Appendix to Annual Monitoring Report 2017/18 - Conformity of Minerals Local Plan Policies with the revised National Planning Policy Framework in the ['Minerals Local Plan document library'](#)') with the changes to the revised NPPF, it is considered that the policies still conform with national planning policy (refer to agenda for the County Council's Planning Committee meeting on [7 February 2019](#)).
6. The [Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan \(2010 – 2026\)](#), adopted in March 2013, has been subject to a full review as to whether the policies and proposals in the Plan need to be updated. The findings of that review (refer to documents in the ['Waste Local Plan document Library'](#)) are to recommend that there is no need to revise the Plan at this time and the Plan can continue to carry weight in the determination of planning applications for waste development (refer to agenda for the County Council's Planning Committee meeting on [7 February 2019](#)).

¹ Refer to Regulation 4 of the [Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2017](#).

MINERALS

Context

7. On 16 February 2017 the [Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire \(2015 – 2030\)](#) was adopted. This section reports on the effectiveness of the policies and proposals in that Plan and in particular:
 - a) the use of Plan policies in the determination of five major planning applications for mineral development determined during the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 (refer to Appendix 1: [Table 10](#));
 - b) the development of 14 proposals for allocated extension sites and areas of search; and,
 - c) the landbanks of sand and gravel, clay and cement mineral reserves.
8. The range of economic minerals currently produced in Staffordshire is listed in the table below:

Table 1: Minerals currently worked in Staffordshire

Mineral	Uses
Sand & Gravel	Aggregate material, particularly for concrete and concrete products
Limestone	Aggregate material (crushed rock) for concrete making and road stone. Used for the production of cement clinker.
Clay and Shale	Brick and tile manufacture. Used for the production of cement clinker.
Anhydrite/ Gypsum	Production of cement
Sandstone	Building/ dimension stone
Gas (from abandoned mine workings)	Energy

Note: There are permitted reserves of Silica Sand at a single site in Staffordshire, but it has been non-operational for several years.

9. Up to March 2018, there were 50 sites with permitted reserves of non-energy minerals in Staffordshire (refer to Appendix 1: [Table 8](#)). The location of these mineral sites can be viewed on the [“Map Search”](#) facility on the County Council’s website.
10. Gas (methane) is currently extracted at a site in Stafford Borough, near to the former Florence Colliery (in Stoke-on-Trent) and used to generate electricity. Another production site has been permitted at Three Nooks Farm, Horton near Biddulph where methane would be produced from underlying sandstones and used to produce electricity at the site. Exploratory drilling has taken place, but production has not yet commenced.
11. The location of the permitted gas production sites can be viewed on the [“Map Search”](#) facility on the County Council’s website. No proposals to search for shale gas in Staffordshire have been received. More information on shale gas can be found in our the [“Fracking in Staffordshire?”](#) frequently

asked questions” document under the [“A to Z of Planning”](#) link on the County Council’s website. This document also provides a link to mapping showing the extent of petroleum licence areas as issued by the Oil and Gas Authority. These licences allow developers to investigate and exploit oil or gas resources that are owned by the Crown.

Provision of Sand and Gravel (refer to Policy 1 of the MLP)

12. The quarrying of aggregate minerals is the most significant mineral extraction in Staffordshire in terms of tonnage. Aggregate minerals are produced mainly from deposits of sand and gravel across the county as well as from limestone found in the Staffordshire Moorlands. The supply of aggregate is supplemented by alternative aggregate sources such as recycled construction and demolition wastes.
13. Mineral Planning Authorities are required to produce a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) to identify whether there is a shortage or surplus of supply. A Staffordshire LAA (refer to the [‘Minerals Local Plan document library’](#)) has been produced separately based on a survey undertaken in 2017 on behalf of the West Midlands Aggregates Working Party (WMAWP). The LAA findings have fed in to this AMR.
14. Survey data for 2017 indicates that the landbank for sand and gravel was greater than the target of 7 years and the planned level of provision is sufficient when compared with the 10-year sales average (2008 – 17). During 2017/18 permissions were issued to implement two of the allocated site extensions. Potential changes to demand including the effects of major development projects such as HS2 are monitored in the LAA.

Relevant Indicators

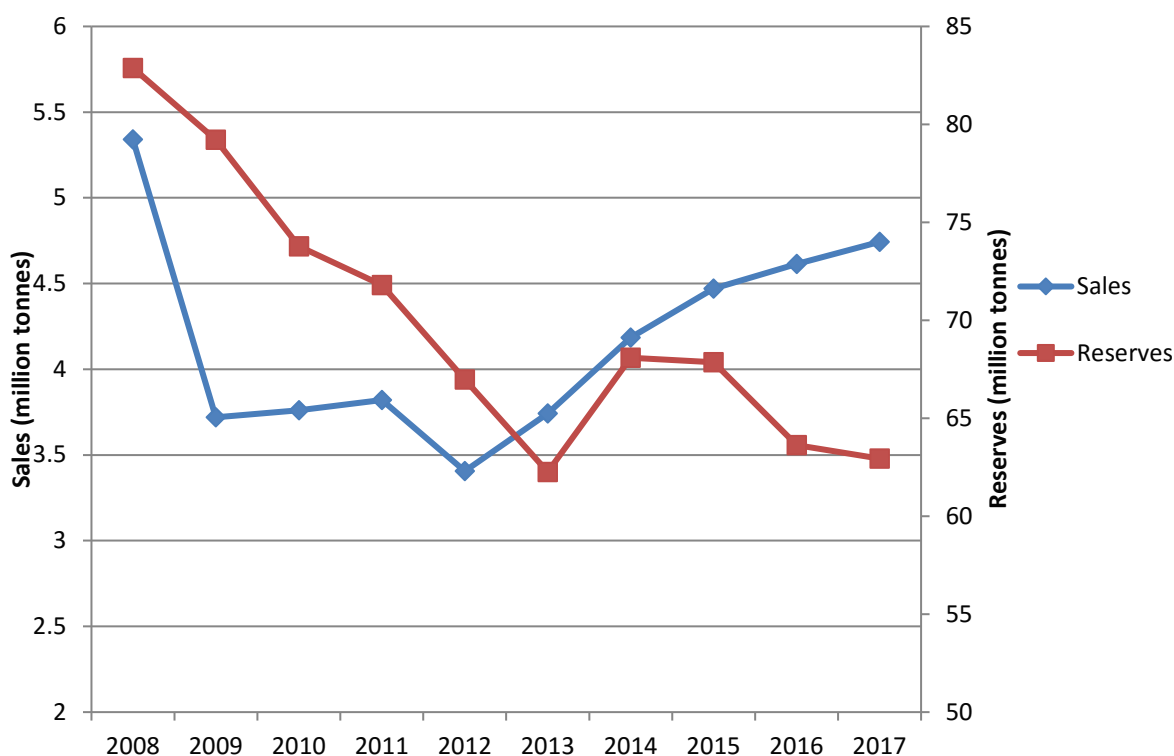
Total sales for aggregate use	4.743 million tonnes
10 years average of sand and gravel sales (2008-2017)	4.179 million tonnes
3 years mean average of sand and gravel sales (2015 to 2017)	4.609 million tonnes
Permitted reserves (not including reserves associated with “dormant” sites)	62.94 million tonnes as of 1 January 2018
Landbank based on planned level of provision i.e. 5 million tonnes per annum	12.6 years
Throughput capacity in Staffordshire (including Stoke-on-Trent) to produce recycled aggregate	1.3 million tonnes per annum.
Sales of building sand (Based on Aggregate Minerals Survey - sales for 2014)	4% of total sand and gravel sales
Concreting sand (Based on Aggregate Minerals Survey - sales for 2014)	27% of total sand and gravel sales
Permissions granted within allocated sites/ area of search up to 31 March 2018 (refer to Table 10 in appendix 1)	2 out of 12

Permissions granted outside allocated sites/ area up to 31 March 2018 since adoption of Plan	0
Attendance of West Midlands Aggregate Working Party meetings 2017/18 by County Council.	100%
Attendance of RTAB meetings 2017/18 by County Council	100%

Analysis of relevant targets

Sales of sand and gravel to meet planned level of provision - Is 10-year sales average less than planned level of provision i.e. 5 million tonnes per annum?	✓
Maintain at least a 7-year landbank of sand and gravel reserves based on meeting level of provision	✓
All sites to be located in line with location criteria set out in Policy 1 unless meeting the criteria of Policy 1.6	✓
100% attendance of AWP/ RTAB meetings.	✓

Figure 1: Sales and Reserves of Sand and Gravel from 2008 to 2017



Source: Annual Reports of the West Midlands Aggregates Working Party².

² See Table 3 in Appendix 1 of [Local Aggregate Assessment for Staffordshire 2018](#).

Note: Sales and reserves figures for crushed rock extracted in Staffordshire for aggregate are confidential because there is currently only one quarry producing crushed rock aggregates. Therefore, these figures are combined with crushed rock data for Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Herefordshire so that the data can be reported. During 2017, no additional reserves of crushed rock were granted planning permission in Staffordshire but reserves of limestone remain significant despite a re-assessment of reserves at one of the quarries.

Provision of Industrial Minerals (refer to Policy 2 of the MLP)

15. National policy requires that Mineral Planning Authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals by providing stocks of permitted reserves or landbanks. Policy 2 in the new Minerals Local Plan requires that:

During the Plan period provision will be made to maintain at least 15 years of permitted reserves of:

- *limestone and shale for use at Cauldon Cement Works; and,*
- *anhydrite and gypsum from Fauld Mine.*

16. No national survey is undertaken of mineral reserves for industrial minerals and it is intended that the data used in [Appendix 5 of the Minerals Local Plan](#) will be subject to review by undertaking local surveys. In the meantime, the following assessment provides relevant information by which to assess stocks of permitted reserves for cement minerals for the Cauldon cement works as well as gypsum/ anhydrite at Fauld Mine; and clay for the five clay product works in Staffordshire.
17. Cement mineral reserves at Cauldon are adequate provided shale resources can be developed within the allocated area of search and similarly at Fauld Mine, there is an allocated area of search that can be developed to maintain reserves of anhydrite. Stocks of permitted clay reserves are adequate to maintain a 25-year supply for four of the five clay product works in the county. At the Wilnecote Works, there are proposals to import clay to supplement permitted reserves.

Relevant Indicators

Output/ Reserves of:	
Limestone for the Caudon cement works	1.2Mtpa/ 21.7Mt in phases approved in 2012 (refer to IDO/SM/9/111 MW D3).
Shale for the Caudon cement works	260,000tpa/ 4.78Mt permitted in 2005 (refer to SM.04/06/111 MW).
Gypsum and anhydrite at Fauld Mine	300,000 to 350,000tpa/ 6Mt permitted in 2010 (refer to ES.10/04/504 M)
Permissions within area of search/ or outside allocated areas for:	
Shale at Caudon – New House Farm	No application submitted.
Fauld Mine – Newchurch Area of Search	No application submitted.
Outside allocations	None
Clay supply / reserves used at clay product works listed in Appendix 5: Table 5 Assessment of landbanks for Brick and Tile Works in Staffordshire".	
Parkhouse, Newcastle	450,000 to 500,000tpa to the three works in Newcastle/ 13.6Mt reserves permitted in Aug 2012 at Knutton Quarry (refer to N.05/20/214 M).
Chesterton, Newcastle	See information for Parkhouse
Keele Works, Newcastle	See information for Parkhouse
Wilnecote, Tamworth	80,000tpa/ 806,000t approved in 2017 subject to completion of legal agreement (refer to T.16/02/905 MW)
Lodge Lane, Cannock	90,000 – 100,000tpa (refer to SS.EA/10). Supply based on output from Redhurst Quarry with an output of 200,000tpa currently permitted to 2042 (refer to SS.14/07/608A MW).
Sales/ reserves of shale/ marl to supply Tunstead Cement works in Derbyshire	
Kingsley	c.60,000tpa in 2010/ reserves not known (refer to SM.11/17/142 M)
Keele	120,000tpa/ 5.4Mt (Zone A) (refer to N.02/17/258 MW D7)

Analysis of relevant targets

Maintain at least 15 years stock of permitted reserves for cement minerals.	
Limestone at Caudon Works	✓ ³
Shale at Caudon Works	✗ ⁴
Gypsum and anhydrite at Fauld Mine	? ⁵
All sites to be located in line with location criteria set out in Policy 2	N/a
100% of extension areas conditioned to only be worked following cessation of working within existing site.	N/a
Maintain at least 25 years stock of permitted reserves for clay product works listed in appendix 5.	
Parkhouse, Newcastle	✓
Chesterton, Newcastle	✓
Keele Works, Newcastle	✓
Wilnecote, Tamworth	✗ ⁶
Lodge Lane, Cannock	✓

Safeguarding Minerals of Local and National Importance and Important Infrastructure (refer to Policy 3 of the MLP)

18. National policy requires that mineral safeguarding areas are designated which “cover known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development” and requires local planning authorities to safeguard mineral infrastructure used for processing, handling and transporting minerals. Policy 3 aims to achieve an acceptable balance between non-mineral development and safeguarding Staffordshire’s important minerals and mineral infrastructure sites.
19. 86 applications for non-mineral development were considered by the County Council (acting as the Mineral Planning Authority) during 2017/18 but there were no substantive objections in terms of safeguarding mineral resources and mineral site infrastructure. In implementing policy 3, we have acted to make the consultation process more efficient by issuing standing advice in

³ Within the approved working scheme there is estimated to be less than 15 years reserves.

⁴ Permitted reserves are likely to be less than 15 years but resources are available in the area of search.

⁵ Re- assessment required but note resources are available within the area of search.

⁶ Note application [T.18/01/905 MW](#) for the importation and stocking of clay at the Wilnecote Works which remains to be determined.

October 2018 to assist the eight Staffordshire district planning authorities when consulting us. The effectiveness of this standing advice will be kept under review.

Relevant indicator

No of objections to proposals contrary to Policy 3 during 2017/18.	No objections (3x Holding objections where further information was required. 1x holding objection was withdrawn/ 1x application was withdrawn/ 1x application allowed on appeal but minerals not deemed an issue by Inspector)
Number of mineral infrastructure sites adversely affected by non-mineral development during 2017/18.	None

Analysis of relevant targets

No sterilisation of mineral resource contrary to requirements of policy	✓
No loss of Minerals Infrastructure sites contrary to policy.	✓

Minimising the impact of mineral development (refer to Policy 4 of the MLP)

20. In accordance with national planning policy, policy 4 of the Minerals Local Plan sets out environmental considerations to assess the impacts associated with mineral development on people, local communities and the natural and historic environment when determining planning applications. Assessments consider the relevant impacts of proposals and whether any adverse impacts can be avoided or mitigated. The standards to be applied in assessing impacts and the effectiveness of mitigation measures are based on national guidance and best practice.
21. No proposals were assessed to be contrary to the requirements of policy 4.

Relevant indicator

Number of applications refused during 2017/18 due to adverse amenity or environmental effects.	None
Applications affecting designated ecological/ cultural sites during 2017/18	1 out of 5

Analysis of relevant targets

100% of applications are in line with environmental criteria except where the material planning benefits of the proposals outweigh the material planning objections.	✓
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Planning for Hydrocarbon Extraction (refer to Policy 5 of the MLP)

22. National planning policy and guidance requires Mineral Planning Authorities to make a clear distinction between the three phases of development (exploration, appraisal and production) and national guidance supports the use of criteria to assist with the location and assessment of well sites within areas licensed for hydrocarbon development. Policy 5 sets out how we would assess proposals at these three distinct stages within the licensed areas.
23. No applications were received which required assessment under policy 5.

Relevant indicator

Approved proposals meet criteria	No relevant applications determined during 2017/18
----------------------------------	--

Analysis of relevant targets

100% of proposals in line with plan policies including Policy 4	N/a
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Restoration of Mineral Sites (refer to Policy 6 of the MLP)

24. National planning policy and guidance requires that land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity and that high-quality restoration and aftercare takes place. Policy 6 sets out how we assess restoration proposals for new sites or revised restoration strategies / plans for existing sites. As well as reviewing each application determined during 2017/18 in terms of compliance with policy 6, we have also reviewed each quarry producing aggregates or clay to check on restoration and aftercare requirements under current planning permissions and associated legal agreements (refer to Appendix 1: [Table 11](#)).
25. All mineral sites are subject to conditions requiring restoration and aftercare and this AMR introduces a new monitoring table to provide information relating to the approval of restoration plans for each site; the introduction of regular reviews of the approved restoration and aftercare schemes; and, where restoration guarantees have been secured (see Appendix 1: Table 11). The indicators below provide a benchmark for future monitoring of restoration requirements and the effect of policy 6. While most sites are

subject to an approved restoration plan, further work is necessary to introduce requirements for the regular review of restoration strategies / plans.

Relevant indicator

Approved restoration proposals during 2017/18 that meet policy objectives and criteria	5 out of 5
Sites subject to an approved restoration 'concept' and or/ detailed restoration /aftercare scheme (refer to table 11 in appendix 1)	18 out of 23 sand and gravel sites (78%). 7 out of 11 clay sites (64%). 2 out of 3 crushed rock sites (67%).
Sites subject to review of restoration/ aftercare scheme ⁷	9 out of 23 sand and gravel sites (39%). 4 out of 11 clay sites (36%). 2 out of 3 crushed rock sites (67%).

Analysis of relevant targets

100% of approvals meet criteria	✓
All operational sites to be subject to restoration strategy/ plan	✗

Do the indicators and targets suggest a need for change for any of the mineral policies?

26. The above policy analysis demonstrates that there are no immediate issues for the review of Plan policies. As indicated above, new demand generated by major development proposals such as the HS2 project could affect the need for reviewing the provision of sand and gravel and it is important to monitor the take up of allocations (proposals) in the Plan as part of monitoring the maintenance of landbanks for sand and gravel as well as for industrial minerals.

⁷ New indicator introduced to monitor the effect of policy 6.3 (regular review of restoration strategies/ plans) of the Minerals Local Plan.

WASTE

Context

27. In March 2013 the [Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026](#) was adopted. This section reports on the effectiveness of the policies in that Plan and provides information on waste managed across the two Waste Planning Authority areas.

Key Findings

28. There were 251 waste management facilities in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent at 1 April 2018, including 72 waste transfer stations. In addition, there are 37 Sewage Treatment Works (See Table 2 for a breakdown of categories). These figures, with the exception of Sewage Treatment Works, show a marked drop since the last AMR was prepared. This reflects the use of a more thorough method undertaken this year using Environment Agency data to check the continued operation of waste management facilities. This data has not been used since preparation of the Waste Local Plan; therefore, site closures recorded may have occurred at any time since 2013.
29. Analysis of the Environment Agency's Waste Interrogator shows that the 2025/26 targets for minimum capacity requirements for Organic Treatment Capacity and Residual Treatment Capacity are already being met.
30. Recycling capacity targets for 2015/16 have been met and the capacity of existing and permitted facilities is on the way to meeting the interim target for 2020/21.
31. There is sufficient void capacity in landfill sites in Staffs and Stoke on Trent to meet the local demand for the period up until 2025/26 for 'unavoidable landfill waste', i.e. waste that cannot be recycled or recovered and / or specialist waste. The Environment Agency's 2016 Remaining Landfill Capacity data confirms that in Staffordshire at end of 2016 there was 14,542,000 cubic metres of remaining landfill capacity.
32. In 2017/18, 399,352 tonnes of household waste were managed in Staffordshire, and 103,802 tonnes was managed in Stoke-on-Trent: equivalent to 459 kg and 406 kg per person respectively. Of this household waste, 23% (Staffordshire) or 20% (Stoke-on-Trent) was recycled, 25% or 20% composted, 50% or 60% managed through heat, power and other energy recovery, leaving 2% or 6% to be landfilled.

Table 2: Total number of waste facilities in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent⁸

	Staffordshire	Stoke-on-Trent	Total
Recycling Facilities	46 1,178,983 tpa (tonnes per annum)	17 393,321 tpa	63 facilities 1,572,304 tpa
Organic Treatment Facilities	14 513,500 tpa	1 40,000 tpa	15 facilities 553,500 tpa
Residual Treatment Facilities	3 505,000 tpa	3 335,566 tpa	6 facilities 840,566 tpa
Aggregate Recycling Facilities	27 882,000 tpa	8 461,599 tpa	35 facilities 1,343,599 tpa
Waste Transfer Stations	50 887,583 tpa	22 336,367 tpa	72 facilities 1,223,950 tpa
Landfill	21	2	23 facilities
Sewage Treatment Works	36	1	37 facilities
Total number of facilities	197	54	251

Monitoring

33. The [Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026](#) is monitored against a number of Performance Indicators set out in Table 4 of the Plan.

Performance Indicator 1.1 Total waste arising in the plan area

Table 3: Estimated Controlled Waste Arising in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent

Waste Stream	Staffordshire (000s tonnes)	Stoke-on-Trent (000s tonnes)	Total (000s tonnes)	% of Total
Municipal ¹	409	116	525	13
Commercial and Industrial ²	1,200	414	1,614	39
Construction, Demolition and Excavation ³			1,652	45
Agricultural ⁴			10	<1
Hazardous ⁵	104	51	155	<1
Total	3,099	902	4,101	100

Data sources:

1. 2017/18 Waste Data Flow Returns (DEFRA)
2. 2006/7 C&I Waste Survey (ADAS)
3. Environment Agency (Waste Management 2016 in West Midlands: Data Tables)
4. 2003 Agricultural waste estimates (EA) apportioned by Staffordshire's contribution to the 1998 regional total of controlled waste. Figures available for Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent combined only.
5. Sept 2017 Hazardous Waste Interrogator (EA)

⁸ Source: [EA Waste Data Interrogator 2017](#)

Performance Indicator 1.2 Total arising of MSW by management type

Municipal Waste Management

34. A total of 525,484 tonnes of municipal waste was managed in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent in 2017/18, of which 96% was household waste. The remainder was made up of commercial and industrial waste, plus other non-domestic waste, such as soil and rubble, also collected by the Waste Collection Authorities.

Table 4: Municipal Waste Management 2017/18

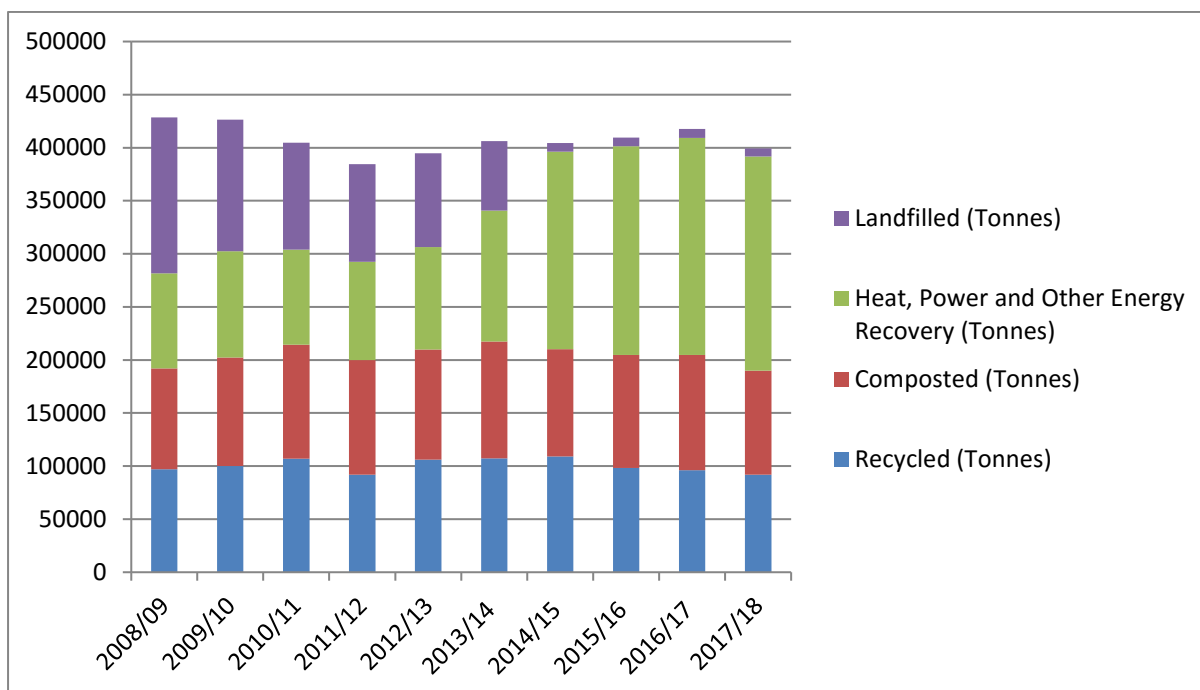
Waste Management Type	Tonnes	% of the total waste managed
Staffordshire Recycling Kerbside and Recycling Centres	91,863	23%
Stoke Recycling Kerbside and Recycling Centres	20,124	20%
Staffordshire Composting Kerbside and Recycling Centres	98,045	25%
Stoke Composting Kerbside and Recycling Centres	15,427	14%
Staffordshire Energy from Waste	201,805	50%
Stoke Energy from Waste	61,947	60%
Staffordshire Landfill	7,639	2%
Stoke Landfill	6,304	6%
Staffordshire Total Household Waste	399,352	76%
Stoke-on-Trent Total Household Waste	103,802	20%
Staffordshire commercial Waste, Fly-Tipping, Healthcare, etc	7,156	1%
Stoke commercial Waste, Fly-Tipping, Healthcare, etc	10,017	2%
Staffordshire Soil & Rubble via Recycling Centres	2,897	<1%
Stoke Soil & Rubble via Recycling Centres	2,260	<1%
Total Staffordshire Municipal Waste	409,405	78%
Total Stoke Municipal Waste	116,079	22%
Total Municipal Waste	525,484	100

35. The 399,352 tonnes of household waste that Staffordshire managed is equivalent to 459 kg per person living in the County. This is a slight reduction compared with the previous year, which was the highest figure since 2011/12. Of this household waste, 23% was recycled, 25% composted, 50% managed through heat, power and other energy recovery, leaving 2% to be landfilled. The figures have remained similar since 2015/16, and represents a significant step towards meeting the target of zero municipal waste sent to landfill as set in the [Municipal Waste Management Strategy](#)
36. Corresponding figures for Stoke-on-Trent show a total of 103,802 tonnes of waste managed, equivalent to 406kg per person, with 20% recycled, 14% composted, 60% to energy from waste, with 6% going to landfill.
37. The total quantity of household waste treated in Staffordshire peaked in 2006/7 before declining to a minimum in 2011/12. It has gradually increased thereafter but remains below the levels of 2009/10. 2017/18 shows the first

reduction, but it is too early to speculate whether this is the beginning of a new trend.

- 38. Figure 2 shows the trends in municipal waste production and treatment routes in Staffordshire since 2008/09. Although the total amount of household waste has been fluctuating, the proportion that is landfilled has decreased steadily, from 51% in 2004/05, to 16% in 2013/14, before dropping to just 2% for the subsequent years.
- 39. Environment Agency data on waste input trends into Staffordshire landfills shows 2,302,000 tonnes of waste landfilled in 2000/01, inputs peaking at 2,460,000 tonnes in 2004/05, and inputs then decreasing to 1,193,000 tonnes in 2016 (refer to [EA Waste Management 2016 in West Midlands: Data Tables](#)). For further details see Appendix 2: Table 12.

Figure 2: Treatment of Municipal Waste in Staffordshire



Performance Indicators 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5: Net change in distribution of waste treatment facilities on the waste hierarchy and net change in waste treatment capacity.

- 40. Table 5 shows the results for Performance Indicators 1.3 “Additional waste treatment capacity approved, and capacity implemented, by category”; 1.4 “Waste Treatment capacity lost by category”; and 1.5 “Net change in Waste Treatment capacity by category”.

Table 5: Net change in distribution of waste treatment facilities on the Waste Hierarchy

	Recycling	Organic Treatment	Residual Treatment	Transfer Station	Aggregate Recycling	Landfill	Total
New Staffordshire Waste Treatment Facility	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Staffordshire Waste Treatment Facility lost ⁹	-16	+1	-10	-25	+5	-1	-46
Net Change	-16	+1	-8	-24	+5	-1	-43
New Stoke-on-Trent Waste Treatment Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stoke-on-Trent Waste Treatment Facility lost ¹⁰	-7	0	-1	-6	+3	-1	-12
Net Change	-7	0	-1	-6	+3	-1	-12
Total net Change	-23	+1	-9	-30	+8	-2	-55

Data source: SCC planning records 2017/18

41. The table above appears to show a dramatic decline in the number of waste management facilities operating within Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent. Whilst there were fewer new facilities added during 2017-18, the biggest influence has been the apparent loss of 55 facilities. This figure has been produced by attempting to match the full list of waste management facilities at the time of the preparation of the Waste Local Plan (2012) with those identified in the latest edition of the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator (2017). Losses may, therefore, have occurred at any time over the last 5 years.

⁹ Note these figures reflect potential losses (or sometimes gains) over the whole plan period from 2013. See discussion below.

¹⁰ Note these figures reflect potential losses (or sometimes gains) over the whole plan period from 2013. See discussion below

42. It is important to note that the total known waste treatment capacity in each category still continues to meet all targets set in the Joint Waste Local Plan.

Performance Indicator 1.6 Total permitted and operational Waste Treatment Capacity by Category at 31 March 2018

Table 6: Total Available Waste Treatment Capacity by Category¹¹

	Recycling (tonnes per annum)	Organic Treatment	Residual Treatment	Transfer Station	Aggregate Recycling
Staffordshire	1,181,483	513,500	505,000	887,583	882,000
Stoke-on-Trent	393,321	40,000	335,566	336,367	461,599
Total	1,574,804	553,500	840,566	1,223,950	1,343,599
Interim Target (Target year 2010/11)	952,620 Achieved ✓	272,970 Achieved ✓	451,410 Achieved ✓		
Interim Target (Target year 2015/16)	1,370,913 Achieved ✓	382,977 Achieved ✓	620,160 Achieved ✓		
Interim Target (Target year 2020/21)	1,792,659	478,641 Achieved ✓	744,700 Achieved ✓		
Interim Target (Target year 2025/26)	1,800,919	484,381 Achieved ✓	758,700 Achieved ✓		

Data source: SCC planning records of current permitted capacities.

43. To monitor Performance Indicator 2.1 “Additional capacity required to achieve next landfill diversion target for MSW and C&I waste” and Performance Indicator 2.2 “Additional capacity required to meet C, D& E recycling target”, we are required to monitor permissions for new sites and additional capacity that is permitted for existing sites, and closure of existing sites. These figures are compared with baseline assessments used in assessing additional capacity targets. Table 24 of [Appendix 6](#) of the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026 gives the waste capacity requirements for MSW and C&I waste streams in line with revised local landfill diversion targets.
44. The minimum capacity targets for Organic Treatment and Residual Treatment at year 2025/26 are already being met. Taking into account the additional Organic Treatment Capacity added in 2017/18, the targets are now exceeded by 69,119 tpa (tonnes per annum) and 81,866 tpa respectively.

¹¹ Incorporating additional capacity listed in Table 13

45. It is important to note, however that the targets are minimum treatment capacities, and that these can go down as well as up. Sites may close, and some permitted sites may never be developed.
46. The minimum capacity target for recycling at 2015/16 has been met as required, with a surplus of 203,89 tpa.
47. There is also a local target for additional capacity of Construction, Demolition & Excavation waste of 200,000 tonnes per annum by the year 2020/21 (equivalent to 2 - 4 sites required) which has been achieved (see Appendix 2: [Table 2](#) for details of aggregate recycling facilities and treatment capacity).

Performance Indicator 2.3 Imports/Exports

48. The latest data from the Environment Agency's 2017 Waste Data Interrogator (published 10 September 2018) shows that the total amount of waste received into a waste management facility within the plan area was 4,232,907 tonnes (3,672,503 tonnes for Staffordshire, and 560,404 tonnes for Stoke-on-Trent). In the same period the amount of waste sent on from waste management facilities within the plan area to other facilities or processing beyond the plan area was 1,340,070 tonnes (1,035,046 tonnes for Staffordshire, and 305,024 tonnes for Stoke-on-Trent).
49. This demonstrates that the quantity of waste treated in waste management facilities in the plan area, regulated by the Environment Agency, far exceeds exports (only 32%) from these sites. However, waste still leaves the plan area for further treatment or disposal.

Table 7: Assessment of applications against Performance Indicators 3.1 to 4.4

Site Name	Application No.	In line with locational criteria	Not in line with locational criteria	Granted under exemptions?	Temporary Planning permission	Phased improvements of existing site	Enclosed facility	Exempt from enclosure	Approved where adverse environmental	Specific environmental improvements	Investment in new facilities
Greener Composting, Watling Street, Wall, Lichfield	L.16/04/823 W	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Poplars Anaerobic Digestion Plant, Lichfield Road, Cannock	CH.17/02/721 MW	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Greener Composting, Watling Street, Wall Village, Lichfield	L.17/02/823 W	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
Four Ashes Materials Recovery Facility, Station Road, Four Ashes	SS.17/07/620 W	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗
John Pointon and Sons, Bones Lane, Cheddleton, Leek	SM.17/02/1138 W	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Moorfields Industrial Estate, Cotes Heath, Stafford	S.17/07/4121 W	✓	✗	N/A	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Land south of Stone Business Park, Stone	S.18/01/4122 W	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓

Table above does not include approvals of details, acknowledgements of information required by condition, non-material amendments, invalid / withdrawn applications, or applications relating to Sewage Treatment Works. Note: No Stoke-on-Trent Sites during this reporting period

Performance Indicators 5.1 & 5.2: Regional Context/Duty to Co-operate

50. As part of the Regional Context and the Duty to Co-operate introduced as part of the National Planning Policy Framework, representatives of Staffordshire County Council's Planning, Policy & Development Control Team attend and actively participate in the [West Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body meetings](#). For 2017/18 Staffordshire County Council's attendance has been 100%.
51. A Duty to Co-operate Protocol was agreed in 2013 by all members of the RTAB including Staffordshire County Council and Stoke on Trent City Council.

APPENDIX 1 MINERALS

Table 8: Non-Energy Mineral Sites with Permitted Reserves

Site	Mineral Type	Cessation date for mineral working
Staffordshire Moorlands		
Broadmoreside	Building stone	2020
Captains Barn Farm	Sand & Gravel	2026
Cauldon Cement	Limestone/ Shale	2042/ 2030
Cauldon Low	Limestone	2042
Croxden	Sand & Gravel	2023
Freehay & Mobberley	Sand & Gravel	2025
Hurst	Silica Sand	2036
Kingsley	Clay	2042
Pitclays/Richmore Hill	Silica Sand	2042
Redstone	Building stone	2035
Tearne	Building stone	2042
Wardlow & Wredon	Limestone	2046
Newcastle under Lyme		
Apedale South	Clay	2042
Chatterley	Clay	2030
High Carr	Clay	2019
Keele	Clay	2043
Knutton	Clay	2042
Lordsley/Trentham	Sand & Gravel	2042
Rufus/Bradwell Wood	Clay	2042
Stafford		
Weavers Hill	Sand & Gravel	2022
East Staffordshire		
Barton	Sand & Gravel	2030
Fauld	Anhydrite/Gypsum	2028
Great Gate	Building stone	2042
Kevin	Limestone	2028
Leasowes Farm/Uttoxeter	Sand & Gravel	2023 ¹²
Newbold (with Tucklesholme)	Sand & Gravel	2029
South Staffordshire		
Campions Wood	Clay	2033
Cheslyn Hay/Rosemary Works	Clay	2042
Essington Works	Clay	2042
Four Ashes/Calf Heath	Sand & Gravel	2021
Hilton Park	Sand & Gravel	2042
Himley Road North	Clay	2042
Himley Road South	Clay	2042
Hollybank	Clay	2030

¹² Refer to approval of ES.16/15/524 MW subject to completion of section 106 legal agreement.

Site	Mineral Type	Cessation date for mineral working
Poolhouse Road	Sand & Gravel	2042
Pottal Pool	Sand & Gravel	2034
Redhurst & Essington	Clay	2042
Saredon	Sand & Gravel	2030
Seisdon & Trysull	Sand & Gravel	2018
Walkmill Lane	Clay	2042
Warstones	Clay	2035
Whittington Hall Lane	Sand & Gravel	2042
Cannock Chase		
Rugeley	Sand & Gravel	2031
Lichfield		
Alrewas & Whitemoor Haye	Sand & Gravel	2027
Cranebrook	Sand & Gravel	2033
Hints	Sand & Gravel	2025
Moneymore	Sand & Gravel	2025/2042
Shire Oak	Sand & Gravel	2025
Weeford	Sand & Gravel	2042
Tamworth		
Wilnecote	Clay	2035

Table 9: Sand and Gravel allocations in Minerals Local Plan and implementation update

Site Allocation	Relevant permission	Comment
Captains Barn Farm	None	-
Croxden	None	-
Uttoxeter	None	-
Newbold	None	-
Barton	None	Application ES.17/11/502 M received on 15 January 2018 – not yet determined.
Alrewas	L.14/03/817 MW dated 17 May 2017	Implemented
Calf Heath	None	Note proposals for the West Midlands (rail) Interchange affect this allocation.
Saredon	None	-
Cranebrook	L.15/15/802 MW dated 13 February 2018	Implemented
Hints / Hopwas	L.15/04/805-808 MW dated 22 October 2018	Implemented
Weeford (Moneymore)	None	-
Area of search to the west of the A38	None	Note proposals for borrow pits associated with HS2 phase 2a
Non-allocated sites	Shire Oak Quarry extension permitted on 18 June 2018 (ref: L.16/05/809 MW)	-

Table 10: Mineral planning applications determined from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Site/location	Application Number	Decision date	Description of proposal	Decision	Additional capacity
Kevin Quarry South, Ramshorn, Oakamoor,	ES.17/01/511 MW	29 January 2018	Construction of demonstration facility to incorporate workshops, welfare and customer hospitality and changing facilities together with separate covered grandstand and associated works	Grant - with conditions	No change in overall production capacity.
Cranebook Quarry, A5 Watling Street, Muckley Corner	L.15/15/802 MW	13 February 2018	Eastern extension of sand quarry with associated importation of inert materials for restoration purposes and the sustainable recycling of construction and demolition waste. The site will include a landform and water body which is designed to promote biodiversity under agricultural management and would allow its use in the future (subject to a separate planning application) as a marina with ancillary facilities linking into the regeneration of the Summerhill section of the Wyrley & Essington Canal.	Grant - with conditions	Extension to quarry - 750,000 tonnes of rock sand, at a rate of 75,000 tonnes per year over a period of 10 years
Captains Barn Farm Quarry, Leek Road, Weston Coyney	SM.17/01/171 M	16 May 2017	Proposed extension to an existing building and provision of a side canopy	Grant - with conditions	No change in overall production capacity.
Land to the South of Alrewas Quarry, Croxall Road, Alrewas Near Burton on Trent	L.14/03/817 MW	17 May 2017	Planning application for a southern extension to Alrewas Quarry with restoration to agriculture, amenity and nature conservation by importation of restoration materials.	Grant - with conditions	Extension to quarry - 4.8 million tonnes of sand and gravel and import 2.7 million cubic metres of inert waste over a 12-year period (this includes an area with existing permission to extract 600,000 tonnes of sand and gravel and import 375,000 cubic metres of inert restoration materials.

Site/location	Application Number	Decision date	Description of proposal	Decision	Additional capacity
Hints and Hopwas Quarries, Watling Street, Hints	L.13/03/805-808 MW	23 June 2017	Application for extension of time until 31 December 2016 (non-compliance with Condition 4 of planning permission L.02/09/805-808 MW).	Grant - with conditions	No change in overall production capacity.

Total number of planning applications determined between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 = 5 (plus further 47 submissions ((not listed). The submissions include the approvals of details, acknowledgements of information required by condition and non-material amendments. Invalid / withdrawn applications are not counted here.

Table 11: Mineral Site Restoration Tables (as at 23/1/19)

Operational sand and gravel quarries

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Restoration Guarantee - Bond/ Fund	MPA/ BAA Member	Is there an approved restoration 'concept'?	Is there an approved detailed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Is there a restoration/ aftercare review requirement?	Is there an approved reviewed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Date of latest/next 'review' of the restoration/ aftercare scheme
Newbold and Tucklesholme	Aggregate Industries	SK 205 195	2029	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	15/08/19
Uttoxeter	Aggregate Industries	SK 097 351	2016	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/a	N/a
Moneymore	Hanson Aggregates	SK133 026	2025/2042	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/a	N/a
Barton	Hanson Aggregates	SK 195 155	2030	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	23/04/19
Freehay/ Moberley	Hanson Aggregates	SK 015 411	2025	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	n/a
Pottal Pool	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 973 147	2034	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	n/a	n/a
Alrewas	Tarmac Limited	SK 175 125	2027	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	17/5/22
Rugeley	Cemex	SK 010 181	2031	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	n/a
Weeford	H.D. Ricketts	SK 133 026	2042	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	n/a

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Restoration Guarantee - Bond/ Fund	MPA/ BAA Member	Is there an approved restoration 'concept'?	Is there an approved detailed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Is there a restoration/ aftercare review requirement?	Is there an approved reviewed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Date of latest/next 'review' of the restoration/ aftercare scheme
Hints	Tarmac Limited / Cemex	SK 163 462	2025	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	20/10/19
Croxden	Tarmac Limited	SK 033 417	2023	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	n/a
Seisdon	JPE Holdings	SO 700 950	2018	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	n/a
Cranebrook	WCL	SK 070 064	2033	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	n/a
Captains Barn Farm	C.E. & J.M. Dale	SK 950 455	2026	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	16/6/23
Shire Oak	JPE Holdings	SK 063 042	2025	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	31/3/25
Weavers Hill	Traxx Aggregates	SJ 794 203	2022	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	n/a
Saredon	NRS Waste Care/ Breedon	SJ 944 80	2030	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	16/12/25
Calf Heath, Four Ashes	Salop Sand & Gravel	SJ 927 97	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	n/a

Non-operational sand and gravel quarries

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Restoration Guarantee - Bond/ Fund	MPA/ BAA Member	Is there an approved restoration 'concept'?	Is there an approved detailed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Is there a restoration/ aftercare review requirement?	Is there an approved reviewed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Date of latest/next 'review' of the restoration/ aftercare scheme
Poolhouse Road	CWI Trustees	SO 853 927	2042	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hilton Park	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 952 45	2042	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Manor Park	Hanson Aggregates	SK 144 172	2014	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	n/a
Trentham	Hanson Aggregates	SJ 750 380	2042	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	n/a	n/a
Whittington Hall Lane	Severn Trent Water Ltd	SO 870 820	2042	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

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Operational crushed rock quarry

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Restoration Guarantee - Bond/ Fund	MPA/ BAA Member	Is there an approved restoration 'concept'?	Is there an approved detailed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Is there a restoration/after care review requirement?	Is there an approved reviewed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Date of latest/next 'review' of the restoration/ aftercare scheme
Cauldon Low	Aggregate Industries	SK 084 474	2042	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	n/a

Non-operational crushed rock quarry

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Restoration Guarantee - Bond/ Fund	MPA/ BAA Member	Is there an approved restoration 'concept'?	Is there an approved detailed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Is there a restoration/ aftercare review requirement?	Is there an approved reviewed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Date of latest/next 'review' of the restoration/ aftercare scheme
Kevin	Bamford Excavators	SK 086 465	2028	Yes	No	Yes	No ¹³	Yes	No	Revised restoration strategy due on 10th anniversary of the re-commencement of working operation
Wardlow / Wredon	Bamford Excavators	SK 087 572	2046	Yes	No	Yes	No ¹⁴	Yes	No	Commencement of working operations

¹³ Subject to 'interim' restoration scheme.

¹⁴ Also subject to 'interim' restoration schemes.

Operational clay quarries

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Restoration Guarantee - Bond/ Fund	MPA/ BAA Member	Is there an approved restoration 'concept'?	Is there an approved detailed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Is there a restoration/ aftercare review requirement?	Is there an approved reviewed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Date of latest/next 'review' of the restoration/ aftercare scheme
Campions Wood	Booth Ventures Limited	SJ 971 064	2033	No	No	No	No	No	n/a	n/a
Cheslyn Hay	Monier Limited	SJ976 078	2042	No	No	No	No	No	n/a	n/a
Hollybank	K. Parnell Limited	SJ971 052	2030	No	No	No	Yes	No	n/a	n/a
Keele ¹⁵	Ibstock Brick Limited	SJ788 452	2043	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	12/4/28
Kingsley ¹⁶	Ibstock Brick Limited	SK001 470	2042	No	No	Yes	No	No	n/a	n/a
Knutton	Ibstock Brick Limited	SJ 828 468	2042	No	No	Yes	Ye	Yes	No	7/8/27
Redhurst	Ibstock Brick Limited	SJ967 051	2042	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	1/11/26

¹⁵ Quarry now operated by Tarmac Cement and Lime Limited

¹⁶ Quarry now operated by Tarmac Cement and Lime Limited

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Restoration Guarantee - Bond/ Fund	MPA/ BAA Member	Is there an approved restoration 'concept'?	Is there an approved detailed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Is there a restoration/ aftercare review requirement?	Is there an approved reviewed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Date of latest/next 'review' of the restoration/ aftercare scheme
Wilnecote	Forterra Building Products	SP220 999	2035	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No.	27/1/25
Chatterley	Joseph Kimberley & Sons Ltd	SJ846 506	2030	No	No	No	Yes	No	n/a	n/a

Non-operational clay quarries

Quarry	Operator	Grid Ref	Cessation Date for Mineral Working	Restoration Guarantee - Bond/ Fund	MPA/ BAA Member	Is there an approved restoration 'concept'?	Is there an approved detailed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Is there a restoration/ aftercare review requirement?	Is there an approved reviewed restoration/ aftercare scheme?	Date of latest/next 'review' of the restoration/ aftercare scheme
Warstones Road	Marr City Developments	SJ967 056	35 years from date of clay extraction	No	No	No	No	No	n/a	n/a
High Carr	Rossisle Development Co. Ltd	SJ837 513	2019	No	No	No	No	No	n/a	n/a

APPENDIX 2 WASTE

Table 12: Household Waste Management in Staffordshire (not Stoke-on-Trent) 2008/09 - 2017/18¹⁷

Treatment	Units	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2017 /18
Recycled	T	97169	100067	106986	91890	106,184	107,227	109,164	98,318	96,026	91,863
	%	23%	23%	26%	24%	27%	26%	27%	24%	23%	23%
Composted	T	94742	102301	107280	108123	103,568	110,203	101,078	106,510	108,552	98,045
	%	22%	24%	27%	28%	26%	27%	25%	26%	26%	25%
Heat, Power and Other Energy Recovery	T	89621	100145	89622	92418	96,557	123,415	185,983	196,635	204,579	201,805
	%	21%	23%	22%	24%	24%	30%	46%	48%	49%	50%
Landfilled	T	147,062	123,860	100,789	91,988	88,380	65,302	8,087	8,193	8,350	7,369
	%	34%	29%	25%	24%	22%	16%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Total Waste Managed	T	428594	426373	404677	384419	394,689	406,147	404312	409656	417507	399,352
Kg of Household Waste Collected per head	Kg	512	510	524	515	460	478	471	474	483	406

¹⁷ Note that figures quoted for past years may vary from those published in earlier Annual Monitoring Reports. This is because best estimates were used at first, and these have subsequently been refined in the light of more accurate data from contract monitoring.

Table 13: Waste Management Facility planning applications determined from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Site / Location	Application No.	Decision Date	Description of Proposal	Decision	Additional Capacity Provided
Land south of Stone Business Park, Stone	S.18/01/4122 W	29 March 2018	Relocation of topsoil from Stone Business Park (during the construction process to deliver Planning Application Ref. No.17/27434/FUL) to adjacent agricultural field	Grant - with conditions	No ongoing new capacity. Permission refers only to disposal of surplus soils from specific project.
Checkley Sewage Treatment Works, Deadmans Green, Checkley	ES.17/09/525 W	16 March 2018	Application for the installation of 2 no. kiosks	Grant - with conditions	Sewage Treatment Works
Greener Composting, Watling Street, Wall, Lichfield	L.16/04/823 W	29 Jan 2018	Construction of a biomass boiler facility at Manor Farm, Wall, Staffordshire	Grant - with conditions	Biomass boiler. Up to 7000tpa
Greener Composting, Watling Street, Wall Village, Lichfield	L.17/02/823 W	29 Jan 2018	Application to vary Condition 13 of planning permission L.12/01/823 W to allow full seven days a week operation in line with the Local Authority Household Waste Recycling Centres	Grant - with conditions	Composting. Capacity increase from 6 to 20,000tpa
Little Aston Sewage Treatment Works, Lichfield	L.17/05/8004 W	22 Jan 2018	Planning application for site extension, diversion of public right of way and installation of 4 no. kiosks	Grant - with conditions	Sewage Treatment Works
Wood Eaton Sewage Treatment Works, Gnosall Road, Gnosall	S.17/08/475 W	19 Jan 2018	Proposed site extension to Wood Eaton Sewage Treatment Works	Grant - with conditions	Sewage Treatment Works
John Pointon and Sons, Bones Lane, Cheddleton, Leek	SM.17/02/1138 W	21 Dec 2017	Planning application for a renewable energy facility to provide electricity and heat to existing industrial operations at the wider John Pointon and Sons' site, including regrading of existing embankments	Grant - with conditions	Energy generation from waste wood. Up to 90,000tpa

Moorfields Industrial Estate, Cotes Heath, Stafford	S.17/07/4121 W	12 Dec 2017	Application for a change in the use of land, consisting of the development of a waste transfer station, construction of a building for the sorting and treatment of waste and the creation of concrete perimeter walls	Grant - with conditions	New waste transfer station. No additional treatment capacity.
Blancomet Recycling UK, Stone Business Park, Opal Way, Stone	S.17/05/4119 W	14 Nov 2017	Application not to comply with (to vary) Condition 1 of planning permission S.16/02/4119 W relating to changes to the approved Site Layout Plan for the erection of 2 No. canopies, installation of a weighbridge, and relocation of drop-off area, and acid tank	Grant - with conditions	No additional capacity
Curborough Sewage Treatment Works, Watery Lane, Curborough, Lichfield	L.17/04/8000 W	02 Nov 2017	Installation of 2 no. motor control kiosks	Grant - with conditions	Sewage Treatment Works
Trescott Sewage Treatment Works, Bridgnorth Road, Trescott	SS.17/08/694 W	02 Nov 2017	Installation of new control kiosk	Grant - with conditions	Sewage Treatment Works
Four Ashes Materials Recovery Facility, Station Road, Four Ashes	SS.17/07/620 W	07 Sept 2017	Variation of conditions 9 and 10 of planning permission SS.07/15/620 W to increase the permitted annual tonnage and the number of movements permitted during 1900 - 0700 hours	Grant - with conditions	Additional 21,000 tpa capacity at MRF
Poplars Anaerobic Digestion Plant, Lichfield Road, Cannock	CH.17/02/721 MW	26 June 2017	Retrospective application for planning permission for an additional utility tank and ancillary equipment including a macerator and pump slab with lifting equipment, within the existing tank farm at the Poplars Anaerobic Digestion (AD) plant	Grant - with conditions	No additional capacity

Roundhill Sewage Treatment Works	SS.17/01/629 W	02 June 2017	Installation of Motor Control Cabinet (MCC) Kiosk and Polymer Dosing Kiosk	Grant - with conditions	Sewage Treatment Works
Claymills Sewage Treatment Works	ES.17/03/518 W	16 May 2017	Installation of 3 no. kiosks	Grant - with conditions	Sewage Treatment Works

Total number of planning applications determined between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 = 15 plus further 33 submissions (not listed). The submissions include the approvals of details, acknowledgements of information required by condition and non-material amendments. Invalid / withdrawn applications are not counted here.

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Appendix to Annual Monitoring Report 2017/18

Conformity of Minerals Local Plan Policies with the Revised National Planning Policy Framework

(February 2019)



Conformity of Minerals Local Plan Policies with the revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)

This table lists the relevant paragraphs in the revised National Planning Policy Framework in respect of which policies in the Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire as adopted in February 2017 now conform. Overall it was concluded that the revisions to national minerals planning policy in the revised NPPF were limited and that the policies in our Minerals Local Plan continue to conform with national planning policy and therefore continue to carry weight in the determination of planning applications for mineral development.

Minerals Local Plan Policy	Relevant paragraphs from revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)	Comment on conformity
1: Provision of sand and gravel		
1.1 – 1.3 Extensions to sand and gravel sites	<p>20 b) Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development for ...minerals...</p> <p>204 a) Planning policies should provide for the extraction of mineral resources of local and national importance...</p> <p>207 Mineral planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates</p> <p>207 c) making provision for the land-won and other elements of their Local Aggregate Assessment in their mineral plans ... provision should take the form of specific sites, preferred areas and/ or areas of search and locational criteria as appropriate.</p> <p>207 f) ...maintaining landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel...</p>	There has been no significant change in national policy in relation to the provision of aggregates including sand and gravel. The policies in the Minerals Local Plan remain in conformity with national policy.
1.4 – 1.5 Proposals for new sand and gravel sites within the area of search	207 c) see above	Same comment as for policies 1.1. -1.3 above.

Minerals Local Plan Policy	Relevant paragraphs from revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)	Comment on conformity
1.6 Proposals for any other sand and gravel sites (extensions / new sites)	207 f) maintaining landbanks of at least 7 years for sand and gravel... whilst ensuring that the capacity of operations to supply a wide range of materials is not compromised.	Same comment as for policies 1.1. -1.3 above.
2: Provision for Industrial Minerals used in the manufacture of cement		
2.1 Provision for Industrial Minerals used in the manufacture of cement	20 b) and 204 a) see above 208 Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals 208 c) maintaining a stock of permitted reserves to support the level of actual and proposed investment required for new or existing plant, and the maintenance and improvement of existing plant and equipment.	There has been no significant change in national policy in relation to the provision of industrial minerals including minerals used to manufacture cement. The policy in the Minerals Local Plan remains in conformity with national policy.
2.2 – 2.4 Provision for Industrial Minerals used in the manufacture of cement	204 a) see above	Same comment as for policy 2.1 above.
3: Safeguarding Minerals of Local and National Importance and Important Infrastructure		
3.1 – 3.4 Safeguarding mineral resources	204 c) safeguard mineral resources by defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas; and adopt appropriate policies so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development where this should be avoided (whilst not creating a presumption that the resources defined will be worked); 204 d) set out policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals, where practical and environmentally feasible, if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place;	There has been no significant change in national policy in relation to the safeguarding of mineral resources and minerals infrastructure as well as for prior extraction of minerals if it is necessary for non-mineral development to take place. These policies in the Minerals Local Plan remain

Minerals Local Plan Policy	Relevant paragraphs from revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)	Comment on conformity
	206 Local planning authorities should not normally permit other development proposals in Mineral Safeguarding Areas if it might constrain potential future use for mineral working.	in conformity with national policy.
3.5 Safeguarding important mineral infrastructure sites	182 ...Where the operation of an existing business or community facility could have a significant adverse effect on new development (including changes of use) in its vicinity, the applicant (or 'agent of change') should be required to provide suitable mitigation before the development has been completed. 204 e) safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material;	There has been no significant change in national policy in relation to the safeguarding minerals infrastructure and it is noted that the NPPF now provides a general safeguarding policy for the operation of an existing business. The policy in the Minerals Local Plan remains in conformity with national policy.
4: Minimising the impact of mineral development		
4.1 – 4.3 The environmental considerations	97 Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:... 98 Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails. 111 All developments that will generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a travel plan, and the application should be supported by a transport statement or transport assessment so that the likely impacts of the proposal can be assessed.	There has been no significant change to national policy as it relates to the environmental considerations as listed under policy 4.1 of the Minerals Local Plan. It is noted that paragraph 165 of the revised NPPF adds requirements for sustainable drainage systems in relation to major development and this would be an aspect to be covered as part of having regard to the

Minerals Local Plan Policy	Relevant paragraphs from revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)	Comment on conformity
	<p>146 Certain other forms of development are also not inappropriate in the Green Belt provided they preserve its openness and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within it. These are:</p> <p>a) mineral extraction;</p> <p>155 – 165 Planning and flood risk</p> <p>170 Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <p>a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils.</p> <p>b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services - including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;</p> <p>d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity;</p> <p>e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and</p> <p>f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</p>	<p>flow and quantity of surface water under 4.1 n). These policies in the Minerals Local Plan remain in conformity with national policy.</p>

Minerals Local Plan Policy	Relevant paragraphs from revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)	Comment on conformity
	<p>172 Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in...Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty...</p> <p>175 a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;</p> <p>178 Planning policies and decisions should ensure that: a) a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination.</p> <p>180 b) identify and protect tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason;</p> <p>184 – 202 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</p> <p>204 f) set out criteria or requirements to ensure that permitted and proposed operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment or human health, taking into account the cumulative effects of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or a number of sites in a locality;</p> <p>204 g) when developing noise limits, recognise that some noisy short-term activities, which may otherwise be regarded as unacceptable, are unavoidable to facilitate minerals extraction;</p> <p>205 b) ensure that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural and historic environment, human health or aviation safety, and take into account the</p>	

Minerals Local Plan Policy	Relevant paragraphs from revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)	Comment on conformity
	cumulative effect of multiple impacts from individual sites and/or from a number of sites in a locality; 205 c) ensure that any unavoidable noise, dust and particle emissions and any blasting vibrations are controlled, mitigated or removed at source, and establish appropriate noise limits for extraction in proximity to noise sensitive properties;	
4.4 Liaison with the local communities	40 they (LPAs) should also, where they think this would be beneficial, encourage any applicants who are not already required to do so by law to engage with the local community.	There has been no significant change in national policy in relation to pre-application engagement and this policy in the Minerals Local Plan remains in conformity with national policy.
4.5 Higher environmental standards	205 ...In considering proposals for mineral extraction, minerals planning authorities should: f) provide for restoration and aftercare at the earliest opportunity, to be carried out to high environmental standards,...	There has been no significant change in national policy in relation to the restoration of mineral sites and this policy in the Minerals Local Plan remains in conformity with national policy.
4.6 Ancillary development	204 Planning policies should: h) ensure that worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity,...	There has been no significant change in national policy in relation to the restoration of mineral sites and this policy in the Minerals Local Plan remains in conformity with national policy.

Minerals Local Plan Policy	Relevant paragraphs from revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)	Comment on conformity
5: Planning for Hydrocarbon Extraction		
5.1 - 5.2 Exploration and appraisal 5.3 Production 5.4 Overall assessment	209. Minerals planning authorities should: a) recognise the benefits of on-shore oil and gas development, including unconventional hydrocarbons, for the security of energy supplies and supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy; and put in place policies to facilitate their exploration and extraction; b) when planning for on-shore oil and gas development, clearly distinguish between, and plan positively for, the three phases of development (exploration, appraisal and production), whilst ensuring appropriate monitoring and site restoration is provided for;	There has been no significant change in national policy in relation to the planning requirements for oil and gas development and these policies in the Minerals Local Plan remain in conformity with national policy.
6: Restoration of Mineral Sites		
6.1 – 6.2 Restoration requirements 6.3 Regular review of the restoration strategies/ plans 6.4 Financial Guarantees 6.5 Overall assessment	96 Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities. 98 Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, ... 157 c) using opportunities provided by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding (where appropriate through the use of natural flood management techniques); 170 Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value... b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services - including the economic and	There has been no significant change to national policy as it relates to the restoration of mineral sites as well as the provision of open space; public rights of way; flood management; and enhancing landscape, biodiversity or sites of geological value. These policies in the Minerals Local Plan remain in conformity with national policy.

Minerals Local Plan Policy	Relevant paragraphs from revised National Planning Policy Framework (July 2018)	Comment on conformity
	<p>other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;</p> <p>d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;</p> <p>204 Planning policies should:</p> <p>h) ensure that worked land is reclaimed at the earliest opportunity, taking account of aviation safety, and that high quality restoration and aftercare of mineral sites takes place</p> <p>205 e) provide for restoration and aftercare at the earliest opportunity, to be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions. Bonds or other financial guarantees to underpin planning conditions should only be sought in exceptional circumstances;</p>	

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Local Members' Interest
N/A

Planning Committee – 7 February 2019

Report of the Director for Economy, Infrastructure and Skills

Planning, Policy and Development Control – Half Year Performance Report

Purpose of Report

- 1 To inform Members about our planning development control performance over the first six months (1 April 2018 to 30 September 2018); planning policy-making to the end of the year; and, related matters.

Recommendation

2. That the report be noted.

Summary and Reasons for Recommendation

3. **Planning policy-making performance:**

The Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan was adopted in March 2013 and a review has now been completed. The review has concluded that there is no need to revise our Waste Local Plan at this time [the subject of an earlier report to this meeting].

The Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire was adopted in February 2017. In July 2018 the Government published a revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). A review of the Minerals Local Plan has concluded that our Minerals Local Plan continues to conform with the revised NPPF [also the subject of an earlier report to this meeting].

The 14th Annual Monitoring Report has confirmed that our Plans are performing well [also the subject of an earlier report to this meeting].

4. **Planning development control performance:**

a) **Speed of major development decisions**

The proportion of the minerals and waste applications determined within 13 / 16 weeks or within an agreed extension of time:

- National target 60% measured over the previous two years
- **Performance 98%** (51 out of 52)

Current year

- Local target 90% measured in the current financial year
- **Performance** **100%** (16 out of 16 after two quarters)

b) Quality of major development decisions

The proportion of the minerals and waste decisions overturned at appeal:

- National target 10% measured over the previous two years
- **Performance** **2%** (1 out of 51)

Current year

- Local target 5% measured in the current financial year
- **Performance** **Nil** (0 out of 16) after two quarters

c) Speed of the County Council's major development decisions

The proportion of the County Council's major development applications determined within 13 / 16 weeks or within an agreed extension of time:

- Local target 90% measured in the current financial year
- **Performance** **Nil** after two quarters

d) Speed of the County Council's 'non-major development' applications

The proportion of the County Council's non-major development applications determined within 8 weeks or within an agreed extension of time:

- Local target 90% measured in the current financial year
- **Performance** **100%** (7 out of 7) after two quarters

[* For the definitions of 'major development' and 'non-major development' go to the end of the report.]

e) Delegated decisions on all applications

The proportion of all applications determined by your officers in accordance with delegated powers:

- Local target 80% measured in the current financial year
- **Performance** **83%** (19 out of 23) after two quarters

5. Pre-application Advice Service:

A customer satisfaction survey carried out in the summer of 2018 has confirmed that the level of satisfaction with the service is good or very good.

- 9 requests and fee income of £3,742 (inc VAT) (after two quarters)

6. **Staffing and workload:** A Principal Planning Officer left the authority on voluntary redundancy terms in July 2018; and, two Senior Planning Officers (one on secondment to the Planning Regulation Team and the other on a partial secondment to the Economic Regeneration Team at the time) left the authority in September 2018 and January 2019 respectively. Meanwhile, the total number of minerals, waste and county development applications is up on the same period last year (23 compared to 12). The overall number of cases received (applications, submissions and consultations) is slightly up (132 compared to 119). The paid for pre-application service is generating additional work and income. The review of the Waste Local Plan and production of our Annual Monitoring Report has now been completed releasing two officers to work full time on development control cases. Staffing will be kept under review in the context of the current spending restrictions.

Background

7. Performance in planning policy-making and planning development control is reported on an annual basis with an update at six months. Quarterly performance updates are reported to the Cabinet Member for Economy and Infrastructure and published on our Staffordshire Planning [‘A to Z of Planning’](#) web page (‘P’ for Performance).
8. This is a report about planning development control performance over the first six months from 1 April 2018 to 30 September 2018 and planning policy-making work up to the end of the year.

Planning policy-making performance

9. The Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan was adopted in March 2013 and a review has now been completed. The review has concluded that there is no need to revise our Waste Local Plan at this time [the subject of an earlier report to this meeting].
10. The Minerals Local Plan for Staffordshire was adopted in February 2017. In July 2018 the Government published a revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). A review of the Minerals Local Plan has concluded that our Minerals Local Plan continues to conform with the revised NPPF [also the subject of an earlier report to this meeting].
11. The 14th Annual Monitoring Report has confirmed that our Plans are performing well [also the subject of an earlier report to this meeting].

Planning development control performance

12. Appendix 2 provides a summary of performance after two quarters of 2018-19.
13. Appendix 3 provides a comparison with the same period in the previous two years.

14. The numbers and commentary on the major and non-major development decisions:

a) Speed of major development decisions

The proportion of the minerals and waste applications determined within 13 / 16 weeks or within an agreed extension of time:

- National target 60% measured over the previous two years
- **Performance** **98%** (51 out of 52)

Current year

- Local target 90% measured in the current financial year
- **Performance** **100%** (16 out of 16 after two quarters)

b) Quality of major development decisions

The proportion of the minerals and waste decisions overturned at appeal:

- National target 10% measured over the previous two years
- **Performance** **2%** (1 out of 51)

Current year

- Local target 5% measured in the current financial year
- **Performance** **Nil** (0 out of 16) after two quarters

Commentary: The proportion of the mineral and waste applications determined on time, or within an agreed extension of time, remains high and the proportion of those decisions appealed, let alone overturned on appeal, remains very low as we continue to try to resolve outstanding matters before reaching a decision. Notably the number of mineral and waste applications determined after two quarters is up on the same period last year and more like the number two years ago (16 compared to 7 and 15) (see Appendix 3). No appeals have been made against decisions so far this year.

c) Speed of the County Council's major development decisions

The proportion of the County Council's major development applications determined within 13 / 16 weeks or within an agreed extension of time:

- Local target 90% measured in the current financial year
- **Performance** **Nil** after two quarters

d) Speed of the County Council's 'non-major development' applications

The proportion of the non-major development applications determined within 8 weeks or within an agreed extension of time:

- Local target 90% measured in the current financial year
- **Performance** 100% (7 out of 7) after two quarters

Commentary: The proportion of County Council applications determined on time, or within within an agreed extension of time, remained at 100% as we continue to resolve outstanding matters with the applicant before reaching a decision. No County Council major development applications have been received so far this year, which is the same as last year (see Appendix 3). The number of non-major County Council development applications remains low (see Appendix 3).

[Note: The County Council's major development applications typically involve large projects such as new schools e.g. the Branston Road High School near Burton; and, major highway improvement schemes e.g. the Stafford Western Access Road and the Lichfield Southern Bypass. Non-major applications typically involve much smaller projects e.g. additional classrooms at schools and new barns on the County Farms.]

e) **Delegated decisions on all applications**

The proportion of all applications determined by your officers in accordance with delegated powers

- Local target 80% measured in the current financial year
- **Performance** 83% (19 out of 23) after two quarters

Commentary: The percentage of applications dealt with by your officers under delegated powers is just above the target. However, as the number of applications dealt with is small, one application either way has a significant effect on the percentage figure (e.g. 18 out of 23 = 78%). For more details refer to the 'Quarterly Performance Reports' published on our Staffordshire Planning ['A to Z of Planning'](#) web page ('P' for Performance).

[Note: The delegated powers apply to applications that do not involve a substantial new site or significant extension; applications for county developments; applications where there are no objections from a statutory consultee, district / parish council or local member; or applications where there are no more than 4 objections on material planning grounds.]

Pre-application Advice Service

15. A customer satisfaction survey carried out in the summer of 2018 has confirmed that the level of satisfaction with the service is good or very good.

- 9 requests and fee income of £3,742 (inc. VAT) (after two quarters)

Staffing and workload

16. A Principal Planning Officer left the authority on voluntary redundancy terms in July 2018; and, two Senior Planning Officers (one on secondment to the Planning Regulation Team and the other on partial secondment to the Economic Regeneration Team at the time) left the authority in September 2018 and January 2019.
17. The paid for pre-application service is generating additional work and income. The review of the Waste Local Plan and production of our Annual Monitoring Report has now been completed releasing two officers to work full time on development control cases.
18. Meanwhile, the total number of minerals, waste and county development applications is up on the same period last year and back to the same level it was 2 years ago (Appendix 3 - 23 compared to 12 last year). The overall number of cases received (applications, submissions and consultations) is slightly up (132 compared to 119).
19. The staffing requirement of the team will continue to be kept under review, having regard to the current spending restrictions.

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Definitions

'Major development' is defined in the [Town and Country Planning \(Development Management Procedure\) \(England\) Order 2015](#)

In so far as it is relevant to applications determined by the County Council, a 'major development' means development involving the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits; waste development; the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more; or development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.

A 'non-major development' is defined in the [Town and Country Planning \(Section 62A Applications\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2016](#) as an application which is not 'major development'

List of Background Papers

- Planning Committee – 7 June 2018 - Planning, Policy and Development Control - Annual Performance Report ([see agenda item 6](#))
- 'Quarterly Performance Reports' published on our Staffordshire Planning '[A to Z of Planning](#)' web page ('P' for Performance).
- [MHCLG - Improving planning performance: criteria for designation \(November 2018\)](#)
- [MHCLG - Live tables on planning application statistics](#)
- [Town and Country Planning \(Section 62A Applications\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2016](#)

Equalities implications:

This report has been prepared in accordance with the County Council's policies on Equal Opportunities.

Legal implications:

Officers are satisfied that there are no direct legal implications arising from this report.

Resource and Value for money implications:

Officers are satisfied that there are no direct resource and value for money implications arising from this report. Improvements in performance may require additional resources which would have financial implications. Decisions to refuse applications may lead to appeals being made. Funds to cover the cost of appeals would need to be found from the County Council's contingencies. The implications of the review of the Waste Local Plan were addressed in the earlier report to this meeting.

Risk implications:

Officers are satisfied that there are no direct risk implications arising from this report.

Climate Change implications:

The Staffordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plans and the Staffordshire Borough and District Local Plans include policies to address climate change which are considered, where applicable, when determining planning applications for mineral and waste development and applications for the County Council's own developments.

Government planning policy in the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (July 2018), which refers to climate change (section 14), is also a material consideration in reaching decisions.

Health Impact Assessment screening:

The Staffordshire Minerals and Waste Local Plans and the Staffordshire District / Borough Local Plans include policies to address health which are considered, where applicable, when determining planning applications for mineral and waste development and applications for the County Council's own developments.

Government planning policy in the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (July 2018), which refers to healthy communities (section 8), is also a material consideration in reaching decisions.

Planning Development Control - Quarterly Performance– 2018-19 (after two quarters)

	Target Description	Target (Local)	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Performance (final outturn)
National	Speed of 'major development' decisions*	60% (90%)	100% 8 out of 8	100% 8 out of 8			100% 16 out of 16
National	Quality of 'major development' decisions**	10% (5%)	Nil 0 out of 8	Nil 0 out of 8			Nil 0 out of 16
Local	Speed of the County Council's own 'non-major development' decisions	(90%)	100% 3 out of 3	100% 4 out of 4			100% 7 out of 7
Local	Speed of the County Council's own 'major development' decisions	(90%)	Nil	Nil			Nil
Local	Applications determined under delegated powers	(80%)	91% 10 out of 11	75% 9 out of 12			83% 19 out of 23

* Speed is measured (in so far as it relates to applications dealt with by the County Council) by the proportion of major applications dealt with within 13 weeks, or within 8 weeks for non-major development decisions, unless the application is accompanied by an Environmental Statement when the target is 16 weeks, or within an agreed extension of time.

** Quality is measured (in so far as it relates to applications dealt with by the County Council) by the proportion of major applications that are subsequently overturned at appeal.

Generally, a 'major development' (in so far as it relates to applications dealt with by the County Council) is defined as an application for the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits; and, waste development. A 'non-major development' is defined as an application which is not a 'major development'.

Planning Development Control – Half Year Performance – 2018-19**Comparison with the previous two years**

Year	National (Local Target)	Performance
Speed of 'major development' decisions		
2018-19	60% (90%)	100%
		16 out of 16
2017-18	60% (70%)	100%
		7 out of 7
2016-17	50% inc to 60% (70%)	93%
		14 out of 15
Speed of the County Council's own 'non-major development' decisions		
2018-19	(90%)	100%
		7 out of 7
2017-18	(80%)	100 %
		5 out of 5
2016-17	(80%)	100 %
		4 out of 4
Speed of the County Council's own 'major development' decisions		
2018-19	(90%)	Nil
		Nil
2017-18	80%	Nil
		Nil
2016-17	80%	100 %
		4 out of 4
Applications determined under delegated powers		
2018-19	80%	83%
		19 out of 23
2017-18	80%	75%
		9 out of 12
2016-17	80%	83%
		19 out of 23



Planning applications dealt with under the 'Scheme of Delegation to Officers'

Categories

AA	Adjoining Authority	MC	Mineral Consultation	SU	Statutory Undertakers
CC	Affects County Council land	MCM	Mineral County Matter	TC	(Tipping Consultation) affects waste disposal land
CD	County Development	MEM	Mineral Enforcement Matter	WC	Waste Policy Consultation
CDW	County Development Waste	SO (5)	Screening Opinion	WCM	Waste County Matter
CLU	Certificate of Lawful Use on Development	SO (10)	Scoping Opinion	WDLC	Waste Disposal Licence Consultation
DC	District Council proposal	SP	Strategic Planning	WEM	Waste Enforcement Matter
GPDO	Prior Approval for Permitted Development				

Application No	Received	CAT	Applicant	Proposal	Location	Decision Taken	Decision date
4/05 D2	26-Oct-2016	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Submission of details in compliance with condition 5, 8, 12, 13 and 15 of planning permission S.14/05 relating to 5 (cycle storage); 8 (construction management); 12 (external finishes); 13 (external signs) and 15 (landscaping)	Veritas Primary Academy, Weston Road, Stafford	Part approval -	06/11/2018
N.16/02/2025 W	09-Dec-2016	WCM	Mr C Purkiss	Retrospective application to regularise the waste material brought in for field alterations and creation of a turning area/hard standing adjacent to the access road	New Springs Cottage, Audley Road, Talke Pits, Stoke on Trent	Grant - with conditions -	26/10/2018
L.17/07	19-Dec-2017	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Demolition of modular building; construction of a single storey extension to provide 4no. Classrooms and a school hall, with associated store rooms and WC, plant room, two offices and alterations to provide additional 11No. Of parking spaces with accessible pathways, hard and soft play areas and fencing	St Stephens Primary School, Church Lane, Fradley, Lichfield	Grant - with conditions -	17/10/2018

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Agenda Item 8

Application No	Received	CAT	Applicant	Proposal	Location	Decision Taken	Decision date
S.18/07	17-Jul-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Construction of a new steel framed cattle building with associated concrete yard	Hundred Acre Farm, Holding 1 Yarlet Estate, Green Lane, Whitgreave, Stafford	Grant - with conditions -	21/09/2018
SS.18/05/602 MW	23-Aug-2018	MCM	NRS Aggregates Ltd	Variation of condition 22 of planning permission SS.17/10/602 MW to allow restricted entry into quarry from 06:30 hours Monday to Saturday and to allow parking of HGVs along part of internal access road prior to commencement of working and restoration operations, as well as operation of the ready mixed concrete plant commencing at 0700 hours	Saredon Hill Quarry, Saredon Road, Little Saredon	Grant - with conditions -	07/12/2018
ES.18/06/529 W	31-Aug-2018	WCM	Severn Trent Water Limited	Change of use of land from agriculture to operational, installation of Motor Control Centre (MCC) kiosk and fencing	Yoxall Sewage Treatment Works	Grant - with conditions -	04/12/2018
18/00641 MSA	11-Sep-2018	MSA	A Ligocki and L Hammond	Consultation from Newcastle under Lyme Borough Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for the erection of a detached dwelling	The Lodge, Station Road, Onneley	No Objections -	28/09/2018
SS.09/08/611 M D27	20-Sep-2018	MCM	Booth Ventures Limited	Submission of details in compliance with condition 23 of planning permission SS.09/08/611 M relating to the provision of a geotechnical survey	Campions Wood Quarry	Approve details -	15/10/2018
SS.14/18/655 W D1	05-Oct-2018	WCM	Thermal Recycling (UK) Limited	Submission of details in compliance with Condition 2 (a) of planning permission SS.14/18/655 W relating to notice of commencement of the development	Units 5a and 5b, Sprint Industrial Estate, Station Road, Four Ashes	Acknowledgement of information required by condition -	26/10/2018
SS.18/07	16-Oct-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Construction of new single storey extension to provide 4 no. classrooms, a music room, 2 no. music practice rooms and an accessible WC	Penkridge Middle School, Marsh Lane, Penkridge	Grant - with conditions -	07/12/2018

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SMD/2018/0677 MSA	31-Oct-2018	MSA	Mr J Heath	Consultation from Staffordshire Moorlands District Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for a proposed campsite ancillary to Blakehall Fisheries	New Close Fields Adderley Cheadle	No Objections -	21/11/2018
CH.18/392 MSA	14-Nov-2018	MSA	Cameron Homes Ltd.,	Consultation from Cannock Chase Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for the erection of 70 dwellings, access, open space, landscaping, drainage and associated works	Land Rear 71 Burntwood Road, Norton Canes	No Objections -	12/12/2018
L.15/04/805-808 MW D3	04-Dec-2018	MCM	Tarmac (c/o Croxden Quarry)	Submission of details in compliance with condition 3a of planning permission L.15/04/805-808 MW relating to the commencement of soil stripping in Phase 1.	Hints Quarry, Lichfield	Acknowledgement of information required by condition -	07/12/2018
ES.18/01031 MSA	02-Jan-2019	MSA	Gladman Developments Limited,	Consultation from South Staffordshire Council in connection with an application to them for outline planning permission to erect up to 155 dwellings (C3 use) and 55 apartments with care (C2 use) with public open space, landscaping and sustainable drainage system (SuDS) and a vehicular access from Cannock Road	Land west of Cannock Road and south of Hazelstrine Lane, Stafford	No Objections -	16/01/2019
SMD/2018/0004 MSA	18-Jan-2018	MSA	Manybrook 2008 Limited	Consultation from Staffordshire Moorlands District Council in connection with an application to them for outline planning permission for mixed residential development	Land Between Folly Lane And Cheadle Road, Cheddleton	No Objections -	27/09/2018
ES.16/25 D9	24-Jul-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Submission of details in compliance with condition 20 of planning permission ES.16/25 in relation to the body responsible for the maintenance of the surface water system.	Branston Road High School, Branston Road, Tatenhill, Burton on Trent	Approve details -	24/10/2018

Application No	Received	CAT	Applicant	Proposal	Location	Decision Taken	Decision date
ES.16/25 D11	06-Sep-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Submission of details in compliance with the revised Memorandum of Understanding Schedule 4 (Foul Sewage and Surface Water Drainage and Utilities Scheme) relating to planning permission ES.16/03 as varied by planning permission ES.16/25	Branston Road High School, Branston Road, Tatenhill	Approve details -	31/10/2018
ES.10/04/504 M D13	11-Sep-2018	MCM	British Gypsum Ltd.,	Submission of details in compliance with condition 20 of planning permission ES.10/04/504 M relating to blast vibration monitoring results	Fauld Mine	Acknowledgement of information required by condition -	29/10/2018
N.18/04/217 MW	24-Sep-2018	EA	Joseph Kimberley & Sons Ltd	Application to postpone the submission of an application for the Periodic Review of Minerals Permission N.02/21/217 MW under paragraph 7, Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 1995	Chatterley Quarry	Approve revised date for ROMP submission -	11/10/2018
N.18/343 MSA	03-Oct-2018	MSA	Intec Design	Consultation from Cannock Chase Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for the demolition of an existing two storey former retail unit and erection of 3 No. residential blocks forming 16 No. self-contained apartments and studio bedsits	Land at 145 Greenheath Road, Hednesford, Cannock	No Objections -	15/10/2018
N.18/00299/CN11 OC	03-Dec-2018	OC	Mr M Oulton	Consultation from Newcastle under Lyme Borough Council in connection with an application to them for approval of details of measures to prevent the deposition of deleterious material on the public highway during the construction phase as required by condition 11 of planning permission reference 18/00299/FUL - The retention and completion of a partially constructed agricultural track	Land At Doddlespool, Newcastle Road, Balterley	No Objections -	09/01/2019

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ES.16/18/5008 W D1	12-Dec-2018	WCM	Mr D Willshee	Submission of details in compliance with condition 4 of planning permission ES.16/18/5008 W relating to submission of flood evaluation plan	The Sawmills, Wharf Road, Burton on Trent	Approve details -	25/01/2019
SMD/2018/0790 MSA	10-Jan-2019	MSA	St Modwen Homes	Consultation from Staffordshire Moorlands District Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for development of 146 dwellings	Land South East Of A521/ A50 Blythe Bridge Bye Pass Blythe Bridge	No Objections -	15/01/2019
ES.18/05/502 M	14-Aug-2018	MCM	Hanson Quarry Products Europe Ltd	Installation of an additional site office to be used in connection with existing quarry site	Barton Quarry	Grant - with conditions -	20/11/2018
ES.2018/01077 MSA	05-Sep-2018	MSA	Aggregate Industries U.K.	Consultation from East Staffordshire Borough Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission to re-instate a farmhouse and out buildings	Small Meadows Farm, Small Meadows Lane, Barton under Needwood	Object -	21/09/2018
ES.307/S.18/09/4126	07-Sep-2018	ScrO	ACR Energy Ltd	Screening opinion for Variation of conditions 2 and 15 of Stafford Borough planning permission 18/27801/FUL to facilitate the processing of commercial food waste and farm yard manure in addition to the permitted unprocessed agricultural crop as feedstock for the approved AD facility	Rugeley A. D. Site, Lichfield Road, Rugeley	Screening opinion - Not EIA development -	09/01/2019
SCE.250/T.18/03/905 M	25-Sep-2018	ScrO	Forterra Building Products Limited	Screening opinion for planning application to vary planning permission T.13/03/905 MW (as amended) to allow the supply of clay from the clay stock yard to the factory between the hours of 06:00 and 23:00 seven days a week and the associated erection of an acoustic fence under planning permission T.13/03/905 MW	Wilnecote Quarry	Screening opinion - Not EIA development -	08/10/2018

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SMD/2018/0575 MSA	20-Sep-2018	MSA	Mr Willard	Consultation from Staffordshire Moorlands Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for a campsite including the construction of 6 bases for portable shepherd huts along with the siting of up to 24 tents and associated engineering works, access, parking and bike store	Land off Main Road, Hollington	No Objections -	03/10/2018
ES.07/16/511 MW D3	09-Oct-2018	MCM	JC Bamford Excavators Ltd	Submission of details in compliance with Condition 37 of planning permission ES.07/16/511 MW relating to monitoring of the pond and its surrounding woodland	Kevin Quarry	Acknowledgement of information required by condition -	15/11/2018
ES.14/13/502 M D6	16-Oct-2018	MCM	Hanson UK	Submission of details in compliance with condition 4 of planning permission ES.14/13/502 M relating to notification of commencement of soil stripping	Barton Quarry	Acknowledgement of information required by condition -	31/10/2018
S.17/01/4120 W NMA1	07-Dec-2018	WCM	Jason Podmore	Non material amendment to increase the time limit imposed by Conditions 14 (Himalayan balsam Control Implementation Plan) and 18 (Noise Monitoring Scheme) of planning permission S.17/01/4120 W from within 2 months to within 6 months	Blythe View Farm, Grindley Lane, Grindley, Stafford	Non-Material Amendment -	21/12/2018
L.19/00033 MSA	09-Jan-2019	MSA	Defense Infrastructure Organisation	Consultation from Lichfield District Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for a new two and three storey office building, associated landscape and road works, new car parking etc	Whittington Barracks, Defence Care Health Education and Training Unit, Tamworth Road, Whittington Heath, Lichfield	No Objections -	22/01/2019
SS.09/08/611 M D26	12-Mar-2018	MCM	Booth Ventures Limited	Submission of details in compliance with condition 67 of planning permission SS.09/08/611 M relating to the provision of an annual monitoring report	Campions Wood Quarry	Approve details -	09/01/2019

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ES.16/01 D5	30-Jul-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Submission of details in compliance with conditions 16 (Building/design) and 18 (Environment and amenity) of planning permission ES.16/01	Henhurst Ridge Primary, Henhurst Ridge, Branston, Burton-upon-Trent	Approve details -	19/12/2018
N.18/00605/EIA	07-Sep-2018	OC	Keele University,	Consultation from Newcastle under Lyme Borough Council relating to an EIA Scoping Report in connection with proposals to be submitted to them for a wind farm development	Keele University, Near Newcastle-under-Lyme	No Objections -	28/09/2018
ES.16/07 D4	10-Oct-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Submission of details in compliance with conditions: 9 (LEMP); 11(External signage); 12 (External CCTV); 13 (External lighting); and, 19 (Parking) of planning permission ES.16/07	Burton Dementia Centre, Outwoods Close, Burton on Trent	Approve details -	20/11/2018
L.16/05/809 MW D1	18-Sep-2018	MCM	JPE Holdings Limited	Submission of details in compliance with Conditions 36 (Noise), 47 (Tree Protection), 50 (Great Crested Newts), 53 (Protected Species Management Plan) and 54 (Bat Boxes) of planning permission L.16/05/809 MW	Shire Oak	Approve details -	26/11/2018
L.15/04/805-808 MW D1	29-Oct-2018	MCM	Tarmac	Submission of details in compliance with condition 3a of planning permission L.15/04/805-808 MW relating to the commencement of soil stripping in Phase 1.	Hints Quarry, Watling Street, Hints, Tamworth	Acknowledgement of information required by condition -	05/11/2018
ES.2018/01230 MSA	29-Oct-2018	MSA	Mr S McLeavy	Consultation from East Staffordshire Borough Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for the erection of an agricultural building for the housing of livestock and storage	Booth Meadow Farm, Booth Lane, The Blythe, Staffordshire	No Objections -	12/11/2018

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ES.16/18/5008 W NMA1	13-Nov-2018	WCM	Mr D Willshee	Non-material amendment to condition 4 of planning permission ES.16/18/5008 W to allow for submission of Flood Evacuation Plan	The Sawmills, Wharf Road, Burton on Trent	Non-Material Amendment -	12/12/2018
ES.16/07 D6	15-Nov-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Submission of details in compliance with condition 18 of planning permission ES.16/07 relating to submission of validation report	Former Margaret Stanhope Centre (Burton Dementia Centre), Outwoods Close, Burton on Trent	Approve details -	10/01/2019
N.18/00299/CN13 OC	03-Dec-2018	OC	Mr M Oulton	Consultation from Newcastle under Lyme Borough Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for approval of details of dust mitigation measures that prevent detriment to the amenity of residential properties as required by condition 13 of planning permission reference 18/00299/FUL - The retention and completion of a partially constructed agricultural track	Land at Doddlespool, Main Road, Betley	Holding objection -	09/01/2019
N.18/02/212 W	26-Jul-2018	WCM	A P Skip Hire	Operation of a waste transfer station for the sorting and recycling of mixed waste	AP Skip Hire, Peel Street, Longbridge Hayes, Estate, Stoke-on-Trent	Grant - with conditions -	20/12/2018
ES.16/25 D8	04-Jul-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Submission of details in compliance with condition 15 (Operational Hours) and 22 (Emergency and Safety Exit Route) of planning permission ES.16/25	Branston Road High School, Branston Road, Tatenhill, Burton on Trent	Approve details -	09/11/2018
N.18/00606/EIA	07-Sep-2018	OC	Keele University,	Consultation from Newcastle Borough Council relating to an EIA Scoping Report in connection with proposals for a solar farm development	Keele University, Near Newcastle-under-Lyme	No Objections -	28/09/2018

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CW9/0218/94 AA D1	19-Sep-2018	AA	Future Earth Energy	Consultation from Derbyshire County Council in connection with a submission to them relating to condition 14 (landscaping scheme) of planning permission CW9/0218/94	Former Drakelow C Power Station, Walton Road, Drakelow	No Objections - 10/10/2018
ES.2018/01156 MSA	21-Sep-2018	MSA	Mr J Cutler	Consultation from East Staffordshire Borough Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for erection of agricultural building	Land at Hunter's Croft Wood, Longcroft Lane,	No Objections - 27/09/2018
CH.18/329 MSA	21-Sep-2018	MSA	Halsall Holdings	Consultation from Cannock Chase Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for mixed use development	Progress Business Centre, Brookfield Drive, Bridgtown	No Objections - 28/09/2018
S.18/01/4122 W NMA1	25-Sep-2018	WCM	Stoford Stone Ltd and M Weaver Ltd	Application for a Non-material amendment of condition 21 of planning permission S.18/01/4122 W relating to Restoration, Aftercare and Biodiversity Enhancement Scheme	Land south of Stone Business Park	Non-Material Amendment - 04/10/2018
SCE.308/467 W	10-Oct-2018	ScrO	Robert Ainsworth	Screening opinion for proposals to consolidate the existing permitted open windrow composting operations (planning permission S.13/22/467 W dated 10 April 2014); the erection of a new shredder building; and the importation of wood waste for shredding,milling and composting.	Mill Farm, Chebsey	Screening opinion - Not EIA development - 25/10/2018
S.18/01/4122 W D4	09-Oct-2018	WCM	Stoford Stone Ltd and M Weaver Ltd	Submission of details in compliance with Condition 21 of planning permission S.18/01/4122 W relating to Restoration, Aftercare and Biodiversity Enhancement Scheme	Land south of Stone Business Park, Stone	Approve details - 07/12/2018

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SMD/2018/0636 MSA	10-Oct-2018	MSA	Mr P Robertson	Consultation from Staffordshire Moorlands District Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for the conversion and alteration of former agricultural building to 1no. Dwelling house and erection of detached garage	Whiston Barn, Whiston Eaves Lane, Whiston	No Objections -	29/10/2018
L.17/07 D1	15-Nov-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Submission of details in compliance with condition 2a and 2b of planning permission L.17/07 relating to notification of commencement of development and date development is brought in to use	St. Stephen's Primary School, Church Lane, Fradley, Lichfield	Acknowledgement of information required by condition -	09/01/2019
L.17/09 D2	29-Nov-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Submission of details in compliance with condition 8 of planning permission L.17/09 relating to a written scheme of archaeological investigation	Lichfield Southern Bypass (Final Phase), Land between Birmingham Road and London Road, Lichfield	Approve details -	25/01/2019
S.15/04/4118 W D1	10-Dec-2018	WCM	Severn Trent Water Limited	Submission of details in compliance with condition 2 of planning permission S.15/04/4118 W relating notice of commencement of the development	Prospect Road Sewage Pumping Station	Acknowledgement of information required by condition -	14/01/2019
S.18/06	26-Jun-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Erection of new steel framed portal building, extension to new steel framed building with a lean to, and extension of existing slurry lagoon	Holding 60, Yarlet Lane, Yarlet. Stafford	Grant - with conditions -	29/10/2018
ES.16/07 NMA3	17-Sep-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Non-material amendment to Conditions 9 (LEMP) and 11 (External Signage) of planning permission ES.16/07 to extend the timescales for submission of details to 31st October 2018	Burton Dementia Centre, Outwoods Close, Belvedere Road, Burton on Trent	Non-Material Amendment -	15/10/2018
SCE.249/S.18/04/4124	01-Oct-2018	ScrO	Mr R J Stanier	Screening Opinion - Agricultural Land Improvement Works	Cotes Hall Farm, Cotes Lane, Swynnerton, Stone	Screening opinion - Not EIA development -	05/10/2018

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L.18/01423 MSA	01-Oct-2018	MSA	Rugeley Power Limited	Consultation from Lichfield District Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for the formation of new access road to serve the proposed gas fired electricity generating facility	Land to the north of Wolseley Bridge, Stafford	No Objections - 11/10/2018
ES.16/07 D5	15-Nov-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Submission of details in compliance with conditions 2a (date of commencement), 2b (date when development brought into use) and 17 (contamination) of planning permission ES.16/07	Former Margaret Stanhope Centre (Burton Dementia Centre), Outwoods Close, Burton on Trent	Approve details - 10/01/2019
L.18/01/817 MW	15-Feb-2018	MCM	Tarmac Trading Limited	Erection and use of workshop premises and a change of use of part of the site to enable the establishment and operation of a contracting depot	Alrewas Quarry, Croxall Road, Alrewas	Grant - with conditions - 26/09/2018
S.18/01/633B MW	08-May-2018	WCM	Biffa Waste Services Limited (Cannock)	Planning application to retain the existing landfill gas management and electricity generating compound and to replace redundant engines with new engines running on alternative fuel	Himley Wood Landfill Site, Himley Road, Himley	Grant - with conditions - 21/09/2018
SS.18/03/602 MW	24-Jul-2018	MCM	NRS Aggregates Ltd	Retention of 50 tonne, low level, horizontal cement silo unit with load cells	Saredon Quarry, Great Saredon Road, Little Saredon, Shareshill	Grant - with conditions - 01/11/2018
SM.18/04	01-Aug-2018	CD	The Cabinet (Staffordshire County Council)	Application for prior notification of proposed demolition of HORSIA building	Kingsfield First School, Gunn Street, Biddulph	No formal approval required - 30/10/2018
S.18/05/4123 W	15-Aug-2018	WCM	Severn Trent Water Limited	Variation of conditions 1 & 3 of planning permission S.18/03/4123 W in order to amend the size of the proposed MCC kiosk	Eccleshall Sewage Treatment Works	Grant - with conditions - 13/11/2018

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ES.2018/01131 MSA	19-Sep-2018	MSA	J & L Macpherson	Consultation from East Staffordshire Borough Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for erection of an agricultural building	Land off Scotch Hills Road	No Objections -	10/10/2018
L.18/01303 MSA	20-Sep-2018	MSA	Rugeley Power Limited	Consultation from Lichfield District Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for Proposed gas fired electricity generating facility	Land North of Bellamour Lane, Colton, Rugeley	No Objections -	11/10/2018
N.18/00736 MSA	27-Sep-2018	MSA	Harworth Group PLC	Consultation from Newcastle under Lyme Borough Council in connection with an application to them for (a) planning permission for earthworks associated with the creation of development plateaus, access roads, drainage works; (b) outline planning permission for the development of buildings within use classes B1(b), B1(c), B2 and B8 and ancillary A3/A5 with all matters reserved.	Chatterley Valley Development Site, Peacock Hay Road, Newcastle under Lyme	No Objections -	25/10/2018
OT.62834 AA	18-Oct-2018	AA	S J Walchester Ltd	Consultation from Stoke City Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for a change of use to an inert waste recycling facility including erection of a waste storage building, waste processing machinery, two portacabin offices, weighbridges, 3m high concrete boundary wall and car parking	Land off Nash Peake Street, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent	No Objections -	02/11/2018
L.18/01707 MSA	28-Nov-2018	MSA		Consultation from Lichfield District Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for the re-alignment of a 6.0m wide distributor road	Land at Netherstowe Lane, Curborough, Lichfield	No Objections -	24/12/2018
ES.18/05/502 M D1	05-Dec-2018	MCM		Submission of details in compliance with condition 2 of planning permission ES.18/05/502 M relating to notification of commencement of development	Barton Quarry	Approve details -	04/01/2019

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SMD/2018/0614 MSA	12-Dec-2018	MSA	Mr N Walker	Consultation from Staffordshire Moorlands District Council in connection with an application to them for planning permission for residential development of up to 14 dwellings	Land At Caverswall Old Road, Forsbrook	No Objections -	17/12/2018
SS.14/18/655 W D2	18-Dec-2018	WCM	Thermal Recycling (UK) Limited	Re-submission of details in compliance with Condition 2 (a) of planning permission SS.14/18/655 W relating to notice of commencement of the development	Units 5a and 5b, Sprint Industrial Estate, Station Road, Four Ashes	Acknowledgement of information required by condition -	16/01/2019

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