



Appendix 18-PD-2: Baseline Data

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Appendix 18-PD-2: Baseline Data

1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report provides further details of the baseline considered for the materials and waste assessment.
- 1.1.2 Baseline conditions have been considered both across the whole of the Proposed Development and for its individual Parts. Project-wide baseline conditions include regional and national availability of key construction materials, landfill capacity and waste management infrastructure where applicable. Spatially specific data is considered separately in each individual Part.
- 1.1.3 This appendix is supported by **Figure 18-PD-1: Safeguarded Mineral Waste Sites, Historic and Authorised Landfills, Permitted Waste Sites, Waste Site Applications and Waste Exemptions** in PEI Report Volume 3.

2. Project-Wide Baseline Conditions

Existing Baseline

Availability of Key Construction Materials

- 2.1.1 At the time of writing, the exact quantities of key construction materials (aggregate, asphalt, concrete, and steel) required for the Proposed Development are unknown as the design is in development.
- 2.1.2 UK (for steel) and regional data (for aggregate, asphalt, and concrete) have been used to establish a quantitative baseline of the availability for key construction materials.
- 2.1.3 **Table 1** summarises national requirement in 2024 for steel and regional sales in 2022 for aggregate, asphalt, and concrete, (the most recent years for which data are available). Requirement and sales serves as proxy for availability.
- 2.1.4 It is anticipated that the majority of key construction materials would be sourced locally or regionally (e.g. concrete, aggregate and asphalt), considering the proximity principle and value for money. Other materials such as steel would be sourced at a national or international level.

Table 1: Availability of key construction materials

Material	National availability (million tonnes, year)	East Midlands availability (million tonnes, year)	West Midlands availability (million tonnes, year)	South East availability (million tonnes, year)	East of England availability (million tonnes, year)	Baseline data year	Data description
Steel	16	Not applicable. Steel is assessed at the national level.				2024	UK's steel requirement 2014-2024. UK Steel Statistics 2025. (Ref. 1)
Total aggregate (crushed rock and sand and gravel) (million tonnes)	Not applicable. These materials are assessed at the regional level.	36.7	11.4	9.2	10.5	2022	Minerals and mineral products sales in Great Britain, Profile of the UK Mineral Products Industry (Ref. 2)
Ready-mixed concrete (million tonnes converted from m ³ using a density of 2.4 t/m ³)		3.1	4.3	5.5	2.9		
Asphalt		3.3	1.7	1.7	2.4		

- 2.1.5 Potential recycled contents for the main construction materials are outlined in **Table 2**. These “*good practice*” rates are derived from the Waste Resources Action Plan’s (WRAP) Designing Out Waste Tool for Civil Engineering (Ref. 3).

Table 2: Potential recycled content

Material type	Potential recycled content (% by weight)
Concrete	16
Asphalt	25
Aggregate	50
Steel reinforcement	100
Structural steel	60

Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

Landfill Capacity

- 2.1.6 Baseline information consists of current landfill capacity for non-hazardous waste in the East Midlands, West Midlands, the East of England, and South East, and for hazardous waste in England as a whole, as outlined in the Environment Agency’s 2024 Waste Summary Tables for England – Version 1 (Ref. 7) and **Table 3**.
- 2.1.7 For hazardous waste, total merchant landfill capacity in England at the end of 2024 was approximately 9.2 million m³ (cubic metres). Hazardous restricted sites are not included as capacity may not be available to the Proposed Development. Restricted landfills only accept waste from a limited set of sources and producers, commonly the site operator, e.g. a manufacturing site.

Table 3: Landfill capacity (2024) in East Midlands, West Midlands, East of England, South East, and England as a whole

Landfill Type	East Midlands Landfill Capacity (000m ³)	West Midlands Landfill Capacity (000m ³)	East of England Landfill Capacity (000m ³)	South East Landfill Capacity (000m ³)	England Landfill Capacity (000m ³)
Hazardous Merchant	Not applicable. Hazardous waste assessed at the England level.				9,167
Non-hazardous with Stable Non-reactive hazardous waste (SNRHW) cell	15,104	3,443	3,658	9,001	Not applicable. Non-hazardous and inert waste assessed at the regional level
Non-hazardous	15,518	22,667	21,343	15,646	
Inert	19,228	8,787	27,626	16,695	
Total non-hazardous and inert	49,850	34,897	52,627	41,342	

Waste Management Infrastructure

- 2.1.8 Capacity of other types of waste infrastructure is publicly available, e.g., under the Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites (Ref. 6), however the permitted capacity is not necessarily representative of the actual operational capacity of the infrastructure. Therefore, input data are collated for the study areas from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator 2024 – Waste Received (Excel) – Version 1 (Ref. 7) and presented in **Table 4**. Inputs are not totalled since the double counting of waste in the Waste Data Interrogator cannot be discounted.

Table 4: Summary of waste inputs by facility type 2024

Facility Type	East Midlands (tonnes received)	West Midlands (tonnes received)	South East (tonnes received)	East of England (tonnes received)
Landfill	3,377,297	5,313,220	8,076,747	8,318,946
Metal Recycling Site	842,629	1,980,917	933,684	2,151,055
On/In Land	117,147	1,692,510	1,932,387	1,299,272
Transfer	4,304,352	4,219,888	6,438,068	5,025,474
Treatment	7,744,602	8,623,342	14,713,057	12,682,197
Use of Waste e.g. in construction	-	49,778	-	-
Combustion	161,923	-	17,033	151,735
Incineration	1,494,244	2,072,125	3,659,328	1,885,894
Mining	3,000	-	-	269,706
Storage	338,151	410,281	443,594	319,162
Processing	198,918	277,838	1,217,054	488,329
Associated Process	2,547	224,783	-	-

- 2.1.9 The Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals' (ISEP)¹ 'Guide to: Materials and Waste in Environmental Impact Assessment, Guidance for a Proportionate Approach' (Ref. 8) (page 14) "...does not

¹ Formerly the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)

consider waste processing and recovery facilities as sensitive receptors, rather: they are part of a system that has the potential to reduce the magnitude of adverse impacts associated with waste generation and disposal. Waste processing and recovery facilities are, hence, different to landfills, in that the latter are finite resources.” Therefore, a full list of waste management infrastructure is not included in the baseline, however since some of the operational wastes likely to be generated by the Proposed Development will not be suitable for landfill disposal (e.g. liquid waste), this operational waste is considered (at a high level) in the context of waste management facility capacity in the waste assessment.

Targets

- 2.1.10 The national target for recovery of construction and demolition waste is 70% by weight, as set out in the Waste Framework Directive (Ref. 9) and the Waste Management Plan for England (Ref. 10). The target specifically excludes naturally occurring materials with EWC Code 17 05 04 (soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03* (soil and stones containing hazardous substances). Recovery is deemed to include reuse, recycling and other recovery, e.g. energy recovery.
- 2.1.11 A good practice landfill diversion target of 90% has been achieved and exceeded by major UK developments as outlined in the ISEP Guidance (Ref. 8). In 2022, England generated 63 million tonnes of non-hazardous C&D waste, of which 59.4 million tonnes were recovered. This represents a recovery rate of 94.3% (Ref. 11).
- 2.1.12 Standard, good and best practice recovery rates by material are provided by WRAP (Ref. 12). Recovery rates for key construction materials and other construction wastes relevant to the Proposed Development are provided in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Standard, good and best practice recovery rates by material

Material	Standard practice recovery (%)	Good practice recovery (%)	Best practice recovery (%)
Metals	95	100	100
Packaging	60	85	95
Concrete	75	95	100
Inert	75	95	100
Plastics	60	80	95
Miscellaneous	12	50	75
Electrical equipment	Limited information	70	95
Cement	Limited information	75	95

Material	Standard practice recovery (%)	Good practice recovery (%)	Best practice recovery (%)
Liquids and oils	100	100	100
Hazardous	50	Limited information cannot be 100% since some hazardous waste (e.g. asbestos must be landfilled)	

Future Baseline

- 2.1.13 There is no publicly available information on any potential long-term changes to the national and regional demand by the time of construction of the Proposed Development. Construction material demand such as ready mixed concrete is closely aligned to both the quantity of construction taking place and the general economy; therefore, it is deemed inappropriate to forecast future demand as the demand is unlikely to be linear. It is therefore not possible to set a future baseline for resources. Therefore, future consumption is assumed to be the same as the current baseline.
- 2.1.14 There is no publicly available information regarding any potential changes to landfill capacity by the time of the Proposed Development's construction.
- 2.1.15 Due to the cyclic nature of inert and hazardous landfill capacity (e.g. landfill capacity decreasing, and then new sites or landfill cells being opened with landfill capacity increasing), it is not realistic to forecast future landfill capacity. Therefore, inert and hazardous landfill capacity is assumed to remain the same as the current baseline as outlined in **Table 3**.
- 2.1.16 For non-hazardous waste, using the current rate of decline of landfill capacity and forecasting into the future would lead to the inevitable conclusion that there would be no void space remaining. However, this is not a credible scenario as if there is still a need for landfill, then the Waste Planning Authorities (WPA) will need to consent new landfill capacity to replace that which has been used up. Therefore, non-hazardous landfill capacity is assumed to remain the same as the current baseline, as outlined in **Table 3**.

2.2 Part 1a: Minworth Advanced Water Treatment Plant (AWTP)

Existing Baseline

- 2.2.1 Part 1a of the Proposed Development is in the Birmingham City Council local administrative area, within the West Midlands region.

Availability of key construction materials

- 2.2.2 Part 1a's potential effect on the availability of key construction materials is assessed against national (England) and regional (West Midlands) availability of key construction materials (consumption/sales) (**Table 1**):
- a. UK steel availability, 16 million tonnes per year (Ref. 1);
 - b. West Midlands aggregate availability, 4.5 million tonnes per year (crushed rock) and 6.9 million tonnes per year (sand and gravel) (Ref. 2);
 - c. West Midlands asphalt availability, 1.7 million tonnes per year (Ref. 2); and
 - d. West Midlands concrete availability, 4.3 million tonnes per year (or 1.8 million m³) (Ref. 2).
- 2.2.3 The potential recycled contents of the main construction materials as outlined within WRAP's Designing Out Waste Tool for Civil Engineering (Ref. 3) are presented in **Table 2**.

Safeguarded Mineral and Waste Sites

- 2.2.4 No safeguarded mineral and waste sites have been identified within Part 1a of the Proposed Development as they are not specified within the Birmingham Development Plan 2023 (Ref. 4) and policies map (Ref. 5).

Permitted Waste Sites, Waste Site Applications and Waste Exemptions

- 2.2.5 No waste applications or waste exemptions were identified in Part 1a of the Proposed Development as outlined in the Environment Agency's Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites dataset (Ref. 6).
- 2.2.6 One permitted waste site was identified intersecting Part 1a, as outlined in **Table 6**.

Table 6: Permitted waste site intersecting Part 1a

Site Name	Permit Reference	Site Address	Licence Type	Licence Name	Licence Issued	Status
Minworth - Hazardous Waste Landfill Site (also in Table 7)	EA/EPR/RP3391 FD	Kingsbury Road, Sutton Coldfield, Minworth, West Midlands, B76 9DP	A05 – landfill taking non-biodegradable wastes	Severn Trent Water Limited	15 May 1994	Superseded

Historic and Authorised Landfills

- 2.2.7 Historic landfills are potentially relevant to this assessment since excavations in these sites have the potential to generate waste that requires management.
- 2.2.8 The Environment Agency's Historic Landfill Sites spatial data (Ref. 13) does not identify any historic landfills within Part 1a.
- 2.2.9 One authorised landfill has been identified within Part 1a as outlined by Environment Agency's Permitted Waste Sites – Authorised Landfill Site Boundaries spatial data (Ref. 14). Additional information is provided in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Authorised landfill identified in Part 1a

Site name	Permit reference	Site address	Licence holder	Licence issued	Status
Minworth Sewage Treatment Works, Minworth Landfill (also in Table 6)	EPR/BV45/41IR	Kingsbury Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, B76 9DP	Severn Trent Water Limited	2 February 2005	Effective

Capacity of Waste Management Facilities***Landfill Capacity***

- 2.2.10 Part 1a's potential effect on landfill capacity is assessed against West Midlands's total remaining landfill void capacity for non-hazardous and inert waste (34.9 million m³) (Ref. 7), and England's total remaining landfill capacity for hazardous waste (9.2 million m³) (Ref. 7) (see **Table 3**).

Waste Management Infrastructure

- 2.2.11 **Table 4** provides a summary of waste inputs by facility.

Targets

- 2.2.12 The standard, good, and best practice recovery rates by material, provided by WRAP (Ref. 12) are detailed in **Table 5**.

Future Baseline

- 2.2.13 The future baseline for the availability of inert, hazardous and non-hazardous landfill capacity is outlined in Section 2 – Future Baseline.

2.3 Part 1b: Minworth to Atherstone Pipeline

Existing Baseline

- 2.3.1 Part 1b of the Proposed Development is in the North Warwickshire Borough Council local administrative area, within the West Midlands region.

Availability of Key Construction Materials

- 2.3.2 Part 1b's potential effect on the availability of key construction materials is assessed against national (England) and regional (West Midlands) availability of key construction materials (consumption / sales) (**Table 1**):
- a. UK steel availability, 16 million tonnes per year (Ref. 1);
 - b. West Midlands aggregate availability, 4.5 million tonnes per year (crushed rock) and 6.9 million tonnes per year (sand and gravel) (Ref. 2);
 - c. West Midlands asphalt availability, 1.7 million tonnes per year (Ref. 2); and
 - d. West Midlands concrete availability, 4.3 million tonnes per year (or 1.8 million m³) (Ref. 2).
- 2.3.3 The potential recycled contents of the main construction materials as outlined within WRAP's Designing Out Waste Tool for Civil Engineering (Ref. 3) are presented in **Table 2**.

Safeguarded Mineral and Waste Sites

- 2.3.4 One safeguarded mineral site (Hams Lane, Lea Marston, site reference HL9) has been identified intersecting Part 1b of the Proposed Development, as outlined in the Adopted Warwickshire Minerals Local Plan (2018-2032) (Ref. 15) and policy map (Ref. 16).
- 2.3.5 No safeguarded waste sites have been identified within Part 1b of the Proposed Development as outlined in the Warwickshire Waste Core Strategy Adopted Local Plan (2013-2028) (Ref. 17).
- 2.3.6 Other related plans for North Warwickshire Borough Council were considered such as the North Warwickshire Local Plan 2021 (Ref. 18). However, these did not include spatial policies for safeguarded mineral and/or waste sites, therefore no additional sites have been identified. For a full list of the policies reviewed, see **Appendix 18-PD-1** in PEI Report **Volume 4**.

Permitted Waste Sites, Waste Site Applications and Waste Exemptions

- 2.3.7 No permitted waste site applications have been identified within Part 1b of the Proposed Development, as outlined by Environment Agency's Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites dataset (Ref. 6).

- 2.3.8 One permitted waste site (Woodhouse Farm, Church Lane, Lea Marston) and one waste exemption have been identified intersecting Part 1b of the Proposed Development. The waste exemption site is associated with a built asset and is therefore unlikely to be impacted by the proposed pipeline.

Historic and Authorised Landfills

- 2.3.9 Five historic landfills have been identified within Part 1b of the Proposed Development as outlined by the Environment Agency's Historical Landfill Sites dataset (Ref. 13). Additional information is provided in **Table 8**.
- 2.3.10 No authorised landfills have been identified within Part 1b as outlined by Environment Agency's Permitted Waste Sites – Authorised Site Boundaries spatial data (Ref. 14).

Table 8: Historic landfills identified intersecting Part 1b

Site Name	Site Address	Licence Holder	Licence Issued	Licence Surrendered	Waste Type
Outwoods Golf Club	Coleshill Road, Atherstone, Warwickshire	No information available	No information available	No information available	No available information
CEGB Site No.2	Haunch Lane, Lea Marston, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands	Central Electricity Generating Board	10 May 1977	01 October 1988	Inert
Land West of Hams Lane	Lea Marston, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands	Central Electricity Generating Board	10 May 1977	01 October 1988	Inert
Birmingham Road	Whitacre Heath, Nether Whitacre, Coleshill, Solihull, West Midlands	Mr John Fox	13 June 1991	30 September 1992	Inert
Woodhouse Farm	Church Lane, Lea Marston, Warwickshire	Mr M Neachell	13 August 1991	No information available	Inert

Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

Landfill Capacity

- 2.3.11 Part 1b's potential effect on landfill capacity is assessed against West Midlands's total remaining landfill void capacity for non-hazardous and inert waste (34.9 million m³) (Ref. 7), and England's total remaining landfill capacity for hazardous waste (9.2 million m³) (Ref. 7) (see **Table 3**).

Waste Management Infrastructure

- 2.3.12 Please refer to Table 4 for a summary of waste inputs by facility.

Targets

- 2.3.13 The standard, good, and best practice recovery rates by material, provided by WRAP (Ref. 12) are detailed in **Table 5**.

Future Baseline

- 2.3.14 The future baseline for the availability of inert, hazardous and non-hazardous landfill capacity is outlined in Section 2 – Future Baseline.

2.4 Part 2: Works to the Coventry, Oxford and Grand Union Canals

Existing Baseline

- 2.4.1 Part 2 of the Proposed Development is in the following local administrative areas, within the West Midlands, East Midlands, South East, and East of England regions:
- a. North Warwickshire Borough Council;
 - b. Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council;
 - c. Coventry City Council.
 - d. Rugby Borough Council;
 - e. West Northamptonshire Council;
 - f. Milton Keynes City Council; and
 - g. Buckinghamshire Council.
- 2.4.2 Only Indicative Working Areas are considered in Part 2 of the assessment, as no works are planned outside these areas. Consequently, there will be no impact on safeguarded mineral and waste sites, permitted waste sites, waste site applications, or exemptions.

Availability of Key Construction Materials

2.4.3 Part 2's potential effect on the availability of key construction materials is assessed against national (England) and regional (West Midlands, East Midlands, South East, and East of England) availability of key construction materials (consumption/sales) (**Table 1**):

- a. UK steel availability, 16 million tonnes per year (Ref. 1);
- b. Aggregate availability:
 - i. West Midlands, 4.5 million tonnes per year (crushed rock) and 6.9 million tonnes per year (sand and gravel) (Ref. 2)
 - ii. East Midlands, 30.6 million tonnes per year (crushed rock) and 6.1 million tonnes per year (sand and gravel) (Ref. 2)
 - iii. South East, 0.0 million tonnes per year (crushed rock) and 9.2 million tonnes per year (sand and gravel) (Ref. 2)
 - iv. East of England, 0.0 million tonnes per year (crushed rock) and 10.5 million tonnes per year (sand and gravel) (Ref. 2)
- c. Asphalt availability:
 - i. West Midlands, 1.7 million tonnes per year (Ref. 2); East Midlands, 3.3 million tonnes per year (Ref. 2);
 - ii. South East, 1.7 million tonnes per year (Ref. 2);
 - iii. East of England, 2.4 million tonnes per year (Ref. 2);
- d. Concrete availability:
 - i. West Midlands, 4.3 million tonnes per year (or 1.8 million m³) (Ref. 2).
 - ii. East Midlands, 3.1 million tonnes per year (or 1.3 million m³) (Ref. 2).
 - iii. South East, 5.5 million tonnes per year (or 2.3 million m³) (Ref. 2).
 - iv. East of England, 2.9 million tonnes per year (or 1.2 million m³) (Ref. 2).

2.4.4 The potential recycled contents of the main construction materials as outlined within WRAP's Designing Out Waste Tool for Civil Engineering (Ref. 3) are presented in **Table 2**.

Safeguarded Mineral and Waste Sites

2.4.5 One safeguarded (existing) mineral site (Jees and Boon, site reference J&B_HR) has been identified intersecting the Indicative Working Boundary of Part 2 as outlined in the Warwickshire Minerals Local Plan (2018-2032) (Ref. 15) and policy map (Ref. 16).

- 2.4.6 Part 2's Indicative Working Area boundary intersects the boundary of a "*Preventing land use conflict consultation buffer*" around waste location WL1, as set out in the Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Ref. 22) and Inset Map 7 (Ref. 23).
- 2.4.7 All related plans for West Northamptonshire Council, Central Bedfordshire Council, Milton Keynes City Council, Buckinghamshire Council, North Warwickshire Borough Council, Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council, Rugby Borough Council, and Coventry City Council were considered. However, Part 2 either does not intersect the sites within these policies, or the location of safeguarded mineral and waste sites are not presented in the plans. For a full list of the policies reviewed please see **Appendix 18-PD-1** in PEI Report **Volume 4**.

Permitted Waste Sites, Waste Site Applications, and Waste Site Exemptions

- 2.4.8 One permitted waste site (Judkins Landfill Site, Tuttle Hill, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, CV10 0HR) and no waste applications have been identified within the Indicative Working Area of Part 2 as outlined in the Environment Agency's Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites dataset (Ref. 6).
- 2.4.9 Six waste exemptions have been identified across five sites in the Indicative Working Areas of Part 2. The waste exemptions sites are associated with built assets and are therefore unlikely to be impacted by the Proposed Development.

Historic and Authorised Landfills

- 2.4.10 Ten historic landfills have been identified intersecting the Indicative Working Area of Part 2, as outlined by the Environment Agency's Historical Landfill Sites dataset (Ref. 13). Additional information is provided in **Table 9** below.
- 2.4.11 Two authorised landfills have been identified within Part 2's Indicative Working Area, as outlined by Environment Agency's Permitted Waste Sites – Authorised Site Boundaries spatial data (Ref. 14). Additional information is provided in **Table 10** below.

Table 9: Historic landfills identified intersecting Part 2

Site Name	Site Address	Licence Holder	Licence Issued	Licence Surrendered	Waste Type
Blackhorse Road	Hawkesbury, Bedworth, Warwickshire	No information available	No information available	No information available	Industrial, Inert
Hawkesbury Landfill Site	Hawkesbury Lane, Coventry, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	J and H B Jackson Limited - Lias Quarries Limited	18 December 1979	06 April 1993	Industrial
Hawkesbury Landfill	Hawkesbury Lane, Near Coventry, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	Lias Quarries Limited	18 May 1987	No available information	Industrial
All Oaks Lane	Cathiron Lane, Near Brinklow, Rugby, Warwickshire	Messrs John Lockwood Construction Service	26 September 1983	30 March 1993	No available information
New Bradwell Council Landfill	County Hall, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire	Buckinghamshire County Council	06 April 1978	09 March 1993	Inert, Industrial, Commercial, Household, Liquid Sludge
Dodmoor Farm	Dodford, Near Weedon, Northamptonshire	No information available	No information available	31 December 1988	Industrial, household.

Site Name	Site Address	Licence Holder	Licence Issued	Licence Surrendered	Waste Type
Dodford	Read of Dodmoor Farm, Weedon, Northamptonshire	Mixconcrete House, Little Billing, Northampton	18 September 1979	09 February 1981	Industrial, commercial, household
Dodmoor Farm	Weedon, Northamptonshire	B M Summers Limited	22 November 1982	05 April 1983	No information available
Hawkesbury Colliery Farm	Black Horse Road, Hawkesbury, Warwickshire	No information available	No information available	No information available	No information available
Hawkesbury Power Station	Aldermans Green Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire	Coventry City Council	No available information	No available information	Industrial

Table 10: Authorised Landfills Identified Intersecting Part 2

Site Name	Permit Reference	Site Address	Licence Holder	Licence Issued	Status
Judkins Landfill Phase 3	EPR/JP3033YQ	Nuneaton, West Midlands, CV10 0JQ	Crown Waste Limited	10 November 2017	Effective
Judkins Landfill Site	EA/EPR/AP3296LW	Nuneaton, West Midlands, CV10 0HR	Waste Recycling Group (Central) Limited	30 September 1991	Closure

Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

Landfill Capacity

- 2.4.12 Part 2's potential effect on landfill capacity is assessed against total remaining landfill void capacity for:
- a. Hazardous waste: Compared to England's national remaining landfill void capacity of 9.2 million m³ (Ref. 4); and
 - b. Non-hazardous and inert waste: Compared to regional remaining landfill void capacities (Ref. 4):
 - i. West Midlands: 34.9 million m³;
 - ii. East Midlands: 49.9 million m³;
 - iii. South East: 41.3 million m³; and
 - iv. East of England: 52.6 million m³.

Waste Management Infrastructure

- 2.4.13 Refer to **Table 4** for a summary of waste inputs by facility.

Targets

- 2.4.14 The standard, good, and best practice recovery rates by material, provided by WRAP (Ref. 12) are detailed in **Table 5**.

Future Baseline

- 2.4.15 The future baseline for the availability of inert, hazardous and non-hazardous landfill capacity is outlined in Section 2 – Future Baseline.

2.5 Part 3: Works to Daventry and Drayton Reservoirs

Existing Baseline

- 2.5.1 Part 3 of the Proposed Development is in the West Northamptonshire local administrative area, within the East Midlands region.
- 2.5.2 Only Indicative Working Areas are considered in Part 3 of the assessment as no works will occur outside of these areas. Therefore, there will be no impact on safeguarded mineral and waste sites, permitted waste sites, waste site applications and exemptions.

Availability of Key Construction Materials

- 2.5.3 Part 3's potential effect on the availability of key construction materials is assessed against national (England) and regional (East Midlands) availability of key construction materials (consumption/sales) (**Table 1**):
- a. UK steel availability, 16 million tonnes per year (Ref. 1);

- b. East Midlands aggregate availability, 30.6 million tonnes per year (crushed rock) and 6.1 million tonnes per year (sand and gravel) (Ref. 2);
 - c. East Midlands asphalt availability, 3.3 million tonnes per year (Ref. 2); and,
 - d. East Midlands concrete availability, 3.1 million tonnes per year (or 1.3 million m³) (Ref. 2).
- 2.5.4 The potential recycled contents of the main construction materials as outlined within WRAP's Designing Out Waste Tool for Civil Engineering (Ref. 3) are presented in **Table 2**.

Safeguarded Mineral and Waste Sites

- 2.5.5 No safeguarded mineral sites were identified in Part 3 of the Proposed Development.
- 2.5.6 A "Preventing land use conflict consultation buffer" around waste location WL1 has been identified within the Indicative Working of Part 3 as outlined in the Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Ref. 22) and Inset Map 7 (Ref. 23).

Permitted Waste Sites, Waste Site Applications, and Waste Exemptions

- 2.5.7 No permitted waste sites, waste applications, or waste exemptions were identified in Part 3 as outlined the Environment Agency's Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites dataset (Ref. 6).

Historic and Authorised Landfills

- 2.5.8 One historic landfill has been identified intersecting Part 3's Indicative Working Area as outlined by the Environment Agency's Historical Landfill Sites (Ref. 13). Additional information is provided in **Table 11**.
- 2.5.9 No authorised landfills have been identified within Part 3, as outlined by the Environment Agency's Permitted Waste Sites – Authorised Site Boundaries spatial data (Ref. 14).

Table 11: Historic landfill identified intersecting Part 3

Area	Site Name	Site Address	Licence Holder	Licence Issued	Licence Surrendered	Waste Type
Indicative Working Area	Ashby Road	Daventry, Northamptonshire	No information available			Inert

Capacity of Waste Management Facilities

Landfill Capacity

- 2.5.10 Part 3's potential effect on landfill capacity is assessed against East Midlands's total remaining landfill void capacity for non-hazardous and inert waste (49.9 million m³) (Ref. 7), and England's total remaining landfill capacity for hazardous waste (9.2 million m³) (Ref. 7) (see Table 3).

Waste Management Infrastructure

- 2.5.11 Refer to **Table 4** for a summary of waste inputs by facility.

Targets

- 2.5.12 The standard, good, and best practice recovery rates by material, provided by WRAP (Ref. 12) are detailed in **Table 5**.

Future Baseline

- 2.5.13 The future baseline for the availability of inert, hazardous and non-hazardous landfill capacity is outlined in Section 2 – Future Baseline.

2.6 Part 4a: Abstraction, Storage and Treatment

Existing Baseline

- 2.6.1 Part 4a of the Proposed Development is in the Buckinghamshire local administrative area, within the South East region.

Availability of Key Construction Materials

- 2.6.2 Part 4a's potential effect on the availability of key construction materials is assessed against national (England) and regional (South East) availability of key construction materials (consumption/sales) (**Table 1**):
- a. UK steel availability, 16 million tonnes per year (Ref. 1);
 - b. South East aggregate availability, zero tonnes per year (crushed rock) and 9.2 million tonnes per year (sand and gravel) (Ref. 2);
 - c. South East asphalt availability, 1.7 million tonnes per year (Ref. 2); and
 - d. South East concrete availability, 5.5 million tonnes per year (or 2.3 million m³) (Ref. 2).
- 2.6.3 The potential recycled contents of the main construction materials as outlined within WRAP's Designing Out Waste Tool for Civil Engineering (Ref. 3) are presented in **Table 2**.

Safeguarded Mineral and Waste Sites

- 2.6.4 No safeguarded mineral and waste sites have been identified within Part 4a of the Proposed Development as outlined in the Buckinghamshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2016-2036 (Ref. 24) and ArcGIS (Ref. 25).

Permitted Waste Sites, Waste Site Applications and Waste Exemptions

- 2.6.5 No permitted waste sites, waste applications or waste exemptions were identified in Part 4a of the Proposed Development, as outlined in the Environment Agency's Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites dataset (Ref. 6).

Historic and Authorised Landfills

- 2.6.6 No historic landfills have been identified within Part 4a, as outlined by the Environment Agency's Historical Landfill Sites (Ref. 13).
- 2.6.7 No authorised landfill has been identified within Part 4a of the Proposed Development, as outlined by the Environment Agency's Permitted Waste Sites – Authorised Site Boundaries spatial data (Ref. 14).

Capacity of Waste Management Facilities***Landfill Capacity***

- 2.6.8 Part 4a's potential effect on landfill capacity is assessed against the South East's total remaining landfill void capacity for non-hazardous and inert waste (41.3 million m³) (Ref. 7), and England's total remaining landfill capacity for hazardous waste (9.2 million m³) (Ref. 7) (see **Table 3**).

Waste Management Infrastructure

- 2.6.9 Refer to **Table 4** for a summary of waste inputs by facility.

Targets

- 2.6.10 The standard, good, and best practice recovery rates by material, provided by WRAP (Ref. 12) are detailed in **Table 5**.

Future Baseline

- 2.6.11 The future baseline for the availability of inert, hazardous and non-hazardous landfill capacity is outlined in Section 2 – Future Baseline.

2.7 Part 4b: Pipeline to an Existing Underground Reservoir near Luton

Existing Baseline

- 2.7.1 Part 4b of the Proposed Development is in the Buckinghamshire, Central Bedfordshire and Milton Keynes City Council local administrative areas, within the South East region.

Availability of Key Construction Materials

- 2.7.2 Part 4b's potential effect on the availability of key construction materials is assessed against national (England) and regional (South East) availability of key construction materials (consumption/sales) (**Table 1**):
- a. UK steel availability, 16 million tonnes per year (Ref. 1);
 - b. South East aggregate availability, 0.0 million tonnes per year (crushed rock) and 9.2 million tonnes per year (sand and gravel) (Ref. 2);
 - c. South East asphalt availability, 1.7 million tonnes per year (Ref. 2); and,
 - d. South East concrete availability, 5.5 million tonnes per year (or 2.3 million m³) (Ref. 2).
- 2.7.3 The potential recycled contents of the main construction materials as outlined within WRAP's Designing Out Waste Tool for Civil Engineering (Ref. 3) are presented in **Table 2**.

Safeguarded Mineral and Waste Sites

- 2.7.4 No safeguarded mineral and waste sites have been identified within Part 4b of the Proposed Development as outlined in the Milton Keynes (MK) Plan 2016-2031 (Ref. 26), Minerals Local Plan (MLP) (Ref. 27), Policies Map (Ref. 28), Waste Development Plan Document (DPD) (Ref. 29), Buckinghamshire's Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2016-2036 (Ref. 24), and Central Bedfordshire's Local Plan 2015-2035 (Ref. 19) and Minerals and Waste Local Plan: Strategic Sites and Policies (Ref. 20).

Permitted Waste Sites, Waste Site Applications and Waste Exemptions

- 2.7.5 No waste site applications or permitted waste sites have been identified within Part 4b of the Proposed Development as outlined in the Environment Agency's Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites dataset (Ref. 6).
- 2.7.6 Two waste exemptions have been identified intersecting Part 4b as outlined in the Environment Agency's Environmental Permitting Regulations – Waste Sites dataset (Ref. 6). As these sites are associated with built assets, they are unlikely to be impacted by the proposed pipeline.

Historic and Authorised Landfills

- 2.7.7 One historic landfill has been identified intersecting Part 4b as outlined by the Environment Agency's Historical Landfill Sites dataset (Ref. 13). Additional information is provided in **Table 12**.
- 2.7.8 No authorised landfills have been identified within Part 4b as outlined by the Environment Agency's Permitted Waste Sites – Authorised Site Boundaries spatial data (Ref. 14).

Table 12 Historic landfill identified intersecting Part 4b

Site Name	Site Address	Licence Holder	Licence Issued	Licence Surrendered	Waste Type
Shepherds Farm	Tring Road, Wellhead	No available information			

Capacity of Waste Management Facilities*Landfill Capacity*

- 2.7.9 Part 4b's potential effect on landfill capacity is assessed against the South East's total remaining landfill void capacity for non-hazardous and inert waste (41.3 million m³) (Ref. 7), and England's total remaining landfill capacity for hazardous waste (9.2 million m³) (Ref. 7) (see **Table 3**).

Waste Management Infrastructure

- 2.7.10 Refer to **Table 4** for a summary of waste inputs by facility.

Targets

- 2.7.11 The standard, good, and best practice recovery rates by material, provided by WRAP (Ref. 12) are detailed in **Table 5**.

Future Baseline

- 2.7.12 The future baseline for the availability of inert, hazardous and non-hazardous landfill capacity is outlined in Section 2 – Future Baseline.

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