APPLICATION FOR PLANNING PERMISSION TO ALLOW THE INSTALLATION OF FIXED PLANT FOR THE PRODUCTION OF RECYCLED AGGREGATES

ON LAND AT BRINKLOW QUARRY, OFF COVENTRY ROAD, BRINKLOW, RUGBY, CV23 0NJ

Reference: PTCE/12/2164/FP

Version 6.0
CONTENTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>BACKGROUND TO THE PLANNING APPLICATION</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Site Location &amp; Description</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning History</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aims of this Application</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Applicant</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pre-Application Discussions</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>THE PROPOSAL</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved Resource Utilisation</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Noise</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Product Quality</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vehicle Movements</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>PLANNING POLICY</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Planning Policy Framework</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waste Strategy 2007</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warwickshire Waste Local Plan – Saved Policies</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warwickshire Waste Core Strategy</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rugby Local Development Framework Core Strategy</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 1 – Drawings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IWRF/1</td>
<td>Site Location Plan</td>
<td>1:25000 @A4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWRF/2/R dated 07/07/14</td>
<td>Application Boundary and Layout Plan</td>
<td>1:500 @A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWRF/3</td>
<td>Fixed Plant – Elevation and Plan</td>
<td>1:500 @A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IWRF/4</td>
<td>Plant Noise Output Diagram</td>
<td>NTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 2 - Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EPR/AB3337RW</td>
<td>Environmental Permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR AN APPLICATION FOR PLANNING PERMISSION TO ALLOW THE INSTALLATION OF FIXED PLANT FOR THE PRODUCTION OF RECYCLED AGGREGATES ON LAND AT BRINKLOW QUARRY, OFF COVENTRY ROAD, BRINKLOW, RUGBY, CV23 0NJ

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This supporting statement has been prepared by PT-CE Ltd. on behalf of A. Aston, the operator and owner of Brinklow Quarry, in support of a planning application for the installation of fixed plant for the recycling of inert waste at the existing Inert Waste Recycling Facility (IWRF) within the Brinklow Quarry site.

1.2 It provides background information pertinent to the existing site operations and the proposed development, including a description of the site, an analysis of the relevant planning history at the site, an overview and critical assessment of relevant national, regional and local planning policy and an assessment of planning and environmental considerations.

1.3 The principle of treating inert waste to produce recycled aggregates at Brinklow is well established and its location within the Green Belt is fully justified by previous permissions.

1.4 Despite using inefficient, mobile plant the Applicant has developed a credible reputation and growing market for their products that compliment and unify outputs from their primary aggregate production, composting and aggregate recycling activities. This Application seeks permission to install new fixed processing equipment and infrastructure designed specifically to improve the reliability and sustainability of the existing operation and to achieve essential improvements in product quality.
2. **BACKGROUND TO THE PLANNING APPLICATION**

**Site Location and Description**

2.1 Brinklow Quarry is an operational sand and gravel quarry located approximately 1 kilometre south west of the village of Brinklow, approximately 7 kilometres east of Coventry and 9 kilometres west of Rugby. Access to the site is gained from the north directly from the B4027. The location of the site and its access is indicated in Appendix 1 – Drawings drawing reference IWRF/1. The Planning Boundary and layout is illustrated on the drawing reference IWRF/2/R and encloses an area of 1.928ha.

2.2 The sand and gravel quarry site has been operational since 1991, when arable farming operations were diversified. At current extraction rates, it is expected that mineral reserves have a life span of about seven years, but at this time it is considered appropriate to continue to limit the inert waste recycling activities to the operational life of the quarry.

2.3 The existing plant site where excavated minerals are washed and screened, is well established within the wider landscape, with the surrounding land uses being dominated by open agricultural fields. The nearest residential property to the current waste processing area is a single dwelling approximately 500 metres to the west. The site lies within the countryside and is within the Green Belt.

2.4 The plant site includes settlement lagoons, parking areas, offices, a workshop and a sand and gravel processing plant. Progressive restoration of the mineral extraction areas has seen various parts of the wider site restored and returned to agriculture. Mineral extraction is expected to extend in a north-westerly direction in accordance with the approved phasing scheme for the quarry.

**Planning History**

2.5 As stated above, farm operations at the site diversified in 1991 when the quarrying of an estimated 3.5 million tonnes of workable sand and gravel reserve was permitted (ref. R687/1547/1486/P). Additional mineral permissions were granted in 2005 for the extraction of up to 110,000 tonnes of clay (ref. R687/05CM005) and, in the same year, planning permission was also granted at the site for the erection of a Mortar Plant and associated site infrastructure.
2.6 Additional land uses at the site have also previously been granted. Planning permission was granted in January 2005 for the importation of green waste for open-windrow composting at the site. The green waste is imported under the terms of a municipal waste contract with Coventry City Council and Warwickshire County Council and is limited to a throughput of 25,000 tonnes per annum. The composting process has been extremely successful and currently approximately 20,000 tonnes of high quality compost is produced under the terms of the PAS: 100 and Quality Protocol for use on adjacent farmland and for export each year.

2.7 In 2007 planning permission (Ref. R687/06CM011) was granted for the importation of inert materials for recycling along with the importation and redistribution of aggregates from other quarries. This development involves processing imported inert waste under the terms of an Environmental Permit and producing recycled aggregate products in accordance with WRAP protocols to assist in the conservation of valuable virgin aggregates. A variety of loams and soil conditioners suitable for use in residential and commercial landscape works are manufactured from the non-waste product materials. A subsequent variation of a condition of the 2007 permission was granted in June 2013, reference RBC/CM011, allowing the importation of waste glass as an addition to the existing range of inert materials from which recycled aggregates are produced.

Aims of this Application

2.8 To allow the importation of the full range of inert materials that are suitable for the production of recycled aggregates, in accordance with the Site’s Environmental Permit and the WRAP Aggregates Protocol. The site’s Environmental Permit containing the list of acceptable waste types is attached as Appendix 2 below.

2.9 Condition 2 of the original inert waste recycling permission reference R687/06CM011 states that the development shall be carried out in accordance with the submitted application plans, documents and Permits. These documents specify the use of mobile equipment that following seven years of use, has reached the end of its economic operating life. Accordingly, permission is sought to replace the mobile plant specified with fixed equipment designed to use less power, produce less noise and to produce a higher quality product.

2.10 The southern portion of the application area has been used for the storage of inert waste and for the production of aggregates for internal haul roads since the quarrying began in the 1990’s. This Application seeks to regularise this area for inert waste recycling activities, to provide appropriate surfaces, to set out pre-cast concrete block bays for product storage and to formalise
the layout of treatment equipment. Compared with the established arrangements, these proposals are designed to increase efficiency of operation, reduce energy consumption and to enable the implementation of safer systems of work.

The Applicant

2.11 Brinklow Quarry was founded by the late Mr Tony Aston in 1988, as a diversification from the family arable farm which was started in 1963. Following the grant of Planning Permission, the quarrying operation commenced in 1994 to run alongside the original farming activities. Planning Permission for a composting operation, complimentary to the agricultural business was added in 2001 and as mentioned above, a mortar plant in 2005. The business is now operated as a partnership and managed by the founder’s sons, Mr M Aston and Mr D Aston who continue to run the quarrying and composting operations alongside the large family arable farm.

2.12 Over the past two decades the quarry has developed into a valued resource for the local construction industry. The Applicant currently supplies Local Authorities, major UK companies and local businesses with materials ranging from building sand to clay.

2.13 Most recently, the 2007 and 2013 Permissions allowed further diversification, providing recycled aggregates under the terms of aggregates protocols both to supply the quarry’s own requirements and for sale to local contracts, thus helping to conserve the area’s valuable natural resources. Waste brick and concrete are currently imported, crushed and screened to produce an alternative to ‘Type One’ road stone, washed drainage / pipe bedding gravel and recycled fill sand. High quality topsoil for landscaping is also produced by screening reclaimed inert materials and blending the recovered minerals with compost.

2.14 In 2013 the applicant became accredited as a Reprocessor for waste packaging glass and is authorised to issue Packaging Recovery Notes under the terms of the Producer Responsibility Obligations Regulations 2012 by manufacturing recycled drainage sand from glass bottle waste.

Pre-Application Discussions

2.15 The Applicant has developed an excellent relationship with local residents as a result of a proactive policy of engagement and a thorough understanding of local issues and concerns. The principles of this Application have been brought to the attention of the Brinklow Quarry Liaison Committee for discussion.

2.16 The applicant is aware of Paragraph 187 of the NPPF, which states “Local planning authorities should look for solutions rather than problems, and decision-takers at every level should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible. Local planning authorities should
work proactively with applicants to secure developments that improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of the area.”

2.17 In recognition of Planning Officers’ comments regarding conditions at the existing aggregate recycling area on occasion in the past, this Application proposes the installation of the fixed infrastructure mentioned above in an effort to deliver better definition to the site boundary, improved control over the storage and treatment of incoming feedstock and the storage of recycled products. The applicant welcomes this opportunity to improve the visual impact of the area and to work proactively with the WPA to secure a valuable and sustainable development in an appropriate location.

3. THE PROPOSAL

3.1 This application seeks to combine the aims stated in paragraphs 2.8, 2.9 and 2.10 above by installing fixed plant and infrastructure including appropriate surfacing of storage bays, and to regularise the boundary of the existing activities i.e. the importation, storage, processing and blending of waste to produce recycled aggregates and soils. No increase in input tonnage is proposed beyond that currently permitted by permission reference R687/06CM011. The southern area of the site would be used for the wet screening of incoming inert mineral wastes and the northern portion would be retained for the blending of compost with mineral fines using a mobile trommel screen to manufacture topsoils. The layout of the site is proposed as illustrated on the Site Layout drawing reference IWRF/2/R dated 07/07/2014. The proposal breaks down into three distinct components:

i. The specification, design and location of fixed plant
ii. The layout of the treatment areas, surfacing and bay walls and
iii. The regularisation of the boundary of the combined area to be used for treatment, blending and storage of recycled materials

Detailed as follows:

i. The proposed location of fixed plant is illustrated in the drawing reference IWRF/2/R dated 07/07/14. The individual items of plant would be fed in series and comprise a feed hopper with live primary screening head, an overband magnete mounted above an elevating conveyor, a two-deck rinser, a de-watering screen discharging on to a second elevating conveyor and secondary overband magnate and a static two-deck screen designed to separate materials into 10mm, 20mm and 40mm products. Water and suspended mineral fines from the rinser would be pumped into a screener designed to separate two grades of sand from the mix. Water from the screener would be pumped into a thickener tank and centrifuge
enabling it to be recycled for subsequent re-use in the rinser. The design illustration and dimensions are detailed in the drawing reference IWRF/3.

ii. The layout of the treatment areas is illustrated in the drawing reference IWRF/2/R dated 07/07/14. The existing surface of the two areas is formed from a deep layer of compacted hardcore allowing surface drainage to pass through it into the sub-base. This arrangement has proved to be effective in withstanding the impact of heavy plant and machinery whilst the open texture prevents ponding of surface water. Accordingly it is proposed to retain this type of surface across both areas (north and south) of the Application site. The recycling plant would be fixed to concrete foundations and the pre-cast concrete blocks forming the product bay walls described below would be mounted on a concrete base forming the bay floor, designed to prevent product contamination during storage and to ease product loading.

iii. The Application boundary is illustrated as a red line on the drawing reference IWRF/2/R dated 07/07/14 and encloses two separate areas: the wet treatment of inert waste and the storage of recycled materials in the southern part and the dry blending of mineral fines with compost and the storage of finished soil products in the northern part.

Visual Impact

3.2 The elevation and plan of the proposed fixed plant is illustrated in the drawing reference IWRF/3 and this drawing also shows the individual items of fixed plant proposed for the southern area. As can be seen in IWRF/3, the maximum height of the proposed equipment is 14.65m and as such is similar to the mobile equipment currently deployed. Stockpiles in the bays will be maintained below the height of the bay rear block wall (i.e. 5m). Interim stockpile heights will be maintained in accordance with permission No. R687/1547/1486/P. The layout is in context with the adjacent quarry plant and accordingly no additional visual impact from outside the quarry boundary is anticipated.

Improved Resource Utilisation

3.3 The processing of inert waste by fixed plant proposed in this application follows the principles of the uses permitted under the extant 2007 planning permission. Efficiency gains and an improvement in quality standards arising from the use of fixed plant would lead to an increase in the volume and range of recycled aggregates able to be produced from the same input tonnage and would reduce the volume of such waste being disposed of in
landfill sites. A reduction of production tolerances by the use of modern equipment will allow better resource utilisation and improvements to the rate of waste recovery.

**Noise**

3.4 The current operation involves a proliferation of individual diesel engine-powered plant to process the feedstock. This application however, proposes that the fixed plant would be powered electrically using a single noise-suppressed generator. It is considered that this will considerably reduce the noise output from the site compared with the existing situation. Noise outputs from the proposed plant are illustrated in the drawing reference IWRF/4. No significant additional noise impact is therefore expected.

**Product Quality**

3.5 Effective separation of product types and incoming feedstock is a prerequisite of the WRAP Protocol under which the Applicant’s range of products is manufactured. Contamination with other materials reduces product value and can affect the suitability of products for specific uses. This application seeks to improve the facilities for separate storage using bays constructed from 160cm x 80cm x 40cm pre-cast concrete blocks and to split the wet processing operation (the crushing and screening of minerals) in the south of the application area from dry processing (using a trommel screen and mobile plant for the blending of fine mineral materials with compost) in the north. Please see Layout drawing reference IWRF/2/R dated 27/06/2014. Stockpiles of feedstock and soil products in the soil blending area will be maintained in accordance with the height limits prescribed in permission No. R687/1547/1486/P.

**Vehicle Movements**

3.6 With regard to HGV movements, it is acknowledged that a S106 agreement restricts HGV movements to 200 per day. As currently, the applicant proposes to backhaul recyclable materials in to the site on lorries associated with deliveries from the quarry and mortar plant. The use of aggregate bags for containing much of the delivered product enables full utilisation of vehicle capacity by allowing the operation of a multi-drop delivery system. It is therefore envisaged that there would be no current need to increase HGV traffic associated with Brinklow Quarry as a result of this proposal. The applicant is pleased to maintain the HGV limit currently set at the site in accordance with this legal agreement.
4.0 PLANNING POLICY

4.1 Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states:

‘If regard is to be had to the development plan for the purpose of any determination to be made under the planning Acts the determination must be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.’

4.2 It is considered that the principle of the importation and subsequent recycling of waste products on this site is established and that the environmental considerations have been considered in full by previous applications. In the light of this it is considered that the applicable policy documents are:

- The National Planning Policy Framework and PPS10;
- Saved policies of the Warwickshire Waste Local Plan 1999;
- Policies within the Waste Core Strategy Publication Document dated March 2012 and submitted to the Secretary of State on 19th October 2012; and

National Planning Policy Framework

4.3 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force in March 2012 and replaced all of the existing planning policy statements and minerals policy statements, excluding those relating to waste. At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through the process of making decisions on planning applications. The NPPF identifies the three interdependent dimensions of sustainable development, namely the economic, social and environmental roles, and the need to balance economic growth with the protection and enhancement of the environment (including the minimisation of waste and pollution).

4.4 Paragraph 12 of the NPPF states that:

‘Proposed development that accords with an up to date Local Plan should be approved, and proposed development that conflicts should be refused unless other material considerations indicate otherwise.’

It should be noted that the existing waste processing operations were previously determined to be in accordance with the extant structure plan and waste local plan.

4.5 While not directly applicable to decision taking, paragraph 143 of the NPPF requires Local Planning Authorities, when preparing plans, to protect (inter alia) existing, planned and potential sites for …the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material. It is considered that the proposed development is supported by the policies within the NPPF.
4.6 Section 9 of the NPPF considers the Green Belt, with Paragraph 79 stating that the Government attaches great importance to Green Belts and that the fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence. Paragraph 80 sets out the five purposes served by the Green Belt:

- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
- to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
- to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

4.7 Paragraph 90 states that mineral development is not inappropriate in Green Belt provided it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt. The fixed plant at the site would complement the current mineral operations and ensure that the important virgin mineral is husbanded as much as practicable. It is considered that, given the current permitted land uses at Brinklow Quarry and the fact that no additional buildings or plant would be required on the site, the proposed development would not conflict with the five stated purposes of the Green Belt and would not constitute inappropriate development.

Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

4.8 The NPPF does not contain specific waste policies, as national waste planning policy will be published as part of the National Waste Management Plan for England. Until this document is published, Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) (Planning for Sustainable Waste Management) is the most relevant document for the Government’s policy on waste. It advocates protection of the environment and human health through sustainable waste management objectives, which seek to reduce the amount of waste produced, and the amount disposed of, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy. It also promotes the ‘proximity’ principle to ensure that waste is managed as near to source as possible.

Waste Strategy 2007

4.9 The Waste Strategy 2007 describes the need for a significant change in the way in which waste is managed. The EU landfill directive sets ambitious targets for the reduction of biodegradable waste sent to landfill, and the Strategy promotes recycling and re-use of waste materials. The Waste Strategy for England 2007 set a target of 53% of waste to be diverted from landfill either through recycling, composting or energy recovery by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020. To achieve the municipal waste recovery rates, the following targets have been set:
• to reuse, recycle or compost at least 40% of household waste by 2010;
• to reuse, recycle or compost at least 45% of household waste by 2015;
• to reuse, recycle or compost at least 50% of household waste by 2020.

4.10 The Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 (WPR2011) was published in June 2011 and sets out the most up-to-date statement of Government policy. This document forms, alongside the WS2007, PPS10, waste local plans and Development Plan documents the Waste Management Plan for England as required by Article 28 of the EU Framework Directive on Waste. It is the intention of the Government to review all these national documents and release a consolidated National Waste Management Plan in 2012. The document includes commitments to prioritise efforts to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste. It states that we need to move beyond our current throwaway society to a “zero waste economy” in which material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible, and only disposed of as the option of very last resort. This proposal would assist in moving waste up the hierarchy and reduce the carbon impacts associated with extracting and processing virgin mineral and is considered to conform to the thrust of this policy.

Development Plan Policies

Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands

4.11 Paragraph 8.1 acknowledges the need to minimise waste and states “Resource utilisation must recognise environmental limits, employ sound management practice and enable an ongoing reduction in waste and harmful side effects.”

4.12 Paragraph 8.65 identifies a need for 255 million tonnes of aggregate minerals to be provided from primary land won sources within the West Midlands, with an additional 104 million tonnes from other sources, including recycled aggregates between 2001-2016, which equates to an ambitious target of 30% of aggregate minerals to be provided from non-primary sources, such as recycling, secondary aggregates and imports from outside the Region.

4.13 Policy M3: Minerals – The Use of Alternative Sources of Materials sets out the framework for reducing the reliance on land won primary aggregates by increasing the contribution of alternative sources or material in meeting the Region’s requirements.

4.14 Policy WD1: Targets for Waste Management in the Region sets the following targets that Development Plans should strive to meet:

Development plans should include proposals which will enable the following Regional targets to be met:
i) to recover value from at least 40% of municipal waste by 2005; 45% by 2010; and 67% by 2015;
ii) to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005; 30% by 2010; and 33% by 2015; and
iii) to reduce the proportion of industrial and commercial waste which is disposed of to landfill to at the most 85% of 1998 levels by 2005.

4.15 Table 5 in Section 8 of the RSS sets out the Needs for Waste Management Facilities by Sub-Region, with an additional recycling apportionment capacity for Warwickshire identified at 172,000 tonnes/annum by 2020/2021. In summary, it is considered that this application would improve an existing recycling facility which would contribute further to meeting the Region’s recycled aggregate and waste recycling targets to 2021 and, also, ultimately lead to less reliance on landfill as supported by PPS 10 and the Waste Strategy 2007.

Saved Policies of the Warwickshire Waste Local Plan

4.16 The Warwickshire Waste Local Plan (WWLP) was adopted in 1995 and is currently under review. While this review is completed, six policies of the WWLP were saved by the Secretary of State for Planning and Housing by a Direction dated 7th September 2007. Of those six saved policies, it is considered that the following condition is pertinent to this planning application.

4.17 Policy 1 – General Land Use states that:
In evaluating proposals to develop any waste facility, the extent to which the proposal makes a positive contribution to re-use and/or recycling of materials and satisfies the proximity principle will be taken into consideration. Permission will not be given where the proposal would;
(i) cause significant harm to features of nature conservation interest;
(ii) give rise to a significant risk of pollution, including potential harm to local features of nature conservation interest;
(iii) have a significant adverse visual impact taking account of the landscape context;
(iv) have a significant adverse impact on the character of the locality or amenity of local occupiers, by reason of odour, noise, dust and/or local visual intrusion, having regard to the sensitivity of adjoining land uses and the proximity of residential property;
(v) give rise to traffic that would adversely affect highway safety or have a significant adverse environmental impact when traversing the routes which generated traffic is likely to take; and
(vi) involve significant loss of or damage to agricultural land within grades 1, 2 or 3a.

4.18 While it is acknowledged that this Policy is dated, it is material to the determination of this planning application. It is considered that this proposal would make a positive contribution to the recycling of waste materials and that in terms of the proximity principle, the material to be recycled would be sourced from a local site obtained under local contracts and the recycled
aggregate would be sold to meet local demand, as the relatively low value of such material precludes long distance haulage. Given the existing mineral and waste operations at Brinklow Quarry, it is considered that, subject to the number of vehicles not exceeding the limit set by the S106 agreement associated with application no. R687/1547/1486/P, then the proposal would not conflict with the six bullet points in this policy.

**Warwickshire Waste Core Strategy**

4.19 The Waste Core Strategy was adopted at the Full Council meeting on 9th July 2013 and accordingly is now part of the statutory development plan.

4.20 The Vision Statement states that ‘By the end of the plan period in 2028, Warwickshire will have delivered equivalent self-sufficiency in its waste management capacity….All new waste developments will have facilitated the management of waste in accordance with the principles of the Waste Hierarchy…Recycling, composting and energy recovery will have increased significantly in the county to meet national targets in line with the Waste Framework Directive and waste to landfill will have been minimised… and In turn this will have facilitated waste reduction and prevented the unnecessary use of resources by promoting the value of managing waste[as] a resource. It is considered that the proposed development would contribute, in a sustainable manner, to meeting the general aspirations of the Waste Core Strategy.

4.21 **Policy CS1 – Waste Management Capacity** states (inter alia) that the County Council will seek to ensure that there is sufficient waste management capacity provided to manage the equivalent of waste arisings in Warwickshire and, as a minimum, achieve the County's targets for recycling, composting, reuse and landfill diversion, and, that when considering development proposals for all waste streams, the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework.

4.22 In terms of capacity, it is important to note paragraph 5.60 of the 2010/2011 Minerals & Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), which states that, at best, there is sufficient landfill void to last the Region until 2022/23, however, at worst this could be exhausted by 2015/16, and that there is the potential for a shortfall in the requirements necessary to satisfy Warwickshire’s needs.

4.23 It is also particularly important to reflect on paragraphs 18-20 in the Summary to the AMR. These paragraphs detail the apportionment for aggregates production within Warwickshire, including a requirement to produce 1.043 million tonnes (mt) of sand and gravel per annum over the period 2001 – 2016. However, it is noted that in 2009, production of primary land-won aggregates in Warwickshire for 2009 was only 0.751 mt, a shortfall of 28% of the county’s annual apportionment. Whilst this reduction may in
part be due to recessionary impacts, paragraph 20 goes on to state that Warwickshire’s landbank figure for sand and gravel has fallen to 3.78 years as of 31st December 2009. Further to this, paragraph 27 comments that the ‘National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005-2020’ document, published in 2009, provides revised guidelines for aggregate provision which are based on the assumption that recycled or other alternative materials will meet 25% of total demand for aggregates at the national level, which equates to an annual increase of 9% nationally. At the regional level, the revised requirement for the West Midlands now equates to a target figure of 6.25 mt per annum (compared with the previous figure of 5.5 mt per annum) of secondary/recycled aggregates.

4.24 This proposal would contribute, albeit on a small scale, to reducing reliance on landfill, where capacity is very limited, and to increasing the supply of recycled aggregates. This would assist in making up the County’s shortfall in primary aggregate production and the Region’s increased requirement for recycled aggregates. It is considered that significant weight should be afforded to these benefits.

4.25 Policy CS2 sets out the Spatial Waste Strategy for Warwickshire, stating that preference will be given to proposals that in accordance with the broad locations set out in the Key Diagram and policies CS3 and 4, where individual sites are well located to sources of waste and the strategic transport infrastructure. The policy goes on to state the preferred kind of sites for new waste developments. This proposal sits comfortably with Policy CS2 as the proposed site is located within the Broad Location close to Coventry MUA and is at an active mineral site which also benefits from an existing waste management use.

4.26 The throughput of the waste management facilities at the site would exceed 50,000 tonnes per annum and therefore Policy CS3 is applicable. Again, the proposal meets the criteria for this policy as the site is located within the Coventry Major Urban Area.

4.27 Policy CS5 states that proposals for (inter alia) recycling operations will be encouraged provided that the proposal accords with all other relevant policies. It is considered that the proposal does accord with all other policies and therefore has in-principle support.

4.28 Policy DM1 seeks to conserve, an where possible enhance, the natural and built environment by ensuring that there are no unacceptable impacts upon natural resources, biodiversity, geodiversity, archaeology, heritage and cultural assets and their settings, the quality and character of the landscape, adjacent land uses or occupiers and the distinctive character and setting of the County’s settlements. The proposed development should also satisfy Green Belt policies, demonstrate that valued landscapes, sites, species
habitats and heritage assets of international and national importance will be preserved or conserved, and, where possible, enhanced.

4.29 It is considered that the location of the extant operations means that the proposal would not have an unacceptable adverse impact on any valued bio/geological asset, nor on any designated or landscape or heritage assets. As discussed in Paragraphs 4.6 & 4.7 above, it is also considered that the proposal satisfies the Green Belt policies.

4.30 **Policy DM2 - Managing Health, Economic and Amenity Impacts of Waste Development** seeks to protect the local environment, economy and communities from unacceptable adverse impacts such as noise, lighting, dust and road traffic either individually or cumulatively with other existing or proposed developments.

4.31 The development would not lead to an increase in HGV movements beyond that currently permitted, and the recycling of inert waste is considered very unlikely to adversely impact local water resources or generate odour, vibration or a significant adverse visual intrusion. With regard to noise, it is worthy of note that the proposed fixed plant would be powered electrically, which reduces significantly the potential for the processing of such material to generate noise impacts outside the existing wider site boundary.

4.32 In the light of the above it is considered that individually there would be no unacceptable impacts on sensitive receptors from any of the matters listed in the policy. With regard to the issue of cumulative impact, it is also considered that there is nothing out of the ordinary or unusual about the development, which would make acceptable individual impacts unacceptable in combination.

4.33 **Policy DM3 – Sustainable Transportation** requires developers to demonstrate that the proposal facilitates sustainable transportation. The proposal would not lead to an increase in HGV traffic above that previously considered acceptable and the imported inert waste would be back-hauled on other HGVs that have made deliveries from the quarry, composting facility and mortar plant. The use of aggregate bags for product deliveries enables full utilisation of vehicle capacity by operating a ‘milk round’ delivery system. It is therefore considered that the proposal accords with this policy.

4.34 **Policy DM8 – Reinstatement, restoration and aftercare** states that planning permission for waste management uses in the open will not be granted unless satisfactory provision is made for high quality reinstatement or restoration and the long term management of the site’s after use. In this instance, the proposal is for a temporary period and is linked to the life of the surrounding quarrying operation. The extant quarrying permission has appropriate restoration and aftercare conditions (and is subject to the
periodic review system under Schedule 14 to the Environment Act 1995) and it is considered that the application accords with this policy.

**Rugby Local Development Framework Core Strategy**

4.35 Rugby Borough Council adopted its Core Strategy on 21st June 2011. This sets out the long-term spatial vision for the Borough and the strategic policies which will deliver that vision.

4.36 **Policy CS1: Development Strategy states that** the location and scale of development must comply with the settlement hierarchy. It must be demonstrated that the most sustainable locations are considered ahead of those further down the hierarchy. The site lies in the Green Belt, where only development that accords with national policy will be permitted. As stated in paragraph 4.7 above, it is considered that the proposal does not conflict with the national Green Belt policies and, therefore, that the proposal is not contradictory to this policy.

5. **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

5.1 This application seeks to allow the installation of fixed plant at the extant waste recycling operation at Brinklow Quarry. The site has previously been considered acceptable for such operations and the total throughput of the site would continue to be limited by the vehicle limit covering the site as set out in the S106 Agreement linked to permission No. R687/1547/1486/P.

5.2 Whilst the site lies within the Green Belt, it is considered that the proposal would not be in conflict with the policies associated with such a designation. There is a demonstrable need for increased recycling capacity and the provision of recycled aggregate within the region. There is also in-principle support for local waste management operations from National and local policies.

5.3 It is considered that there would be no significant detrimental impact on local residential properties or the environment. The proposal would be time limited to the life of the current permitted quarrying operations and the site would be restored following the completion of such operations in accordance with the approved restoration scheme.

5.4 The proposal would lead to improved sustainability in terms of energy consumption, enhanced product quality, reduced noise output, better resource utilisation and reduced visual impact. Accordingly, it is considered that there are no material reasons for refusal of this application.