Worcestershire Mineral and Waste Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report

April 2009 – March 2010

Simplified Summary of Results

		2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
AMR Objective 1: Monitor progress on the implementation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme							
Compliance with Regulation 48: Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004		☺	😐	☺	-	☺	😐
AMR Objective 2: Assess how the Council's policies contribute to *a better environment for today and tomorrow*							
Core Output Indicator E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→
Core Output Indicator E2	Changes in areas of biodiversity importance (to show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat)	☺ ↑	☺ ↑	☺ ↑	☺ ↑	☺ ←→	☺ ←→
Core Output Indicator E3	Renewable energy generation	😐 ←→	😐 ←→	😐 ←→	😐 ←→	😐←→	😐 ←→
Local Indicator 2.1[1]	Number of minerals or waste planning applications permitted which would adversely affect a) natural or historic assets; or b) amenities	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→
Local Indicator 2.2[2]	Area of designated assets adversely affected by mineral and waste developments	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→
Local Indicator 2.3[3]	Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which were modified/conditioned in order to protect a) designated assets; or b) amenities	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→
Local Indicator 2.4[4]	Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which secured improvements	-	-	-	-	-	☺ ←→

[1] Previously Local Indicator 1.1
[2] Previously Local Indicator 1.2
[3] Previously Local Indicator 1.3
[4] Previously Local Indicator 1.4

	a) designated assets; or b) amenities						
Local Indicator 2.5[5]	Percentage of new waste management development on previously developed land.	-	-	-	-	-	☺
AMR Objective 3: Assess if the policies contribute to *sustainable economic development* by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of aggregate and non-aggregate minerals							
Core Output Indicator M1	Annual production of primary land won aggregates – Sand and Gravel	☺ ↑	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	😐 ↑	☹ ↓
	Annual production of primary land won aggregates – Crushed Rock	☹ ↓	☹ ←→	☹ ←→	☹ ←→	☹ ↓	☹ ↓
Core Output Indicator M2	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates.	😐	😐	😐	😐	☺ ↑	☺ ↑
Local Indicator 3.4[6]	Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves.	-	-	-	-	☺ ←→	☺ ←→
Local Indicator 3.5[7]	Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves.	-	-	-	-	☹ ←→	☹ ←→
Local Indicator 3.6[8]	Sufficient productive capacity for sand and gravel supply.	-	-	-	-	☺ ←→	☺ ←→
Local Indicator 3.7[9]	Sufficient productive capacity for crushed rock supply.	-	-	-	-	☹ ←→	☹ ←→
Local Indicator 3.8	Landbank of permitted clay reserves.	-	-	-	-	☺ ←→	☺ ←→
Local Indicator 3.9	Sufficient productive capacity for clay supply.	-	-	-	-	☺ ←→	☺ ←→
Local Indicator 3.10	Sufficient productive capacity for building stone supply.	-	-	-	-	☺ ←→	☺ ←→
AMR Objective 4: Assess whether the policies contribute to *sustainable economic development* by enabling the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy and addressing waste as a resource.							

[5] New Indicator for 2009-10
[6] Previously Local Indicator 2.1
[7] Previously Local Indicator 2.2
[8] Previously Local Indicator 2.3
[9] Previously Local Indicator 2.4

Local Indicator 4.1[10]	To meet RSS targets	-	-	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→
Local Indicator 4.2[11]	To contribute towards Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy targets	-	-	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→	☺ ←→
AMR Objective 5: Assess whether the policies contribute towards empowering communities and engaging them in planning decisions.							
Local Indicator 5.1[12]	Awareness of planning issues.	-	-	-	-	-	☹ ←→
Local Indicator 5.2[13]	Access to information.	-	-	-	-	-	☹ ←→
Local Indicator 5.3[14]	Consultation response rate/ involvement.	-	-	-	-	☺	☹ ←→
Local Indicator 5.4[15]	Satisfaction with the Planning Process	-	-	-	-	-	☹ ←→

Key:

☺ = Fully Achieved
😐 = Adequate
☹ = Not Achieved

↑ = Improving
←→ = Same
↓ = Worsening
? = Insufficient data

[10] Previously Local Targets 4.1-4.3
[11] Previously Local Indicator 4.4
[12] Previously SCI 1a, 1b and 1c
[13] Previously SCI 2a and 2b
[14] Previously SCI 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d and 3e
[15] Previously SCI 34a, 4b, 4c and 4d

Contents

Executive summary

The statutory requirement for this, sixth, Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is to address the adequacy of the Council's Planning Policies for the period for the financial year, 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010.

The report has the following objectives:

1. Monitor progress on the implementation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.
2. Assess how the Council's policies contribute to *a better environment for today and tomorrow*[16]
3. Assess if the policies contribute to *sustainable economic development*[17] by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of aggregate and non-aggregate minerals.
4. Assess whether the policies contribute to *sustainable economic development* by enabling the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy and addressing waste as a resource.
5. Assess whether the policies contribute towards empowering communities and engaging them in planning decisions[18].

Monitor progress on the implementation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

The *Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy Emerging Preferred Options Report* was made available for public consultation between 16th November 2009 and 4th February 2010.

This consultation commenced during the 4th Quarter of 2009, rather than the 3rd Quarter as set out in the LDS. This was due to a number of factors. Firstly, it was felt that more time was necessary to complete work on the evidence base which informed the Emerging Preferred Options report. This small delay meant that deadlines within the Cabinet cycle could not be met, postponing the endorsement of the consultation document until the subsequent cabinet meeting. Secondly the consultation was delayed further so as not to coincide with an announcement about a forthcoming planning application for an energy from waste plant to manage municipal waste in the County. It was felt that if the WCS consultation was launched during the same week there may be some confusion amongst the press and members of the public.

The LDS has now been revised to take account of the need for further consultation. This revised objective was adopted in September 2010.

Assess how the Council's policies contribute to *a better environment for today and tomorrow*

[16] Theme identified by Worcestershire Partnership "Sustainable Community Strategy second edition 2008-2013". In this context interpreted to include protection and enhancement of the environment and prudent use of natural resource as set out in ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development

[17] As identified in ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development

[18] Cross-cutting theme identified by Worcestershire Partnership "Sustainable Community Strategy second edition 2008-2013" and in National policy.

The Council is satisfied, that the current policies are sufficient to enable adequate conditions to be imposed to protect the County's assets on all the permissions granted. In the monitoring of existing permissions over the last year the Council has secured considerable environmental gains in the restoration of Retreat Farm, Ripple and Clifton gravel pits and Broadway Quarry by modifying earlier restoration schemes with the agreement of the operators.

On 10th July 2003 the Council adopted a Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO) Strategy but the concept of BPEO is no longer part of national policy. The BPEO informed the revision of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy but following consultation on the Waste Core Strategy it will not be given significant weight in the further development of the Waste Core Strategy.

Assess if the policies contribute to *sustainable economic development* by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of aggregate and non-aggregate minerals

Sand and Gravel:

The previous 5 years saw a slight but continuous decline in sales. In 2007 there was a small increase in sales to almost 2004 levels, however in 2008 sales declined again to 2005/6 levels and conversations between planning officers and operators suggest that that the "credit crunch" in 2008 has reduced local demand for sand and gravel. Officers estimate that that the County's landbank (at 31/12/09) is 3.5 years. This is below the 7 years recommended in government policy.

Existing policies are perceived to be adequate in themselves but two applications for sand and gravel working were refused (or refused in part) by Members against Officer recommendation, during the previous (2007-8) year. It appears to be difficult for developers to source planning permissions for gravel pits in areas which are outside the Preferred Areas for extraction in the Minerals Local Plan but which nonetheless pass the sieve test in (saved) Policy 2 in the Local Plan.

Crushed rock

The supply of crushed rock is problematic in terms of meeting both regional supply and the number of productive units. Difficulties arise because no significant applications for crushed rock extraction have been made in the County since 1997 (The only applications have been for alterations and a very modest deepening at Fish Hill).

The lack of applications probably reflects the limited nature and distribution of hard rock within the County, very little of which appears to be of aggregate quality.

Possible future changes to apportionments

At the time of writing (December 2010) the policies in the adopted WMRSS are currently part of the Development Plan. The apportionments set out in the RSS (up to 2016) have been extended by the Secretary of State to 2020. Against the WMRAWP`s advice however the former WMRA produced new apportionments during 2010. Only Staffordshire County Council has adopted this apportionment. The full implications of their action has yet to be debated at the WMRAWP or tested at Appeal or Examination

into a minerals core strategy but, at the least Staffordshire`s decision is a material consideration. In theory their refusal to provide what other MPAs in the region consider adequate supply could project demand onto other areas. The apportionments adopted in this county for many years may well therefore change. All the Council`s existing policies may therefore need re-assessment in the medium term if the sand and gravel and crushed rock landbanks are to be maintained.

Sites with specific planning permission for recycling and production of secondary aggregates

In Worcestershire three sites had a specific planning permission for such production – at Ball Mill gravel pit, The Forge, Stourport on Severn, and Stanford Highway Depot and planning permission was granted in December 2009 for a fourth, ancillary crushing and screening of waste materials for the production of secondary aggregate in association with infilling and restoration of Pinches 3 Quarry, Wildmoor near Bromsgrove (temporary permission until December 2019).

The operator of the Ball Mill site mothballed the site after less than one year on the grounds that no regular supply of material could be obtained.

The Forge site has however commenced and the operators believe could treat 90,000 t p.a. of rubble for secondary aggregate use.

The permission at Stanford Highway Depot has also been implemented. This only processes waste from highway works. However it is thought that in Worcestershire there are approximately 20,000 tonnes a year of highways arisings which are suitable for recycling. 10,000 tonnes of this could be recycled to Type 1 and foam base at per year. The operations are seasonal as they are susceptible to damage from water. Operations at the Stanford highway Depot near Kidderminster could produce between 1,500 and 2,000 tonnes at a time. The use of mobile Infrared patching recycling plant in situ is also being tested and is expected to be used much more. There are also aspirations to treat 5,000 tonnes of gully arisings a year, through dewatering, shredding and composting to produce a low grade soil. This would take place on a separate site in Worcestershire.

Non-aggregate minerals

At present, clay, building stone and silica sand are the only non-aggregate materials produced in the County. It is unlikely that the extraction of oil, gas or coal will be commercially viable in the Worcestershire.

- **Clay**: Is worked at two sites in Hartlebury and New House farm and one at Waresley (both owned by Weinerberger); together these are capable of producing over 2 million bricks per week and are enough to provide the brickworks for the 25 years' supply of clay recommended in MPS1. The company have however shut the Waresley factory and with 70 million bricks in store (5 million tonnes is the usual stock), do not expect to get back into full production for some time. In the medium term therefore, there does not appear to be any pressing need to review the Council's Mineral Planning policies so far as the provision of Brick Clay is concerned.

- **Building Stone**: Building stone is only produced at one quarry, Broadway, as ancillary to aggregate production. The material produced, Oolithic Limestone, is

used in only a few parishes in the south western corner of the County. Sales are mostly into Gloucestershire, where numerous comparable sites exist. Production at Broadway is expected to cease within two years. The Council does not consider that other sources can easily be identified, or that it would be useful or necessary to define landbanks for building stone in Worcestershire.

- **Silica Sand**: Two quarries currently produce very small volumes of this material. Reserves are modest but appear to be adequate for the present.

Assess whether the policies contribute to *sustainable economic development* by enabling the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy and addressing waste as a resource

There is an overall increase in the proportions of waste being managed at the higher levels in the waste hierarchy; with developments at the Forge, Kidderminster and Norton, near Worcester contributing to this. Progress towards National targets, the Regional Spatial Strategy and Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy is good.

Assess whether the policies contribute towards empowering communities and engaging them in planning decisions

The Council has undertaken a range of consultations during the monitoring year. These have all been in accordance with the SCI. Developments in the planning website have also taken place to make it easier for the public to comment on planning applications.

A satisfaction survey was conduction about the Emerging preferred Options Waste Core Strategy consultation. This showed that higher numbers than previously had not been aware of planning issues. Action will be taken to address this.

Introduction and background

Purpose of the report

Under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 the Council has to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to assess progress on the preparation of its Local Development Documents, the appropriateness of the Council's policies for Mineral and Waste planning and the need for changes to them. This is the Council's sixth AMR of its Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and is submitted to meet the requirements of the Act. The reports cover the period from 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010.

The purpose of the AMR is to:

- review the progress of implementing the Council's Mineral and Waste Local Development Scheme (LDS), particularly whether the Council is meeting the timetables and milestones set out in the Scheme;
- provide realistic and useful indicators, targets and information to assess the effectiveness and impacts of the policies being implemented.
- assess whether the policies in the Council's Structure Plan and Development Plan Documents need to be adjusted or replaced.

The report has the following objectives:

1. Monitor progress on the implementation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.
2. Assess how the Council's policies contribute to *a better environment for today and tomorrow*[19]
3. Assess if the policies contribute to *sustainable economic development*[20] by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of aggregate and non-aggregate minerals.
4. Assess whether the policies contribute to *sustainable economic development* by enabling the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy and addressing waste as a resource.
5. Assess whether the policies contribute towards empowering communities and engaging them in planning decisions[21].

The AMR assesses saved policies in the existing County Structure Plan 1996-2011 and Minerals Local Plan 1994-2004 and includes indicators and data to assess the effect of existing policies in the following policy areas:

- Minerals;
- Waste;
- Emerging Local Development Documents;

[19] Theme identified by Worcestershire Partnership "Sustainable Community Strategy second edition 2008-2013". In this context interpreted to include protection and enhancement of the environment and prudent use of natural resource as set out in ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development

[20] As identified in ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development

[21] Cross-cutting theme identified by Worcestershire Partnership "Sustainable Community Strategy second edition 2008-2013" and in National policy.

- The Statement of Community Involvement; and
- Future issues relating to landscape and biodiversity

By definition, the 'saved' policies conform to the existing RSS. No explicit reference is therefore made to the purpose of individual RSS policies.

Report Structure

At County level, the Development Plan currently consists of the following documents:

- Worcestershire County Structure Plan (Saved Policies only)
- Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan (Saved Policies only)
- West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy

The District and Borough Councils have adopted a number of Local Plans, some of the policies of which have also been saved.

As in previous years, the format for monitoring the Worcestershire County Structure Plan and Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan saved policies is based on an objectives-led approach, however the structure of this sixth AMR differs from those previously prepared by Worcestershire County Council. Changes have been made to improve clarity and to make the links between the emerging Waste Core Strategy objectives and monitoring objectives and indicators more transparent.

The report addresses each of the five monitoring objective in turns.

Indicators

The government`s guidance requires information on 7 national Core Output Indicators (COI) but Local Output Indicators are included. As before, each section concludes with an analysis of the data and trends are identified.

This AMR and provides an update to the indicators monitored in earlier reports, however it also includes several additional indicators to reflect the objectives of the emerging waste core strategy and to provide a baseline for this policy framework.

Although not part of the Development Plan the effectiveness of the Statement of Community Involvement will be monitored through the AMR.

Figure 1: Monitoring objectives - links to WCS and SA objectives (WCS objectives as set out in *First Draft Submission* consultation document)

1. Monitor progress on the implementation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

2. Assess how the Council's policies contribute to *a better environment for today and tomorrow* ".

WO1
To base our decisions on the principles of sustainable development and the need to reduce and mitigate the causes of climate change;

WO2
To protect and enhance the county's natural resources, environmental, social, cultural and economic assets and the character and amenity of the local area;

WO7
To reduce waste miles by road where possible;

SA2
Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

SA3
Avoid flood risk.

SA4
Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable travel.

SA8
Promote energy efficiency and renewable/low carbon generation.

SA9
Protect and enhance soil, water & air.

SA11
Safeguard & strengthen landscape quality.

SA12
Conserve & enhance biodiversity & geodiversity

SA16
Conserve & enhance the historic & built environment.

SA18
Ensure efficient use of land

3. Assess if the policies contribute to *sustainable economic development*[1] by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of aggregate and non-aggregate minerals.

Based on objectives of existing Minerals Local Plan and Structure Plan.

4. Assess whether the policies contribute to *sustainable economic development* by enabling the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy and addressing waste as a resource.

WO3
To do everything possible to minimise waste production and make driving waste up the waste hierarchy the basis of waste management in Worcestershire.

WO5
To address the "Capacity Gap" between how much waste management capacity we have and what we need over the plan period to 2027.

WO6
To safeguard existing waste management facilities from incompatible development.

WO9
To develop a waste management industry that contribute positively to the local economy.

SA1
Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

SA7
Promote new technologies

5. Assess whether the policies contribute towards empowering communities and engaging them in planning decisions.

WO8
To encourage communities in Worcestershire take responsibility for their own waste and involve all those affected as openly and effectively as possible.

SA6
Encourage participation and responsibility

Other Objectives

SA5
Develop a knowledge-driven economy

SA10
Improve quality and access to service

SA14
Provide decent & affordable housing for all

SA13
Improve health & well being

SA15
Raise skills levels

SA16
Reduce crime & antisocial behaviour

Key

- AMR objectives
- WCS objectives
- SA objectives
- Existing Indicators

WO4
To ensure that the waste implications of all new development in Worcestershire are taken into account;

Community Involvement

The Council is committed to extending public involvement in its work particularly in connection with its planning policies. Please contact us if you would like to comment on the report generally or can suggest targets or indicators in other plans, policies or proposals which future AMRs could consider:

Nick Dean
Team Leader: Minerals and Waste Policy
Planning, Economy and Performance Directorate
County Hall
Spetchley Road
Worcester, WR5 2NP

Email: ndean@worcestershire.gov.uk
Phone: 01905 766374

Planning works best when the process is accessible, but for some it isn't. West Midlands Planning Aid provides a free and independent professional town planning advice and support service to communities and individuals.

The West Midlands Planning Aid Service contact details are:
Unit 319, the Custard Factory, Gibb Street, Birmingham, B9 4AA.
Email: wmcm@planningaid.rtpi.org.uk
Phone: 0121 766 8044
Web: www.planningaid.rtpi.org.uk

Context and Background for the AMR

Spatial Portrait

The County of Worcestershire (see **Error! Reference source not found.**) has a population of 557,600[22] and covers an area of 173,529 ha. There are six District, City and Borough Councils in Worcestershire: Bromsgrove; Malvern Hills; Redditch; Worcester City; Wychavon; and Wyre Forest. Worcestershire is part of the West Midlands Region and adjoins the South West Region.

Environment

Worcestershire's landscape is one of the most diverse in Britain. It spans the boundary between the ancient landscapes of the north and west of Britain and the planned landscapes associated with much of Central England, with a combination of geology, topography, soils, tree cover, settlement patterns and land use that has produced 22 significantly different rural landscape types. In addition, the Malvern Hills area of outstanding natural beauty (AONB) and the Cotswolds AONB are partly within the County. The European Geoparks Association has designated the west of the county as part of the Abberley and Malvern Hills Geopark. The council has produced a Landscape

[22] ONS mid year estimate 2008

Character Assessment[23] of these features and a web tool to enable applicants and Local Planning Authorities to identify the defining characteristics of any particular site and to assess how proposals would relate to them.

The contrast of hard rocks to the north and west and softer rocks in the central and southern areas gives Worcestershire the appearance of a shallow basin surrounded by a ridge of higher ground, forming the catchment of the River Severn and its tributaries the Teme, Avon and Stour. Land drainage and flooding issues are important influences on development.

Approximately 10% of the land area of Worcestershire is at risk of flooding. This area includes at least 9,146 properties. Flooding affects every town in the county and will significantly affect where development can take place. Current compliance with Water Framework Directive specification for water quality is poor in some of the county's rivers and there is some potential for deterioration if the location of new growth is not properly controlled.

It is equally possible that water shortages could frustrate development, including waste management, over the life of the Strategy. Customer security of water supplied by Severn Trent Water is ranked 20th out of 23 (where 23rd is the poorest performance) in England and Wales[24].

Worcestershire has a diverse and rich historic environment which encompasses all those material remains that our ancestors have created in the landscapes of town and countryside. It includes all below and above-ground evidence including buildings of historic and architectural interest. With over 22,000 historic assets currently recorded on the county Historic Environment Record, of these only a small fraction are formally designated, with 135 conservation areas, 6,800 Listed Buildings, and 235 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. All of these various elements contribute strongly to the County's distinctiveness and character, and there remains a constant potential for further unrecorded heritage assets to be recognised anywhere in the County. A Historic Landscape Characterisation is in preparation to enable historic and archaeological features to be considered in a similar way to the Landscape Character Assessment process.

Worcestershire encompasses the southern limit of many northern plant and animal species and the northern limit of species found in the south and so is exceptionally rich biologically. There are 111 SSSI's in the county. Worcestershire also has over a quarter of the UK's resource of unimproved neutral grassland habitat. There are two SACs (European designated Special Areas of Conservation) in the County and five other European protected sites within 15km of the County boundary.

Economy

71% of the population of Worcestershire live in urban areas, principally Worcester, Redditch, Kidderminster, Stourport-on-Severn, Bromsgrove, Malvern, Droitwich and Evesham, with over one-sixth of the population living in Worcester. Some towns, notably

[23] http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/cms/environment-and-planning/landscape-character-assessment.aspx

[24] Ofwat "Security of Supply 2006-07 report http://www.ofwat.gov.uk/aptrix/ofwat/publish.nsf/AttachmentsByTitle/SecuritySupply_06-07.pdf/$FILE/SecuritySupply_06-07.pdf

Bewdley, Pershore, Upton and Tenbury, provide a traditional market town role, serving an extensive rural hinterland. Together with Stourport and Evesham, these towns are likely to be a focus for work to assist rural regeneration.

At 78%, employment in Worcestershire is above the regional average (71%)[25]. Employment in the County is predominantly urban based, with retail, distribution and hotels, public administration, health and education services employing almost half of the workforce. Textiles, clothing, chemicals and other manufacturing are also locally important. The towns in the north of the county have traditionally relied on manufacturing however in Bromsgrove and Kidderminster, the collapse of the car and carpet industries respectively has weakened the local economies. Redditch, by comparison, has retained a more mixed, more robust employment base. Food-related industries are important in the southern half of the County. Worcester, Malvern and to a lesser degree Droitwich have large distribution, research and professional and educational sectors.

Agriculture dominates the use of land in the County. Only 1% of the West Midlands is Grade 1 Agricultural Land Quality and virtually all of this is in Worcestershire and Herefordshire[26]. The greatest part of the County is in productive agricultural use, most distinctively horticulture, particularly orchards and market gardening.

Bromsgrove, Droitwich and Malvern form part of the Central Technology Belt, proposed between Longbridge and Malvern. The concept arose as part of the former regional economic strategy, its status is unclear at present but it is now being considered as part of the county economic development strategy (see Fig 1 above). The Belt was originally devised as a multi organisational initiative to attract development, particularly high technology manufacturing or research activities along a corridor across the county to move the local economy away from a reliance on motor manufacturing and related industries towards new sectors, notably, medical technologies and healthcare, advanced materials, transportation technologies and digital media. It is very likely that the concept, if not its original form will remain.

Waste management is estimated to contribute £95.9 million per year to the economy of Worcestershire[27]. About 12,000 people work in the waste sector in the west midlands[28], with another 1,250 people employed in "sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities" in Worcestershire[29]. This is a modest number, but is expected to rise by 2020[30], even without any impetus from the Waste Core Strategy. With this increase waste management is likely to have a growing role in future "green" employment in the county.

[25] Worcestershire County Economic Assessment 2009-2010.
[26] Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Statistics, DEFRA, www.defra.gov.uk
[27] Gross value added (GVA) based on number of employees in Sewerage, Collection of non-hazardous waste, Collection of hazardous waste, Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste, Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste, Dismantling of wrecks, Recovery of sorted materials and Remediation activities and other waste management services in Worcestershire in 2007.
[28] Energy and Utility Skills Labour Market Investigation 2006 and Census of Population 2001. EU Skills AACS LMI March 2001.
[29] Annual Business Inquiry, Worcestershire County Council. Note that the West Midlands and Worcestershire figures are not directly comparable due to the use of different categories.
[30] Annual Business Inquiry, Worcestershire County Council.

Transport

The River Avon is navigable throughout the County and the River Severn as far north as Stourport-on-Severn. The River Severn is currently used for freight transportation between Ryall and Ripple Quarries, water transportation can therefore be commercially viable in the county. The canal network is extensive and connects to systems to the north, south and east of the County. There are however some limitations on vessel size due to locks on or between the canals and there is very little likelihood of increased freight traffic on the county`s canals in the foreseeable future.

The strategic rail network within Worcestershire has strong links to the north and south of the County which could be utilised for the transportation both within the county and with the surrounding area, however there is very little spare freight capacity and the development of new stations or railheads will not be easy.

River barriers significantly influence road travel within Worcestershire; the main strategic transport routes in the County, notably the M5 and the Birmingham to Bristol Railway, are markedly north-south and river crossing points are often congested. Motorway links to the M42 and M50 do however mean that long distance movements into, out of and across the County are easily possible[31]. This said, local road congestion is a major constraint on growth in many parts of the county.

At present all the County's waste is transported by road.

Climate Change

Worcestershire produces significant volumes of greenhouse gas, around 5.3mt of CO_2 per annum[32]. At 9.7 tonnes/head, emissions are higher than the West Midlands regional figure (9.1 tonnes/head).

In Worcestershire the most likely impacts from climate change are an increased risk of subsidence in areas with clay soils and more likelihood of extreme weather such as flooding events[33] and higher wind speeds. Some areas are also likely to experience increased outdoor fire risk.[34]

As a result of climate change we should expect warm wetter winters as well as hotter drier summers. This means that during the summer months the possibility of water shortages increases. Over half of public water supply in Worcestershire is provided from groundwater sources. Increases in housing numbers and the predicted increase in water usage per person per day will put further pressure on water supply in Worcestershire.

Seasonal variations in temperature and precipitation are also likely and could impact on waste management activities, affecting decomposition rates of waste. As such the processes involved in and design of some waste treatment methods may change over the life of the Strategy to reflect this.

[31] Worcestershire's Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 http://worcestershire.whub.org.uk/ltp-2006/wcc-transport-ltp-final-2006-2011.pdf
[32] Environment Agency 2007, http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/.
[33] Flood risk is dealt with in more detail in WCS2.
[34] See "Planning for Climate Change in Worcestershire: Technical Research Paper" for more details of anticipate Climate Change effects in the County.

Waste Management

Waste arisings (i.e. the locations where waste is produced) broadly reflect the distribution of population and the location of industry in the County. In general, existing waste management sites tend to be clustered in or near to towns in the north of the County with few existing waste sites in Malvern Hills District and Worcester City. The most marked exceptions to this are civic amenity sites, which are found in or near to all towns in the County. At present (2010), the following waste facilities are operational in the County[35]:

- 12 Household Waste Sites,
- 22 Waste Transfer Stations,
- 2 Material Reclamation Facilities,
- 15 Metal Recycling Sites (10 of which manage End of Life Vehicles),
- 7 Composting Sites,
- 7 Physical Treatment Sites,
- 3 Thermal Treatment Sites,
- 13 Landfill sites or infilling operations, and
- 155 Sewage treatment works.

The size of sites in the county ranges from 0.013ha to over 13 hectares, however over 2/3 of sites in the County are smaller than 0.5 hectares in size. Only 22% of sites are larger than 1 hectare.

Table 1 shows the average throughput of waste sites per hectare. It does not show that of household waste sites due to the large variations seen. All averages are approximate.

Table 1: Average throughput per hectare

Facility Type	Throughput per hectare (tpa)
Waste Transfer Station/ Material Reclamation Facilities	23,500
Metal Recycling Sites	15,000
End of Life Vehicles	2,000
Composting	18,000
Physical Treatment	27,000

The median average throughput of all waste sites in Worcestershire is 17,500 t/Ha/per annum, with the mean average[36] being 33,597 t/Ha/per annum.

Minerals

[35] As at 28th July 2009

[36] The median average is the numeric value separating the higher half of a sample (in this case the average tonnes per hectare at different waste facility types) from the lower half. The median can be found by arranging the sample in order from lowest value to highest value and picking the middle one. If there is an even number of observations, then there is no single middle value; the median is then defined to be the mean of the two middle values.
The mean average can be calculated by adding all the values and dividing by the number of values.

The mineral and waste management industries in Worcestershire are not significant in terms of the numbers of people directly employed or their financial value to the County's economy (although they may be locally important at the Parish level and future AMRs may explore this). Their small scale however belies the significance mineral and waste development has in terms of sustainability and the considerable potential it has to enhance or, if inadequately addressed, to harm the environment. It also conceals the fact that the minerals and waste industries are fundamental to the workings of the economy, true primary industries on which all other economic activity depends and cannot function without. The Mineral and Waste Development Framework for Worcestershire will reflect this significance.

Council Performance

Whilst historically we have always been in the lower quartile in terms of funding and council tax, we strive for upper quartile performance and for continuous improvement and efficiency. The Council's planning and budget setting process requires directorates to identify efficiencies year on year. The budget for 2009/10, the second year of a 3 year Medium Term Financial Plan, secured savings of £7.35m

Under CSR07 (Comprehensive Spending Review 2007) the Council is required to report to central government about its efficiency performance against a value for money indicator. CSR07 set a target for local authorities collectively to achieve three percent annual efficiencies. The 2009 Budget announced that an additional one percent would be required for 2010/11. There are no mandatory targets for individual authorities. July 2009 we reported value for money gains that have impacted since the start of the 2008-9 financial year of £8.570 million. In October 2009 we forecast gains for the financial year 2009/10 of £6.007million, a cumulative total of £14.577million.

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) published the "Performance Framework for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships" in April 2008. The National Indicator Set (NIS) contains 170 performance indicators that apply across a range of organisations. In two-tier areas, the upper tier authority (Worcestershire County Council) has ultimate accountability for the co-ordination of the performance reporting of all 170 indicators under the auspices of the Local Strategic Partnership (Worcestershire Partnership). Indicators cover approximately 20 organisations but the majority are the responsibility of local authorities, the police and the Primary Care Trust.

The Worcestershire Local Area Agreement (LAA) was developed by the council and its partners through the Worcestershire Partnership before its approval by Cabinet on 15 May 2008 and subsequent ministerial approval. Delivery of the 2009-2011 LAA is through the Worcestershire Partnership. At the end of 2009/10, the 2008 – 2011 Worcestershire LAA had a total of 45 measures. 35 measures have been agreed between central government and Worcestershire, of which:

- 28 indicators from the NIS have currently been included in the 2008/11 Local Area Agreement (LAA)
- 7 are local indicators
- 10 are mandatory Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) indicators

However, reflecting the changes to the status of indicators following the 2010 Annual Review and Refresh, the removal of one of the national indicators within the LAA results in the final year (2010/11) containing 44 indicators.

Performance reporting against the LAA was undertaken based upon the end of 2009/10. Of the 35 measures at the end of 2009/10, 34 have a 'RAG' (Red, Amber, and Green) judgement made:

- **19 Below Target/Red**
- **7 Borderline/Amber**
- **18 On Target/Green**
- **1 No status**

Reporting of Worcestershire's performance against the NIS was undertaken based upon the end of 2009/10 and a performance figure is available for 98 NIS from the 2009/10 reporting period (in addition to those National Indicators that are included in the 2008/11 LAA). Performance updates are not available for further indicators because they are only formally reported annually or every two years.

Of the 98 updated indicators, 92 indicators have a judgement made against them. A judgement on the remaining six indicators of no status has been made, based on the indicators not having targets in place or being reported for the first time. Performance based on the latest data available is:

- **15 Below Target/Red**
- **17 Borderline/Amber**
- **60 Target/Green**
- **6 No status**

National Indicators of importance to the AMR are:
- NI 191 – Residual household waste per head
- NI 192 – Household waste recycled and composted
- NI 193 – Municipal waste land filled

All three indicators are assessed as good performance (Green) and are exceeding the expected position.

The Government is currently reviewing the way in which performance is monitored and it is likely that this will be the last time that such issues are reported in the AMR.

Environmental context

Monitoring the State of our Environment

The Worcestershire Partnership Environment Group (WPEG) has developed an innovative way of helping us to map and recognise changes in the state of the local environment in Worcestershire. Called the "State of the Environment Report" it tracks changes annually and over the longer term brings together information from a range of partners in one place.

WPEG is a sub group of the Worcestershire Partnership, and is made up of over 30 individuals representing many interests in the environment, including scientists, voluntary sector, businesses, government agencies and local Councils, elected members and farmers.

The State of the Environment report has been refined since previous AMRs and now provides a robust source of data across a range of indicators. It is should be recognised that the waste indicators are provided by Environmental Services and rely heavily upon Environment Agency data, which is always some years behind due to reporting methods. The latest State of the Environment data shows that waste performance in the County is strong. The State of the Environment report is under continual review to ensure it uses the best available data. If any better sources of data exist WPEG would be grateful to know of them and explore how they might be incorporated into future reports.

This information is updated as regularly as possible; in general the Environment Partnership works well, is attended by senior members of the organisations involved and is growing in usefulness.

To see the State of the Environment report visit the Worcestershire Partnership website at www.worcestershirepartnership.org.uk.

Key Challenges
The Council is concerned that the quality of both the background information and the monitoring assessments available are not as comprehensive as it would wish.

In the Waste Core Strategy Emerging Preferred Options consultation during the autumn of 2009 the Council proposed to develop contextual indicators to assist its assessment of the context within which its LDS policies are being applied as part of its development of individual Core Strategies. Comments received were generally supported and this approach will be developed in preparation for the next Waste Core Strategy Consultation Proposed for autumn 2010.

Objective 1: The implementation of the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

AMR Policy Monitoring Objective 1	Monitor progress on the implementation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.
Statutory Requirement	To comply with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: particularly Part 2, Sections 14, 16, 18 and 19
Indicator	Compliance with Regulation 48 (3): Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (As amended)

Background
The Council's first Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (LDS) came into being in April 2005 for an initial three-year period. This scheme was revised in April 2006 to take

account of progress made since the initial scheme and issues identified through the monitoring process. The withdrawal of the (submitted) Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy and Waste Proposals Map in February 2008 had the effect of rendering the existing Local Development Scheme irrelevant.

A revised Mineral and Waste Local Development Scheme was agreed by GOWM and adopted on 11th September 2008. This sets out a timetable for the period up to the end of 2012. It is this revised LDS which will be monitored in this section.

The documents specified in Schedule 2 of the Scheme are:-

- Statement of Community Involvement.
- Waste Core Strategy for Worcestershire (DPD)
- Waste Proposals Map for Worcestershire (DPD)

Monitoring progress

Table 22 shows the timetable set out in the LDS (2010) for the Waste Core Strategy and Waste Proposals Map DPDs. The ticks within the table illustrate when the element was complied with. The Statement of Community Involvement was adopted in November 2006 and is therefore not included in this timetable.

Preparation of the Waste Core Strategy recommenced in 2008. The Council prepared a *Waste Core Strategy: Refreshed Issues and Options Report* and made it available for public consultation on 29th September until 19th December 2008, completing the Reg 25 Public Participation Options Consultation on target. The consultation comments made on the Revised Issues and Options Consultation were taken into account and informed the *Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy Emerging Preferred Options Report.* This was made available for public consultation between 16th November 2009 and 4th February 2010. This was longer than the usual 6 week period in order to take account of the Christmas period and to allow consultees more time to respond.

This consultation commenced during the 4th Quarter of 2009, rather than the 3rd Quarter as set out in the LDS. This was due to a number of factors. Firstly, it was felt that more time was necessary to complete work on the evidence base which informed the Emerging Preferred Options report. This small delay meant that deadlines within the Cabinet cycle could not be met, postponing the endorsement of the consultation document until the subsequent cabinet meeting. The consultation was delayed further so as not to coincide with an announcement about a forthcoming planning application for an energy from waste plant to manage municipal waste in the County. It was felt that if the WCS consultation was launched during the same week there may be some confusion amongst the press and members of the public.

Responses to the "Emerging Preferred Options" consultation made it clear that further public engagement was necessary both to develop the strategy and to enable the public to support it. A further *"First Draft Submission"* consultation was therefore held between 28th September 2010 and 9th November 2010. This stage was not included in earlier Local Development Schemes and a revised LDS was accordingly put to the Council`s Cabinet for approval to submit it to GOWM. GOWM have not issued a Holding Direction and the Local Development Scheme of September 2010 has therefore been adopted.

The effect of introducing this additional consultation stage is to extend the process into the next quarter of the year. The Council will now consider the Draft Submission in June

(within the quarter proposed in successive LDSs) but because of the need to allow time for possible legal challenges into any of the decisions made at Council, submission will not be until the following, 3rd quarter of the year.
The Waste Proposals Map is being developed in parallel with the Waste Core Strategy.

Risks

The main risks that have been identified in respect to meeting the proposals for the Reviewed Mineral and Waste Local Development Scheme are:

- Staff Retention: this is a serious problem throughout the Council. Where appropriate consideration will be given to the use of additional in-house or external assistance (e.g. secondments or agency staff/consultants).
- Outside Agencies: the timetable may be influenced by the capacity of outside agencies such as the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) and other key stakeholders. However, regular liaison (and where appropriate advance agreements for the provision of a service) will reduce the risk of this causing delays.
- Slippage in the timetable: earlier LDSs assumed that the possibility of this would be minimised by the prior agreement of timetables with the Government Office. The refusal of GOWM to engage with the "First Draft Submission" consultation and their impending abolition means that this can no longer be assumed.
- Legal Challenge/Soundness: In past AMRs we have stated that risk of this will be minimised by taking all the required steps to ensure that work is 'sound' and sustainable and that this will include working closely with the Government Office at key stages in Plan preparation. However Government is increasingly adopting a minimalist role and has not advised the Council on the most recent consultation document. To date Local Authorities nationally have found it very difficult to progress Waste Core Strategies and the lack of detailed guidance about what constitutes 'soundness' is a matter of considerable and increasing concern to the Council.
- Confusion regarding the status of the Regional Spatial Strategy: RSS informed the development of minerals and waste policy. The Waste Core Strategy has been developed in accordance with the terms of the Planning and Compensation Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, as amended. These required the strategy to be in general conformity with the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS). However the Government has notified Councils of its intention to revoke the RSS and has asserted that this must be a material planning consideration. The High Court has judged that this would require a legislative change and at the time of writing have placed a block on the government's claim that its plan to abolish Regional Strategies must be regarded as a material consideration in planning decisions.
- New legislation and policy, e.g. Habitats Regulations, Planning Policy Statements, Revision of the National Waste Strategy are all likely to emerge as part of the Con Dem government`s localism agenda and will require consideration and additional work to be undertaken

Key Challenges: To comply with the revised Local Development Scheme. There are significant risks and uncertainties about matters outside of the Council's control that could frustrate this.

Table 2 Progress on achieving the Local Development Scheme

DPD	Stage of	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012

	Preparation	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Waste Core Strategy	Recommencement		✓																	
	Reg 25 Public Participation Options Consultation			✓																
	Reg 25 Public Participation on Preferred Options							✓												
	Reg 27 Pre-Submission Publication																			
	Reg 30 Submission to Secretary of State																			
	Examination																			
	Reg 36 Adoption																			
Waste Proposals Map	Recommencement		✓																	
	Reg 25 Public Participation Options Consultation			✓																
	Reg 25 Public Participation on Preferred Options							✓												
	Reg 27 Pre-Submission Publication																			
	Reg 30 Submission to Secretary of State																			
	Examination																			
	Reg 36 Adoption																			

Other relevant documents

Natural resources strategy

The Council is concerned that the need to manage natural resources, such as soil, water and air, climate change and renewable energy, all of which are fundamental to the concept of Sustainability are not being addressed in a holistic way in the County. These matters need to be considered in a strategic way both in policy and geographical terms but do not lend themselves to the statutory planning system. The Council has held discussions with the District and Borough Councils on how it could use its role as a "4.4 Authority" (Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004) to assist them in the preparation of their own DPDs. Technical Research Papers have been developed in relation to:

- Soils
- Water
- Renewable Energy and
- Climate Change Issues
- A Green Infrastructure Strategy is in preparation.

The Council expects these papers to be used as part of the evidence base in DPD preparation by all of the LPAs in the county.

Validation Document

The County Council, as the County Planning Authority, is responsible for the processing and determination of planning applications for minerals and waste management developments and for its own developments such as schools, roads and libraries.

To enable us to accept and validate applications more quickly and reduce delays that would otherwise occur in the processing of applications, we are producing a Validation Document. This is part of a Government initiative to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning system.

The Validation Document, once adopted will provide applicants and their agents with guidance on the information required by us when submitting a planning application. If an applicant fails to submit an application in accordance with the requirements set out in the Validation Document we will be entitled to declare the application invalid.

The document will be published for an 8 week period of consultation in early 2011.

AMR Policy Monitoring Objective 2: Living within Environmental Limits

AMR Policy Monitoring Objective 1	The first objective of the AMR is to assess how the Council's policies contribute to the principle of "Living within Environmental Limits". We have interpreted this to mean whether it safeguards and, where possible, enhances the County's national and historic assets and amenities from the potentially adverse impacts of mineral and waste development. This objective applies to both Mineral and Waste Development.
Monitoring of "saved" Structure Plan policies	SD1, SD2, SD3, SD4, SD5, SD8, SD9, CTC1, CTC2, CTC3, CTC5, CTC7, CTC8, CTC9, CTC10, CTC11, CTC12, CTC14, CTC15, CTC16, CTC17, CTC18, CTC19, CTC20, CTC21 D39, D40 T1 M2, M3, M4, M5 WD2, WD3, WD4 EN3
Related Sustainability Appraisal objectives	2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18
Core output indicators (COI)	None
Local output indicators	• 2.1 Number of minerals or waste planning applications permitted which would adversely affect a) natural or historic assets; or b) amenities **Target – None** • 2.2 Area of designated assets adversely affected by mineral and waste developments **Target – None** • 2.3 Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which were modified/conditioned in order to protect c) designated assets; or d) amenities **Target – 100%** • 2.4 Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which secured improvements c) designated assets; or d) amenities **Target – 100%**

The results for the above indicators are set out in

Table 3 and Table 21 overleaf.

Monitoring of "saved" Structure Plan policies

Table 3: Do the "saved" policies contribute to achieving objective 1?

Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
SD1	**Used by WCC**	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
SD2	**Used by WCC**	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
SD3	**Used by WCC**	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
SD4	**Used by WCC**	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
SD5	**-**	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Used in previous monitoring year: retain for now
SD8	**-**	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain for now (used in 2007-8)
SD9	**Used by WCC**	Supports national policy	Retain
CTC1	**Used by WCC**	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
CTC2	**Used by WCC**	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
CTC3	**-**	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Used in previous monitoring year: retain for now
CTC5	**Used by WCC**	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
CTC6	**Used by WCC**	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC7	**Used by WCC**	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC8	**Used by WCC**	Supports national policy	Retain
CTC9	**Used by WCC**	Amplifies national policy	Retain

Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
CTC11	**Used by WCC**	Supports national policy	Retain
CTC12	**-**	Amplifies national policy	Used in previous monitoring year: retain for now
CTC14	**-**	Amplifies national policy	Used in previous monitoring year: retain for now
CTC15	**Used by WCC**	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC16	**-**	Supports national policy	Retain for now (used in 2007-8)
CTC17	**Used by WCC**	Amplifies national policy.	Retain
CTC18	**-**	Supports national policy	Retain
CTC19	**Used by WCC**	Supports national policy	Used in previous monitoring year: retain for now
CTC20	**Used by WCC**	Supports national policy	Retain for now
CTC21	**-**	Supports national policy	Retain
D39	**Used by WCC**	Supports national policy	Retain for now
T1	**Used by WCC**	Amplifies national policy	Used in previous monitoring year: retain for now
M1	**Used by WCC**	Amplifies national policy	Retain
M2	**Used by WCC**	Supports national policy	Retain
M3	**Used by WCC**	Supports national policy	Retain for now
M4	**Used by WCC**	Amplifies national policy	Retain
WD1	**Used by WCC**	Amplifies national policy	Replace by Waste Core Strategy
WD2	**Used by WCC**	Amplifies national policy but is not entirely in accordance with PPS10	Replace by Waste Core Strategy
WD3	**Used by WCC**	Amplifies national policy	Replace by Waste Core

Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
			Strategy
WD4	**Used by WCC**	Amplifies national policy	Replace by Waste Core Strategy
EN3	**Used by WCC**	Amplifies national policy	Retain

Notes: The Council's current Local Output Indicators are designed to achieve the wider objective set out above rather than to assess specific policies. At present, the only indicator used is whether each policy has been used effectively (i.e. not successfully challenged at Appeal or by the Courts) or not. Future AMRs will follow GOWM advice as to whether more detailed indicators or targets are necessary.

Local output indicators

Table 4: Local Output Indicators for Policy Monitoring Objective 1

Local output indicators	Number	3rd Year Trend	Performance
2.1 Number of minerals or waste planning applications permitted which would adversely affect a) natural or historic assets; or b) amenities **Target – None**	None	Continuing good	☺
2.2 Area of designated assets adversely affected by mineral and waste developments **Target – None**	None	Continuing good	☺
2.3 Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which were modified/conditioned in order to protect a) designated assets; or b) amenities **Target – 100%**	a) 1 (100% of minerals developments) b) 20 (100% of waste developments)	Continuing good	☺
2.4 Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which secured improvements a) designated assets; or b) amenities **Target – 100%**	2 (100%) (reduction in adverse effects on Amenity and Green Belt)	Continuing good	☺

Analysis

The purpose of the Objective is to assess if the County's planning policies contribute to the Sustainability Objective of "Living within Environmental Limits" by ensuring that an adequate and regular supply of minerals is available to the economy whilst safeguarding and, where possible, enhancing, the County's natural and historic assets and amenities. The indicators chosen focus therefore on whether the Council's policies have successfully protected, or enhanced these features. This is particularly difficult in the case of applications for mineral development. There is a direct correlation between the geological and geomorphological characteristics of some areas and the fact that they are designated. It is no accident therefore that, for example, important crushed rock resources exist in both of the County's AONBs (Malvern Hills and Cotswolds) or that sand and gravel resources coincide with wetlands or river systems, some of which are of high geo, biodiversity and/or conservation value. What is significant therefore is not that planning permissions should be granted for mineral or waste development within or adjoining designated areas, but rather whether they could, or have, caused any harm to the designated features or to amenity. The Council is satisfied, however, that the current policies are sufficient to enable adequate conditions to be imposed to protect the County's assets on all the permissions granted. In the monitoring of existing permissions over the last year the Council has secured considerable environmental gains in the restoration of Retreat Farm, Ripple and Clifton gravel pits and Broadway Quarry by modifying earlier restoration schemes with the agreement of the operators.

Key Challenges

The policies that relate to this Objective have all proved effective over the monitoring period. Some, notably Structure Plan policies CTC8, CTC11, CTC16, CTC18, CTC19, CTC20, CTC21, D39, M2 and M3, are close to national policy and need to be closely monitored to see if they should be retained. For the present, however, no immediate changes to the Council's Mineral and Waste policies are considered necessary.

Part of the Council's success in meeting this Objective is the result of its practice of encouraging extensive pre and post application discussions with applicants – without charge. A major part of these discussions is to negotiate away proposals that might adversely affect natural and/or historic assets or amenities. This takes time and can adversely affect determination time targets, but is considered worthwhile to achieve better quality decisions.

BPEO

On 10th July 2003 the Council adopted a Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO) Strategy but the concept of BPEO is no longer part of national policy. The BPEO informed the revision of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy but following consultation on the Waste Core Strategy it will not be given significant weight in the further development of the Waste Core Strategy.

AMR objective 3: Achieving a sustainable economy by ensuring an adequate supply of aggregate and non-aggregate minerals

Aggregates

Mineral issues

All building works and some manufacturing processes require minerals in some form. The geological presence of suitable minerals and the commercial costs of working them determine areas where suitable raw materials can be extracted. Local extraction and use of minerals reduces construction costs, increases local employment and spending power and minimises some strategic impacts such as road traffic, but inevitably incurs impacts on local environments and for people living in and around the sites. On the positive side however, mineral workings can create both ephemeral and permanent habitats, some of which are specifically encouraged in national and County Biodiversity Action Plans. Significant new features, some of which, notably rock faces, lakes and reed beds, are locally very scarce, and improvements to landscapes whose character has been degraded can and have, been achieved in the County through mineral working.

Two applications for mineral working (both sand and gravel extraction) were determined during the year. These were for extraction to Chadwich Lane Quarry and at Ball Mill Quarry, Grimley (land known as Church Farm South). Both were permitted at appeal in June and November 2009. Although outside the monitoring period, an application for planning permission for the extraction of sand and gravel from land at Strensham was submitted to the County Planning Authority in March 2010.

Three trends were detected last year and merit continued attention:

- The revised Biodiversity Plan for the County is now actively driving (and in some cases revising) site restoration.
- Inert waste (from developments other than mineral working) is no longer easily available to restore mineral workings by infilling.
- The County is not able to meet its sub regional apportionment for crushed rock. This will cause problems for the future.

AMR POLICY MONITORING	To assess if the following policies contribute to the principle of "Achieving a Sustainable Economy" by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of aggregates (in accordance with MPS1 and

OBJECTIVE 2	MPG6)
Monitoring of "saved" Structure Plan policies	M1
Monitoring of "saved" Minerals Local Plan policies	1, 2, 6, 7
Related Sustainability Appraisal objectives	18
Core output indicators	M1 Annual production of primary land won aggregates M2 Production of secondary and recycled aggregates
Local output indicators	2.1 Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves 2.2 Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves 2.3 Sufficient productive capacity for sand and gravel supply 2.4 Sufficient productive capacity for crushed rock supply
TARGETS FOR COI M1	• Make provision for the regional apportionment guidelines of 0.871 mt pa of sand and gravel OR 8.5% of annual regional production of sand and gravel • Make provision for the regional apportionment guidelines of 0.163 mt pa of crushed rock OR 2.8% of annual regional production of crushed rock. (Two targets have been chosen because the RAWP allocation includes both. Successive WM RAWP Annual Reports have recorded total regional production of aggregates of significantly lower tonnage than the original guidelines predicted. The proportions produced by each MPA have remained consistent however and the % produced may be a more realistic interpretation of the supply position than tonnages.
TARGETS FOR COI M2	None.

Monitoring of "saved" policies

Table 5: Do the policies contribute to AMR objective 2 by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of aggregate minerals?

Policy	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
Structure Plan			
M1	Core Output Indicators M1, M2 and Local Output Indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4	See Analysis below	The policy is sound in principle. Its application has been wholly appropriate in determining planning applications. Difficulties in meeting the

			Core and Local Output Indicators discussed below reveal the need for a major review of land allocations in the near future.
Minerals Local Plan			
1	Used by WCC	Significantly amplifies national policy	Retain
2	Used by WCC	Significantly amplifies national policy	Retain
6	Used by WCC	Significantly amplifies national policy	Retain
7	Used by WCC	Significantly amplifies national policy	Retain

Minerals Local Plan Allocations

Two sand and gravel sites remain unworked Preferred Areas in the County of Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan:

- **Ryall North** (600,000 tonnes) – No application for planning permission yet made.
- **Strensham** (800,000 tonnes) – Planning application validated in January 2010.

Core output indicators

Core output indicator M1: Primary Aggregates

Information on primary aggregate production for Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) is collected annually by each MPA from operating companies on behalf of the WMRAWP. This information is:

a requested annually (by calendar year)
b in arrears and
c provided on a confidential and voluntary basis.

Returns are collected by MPAs and forwarded to the WMRAWP Secretary for agglomeration, in a way that protects commercial sensitivity, for subsequent publication in the WMRAWP Annual Report. The WMRAWP Annual Report for 2008 for the period 1st January to 31st December 2008 is the most recently available at the time of writing. Sales of sand and gravel in Worcestershire were 758,000 tonnes. Sales of crushed rock

in Worcestershire cannot be released for reasons of business confidentiality, however combined sales of crushed rock in Herefordshire and Worcestershire amounted to 216,000 tonnes in 2008.

Table 6 shows the sites in Worcestershire with permitted reserves.

Table 6: Permitted Reserves in Worcestershire (and operational status during the financial year 2009-10)

Site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Aggregate sales 2008	Reserves at 31/03/10
Permitted Sand and Gravel Reserves						
Church Farm East/ Ball Mill	Ball Mill, Grimley, Worcester	Tarmac	Worked out	none	Yes	No
Church Farm South/Ball Mill Quarry	Ball Mill, Grimley, Worcester	Tarmac	Not yet started	none	-	Yes
Clifton	Clifton Arles Wood Off A38, Severn Stoke, Worcester, WR8 9JE	Tarmac	Active	none	Yes	Yes
Ripple	Ripple, TEWKESBURY, Worcester	Cemex	Active	none	Yes	Yes
Sandy Lane	Sandy Lane, Wildmoor, Bromsgrove, Worcester, B61 0QT	Veolia	Active	Green Belt	Yes Aggregates and Foundry Sand	Yes
Wildmoor/ Cinetic Sands	Sandy Lane, Wildmoor, Bromsgrove, Worcester, B61 0QR	J Williams	Active	Green Belt	Yes Aggregates and Foundry Sand	Yes
Chadwich Lane	Chadwich Lane Quarry, Chadwich Lane, Madeley Heath, Bromsgrove, Worcester	Salop Sand and Gravel	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes
Land adj to Chadwich Lane	Chadwich Lane Quarry, Chadwich Lane, Madeley Heath, Bromsgrove, Worcester	Salop Sand and Gravel	Not yet started	Green Belt	-	Yes
Church Farm West	Ball Mill, Grimley	Tarmac	Active	none	Yes	Yes
Permitted Crushed Rock Reserves (limestone)						
Broadway/	Fish Hill,	Smith &	Active	AONB	Yes	Yes

Site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Aggregate sales 2008	Reserves at 31/03/10
Fish Hill	Broadway Worcestershire, WR12 7LL	Son Bletchington			Aggregates and non-aggregates	
Permitted Clay Reserves (clay and shale)						
New House Farm	Hartlebury, Kidderminster, Worcestershire	Baggeridge Brick	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes
Waresley/ Baggeridge Brick	Hartlebury Trading Est, Hartlebury Industrial Estate, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, DY10 4JB	Baggeridge Brick	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes

No applications for aggregate minerals development were determined by the County Council in 2009-2010. However the following appeals were allowed:

- Land adjacent to Chadwich Lane Quarry (1,280,000 tonnes). The application was submitted September 2005 and was refused by the County Council in February 2008 against officers' recommendation. An appeal was lodged by the applicant against the County Council's decision in April 2009. (The appeal was allowed in June 2009).
- Extension to Ball Mill Quarry, Grimley (land known as Church Farm South). The application was submitted in August 2007 and refused by the County Council in April 2009 against officers' recommendation. (An appeal was lodged by the applicant against the County Council's decision in June 2009. Allowed on appeal in November 2009).

Table 7: Targets for M1

	Production 2007-08	Trend	Performance
Sand and Gravel Apportionment 8.5% Regional production	7.75%	Decrease	☹
Crushed Rock Apportionment 2.8% Regional production	Confidential, Below 2.8%	Less, inadequate, likely to cease within 2 years	☹

Analysis

Sand and Gravel: The previous 5 years saw a slight but continuous decline in sales. In 2007 there was a small increase in sales to almost 2004 levels, however in 2008 sales declined again to 2005/6 levels.

Output appears to be adequate to meet local need. Conversations between planning officers and operators suggest that that the “credit crunch” in 2008 has reduced local

demand for sand and gravel. Officers estimate that that the County's landbank (at 31/12/09) is 3.5 years. This is below the 7 years recommended in government policy.

Existing policies are perceived to be adequate in themselves but two applications for sand and gravel working were refused (or refused in part) by Members against Officer recommendation, during the previous (2007-8) year. It appears therefore to be difficult for developers to source planning permissions for gravel pits in areas which are outside the Preferred Areas for extraction in the Minerals Local Plan but which nonetheless pass the sieve test in (saved) Policy 2 in the Local Plan.

Key Challenge
To maintain the landbank of sand and gravel reserves at at least 7 years.

Crushed Rock
In spite of recent planning permission to deepen Fish Hill Quarry the supply of crushed rock is problematic in terms of meeting both regional supply and the number of productive units. County Structure Plan Policy M1 sets a commitment to meet national and regional apportionments of crushed rock, Policy M2 realises this, Policy M6 applies this principle to other minerals and Minerals Local Plan Policy M7 is an enabling policy setting the criteria by which applications should be assessed. The Council considers that policies are sound in principle and have been useful in practice. Difficulties arise however because no significant applications for crushed rock extraction have been made in the County since 1997 (for an extension at Shavers End, which was refused at Appeal). The only other applications have been for alterations and a very modest deepening at Fish Hill. The lack of applications probably reflects the limited nature and distribution of hard rock within the County, very little of which appears to be of aggregate quality. It is significant for example that the site at Shavers End was abandoned leaving 600,000 tonnes of permitted reserve unworked. Planning permission to extract this reserve lapsed in 2002. The single exception which is of aggregate quality, the granite in the Malvern Hills, is covered by Ministerial decisions which prohibited quarrying outside the limits of existing sites which have now all closed.

At present the Council is not aware of any specific difficulties there might be in supplying the market with crushed rock in Worcestershire in the short term. As reported in the earlier AMRs, it is assumed that the shortfall is being made up with recycled materials and imports from other counties. The Council is not aware however of any complaints about how the shortfall is being met, of problems of where imports are coming from or of any traffic problems that may be caused.

Landbank
The Council is concerned however that the landbank for permitted crushed rock reserves is well below that recommended in Government guidance and it is very likely that the landbank of permitted reserves will be exhausted within one to two years.

Possible future changes to apportionments
At the time of writing (December 2010) the policies in the adopted WMRSS are currently part of the Development Plan. The apportionments set out in the RSS (up to 2016) have been extended by the Secretary of State to 2020. Against the WMRAWP`s advice however the former WMRA produced new apportionments during 2010. Only Staffordshire County Council has adopted this apportionment. The full implications of their action has yet to be debated at the WMRAWP or tested at Appeal or Examination into a minerals core strategy but, at the least Staffordshire`s decision is a material

consideration. In theory their refusal to provide what other MPAs in the region consider adequate supply could project demand onto other areas. The apportionments adopted in this county for many years may well therefore change, All the Council`s existing policies may therefore need re-assessment in the medium term if the sand and gravel and crushed rock landbanks are to be maintained.

Minerals Local Plan Designations

Two designations for Preferred Areas for Mineral Extraction for aggregates in the Adopted (saved) Minerals Local Plan remain unimplemented. These are for sand and gravel extraction at Ryall North and Strensham (a planning application was submitted in 2010), there are no reasons to believe that any of the saved policies are not appropriate, would conflict with the sustainability objective or need immediate amendment, so far as aggregate production is concerned. New Preferred Areas for Mineral Extraction do however need to be identified in the next few years.

Core output indicator M2: Secondary and recycled aggregates

The West Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste Annual Monitoring Report for 2005 states:

> "The amount of construction and demolition waste produced in the Region is estimated to have reduced from 8.6 million tonnes in 2001 to 8.1 million tonnes in 2003. In 2001/02 the total estimated construction and demolition waste arising in the Region was 8.6 million tonnes, of which half was recycled, 46% was used on exempt sites for engineering and land restoration purposes, and just 5% was landfilled. By 2003, the quantity of C & D waste produced in the Region had reduced by 6% to 8.13 million tonnes, the proportion recycled increased from 50% to 61% (the highest performance for any region in England), and the quantity of material used at exempt sites halved (to the lowest level of any region other than London). Indications are that at least some parts of the construction industry are securing significant reductions in waste."

The Preferred Options for the Phase 2 Revision of the RSS relies on the Capita Symonds report (Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005. Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste – Final Report, Capita Symonds Ltd, in association with WRC plc, February 2007 for Department for Communities and Local Government: London) . This found that for the West Midlands, the production of recycled aggregate appears not to have changed from 2003 levels, but that there would seem to have been an overall increase in the amount of construction and demolition waste disposed of at landfills and used at registered exempt sites. Regional and sub-regional level data from the survey are subject to wide confidence levels, however, and these results should be treated with caution. They are nonetheless material considerations and will remain so, regardless of possible changes in the RSS itself. There are no suggestions or reasons to suspect conditions or industry practices are different in Worcestershire from anywhere else in the region. Tracking the management of C & D waste is, however, very difficult.

No more up to date information is available for 2009-10.

There is general encouragement in the Minerals Local Plan for the use of alternatives to naturally occurring aggregates or other minerals but there are no specific targets in PPS10, the RSS or either the County Structure Plan or Minerals Local Plan.

Secondary/recycled aggregates are produced in three ways:

- at sites with specific planning permission for such production,
- including the recycling of highway materials and
- at "other" sites where processing takes place in association with recycling activities

These are considered below:

Sites with specific planning permission

In Worcestershire three sites have a specific planning permission for such production – at Ball Mill gravel pit, The Forge, Stourport on Severn, and Stanford Highway Depot and planning permission was granted in December 2009 for ancillary crushing and screening of waste materials for the production of secondary aggregate in association with infilling and restoration of Pinches 3 Quarry, Wildmoor near Bromsgrove (temporary permission until December 2019).

The operator of the Ball Mill site mothballed the site after less than one year on the grounds that no regular supply of material could be obtained. The Forge site has however commenced and the operators believe could treat 90,000 t p.a. of rubble for secondary aggregate use. The permission at Stanford Highway Depot has also been implemented but only processes waste from highway works.

Recycling of Highway Materials

The Council's (five year) highway management contract with Ringway includes provisions to realise the Cabinet's commitment to recycle as much material as possible, notably that:

- The service should re-use carriage and footway material as a matter of course.
- Keep the recycling of such materials within the carriageway wherever possible, and
- Establish at least one specific recycling depot to process other construction materials generated by the contract.

This represents a significant change in the Council's policy. The previous contract precluded off-site recycling construction materials. At that time the small scale of many arisings made them uneconomic to process on site, much useful material was wasted. This is no longer the case. The recycling of material is now a matter of course for works carried out on the highways maintenance contract and these are taken to the Stanford recycling facility. The Council's Highway Contractor "Ringway" opened a depot at Stanford near Hartlebury on 30th April 2007. In time, this is expected to recycle up to 40,000t of highway materials pa. During the monitoring period April 1st 2008 – March 31st 2009 14,856t were recycled to secondary aggregates.

During a meeting between planning officers and the operators in March 2009 it was suggested that in Worcestershire there are approximately 20,000 tonnes a year of highways arisings which are suitable for recycling. 10,000 tonnes of this could be recycled to Type 1 and foam base at per year. The operations are seasonal as they are susceptible to damage from water. Operations at the Stanford highway Depot near Kidderminster could produce between 1,500 and 2,000 tonnes at a time.

The use of mobile Infrared patching recycling plant in situ is also being tested and is expected to be used much more. There are also aspirations to treat 5,000 tonnes of gully arisings a year, through dewatering, shredding and composting to produce a low grade soil. This would take place on a separate site in Worcestershire.

Other Sites

The Council is also aware that some waste transfer stations do crush materials on site and that their sites have a maximum permitted level of activity in their Waste Management Licences. The EA lists 44 sites as transferring or treating 323,129 tonnes of Construction and Demolition Waste in Worcestershire in the Waste Data Interrogator 2007. Much undoubtedly is but there is no basis for assessing what proportion of this output is recycled into aggregates.

In reality, production of secondary/recycled aggregates is likely to be much larger from "other" sites. These are mostly on-site production of recycled materials from demolition contractors, who now routinely clear previously developed land, crush hard materials on site and re-use them as foundations or sell them. Such activity may be permitted development under the General Permitted Development Order 1995, 28-day rule, or as part of the implementation of a Site Waste Management Plan or planning permission. The local planning authority has no power to compel demolition contractors to provide information from such activities or the County Council to be provided with it. The issue is further complicated by the fact that crushing plants are mobile, move quickly from site to site, and are licensed by the Environmental Health Officer in the company's "home base", which, because plants are mobile and follow the redevelopment of sites could be anywhere in the country. The Federation of Demolition Contractors is a member of the WMRAWP but is unable to provide regional production figures let alone sub-regional, county, ones.

These matters have been issues of concern for the WMRAWP; West Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body (WMRTAB) for some time and research has been commissioned by the ODPM. The Council is a member of the Regional Monitoring Officers Group which has informed the DCLG Review of Annual Monitoring Reports/Core Output Indicators that there are real difficulties in providing data for this indicator and that it is not very useful.

There is no evidence that significant volumes of secondary/recycled materials which could be used as substitute aggregates are being landfilled in the County and it is now the norm that suitable on-site materials are crushed and processed on site or at Waste Transfer Stations for sale or use. The lack of specific permissions may reflect the effectiveness of recycling operations at the 'other' sites referred to above. There are no reasons to believe that the existing saved policies are not appropriate or need amendment at present.

However, the Council is aware that useful materials are being used on 'exempt' sites and that this may not always be the best possible way of managing and using this material. It is also concerned that other parts of this waste stream, notably subsoils may not be used or disposed of in the most sustainable way. These matters will be addressed in the emerging Waste Core Strategy.

Core Output Indicator M2

The following quantities of recycled aggregates have been produced as a result of highways works since January 2008:

2008

6,276 tonnes of foam base

10,296 tonnes of recycled type 1

2009 (Current Monitoring year)

14,856 tonnes of recycled type 1

Key Challenges: The extent and nature of how waste is disposed of on 'exempt' sites could be explored in future Annual Monitoring Reports as the Council develops its Monitoring and Enforcement programmes.

Table 8: Core output indicators M1 and M2

	Production 2009-10	Trend (5th year)	Performance
M1 Annual Production of land won aggregates			
Sand and Gravel	758,000 (estimated)	declining	☹
Crushed Rock	Confidential	declining	☹
M2 Annual Production of Secondary/Recycled aggregates			
Secondary	None (estimated)	Same	😐
Recycled	14,856 tonnes	Improving	☺

Notes
Re Core Output Indicator Est: Sand and Gravel production is an Officer estimate. The most up to date publicly available figure is in the WMRAWP Annual Report for 2007 which is for 700,00t. Crushed Rock production is from 1 site only, for reasons of Commercial Confidentiality the figure cannot be published. It is, however, less than the WMRAWP apportionment for annual crushed rock production.

Local output indicators

Table 9: Local output indicators

	Years Supply	**Trend**	**Performance**
3.1 Landbank, Sand and Gravel reserves @ 31/12/08 (Officer estimate) (tonnes)	3.5 (3.021 mt)	Inadequate	☹
3.2 Landbank Crushed Rock reserves @ 31/12/09 (Confidential)	Less than 10 (tonnage cannot be released)	Inadequate, likely to be exhausted soon	☹
3.3 Productive Capacity Sand and Gravel 2008-09	Number of productive units 6	Same, good	☺
3.4 Productive Capacity Crushed Rock 2008-09	Number of productive units 1 unit	Same, bad	☹

Analysis

The county is currently meeting its sub-regional apportionment for sand and gravel and with 6 operational units has adequate productive capacity, although the current recession is depressing production rates to below that required to meet the County's share of the West Midlands Region. Crushed rock production, is not adequate in terms of production or the number of operational units, The council`s landbank for both sand and gravel and crushed rock are inadequate. There does not seem to be any interest from the industry in correcting these problems however and two Preferred Areas for sand and gravel working in the Minerals Local Plan remain unworked.
There do not seem to be any problems in policy terms in producing aggregates from recycled or secondary materials.

Non-aggregates

AMR policy monitoring objective	To assess if the following policies contribute to the principle of "Achieving a Sustainable Economy" by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of non-aggregate minerals
Monitoring of 'saved' Structure Plan policies	SD1, SD2, CTC1, CTC20
Monitoring of 'saved' Minerals Local Plan policies	6
Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	5, 18
Core output indicators	None
Local output indicators	3.5 Landbank of permitted clay reserves 3.6 Sufficient productive capacity for clay supply 3.7 Sufficient productive capacity for building stone supply
Targets	3.5 At least 25 years' supply 3.6 Sufficient mixture of materials to supply local brickworks for all except specialist products

Background

The Regional Spatial Strategy (para 8.57) states that:

"The West Midlands contains areas where there are deposits of Etruria marl, gypsum and silica sand which are nationally important minerals, along with limestone important in the production of cement. There are also significant reserves of aggregates, building stone, shale, coal and other clays, including fireclays. Some are of Regional significance, for example building stone, and brickshale and fireclay which are important to the Region's brick industry."

In addition to aggregates considered in the previous section, reserves of brick clay and salt exist in the Triassic and Mercian mudstone strata in the north of Worcestershire.

- **Salt**: Production ceased in the 1970s. There is no suggestion that it might recommence. No amendments to policy are considered necessary at present.

- **Clay**: Is worked at two sites in Hartlebury and New House farm and one at Waresley (both owned by Weinerberger); together these are capable of producing over 2 million bricks per week.

  Extraction commenced at New House Farm during 2006, a site which has about a 30-year landbank to supply the Hartlebury Brickworks. The other site, at Waresley, has been worked for some time and has a smaller, but nonetheless significant landbank of about 15 years' production to supply the Waresley Brickworks at current rates. Together these are enough to provide the brickworks for the 25 years' supply of clay recommended in MPS1. The company have however shut the Waresley factory, announced 70 redundancies and with 70 million bricks in store (5 million tonnes is the usual stock), do not expect to get back into full production for some time. In the medium term therefore, there does

not appear to be any pressing need to review the Council's Mineral Planning policies so far as the provision of Brick Clay is concerned.

- **Building Stone**: Building stone is only produced at one quarry, Broadway, as ancillary to aggregate production. The material produced, Oolithic Limestone, is used in only a few parishes in the south western corner of the County. Sales are mostly into Gloucestershire, where numerous comparable sites exist. Production at Broadway is expected to cease within two years. The Council does not consider that other sources can easily be identified, or that it would be useful or necessary to define landbanks for building stone in Worcestershire.

- **Silica Sand**: The Wildmoor Sandstone Formation is worked in the Bromsgrove area to produce foundry sand from naturally bonded sandstone, and building sand. The decline of the foundry industry and availability of synthetic alternatives have reduced demand for this material. It is listed as being of national importance in MPG13. Two quarries currently produce very small volumes of this material. Reserves are modest but appear to be adequate for the present.

Energy Minerals

"Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans: Hereford and Worcester, Resources and Constraints" (British Geological Survey) considers the potential for Energy Minerals in Worcestershire:

- **Hydrocarbons**: "the prospects for discovery of oil and gas in Herefordshire and Worcestershire are very low. Three exploration wells have been drilled in the County, none of which discovered oil or gas. Lack of source rocks in the Worcester Basin indicates that it is not prospective for oil and gas. The hydrocarbon potential of lower Palaeozoic rocks has been downgraded following the drilling of two dry holes on anticlines west of the Worcester Basin. Although some exploration licenses have been taken out on parts of the South Staffordshire and Wyre Forest coalfields that extend into Worcestershire, evidence from other parts of the West Midlands suggests that these rocks are unlikely to contain coal bed methane in commercial quantities. The Carboniferous rocks of the Forest of Dean coalfield are low in methane.

- **Coal**: A small area of Worcestershire… lies off the southern end of the South Staffordshire coalfield. However the productive coal measures are absent… Another comparatively small area of Worcestershire to the north west of Kidderminster lies at the southern end of the Wyre Forest coalfield. This coalfield was worked underground … up until the 1940s. Applications for open cast working in the 1980s were refused …These coalfields are unlikely to attract any further open cast interest."

Given this analysis, no specific policies for the development of energy minerals are considered necessary at present.

Table 10: Permitted non-aggregate minerals sites in Worcestershire (and operational status during the financial year 2009-10) (Confidential Officer estimates, not supplied to WMRAWP)

Quarry	Operator	Designation	Clay Sales 2009	Reserves 31/12/09
New House	Baggeridge Brick	Green Belt	Yes	Yes

Farm				
Waresley	Baggeridge Brick	Green Belt	Yes	Yes

NB – Extraction from Waresley is current mothballed.

Monitoring of "saved" policies

Table 11: Do the policies contribute to objective 3 by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of non-aggregate minerals?

Policy	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
Structure Plan			
SD1	Used by WCC	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
SD2	Used by WCC	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
CTC1	Used by WCC	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
CTC20	Used by WCC	Supports national policy	Retain for now
Minerals Local Plan			
6	Used by WCC	Significantly amplifies national policy	Retain

There are No Minerals Local Plan Designationsfor non-aggregate minerals.

Applications for non-aggregate minerals determined 1st April 2009 - 31st March 2010
None.

Local output indicators

Data collection

At present, clay, building stone and silica sand are the only non-aggregate materials produced in the County. All come from sites which also produce aggregates. The Council depends upon the goodwill of the operators for information about non-aggregate sales and this is held on a confidential basis. There could be difficulties in data collection if permissions were given for more non-aggregate production and such goodwill was not forthcoming. There are no Core Output Indicators for these policies.

Clay

No applications for mineral working which would be a departure from the policies have been granted planning permissions by the Council or at Appeal. There are no reasons at present to believe that any of these policies are not appropriate or need immediate amendment so far as clay production is concerned.

Key Challenges
The Council does have the 25-year landbank recommended by government but the issue of long-term supply will be addressed in a future Minerals Core Strategy.

Building Stone

No applications for planning permission specifically to work building stone were received during the year; the permission granted at Broadway will be exhausted soon. Officers are not aware of any interest in the development of such sites and there is no evidence that the saved policies are frustrating any such developments.

Key Challenges
The conservation of listed and vernacular buildings and features and maintenance of local distinctiveness are some of the basic principles of planning, both depending partly at least on the supply of local building stone. None has been available in Worcestershire for decades other than the supplies of Oolithic Limestone produced at Broadway Quarry. This material has traditionally however only been used in the very small areas of the county which consist of outliers of the Cotswolds, i.e. around Bredon Hill and Broadway. No other local building stone has been produced in the County since the quarries in Malvern closed in the 1960s and even they only supplied a very small area of the County around Malvern itself. Several other kinds of stone have been used historically but have not been supplied for very many years. It is inevitable that the quality of the built environment has suffered as a result. In spite of the absence of outward expressions of concern, this must be important and will be addressed when the Council commences work on a Minerals Core Strategy.

Energy Minerals

There is no evidence that commercially attractive reserves of energy minerals exist in the County. Structure Plan policy M3 sets general criteria for their development, the national policy framework is clear enough and there is no information to suggest that the absence of specific policies for the development of energy minerals is significant. Applications to work such minerals are unlikely but the proposed Minerals Core Strategy will consider if specific policies are necessary as part of its issues and options development.

Table 12: Output indicator results for policy monitoring objective 3: Local output indicators

	Production 2009-10	Trend	Performance	25 years' supply	Trend	Performance
3.1 Landbank of permitted	Confidential	Consistently satisfactory	☺	Confidential	Consistently satisfactory	☺

clay reserves						
3.2 Sufficient productive capacity: Clay (2 sites supplying three brickworks)	Satisfactory	Consistently satisfactory	☺	2 production sites No evidence of shortfalls	Consistently satisfactory	☺
3.2 Sufficient productive capacity: Building stone	Unsatisfactory	Consistently unsatisfactory, likely to cease within two years	☹	n/a Consistently unsatisfactory		☹

AMR objective 4: Achieving a sustainable economy by enabling the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy

AMR policy monitoring objective 4	To assess if the following policies contribute to the principle of "Achieving a Sustainable Economy" by enabling the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy and addressing waste as a resource.
Monitoring of 'saved' Structure Plan Policies	WD1, WD2, WD3, WD4 SD9, M6, EN3
Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	1, 2, 5, 7, 9
Core output indicators	W1 Capacity of new waste management facilities. W2 Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type.
Local ouput indicators	4.1 Total amount of waste managed in Worcestershire by management type. 4.2 to contribute towards JMWMS targets
Targets	4.2 To meet the targets set out in RSS policy (emerging targets at time of writing) a) Landfilling as a % of total C and I waste 2002 2010 2015 2020 2025 42% 35% 30% 25% 25% b) Diversion from landfill:

2005/06		2010/11		2015/16		2020/21		2025/26	
Min Diversion rrom landfill	Max Landfill	Min Diversion rrom landfill	Max Landfill	Min Diversion rrom landfill	Max Landfill	Min Diversion rrom landfill	Max Landfill	Min Diversion rrom landfill	Max Landfill
C and I Waste									
441,000	320,000	503,000	271,000	627,000	268,000	858,000	286,000	858,000	286,000
Municipal Waste									
78,000	234,000	160,000	181,000	212,000	143,000	242,000	127,000	254,000	130,000

Targets

	c) To achieve a minimum waste treatment capacity (C and D and MSW) of 1.22m tonnes pa by 2026 4.3 To achieve the targets in the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS)
	JMWMS Target 1
	Now a Carbon Target, NI 185/6 – still under review
	JMWMS Target 2
	To achieve the national reductions in household residual waste of 29% by 31st March 2010, 35% by 2015 and 45% by 2020 based on 2000 levels.
	JMWMS Target 3
	To achieve national recycling/composting levels of household waste of 40% by 31st March 2010 as a minimum and work towards achieving 45% by 31st March 2015 and 50% by 31st March 2020
	JMWMS Target 4
	To achieve the requirements of the Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 by 31st December 2010
targets /cont…	**JMWMS Target 5**
	By 2015 or earlier if practicable, we will recover value from a minimum of 78% of municipal waste
	JMWMS Target 6
	The Partnership will work together to reduce the amount of biodegreadable municipal waste Landfilled in order to meet the yearly allowances set by Government under the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme, in particular in target years 2009-10, 2012-13 and 2019-20
	JMWMS Target 8
	4.4 To contribute towards National Indicators: • NI 191 • NI 192 • NI 193

Background

"People produce waste, it is a fact of life; a fact we cannot change". (DEFRA Website) The nature of the materials discarded and public recognition of the pollution and climate

change effects created, the unsustainability of current practices and the environmental and economic costs generated, mean that waste management is now an increasing political priority. However it is now the case that waste production nationally and locally is increasing at a slower rate than economic growth, a trend continued since last year's AMR.

Local Context and Background: Policies

Currently Development Plan policies for waste for the County are set out in the Worcestershire County Structure Plan. The Secretary of State "saved" most of the Structure Plan waste policies (and others) on 7th September 2007. There is no specific Waste Local Plan for Worcestershire. There are no specific land use allocations for Waste. There are therefore no development plan allocations unimplemented at present.

Background Data (Waste Volumes Managed)

The trend since 1998/9 is of a continued reduction in the amount of waste produced in the County, a reduction in the amounts landfilled and an increase in Treatment and Transfer capacity. The trajectory is uneven, however, with significant variations from year to year (see Appendices 10, 11 and 12). The most recently available figures for waste managed in the County are:

- Household, Commercial and Industrial – 690,112 tonnes (70.5 %)
- Hazardous – 73,673 tonnes (7.5 %)
- Inert and Construction and Demolition – 214,266 tonnes (22 %)

(Source Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2008)

Data collection

The principal source for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is the Waste Data Flow website, managed by Enviros, which is the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme reporting mechanism. The data is regarded as accurate. The principal source of data on C and I waste is the Environment Agency website. The data itself has improved over the last few years but is still imperfect. Abstracts and compilations from this site have also been made available through the West Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste. One of the major weaknesses in the availability of data is regarding C and D waste. DEFRA only requires information down to regional level to be readily available annually to meet European reporting standards. There is no comparable pressure to produce figures at a sub-regional level and given the Environment Agency's limited and reducing resources, no capacity to do so. Information about C and D waste at County level remains very poor indeed. The National Waste Data Strategy should improve both C and I and C and D data, has been in preparation for three years now but is not yet much in evidence.

Monitoring of 'saved' Structure Plan Policies

Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
WD1	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy but is not entirely in accord with PPS10	Retain for now, replace by Waste Core Strategy
WD2	Used by WCC	Amplifies national	Retain for now,

		policy but is not entirely in accord with PPS10	replace by Waste Core Strategy
WD3	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain for now, replace by Waste Core Strategy
WD4	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain for now, replace by Waste Core Strategy
M6	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain
EN3	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain for now, replace by Waste Core Strategy

Analysis
Structure Plan Policies WD1, WD2, WD3 and WD4 set the principles by which waste management facilities will be assessed. They remain adequate but will be superseded when the Council's Waste Core Strategy is approved.

The saved Structure Plan policies and the BPEO Strategy address the requirements of RSS policies WD3A (i) and (ii), B and C. No permissions have been granted or allowed at appeal that would not comply with these or the principles that the RSS policy seeks to achieve. In general terms, however, the Council considers that the saved policies and the BPEO strategy are inadequate in the longer term.

The Waste Core Strategy could be adopted in 2012. All of the Structure Plan Waste policies and the Council`s BPEO policy will then be superseded. No Waste Local Plan has ever been prepared. The Council does not however intend to prepare a site specific Waste DPD in the short term. The Council has serious shortages of staff resources at present and is concerned that the preparation of a site identification document would delay the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy unacceptably. It also considers there are good practical reasons for not doing so. The Council does not believe that the absence of a site specific DPD is holding back the provision of adequate and appropriate sustainable waste management facilities. Between the adoption of the County BPEO in July 2003 and 31st March 2010, the Council has received 213 applications for waste related facilities. If those applications relating to sewage are discounted from the 213 then 112 applications for "mainstream" waste management development were received.

These applications have been for a range of facilities across the waste streams including landfill and tipping, aggregate recycling and crushing, waste transfer and bulking facilities, anaerobic digestion, composting and green waste processing. These have included a major waste treatment autoclaving facility for MSW at Hartlebury (109,000 tpa) (this permission was never implemented and has now lapsed), a recycling depot at Kidderminster, (250,000 tpa) and an MRF at Norton near Worcester (105,000 tpa), which have all been approved. To date no land has been specifically identified by the waste planning authority as being suitable for waste related development. It is clear therefore that the absence of sites specific proposals has not unduly delayed the provision of appropriate sustainable waste management facilities in Worcestershire.

The Council has one further reservation, that site specific allocations for defined waste facilities could frustrate both alternative suitable sites (particularly sites which are not

available or not known of at the time of plan preparation) and innovative technologies from being brought forward. All three sites referred to above are good examples of this. The Estech site had been previously discounted as it had a planning permission for alternative use. The application was for an emerging and developing technology previously not considered a viable waste management option within Worcestershire. The MRF at Norton near Worcester and the Forge at Stourport were both sites where the developer bought up existing industrial land that the Council could not have identified as being available. Together, these three represent windfall capacity of 464,000 tpa

Key Challenges: To complete the Waste Core Strategy and adopt the most up to date planning policies possible.

Core output indicators

W1: Capacity of new waste management facilities.

Since April 1998 Worcestershire County Council has determined a total of 263 applications (*for minerals and waste applications*) of which 201 were approved, 25 were refused (3 of these were determined by the Secretary of State) and 38 withdrawn.

Table 6: Permitted waste treatment and disposal facilities in Worcestershire (excluding sewage sites) 31st March 2010

District	Operational Sites	Extant Permissions (not yet implemented)
Bromsgrove	9	2
Malvern Hills	6	3
Redditch	3	0
Worcester City	4	1
Wychavon	8	4
Wyre Forest	10	0
Totals	40	10

A full list of permitted waste management sites is given in Appendix 4.

Table 7: Applications for waste treatment and disposal facilities determined 1st April 2009 - 31st March 2010

County Matters: Waste, permitted.	
407713 Granted 03/04/2009	Operation of a mobile crusher at existing waste transfer facility, Arthur Drive, Hoo Farm Industrial Estate, Kidderminster
08/000055/CM Granted 30/11/2009	The crushing, screening, sorting and processing of waste material and to continue the extraction of sand in the existing quarry to 144 AOD and to infill the void with inert waste material and restore the land to agricultural use at Pinches quarry, Wildmoor, Bromsgrove.
08/000070/CM Granted 01/04/2009	Change of use of land to operate a MRF for recycling scrap metal and end of life vehicles, Unit 2, Road 1, Hoobrook Industrial Estate, Kidderminster.
407642 Granted 11/06/2009	Proposed extension to quarry, infilling of void using inert waste materials, restoration of the land to agricultural use, land

	adjacent to Chadwich Land Quarry Bromsgrove.
09/00008/CM Granted 22/07/2009	To rescind condition 1 of the planning permission ref 407186 to permit use of the Waste transfer station at Guinness Park Farm, Leigh Sinton, Malvern
09/000023/CM Granted 22/09/2009	Change of use of building to a tyre baling facility with associated storage, Unit 12, St Richards Road, Four Pools Industrial Estate, Evesham.
09/000037/CM	Change of Use of land for the storage of waste material arising from operations at the adjacent Waste Transfer Station at Arthur Drive, Hoo Farm Industrial Estate, Kidderminster.
09/000057/CM Granted 18/03/2010	To substitute two temporary planning permissions with a permanent planning permission for the use of land as a Waste Transfer Station and extension of the site area for the stockpiling and grading of inert waste materials at Guinness Park Farm, Leigh Sinton.
10/000003/CM Granted 10/03/2010	Proposed Change of Use of existing building from a MRF to a WTS at Hill and Moor Landfill Site, Piddle Brook Lane, Wyre Piddle, Near Pershore.

County Matters: Sewage Works, permitted.	
09/000011/CM (09/00442/COM) Granted 15/07/2009	Construction of a sewage pumping station, creation of a new vehicle access and associated earth works, Kerswell Green, nr. Kempsey.
09/000022/CM (09/0430) Granted 04/08/2009	Construction of a sewage control kiosk adjacent to Kingdom Hall, New Road, Rubery.
09/000035/CM (09/0101085/COM) Granted 13/11/2009	Construction of a new sewage treatment works comprising a SAF treatment plant, reed bed, associated telemetry, metering and blower enclosures, outfall, access road and associated works on land south west of Vine Cottage, Coles Green, Leigh Sinton, Malvern
09/000040/CM (09/0101038/COM) Granted 13/11/2009	Construction of a replacement raised plinth and kiosk at Manor Road Sewage Pumping Station, Badsey, nr. Evesham.
09/000044/CM (C/09/02084/CM) Granted 10/11/2009	Replacement sewage pumping station kiosk and raised plinth, Hinton on the Green Sewage Pumping Station, Worcestershire.
09/000046/CM Granted 16/10/2009	Two new GPR kiosks to house pumps and control equipment at Alvechurch Sewage Treatment Works
09/000047/CM Granted 16/10/2009	Construction of replacement plinth for existing kiosk at Stourport Road Sewage Pumping Station, Bromsgrove.
09/000048/CM (C/09/02078/CM)	Construction of a replacement raised plinth for existing kiosk at sewage treatment works, Back Lnae, Beckford.

Granted 06/11/2009	
09/000049/CM (C/09/02079/CM) Granted 06/11/2009	Construction of a replacement concrete plinth at sewage treatment works, The Hollows, Sedgeberrow.
09/000052/CM (C/09/02095/CM) Granted 06/11/2009	Combine two existing control panels into one panel and locate in a new kiosk at sewage treatment works, Pry Lane, Broadway.
09/000053/CM (C/09/02175/CM) Granted 06/11/2009	Construction of new concrete plinth on existing working platform for placement of existing kiosk and associated landscaping improvements at Main Road Sewage Pumping Station, Cropthorne.
09/000058/CM (09/01271/COM) Granted 10/11/2009	Construction of replacement raised plinth and kiosk at Brookside Sewage Pumping Station, Bransford.
09/000061/CM (C/09/02325/CM) Granted 03/12/2009	Demolition of the existing kiosk and concrete plinth and construction of a new raised concrete plinth and steel kiosk at Wheatsheaf Sewage Pumping Station, Badsey Lane, Badsey.
09/000062/CM (C/09/02380/CM) Granted 25/11/2009	Demolition of existing plinth and construction of replacement raised kiosk at Waterside Sewage Pumping Station, Waterside, Droitwich.
09/000071/CM (C/09/02517/CM) Granted 26/11/2009)	Construction of a raised concrete plinth and working platform on which to place three replacement kiosks damaged in July 2007 flood event, Kington Sewage Treatment Works off A422, Kington.
09/000073/CM (C/09/02555/CM) Granted 03/12/2009	Construction of a raised concrete plinth on which to place the existing kiosk at Harvey Road Sewage Pumping Station, Harvey Road, Evesham.

	Year of determination					
	2009/10	**2008/09**	**2007/08**	**2007/06**	**2006/05**	**2004/05**
Total number of applications for waste related development	26	7	24	32	31	34
Approved	26	7	20	28	29	25
Refused	0	0	2	0	2	2
Withdrawn	0	0	3	4	0	-

Table 13: AMR Objective 4, Core Output Indicator W1

Type of Facility	Total Capacity of new waste management facilities	Maximum annual operational throughput of new waste management facilities
Inert Landfill	130,000m^3	(25,000 tpa)
Non-hazardous landfill		
Hazardous landfill	-	-
Energy from waste incineration	-	-
Other incineration	-	-
Landfill gas generation plant	-	-
Metal recycling site	-	-
Transfer stations	-	(200,000 tpa[1])
MRF	-	-
Household civic amenity sites	-	-
Open windrow composting	-	
In-vessel composting	-	-
Anaerobic digestion	-	-
Mechanical biological or heat treatment	-	-
Sewage treatment works	Permission was granted for the construction or extension of 3 STWs with local capacity	
Other treatment	-	-
Recycling facilities, construction, demolition and excavation waste	-	-
Storage of waste	4,000 tonnes at any one time	-
Other waste management	-	-
Other developments	-	-
Total	NA	NA

Those figures in brackets refer to applications to extend the period of existing temporary permissions.

Note 1: Based on operator and officer estimates – condition 7 of the planning permission (407712) requires no more than 30 loads per day of brick hardcore and road planings to be imported to the site

Analysis:
The Council gave planning permission for 26 waste management related applications during the year. This is more than in the 2008-09 and consistent with previous years, however sewage treatment works represented at higher proportion of applications than in previous years, with 2/3 of permissions being related to waste water treatment facilities. Many of these applications were related to the need to upgrade or 'flood proof' facilities following the July 2007 floods.

W2: Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type.

Table 14: Municipal waste arisings

2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9
315,502	318,543	299,863	295,255

Source: Defra Municipal Waste Management Statistics

Table 15: AMR Objective 4, Core Output Indicator W2

W2	Landfill	Incineration with EfW	Incineration without EfW	Recycled/ Composted	Other	Total waste arisings
Amount of (Municipal Solid) waste arisings in tonnes	**137,200 (46.5%)**	**31,317 (10.6%)**	**-**	**126,738 (42.9%)**	**-**	**295,255**

Analysis:
Permission for a mixed MRF was granted planning permission in July 2007 at Norton near Worcester and is now under construction. This will have a capacity to sort 105,000t of recyclables pa from MSW stream.

Local output indicators

Target 4.1: To meet the targets set out in RSS policy

Table 16: Local Output Indicators, Total amount of waste managed in Worcestershire by management type

Total	% Recycled/ Composted	%Thermal	%Landfill	%Treatment	Trend	Performance
MSW (2008/9) (Waste Data Flow Website)						
295,255 t	*42.9%*	*10.6%*	*46.5%*	-	*Improving*	☺
Total	**%Transfer**	**%MRS**	**%Landfill**	**%Treatment**	**Trend**	**Performance**
Commercial and Industrial 2007						
464,433 t	*42.9%*	*0.6%*	*43.6%*	*12.2%*	*Improving*	☺

Note: Commercial and Industrial Waste figures from EA Waste Data Interrogator 2007 based on All Waste Received in Worcestershire minus SOC 10 (Mixed Ordinary Waste) as advised by Jeremy Swanson (Environment Agency 8th May 2009).

Target 4.2: To achieve the targets in the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

JMWMS Target 1: Now a Carbon Target, NI 185/6

In order to ensure that this important target is robust, we are currently working with our partners to develop a meaningful/measurable target that will enable us to monitor our 'carbon footprint' and set targets for reduction.

Target 2: To achieve the national reductions in household residual waste of 29% by 31st March 2010, 35% by 2015 and 45% by 2020 based on 2000 levels.

Achieving the target:

The aim of the target is to achieve reductions in the amount of household waste that is not re-used, recycled or composted as set by the Government in Waste Strategy for England 2007. This will be done by concentrating on waste prevention, i.e. limiting the amount of non recyclable waste collected, promoting re-use and home composting and maximising on the amount recycled and composted through collection and disposal systems.

Authority	Kg per household 2000	2009/10	Target 2010	Target 2015	Target 2020
Bromsgrove District Council		582			
Malvern Hills District Council		485			
Redditch Borough Council		569			
Worcester City Council		456			
Worcestershire County Council	1,075	613	763	699	591
Wychavon District Council		446			
Wyre Forest District Council		568			

Data from Waste Data Flow, 22nd November 2010

Target 3: To achieve national recycling/composting levels of household waste of 40% by 31st March 2010 as a minimum and work towards achieving 45% by 31st March 2015 and 50% by 31st March 2020

Achieving the Target:

The aim of the target is to achieve the minimum recycling and composting levels that the Government has set in Waste Strategy for England 2007. The Authorities have committed and will continue to commit funding and set their fees and charges in order to reach the targets through a combination of approaches including promotion, communication, collection and treatment processes
The Partnership has set a target of 43% recycling/composting before 31st March 2014. As new collection and treatment methods are introduced, the Partnership will review its ability to exceed this target in line with the 2015 national target of 45%

Target 4: To achieve the requirements of the Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 by 31st December 2010

Achieving the Target:

The aim of the target is to meet the requirements of the Household Waste Recycling Act 2003, which requires all Local Authorities in England to provide a kerbside collection of at least 2 recyclable materials from all households by 31st December 2010 unless the cost of doing so would be unreasonably high or comparable alternative arrangements are

available. This is an essential part of the overall Strategy to achieve Government targets and diversion from landfill.

Achieved	Glass	Paper	Plastic	Textiles	Cans	Green	Food	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Improving	☺
Malvern Hills	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N		
Redditch	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N		
Worcester City	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N		
Wychavon	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		
Wyre Forest	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N		
Herefordshire	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N		

Target 5: By 2015 or earlier if practicable, we will recover value from a minimum of 78% of municipal waste

Achieving the Target:
The aim of this target is to achieve the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) for Herefordshire and Worcestershire that was identified in July 2003 through a portfolio of treatment options- i.e. a minimum of 33% of municipal waste to be recycled and/or composted, an additional 45% of municipal waste to be recovered with a maximum of 22% landfilled. Whilst recognising that the BPEO is no longer part of planning guidance, it remains as an adopted policy within Herefordshire and Worcestershire. National Indicator 193 (% of municipal waste sent to landfill) will be reported as part of the monitoring of this target. (note only The County Council reports NI193 as District Councils do not dispose of waste.)

	Target 2009/10	Out turn 2009/10	Trend	Performance
Worcestershire County Council	46.47%	45.67%	Improving	☺

Target 6: The Partnership will work together to reduce the amount of biodegreadable municipal waste Landfilled in order to meet the yearly allowances set by Government under the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme, in particular in target years 2009-10, 2012-13 and 2019-20

Achieving the Target:

The aim of the target is to ensure that the Authorities meet the requirements of the Landfill Directive, which requires that the amount of bio-degradable waste that is sent to landfill is reduced. The introduction of the Core collection service, the waste prevention policy and the new residual waste treatment processes will enable these targets to be met. The trading scheme will be used to buy and sell allowances where this is appropriate.

Authority	Allocation 2009/10	Used 2009/10	Allocation 2010/11	Prediction 2010/11	Trend	Performance

Herefordshire Council	35,508	41,911	31,555	39,657	Improving	☺
Worcestershire County Council	118,656	91,975	105,448	92,267		
Combined Total	154,164	133,886	137,003	131,924		

Target 4.4 To contribute towards national targets NI191, NI192 and NI193

Previously the AMR reported on Best Value Performance Indicators these indicators are no longer measured as part of government policy. The government has instead set a local government performance framework of national indicators. Those relevant to waste management are:

- NI 191: Kg of Residual Waste per household
- NI 192: Percentage of Household Waste reused, recycled and composted
- NI 193: Percentage of Municipal Waste landfilled

Ref.	National Indicator	2009/10 Outturn
NI191	Residual Household Waste per Household	613.06 kg Target 636.89kg *Successfully exceeded*
	Tonnage	150,985
NI192	Percentage of Household Waste sent for Recycling, Reuse and Composting	41.75% Target 41.61% *Successfully exceeded*
	Tonnage	108,216
NI193	Percentage of Municipal Waste Landfilled	45.67% Target (LAA) 51.00% *Successfully exceeded*
	Tonnage	130,670

Source: Waste Data Flow (NI 191 still not verified as HH numbers not finalised by central government – due end October 2010)
These indicators are the basis of those developed in the JMWMS review. Future AMRs are also likely to report on other targets and indicators set out in the revised JMWMS.

Integrated Waste Management Contract

In December 1998 Herefordshire Council and Worcestershire County Council together awarded a twenty five year contract for an integrated waste management service to Mercia Waste Management Limited, which established a sister company Severn Waste Services Limited to deliver the service locally.

The Contractor has to achieve certain targets for waste recycling, composting and recovery. A key component of the Contract was the provision of an integrated waste management facility, which included an energy from waste plant located in the north of Worcestershire. Following the refusal, at Appeal, of planning permission for the Waste to Energy plant at Kidderminster, the Councils considered a number of alternative solutions and chose an innovative proposal from Estech Europe to operate a number of autoclave plants. These would have diverted approximately 80% of input waste away from landfill and enabled the Councils to achieve the much more stringent requirements for recycling and diversion from landfill which have become National policy since the PFI contract was signed in December 1998.

Planning permissions for Autoclave plants have been granted in both Worcestershire and Herefordshire but in the autumn of 2006, it became clear that Estech Europe were struggling to deliver on their proposals. No evidence of the licence for the use of the process has been provided and there were concerns relating to the certainty of the off take agreement for the use of the fibre (this was also a condition attached to the planning permission in Worcestershire).

An opportunity arose for another company, which had been developed with Estech Europe on a reduced capacity, to step into the contract. During the spring of 2007, Estech Europe again sought to provide a solution also on a reduced capacity. However, neither of these proposals has been able to be delivered. In November 2009 Mercia Waste Management Limited announced their intention to apply for planning permission for an Energy from Waste plant with a capacity of 200,000t p.a. in Hartlebury (an application was submitted in May 2010). As an interim measure waste to energy capacity outside the County has been used. These uncertainties present major problems for the development of the Waste Core Strategy.

Other Proposals

A minimum of one strategic Household Recycling Centre site will be provided within each District in Worcestershire. These will offer the full range of recycling disposal points and a facility to dispose of general waste and at some a disposal facility for cement bonded asbestos and hazardous household chemicals. These strategic sites will be provided at:

	Achievement
Bromsgrove	New location to be provided
Malvern	Malvern Link - achieved
Redditch	Crossgates Road - achieved
Wychavon	Droitwich and Hill and Moor - achieved
Worcester City	Bilford Road HWS - achieved
Wyre Forest	Stourport - achieved

In addition to these strategic sites, a number of local recycling/re-use centres will be developed. These will accept a full range of materials for recycling and re-use. However, they will not accept general waste.

It is proposed that this type of facility would be provided at:

	Achievement
Malvern Hills	Tenbury Wells (new site required). Not achieved.
	Upton-on-Severn (new site required). Not achieved.
Wychavon	Evesham (new site required). Not achieved.

Wyre Forest	Hoobrook, Kidderminster (change of use from Household Waste Site to a recycling/re-use centre). Not achieved.

Provision of these recycling and re-use centres should improve recycling rates across the Counties.

Short term diversion from landfill to energy from waste plants

As a contribution to diverting waste away from landfill, 31,895 tonnes of municipal waste from Worcestershire was processed during 2009/10 at a regional waste to energy plant. Worcestershire County Council and Herefordshire Council will continue to use regional waste to energy facilities as a short to medium term measure for diverting waste away from landfill.

Awareness raising and publicity

In recognising that Herefordshire's and Worcestershire's waste affects all residents, the Authorities have been working together on waste prevention, re-use and recycling schemes.

Achievement
We have reduced the amount of Household waste from 526.97 kg/head in 2005/6 to 465.46 kg/head in 2009/10. We need to continue to reduce the amount of waste created and also divert more waste away from landfill. A major waste reduction campaign – Mission Impossible – has been running since 2003-04. This 'call to action' has seen the growth in waste stopped and waste generation to decline.

The Council as a partner with WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) on their home composting pilot scheme, which offers reduced price compost bins. Since 2005/06 over 60,500 compost bins have been distributed to Herefordshire and Worcestershire households.

	Herefordshire	Worcestershire	Total	Notes
2005-06	5516	16061	21577	
2006-07	4648	13666	18314	
2007-08	3257	8632	11889	
2008-09	1422	4606	6028	
2009-10*	718	2100	2818	No provider between October -mid March

Source, WCC Waste Management

The Council is also promoting the use of kitchen food waste disposers and offered a cash back scheme up to the end of March 2009. For those who have no garden and can't compost, it provides an effective solution for kitchen waste, like vegetable peelings and leftover food waste. 733 rebates were made for disposers during 2008/09. This scheme ended in 2008/9.

Table 17: Food waste disposers subsidised

Year	Number installed	Cashback payments made by Council	Waste digested pa (@ est 180 kg/unit)
2005/06	87	£6,000	15.66 tonnes pa
2006/07	576	£35,100	120 tonnes pa
2007/08	806	£50,510	265 tonnes pa
2008/09	733	£48,350	400 tonnes pa
2009/10			

The Council has been working with various organisations to promote re-use. Helping the close the loop between items that are unwanted by one person but highly sought after by another is a great way of diverting waste from landfill.

The Social Enterprise in Waste and Recycling Forum, formed in 2005, has proved to be an ideal catalyst in increasing awareness of re-use and all sectors involved have benefited from more partnership working.

By linking in with the national 'Recycle Now' campaign, standard imagery is helping to relay a consistent approach and is assisting in achieving recycling targets. Awareness of the environmental benefits of using 'real' nappies has been raised through the Council's 'Nappacino Mornings' which have been held at various locations throughout the County on a monthly basis for three years now.

Good media relationships have been established by all the local authorities, this has helped in promoting waste awareness and recycling.

Partnership Working

Achievement

The local authorities continue to work together to deliver more sustainable and cohesive waste management services across the County. The Joint Members Waste Forum continues to help to drive the delivery of the revised Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy, which was adopted by all partnership authorities in early 2010.

AMR Objective 5: Assess whether the policies contribute towards empowering communities and engaging them in planning decisions

Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: 6

Statement of Community Involvement

Worcestershire County Council adopted the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) on the 30th November 2006. The SCI sets out in broad terms how communities and stakeholders will be engaged in the preparation and revision of Minerals and Waste Development Documents as well as in the consideration of planning applications received by the County Council.

Having adopted the SCI, future monitoring will establish how successful it has been in fostering community engagement. It will also provide baseline data to monitor successive years.

The themes are (the theme in bold and its indicator/s can be seen in the second column of the table in Appendix 8).

- **Awareness of planning issues**
- **Access to information**
- **Consultation response rate/involvement**
- **Satisfaction with the planning process**
- **Consultation methods/techniques**
- **Value for money**

Different techniques will be employed to collect the data to inform the indicators; these are included within the third column of the table in Appendix 8.

The SCI was adopted in November 2006, the council are currently reviewing the need to refresh this document to ensure that it reflects current thinking on community Involvement.

Review of the SCI

The 'Citizens Panel' has changed it is now called 'Viewpoint' and is opened to a far greater range of partners, which has many benefits, however, this has also meant that opportunities to use this as a method of collecting data has been reduced. As a result,

this form of data collection will no longer be used and nor will data be collected for those indicators that relied solely on this to inform it.

Targets and trigger for remedial action

Monitoring will enable an assessment of whether the Council is providing the types of consultation techniques and information that people have requested. If this is not the case, then the statement may need to be revised.

Monitoring will also allow a judgment to be made of whether the data that feeds into indicators is travelling in the desired direction. No targets have been set to trigger remedial action, but comparisons will be made with previously collected data. Where the direction of the indicator continues to travel in the wrong direction, the cause will be assessed and where necessary appropriate sections of the SCI revised.

Results of Monitoring to date

The results of the 2008 satisfaction survey found that people did not take part in past consultations as they did, not have enough time to respond, were not aware of the planning issue and didn't feel their response would make a difference. To address these issues it was recommended that consultation periods were extended. It was found that direct mailings and local press were the main methods people used to find out about planning issues, and as a result it is recommended that we continue to use these methods when carrying out consultations.

Past monitoring demonstrated that people did not feel that their response would make a difference, this stopped them getting involved in the consultation process, to combat the issue of people feeling their response will not make a difference. It was recommended that feedback would be provided to respondents after the consultation period ended. This feedback is currently done via direct mailing to respondents or hosting a response document of consultation comments on the web. It was suggested in last years AMR that respondents would be asked to complete a short satisfaction survey in relation to the previous consultation which in this case was the Emerging Preferred Options consultation for the Waste Core Strategy. To save on costs, this was sent out at the same time as the Waste Core Strategy First Submission Draft Consultation. The findings were as follows:

The results of the 2009/10 satisfaction survey found that direct mail, local newspaper and County Council website, in that order remain the most popular ways to find out about County Council planning issues. Other methods of finding out about County Council Planning issues were the Consultation Portal, Public meetings, leaflets and newsletters and information available at Council buildings. Parish Councils were also named as methods to find out about planning issues. This same survey found that there was a slight increase in respondents satisfaction levels with regards to the availability of information for Development Plan Documents, however, it was also found that there was an increase in peoples dissatisfaction levels with the availability of information regarding Development Plan Documents. The results would show that although there as been an increase in different ways to find out a planning issues this has led to a decrease in satisfaction levels for availability of information regarding Development Plan Documents for some but an increase for others.

If respondents put that they were not satisfied with the availability and access to information regarding County Council planning issues, they were asked why they felt that way. The main themes coming out of this were as follows:

- Not easy to get access to information if you don't have access to the internet.
- Planning issues are not covered well in local newspapers.
- Residents don't understand the differences between county and district roles.
- If the Parish Council were not contacted it would be difficult for parishioners to be made aware of some issues.
- It's hard sometimes to find the information unless you are aware what to look out for.
- Lack of timely, relevant information.

In response to the comments above, it should be noted that the County Council use a variety of methods to keep people informed of County Planning issues and does not rely on the internet alone, for example, direct mailings, people can ask to be notified of county planning consultations, they can also view planning consultations in libraries and Hubs or public notices in local newspapers. It should also be recognised that local newspapers are used as a way to inform residents of planning policy consultations that are occurring and press releases are often produced, unfortunately the council has no say as to if these make it in to the local press. There were also a number of comments related to a particular waste contract and planning application, these will be forwarded on to the Waste Management Team and Development Control.

The results of the 2009/10 satisfaction survey when compared with the last satisfaction survey that was undertaken in 2007/08 shows an increase in overall satisfaction levels of those involved planning policy consultation process (from 45.7% in 2007/8 to 56.9% for the 2009/10 satisfaction survey). If respondents put that they were not satisfied with past Waste Core Strategy planning policy consultation processes, they were asked why they felt that way. A summary of the most common comments are as follows:

- Some felt that their views were not being listened to and acted upon.
- Consultation was not widely advertised and people were unaware of it.
- Consultation process was confused and difficult to understand.

There were also a number of comments related to a particular waste contract and planning application, these will be forwarded on to the Waste management Team and Development Control.

The most common reason given by those who had not been involved in past planning policy consultations, was that they were not aware of the planning issues, didn't think they would be able to make a difference, too much information provided/documents too long, Not enough time to get involved to much jargon used or information to difficult to understand.

The Waste Core Strategy Emerging Preferred Options Consultation November 2009 – February 2010

The Waste Core Strategy went out to consultation on the Emerging Preferred Options in November 2009-February 2010, for over 11 weeks. The 2009/10 satisfaction survey regarding this consultation, found that *57.4 % were* aware of the Emerging Preferred

Options Consultation and *42.6 %* said they were not. Letter, email, media releases, public notices in the local press and the consultation websites were methods all employed to notify people of the consultation. The document was also made available at Hubs and Libraries and County Council reception, these locations were also asked to display posters publicising the consultation and Hubs with plasma screens were also requested to include a slide on their 'rolling screen' of information to publicise the consultation.

A letter and information sheet was sent to approximately 490 organisations and individuals, with a letter questionnaire and summary document being sent to a further 715 stakeholders by post and approximately 140 email contacts (some of which might also have been contacted by post). 11 further copies of the report and 4 copies of the summaries were posted out on request.

Letters to Parish Councils and waste operators also included posters to advertise the consultation, which they were asked to display in a prominent position. Full details and other activities that were used to inform and consult people on the Emerging Preferred options consultation can be found in the Reg 30, Pre Submission Consultation Statement, which can be found on the County Council website.

Natural Resource Technical Research Papers

After targeted consultation last year the Strategic Planning team released a series of natural resource technical research papers on Climate Change, Renewable Energy and Water. Targeted consultation on the Planning for Soil in Worcestershire Technical Research Paper commenced in winter 2009.

Our Service Challenge

Our Service Challenge is a vehicle for engaging County Council staff to look at what they can do to make their services even better for the customer. The Planning Unit took part in Service Challenge workshops, with the aim of improving customer service. One of the main outcomes from the workshops with regards to consultation was to extend were possible the consultation period on policy documents.

The Planning Unit will be taking part in another series of Service challenge workshops over winter 2010 to refresh the outcomes the previous workshops and to develop new actions to improve customer service.

Development Control

During 2009-10, those making planning applications have been referred to the SCI and strongly advised to undertake pre-application discussions in line with the recommendations in this document. On the occasions where applicants have followed this advice, there has generally been less public comment and objection to any subsequent application, due to the public having prior knowledge of what the application comprises. In some cases, applicants have incorporated changes suggested by members of the public into the final application, demonstrating the benefits of consultation for both sides. On top of the main techniques that are always employed by the County Council when a significant planning application comes in, a number of additional methods were used by the applicant to bring the application to the attention of others, for example public exhibitions. In the case of a number of other major applications that do not qualify as significant, pre application has also been undertaken.

In one particular case this included meetings with local schools and numerous local interest groups.

92 Planning applications were received during April 2009 to March 2010 this compares to 63 the previous year. 76 out of the 92 that were submitted were submitted online. More formal pre application meetings were held during this period than the previous year. Of the planning applications submitted this period 64% of them had taken part in formal pre application meetings, compared with 27% in the previous year.

The percentage of consultation statements being submitted with planning applications has decreased. During this period it has fallen to 14% from 22% the previous period and all those submitted have been in conformity with the SCI. However it should be noted that a number of applicants undertook pre application consultation but did not submit a statement.

Consultation on the Validation Document

To enable the County Planning Authority to accept and validate applications more quickly, thereby reducing delays that would otherwise occur in the processing of planning applications, they are producing a Validation Document, as required by Government. This will provide applicants and their agents with guidance on the information required by us when submitting a planning application. If an applicant fails to submit an application in accordance with the requirements set out in the Validation Document we will be entitled to declare the application invalid.

The Validation Document was originally consulted on the between 18th December 2009 to 26th February 2010, for a 10 week consultation period. The guidance at the time (titled: "The Validation of Planning Applications, guidance for local authorities", which is now superseded) required a minimum of 6 weeks consultation. It was decided that due to the festive period taking up part of the consultation and to give stakeholders more opportunity to respond that consultation would be extended to 10 weeks.

The Validation Document was published on the Development Control Web page. Hard copies were also made available at the following places:

- County Hall reception
- All Hubs
- All Libraries
- District Councils' main offices

Approximately 360 organisations/people were consulted and they included key stakeholders, parish and district councils, neighbouring authorities, interest groups, agents and the waste and minerals industry. 22 comments were received as part of this and the comments were used to amend the document.

During the first consultation a request came out for a large print version, which was produced and sent out to the person requesting it.

However, since this consultation new Government guidance: "Guidance on Information Requirements and Validation" was published, and came into force on the 6th April 2010. This Government guidance required all local planning authorities to review their published Validation Documents, or for authorities who had not published a Validation Document, to consider preparing one. In response to this it was decided to review the Draft Validation

Document again, alongside all of the comments made on the previous consultation and go out to consultation again. This is scheduled to commence during Winter 2010 and it will also be used as opportunity to provide feedback to respondents.

E-Planning Service Delivery

Since March 2007, the County Council has been implementing its E-planning service delivery for Development Control through its CAPS solutions (now IDOX) software enabling all planning applications submitted to the Council to be recorded and monitored. In April 2008, the County Council went live with this electronic Development Control system and the majority of the applications (over 82%) are now submitted on line.

The public service delivery for the Development Control Service is Public Access. It enables the public to view planning applications and associated documents, search for planning applications either spatially or through the unique reference numbers and comment on line.

Between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010 92 applications received were listed on Public Access. Of these 70 were determined during the period and 2 withdrawn. Basic details were provided for all applications and with applications submitted from November 2009 it was possible to view all application documents online and it was possible to download copies of 100% of decision notices.

It is intended to implement consultation on applications by electronic means in the forthcoming year.

Conclusions, recommendations and limitations

It was found that overall a higher numbers of respondents to the satisfaction survey, were satisfied, with the consultation process and access to information, than those who were not and respondents satisfaction levels had increased since the survey was under taken in 2007/08. However, dissatisfaction levels have also increased slightly and it is important to take this in to account and examine the reason why and what should be done. The same can be said for those not getting involved.

Views not being listened to and acted upon, the consultation process not been widely advertised and the process being confused and difficult to understand, were all given as reasons by those dissatisfied with past consultations. Currently all responses and the councils response to them are documented. All responses are judged on there own merit and therefore, it is felt that views are being listened to and acted upon appropriately. As can be seen above the council has used a variety of methods to notify people about the consultation, and although press releases are produced it is up to the media to decide whether they wish to publish them, however, it is recommended that the waste and minerals team examine new ways of informing people of future consultations, taking account of the pros and cons of any new methods. With regards to comments related to the process, being confused and difficult to understand, to combat this minerals and waste team have extended consultation periods, produced easy read summaries of the main document and set out the consultation timetable in the Local Development Scheme.

For those who did not get involved in past consultation the most common reasons given by those who had not been involved in past planning policy consultations, was that they

were not aware of the planning issues, didn't think they would be able to make a difference, too much information provided/documents too long, not enough time to get involved to much jargon used or information to difficult to understand. For those who commented that they were not aware of the planning issues, it should be noted that residents, business and other interested parties can contact the waste and minerals team and asking to be kept informed of future consultation. Feedback is provided on respondents policy consultation comments to which demonstrates how peoples comments have been taken on board. Consultation periods for policy consultations have been extend to give people longer to respond this also give Parish Councils more time to disseminate this information to it residents. As mentioned above easy read summaries are produced for the main planning policy consultation documents though perhaps the availability of these could be more widely publicised.

One comment made on the satisfaction survey was that residents don't understand the differences between county and district roles. This can be rectified by updating the Planning Unit website by setting out what is a county council planning responsibility and what is a district council responsibility. The Planning Unit webpages could also make clear the difference between waste management and waste and minerals planning.

To encourage people to take part, the Council planning department will continue to make use of direct mailings, local newspapers and the County Council website to keep people informed when consulting on statutory consultations. These are the methods most people used to find out about planning issues. It will continue however to look for new ways to consult and keeping people informed. Parish councils was also cited as a method that people found out about planning policy consultations, this maybe as a result of the increased consultation periods that the council Planning Unit are aiming to provide for planning policy consultations. To give people time to respond to consultations, it will continue to aim to ensure that all consultations periods for policy documents are extended past the 6 week consultation period.

To save on resources, prevent consultation fatigue and to get a more immediate response and as a method to feedback to respondents. The Annual Satisfaction survey is replaced with a biennial satisfaction survey and in feeding back to respondents we will include a short questionnaire asking for feedback on the consultation that has just taken place.

Recommendations

- Continue to use direct mailings and local press to keep people informed about planning issues, and examine future way of informing people of consultations, taking account of the pros and cons of any new methods.
- Waste and minerals team should examine ways to let people know that interested parties can be included on the consultation database to be notified of future consultations.
- Continue where possible to extend consultation periods past the 6 week minimum, provide and feedback on consultation responses.
- Waste and minerals team should examine ways to let people know that easy read summaries of the main consultation are available.
- On the Planning Unit web site make clear the different planning roles of county and district planning units and the waste and minerals planning and waste management.

- In feeding back to respondents on the main planning policy consultations we will include a short questionnaire asking for feedback on the consultation that has just taken place.

Other National Core Output Indicators

National Core Output Indicators E1, E2, E3

The County Council is not required to report on the following indicators but they are of considerable importance for the emerging revised Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire.

N.B. The data relates solely to decisions made by the County Council as County Planning Authority.

National Core Output Indicator E1

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.

Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: 3, 9

Table 18: National core output indicator E1

	Flooding	Water Quality	Total
E1	None	None	None

National Core Output Indicator E2

Changes in areas of biodiversity importance (to show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat)

Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: 9, 12

Table 19: National core output indicator E2

	Loss	Addition	Total
E2	None	None	None

NB. All of the mineral workings in the County will be restored to create areas of biodiversity importance or to foster BAP Priority species. The Council has decided that for clarity's sake these will only be recorded when the entire site has been restored.

National Core Output Indicator E3

Renewable energy generation

Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: 2, 8

Table 20: National core output indicator E3

		Permitted Capacity in MW	Completed installed capacity in MW
Wind onshore		-	-
Solar photovoltaics		-	-
Hydro		-	-
Biomass	Landfill gas	-	-
	Sewage sludge digestion	-	-
	Municipal (and industrial) solid waste combustion	-	-
	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels	-	-
	Animal biomass	-	-
	Plant biomass	-	-
Total		-	-

Whilst no renewable energy generation capacity was permitted during the reporting period there operational facilities are already generating electricity from landfill gas at Hill and Moor landfill site, Veolia landfill site, Wildmoor and at Waresley landfill site. In addition the Council has granted planning permission for a number of applications for environmentally friendly development on its own premises (notably schools). These include proposals for solar and ground source heating and for wood chip boilers. The national criteria list above does not enable these to be recorded.

Other local output indicators

"Saved" Structure and Minerals Local Plan Policies used during the course of the year

One of the most important elements of the AMR is the assessment of whether Development Plan policies are relevant or adequate and whether they need to be amended or deleted. Table 21 shows the policies which were used by the County Council during the course of the year in the determination of applications for planning permissions, for both "County Matters" and the Council's own development. This shows only those policies formally saved by the Secretary of State on 7th September 2007.

Table 21: "Saved" Structure and Minerals Local Plan Policies used during the course of the year 1st April 2009 - 31st March 2010

Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy used by WCC
Schedule of policies contained in the Worcestershire County Structure Plan (adopted June 2001)		
SD.1	Prudent Use of Natural Resources	✓
SD.2	Care for the Environment	✓
SD.3	Use of Previously Developed Land	✓
SD.4	Minimising the Need to Travel	✓
SD.5	Achieving Balanced Communities	✓
SD.8	Development in Sustainable Rural Settlements	
SD.9	Promotion of Town Centres	✓
CTC1	Landscape Character	✓
CTC2	Skylines and Hill Features	✓
CTC3	Area Of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	✓
CTC5	Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows	✓
CTC6	Green Open Spaces and Corridors	✓
CTC7	Agricultural Land	✓
CTC8	Flood Risk & Surface Water Drainage	✓
CTC9	Impact on Watercourses and Aquifers	✓

Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy used by WCC
CTC10	Sites of International Wildlife Importance	
CTC11	Sites of National Wildlife Importance	✓
CTC12	Sites of Regional or Local Wildlife Importance	
CTC14	Features in the Landscape of Nature Conservation Importance	
CTC15	Biodiversity Action Plan	✓
CTC16	Archaeological Site of National Importance	
CTC17	Archaeological Sites of Regional or Local Importance	✓
CTC18	Enhancement & Management of Archaeological Sites	
CTC19	Areas and Features of Architectural Significance	✓
CTC20	Conservation Areas	✓
CTC21	Re-use and Conversion of Buildings	
D.5	The contribution of Previously Developed Land to Meeting the Housing Provision	
D.6	Affordable Housing Needs	
D.8	Affordable Housing for Local Needs in Rural Areas	
D.10	Housing in the Open Countryside Outside the Green Belt	
D.12	Housing in the Green Belt	
D.14	Housing Development in Rural Settlements Beyond, and Excluded From, the Green Belt	
D.16	Re-use and Conversion of Buildings	
D.17	Residential Mobile Homes	
D.18	Gypsy Sites	
D.19	Employment Land Requirements	
D.24	Location of Employment Uses in Class B8	

Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy used by WCC
D.25	Use of Employment Land for Specific Uses within Class B	
D.26	Office Development (Class A2 and Class B1)	
D.27	New Building for Business Uses Outside the Green Belt	
D.28	New Building for Business Purposes in the Green Belt	
D.29	Change of Use of Buildings in Rural Areas for Employment Purposes	
D.31	Retail Hierarchy	
D.32	Preferred Locations for Large Scale Development	
D.33	Retailing in Out-of-Centre Locations	
D.34	Retail Developments in District and Local Centres	
D.35	Retailing in Rural Settlements	
D.36	Farm Shops	
D.37	Shops in Community Buildings in Rural Settlements	
D.38	General Extent & Purposes of the Green Belt	✓
D.39	Control of Development	✓
D.40	Green Belt Boundary Definition	✓
D.43	Crime Prevention and Community Safety	✓
D.44	Telecommunications	
T.1	Location of Development	
T.2	Resources	
T.3	Managing Car Use	✓
T.4	Car Parking	✓
T.5	Bus Facilities	✓
T.6	Rail Facilities	✓

Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy used by WCC
T.7	Interchange Facilities	✓
T.8	Interchange Facilities in the Green Belt	
T.9	Rural Transport	
T.10	Cycling and Walking	✓
T.11	Assessment of New Roads	
T.12	Road Schemes	
T.13	Motorway Service Areas	
T.15	Freight/Goods Transfer	
T.16	Accident Reduction	
T.17	Retention of Rail Policy	
T.18	River Severn	
T.19	Airfields	
RST.1	Criteria for the Development of Recreation and Sports Facilities	✓
RST.2	Location of Informal Countryside Recreation Developments	✓
RST.3	Public Rights of Way	✓
RST.4	Recreational Walking Routes	
RST.5	Recreational Cycling Routes	
RST.6	Horse Riding Routes	
RST.7	Recreation in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	
RST.9	Waterways and Open Water Areas	
RST.11	Major Sports Facilities	
RST.12	Recreation Provision in Settlements	
RST.13	Golf Courses	
RST.14	Tourism Development	
RST.15	Development of Tourism Potential	

Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy used by WCC
RST.16	Tourist Accommodation	
RST.17	Holiday Chalets	
RST.18	Holiday Caravan Sites	
RST.19	Touring Caravan Sites	
M.1	Regional Production	✓
M.2	Safeguarding of Deposits	
M.3	Mineral Extraction	✓
M.4	Restoration and Aftercare	✓
M.5	Abberley and Malvern Hills	
M.6	Recycled Materials	✓
EN2	Wind Turbines	
EN3	Waste to Energy	✓
WD.1	Waste Hierarchy	✓
WD.2	Location of Waste Handling and Treatment Facilities	✓
WD.3	Waste Management Facilities	✓
WD.4	Landfill	✓
IMP.1	Implementation of Development	
Schedule of policies contained in the County of Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan (adopted April 1997)		
1	Preferred Areas (S&G)	
2	Other Sand and Gravel Deposits	
5	Abberley Hills Quarrying Policy	
6	Extraction of Minerals Other than Aggregates	✓
7	Preferred Hard Rock Extension Areas	

Analysis

The County Council has used a considerable number of the "saved" Structure and Minerals Local Plan policies during the course of the year. There is no suggestion that any of them were inadequate so far as their use for Development Control is concerned.

Many policies were not used by the County Council, however. These fall into two broad groups:

- those which the Council considers potentially useful for its own purposes, e.g. policies relating to the Conservation of Town and Country or the Green Belt or Minerals or Waste related policies, which amplify national or regional policy; and
- those which are useful in the absence of appropriate Regional Local Plan or LDD policies.

Until Core Strategies have been adopted by all of the City, Borough and District Councils in the County, the County Council considers it essential to retain all of the "saved" Development Plan policies.

Key Challenge
To monitor the value of those policies which were not used by the County Council. Future AMRs could link more closely with the Worcestershire District Councils' monitoring procedures to assess that value.

Landscape and biodiversity issues

Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: 9, 12, 16

The Waste Core Strategy will explore the links between the environmental impacts of Mineral and Waste development, particularly on the landscape and biodiversity of the County, through its Sustainability Appraisal process. In connection with this work, the Council has begun a major programme to improve its assessment of the condition of landscape and biodiversity of the County. Work is in hand to monitor changes in the County's environment in a systematic way through the Worcestershire State of the Environment Report. A baseline (at 2004) has been established for 23 areas of concern. Future annual monitoring reports could assess the implications of this work and it is possible that an SPD might be developed in future. Other work will include:

Measure Landscape Character Change

The Council has developed a methodology for, and completed, a systematic landscape condition assessment. The results of this have also fed into a county-wide landscape sensitivity analysis which places landscapes on a spectrum from those that are least able to accommodate change without significant damage to the inherent character (the highly sensitive) to those which are more robust to the possibility of change (the less sensitive). This has established a baseline against which future change in the landscape can be monitored and also guided appropriately.

During 2010/11 a Supplementary Planning Guide will be produced on Landscape Character Assessment which will be available for consultation during autumn, 2010. An updated condition assessment has been undertaken for all the Landscape Cover Parcels (the smallest units of landscape character) which will be used to update the Landscape Description Units on the website.

Landscape change at a broader, regional level is currently monitored through Natural England's Countryside Quality Counts (CC) initiative.
Future annual monitoring reports could assess the implications of these changes and the need for future planning policies.

Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan

The Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan has undergone a 10-year review and the revised document was launched in July 2008. Worcestershire is now using the online Biodiversity Action Reporting System to produce an annual county report of progress towards targets and actions within the BAP and to fulfil the UK reporting requirements on a 3-yearly basis. Further information is available from www.worcestershire.gov.uk/biodiversity and www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk.

The Worcestershire Biodiversity Partnership has undertaken opportunities mapping to identify priorities for biodiversity action in the short-term to 2015. Using data from the Worcestershire Habitat Inventory four project areas have been identified in Worcestershire. These are the North Worcestershire acid grasslands and heathlands, the Severn and Avon vales, the Bow Brook and a pastoral landscapes project based on the Forest of Feckenham and Malvern Chase. Work is ongoing in all of these priority areas. A project officer has been appointed for the Severn and Avon Vales, and funding applications are being prepared for the Forest of Feckenham and Bow Brook project. A pilot project is being delivered in Malvern Chase focusing on surveying orchards and encouraging landowners to enter into positive environmental management regimes.

Biological Records Centre

The Worcestershire Biological Records Centre holds flora and fauna species records that are an essential component for full and complete consideration of biodiversity by local authorities and statutory agencies.

Ongoing work compiling records within the County continues and will inform the above work.

Special Wildlife Site Review

If adequately supported by local authorities and statutory agencies working in Worcestershire, the SWS system will provide a high quality second tier of sites that are an essential part of the semi natural networks in the County. NI 197 will help to form a picture of the condition of these sites via annual reporting on management status (as a proxy for conditions). This is essential to meet new reporting requirements for National Indicator 197 (on the management of local sites).

A review of Special Wildlife Sites was completed by the Worcestershire Wildlife Trust in 2009. There are now 461 Special Wildlife Sites in Worcestershire and 92 Local Geological Sites (as at the beginning of May 2010). Of these 31.1% are in positive management (2009/10 figure), an increase of 4.9% on 2008/9.

Worcestershire Habitat Inventory

The WHI is a field-by-field GIS database of habitat and land-use data covering the entire county. The data is derived from the digitisation of existing available datasets, a systematic field-by-field aerial photo interpretation survey (derived from a late summer 2005 flight) and limited, targeted ground survey. Mapping was completed in spring 2008. Data capture will be ongoing and it is hoped that surveys to identify change will be undertaken using new aerial photosets as they become available.

The GIS functionality enables full integration of habitat and land-use data with other environmental and socio-economic datasets that have a spatial element.

Analysis of the WHI with other biodiversity data was undertaken in 2009. The interpreted outputs of this analysis will identify opportunities for habitat restoration and creation, inform biodiversity prioritisation and identify key green infrastructure elements and opportunities to reconnect, expand and buffer the existing resource.

The WHI analysis outputs will inform regional, sub-regional and local projects, and strategic and operational land-use-change decision-making. It will also enable improved monitoring and reporting of land-use and environmental change and will inform BAP targeting, monitoring and reporting. All of this will enable improved local authority adherence to statutory duties, policy obligations and good practice principles throughout the County.

Simplified and interpreted versions of the WHI will be made available to Local Planning Authorities and the general public through a website which is currently being developed.

Woodland Opportunities Mapping

The Forestry Commission produced Version 2 of the Woodland Opportunities map for the West Midlands in June 2007. The production of the map was a key output from the delivery plan of the Regional Forestry Framework launched in October 2004. The map identifies priority maps to guide woodland creation taking into account sensitivities relating to biodiversity, landscape, access and the historic environment.

The Council is preparing “Worcestershire Woodland Guidelines”, a document and website that will provide Worcestershire specific guidance on biodiversity and landscape aspects of woodland and tree planting in the county. The document has been subject to consultation, and is currently being finalised prior to adoption and publication.

Limitations and proposals for future monitoring

The Council, together with the West Midlands Region Technical Advisory Body on Waste has repeatedly expressed its concern about the difficulties it and every other body faces in obtaining data to inform its Waste Core Strategy. Particular concerns are:

1) Obtaining up to date information re Waste Management capacity for C and I waste.

   The National Waste Strategy 2007 (Annex B, page 40, regards the EA SWMA for 2002/3 as the most reliable source of data on waste arisings. Since the Council commenced work on the Waste Core Strategy the Environment Agency has however deleted all copies of the SWMA 2002/3 from their website, "as a cost saving exercise". No paper copies seem to have been retained. Two requests for assistance to the EA`s National Customer Contact centre and requests by the Council to the West Midlands Regional Office in Solihull and to the WMRTAB, including GOWM and DEFRA have also failed to unearth copies. The only source which now survives for this data is in the WMRSS Phase 2 revision, Preferred Options Consultation, December 2007, table 6. That table was developed by Shropshire CC, as the lead authority and endorsed by the WMRTAB on several occasions as the Waste chapter of the Phase 2 revision was developed. Some information has been retrieved by the EA but the absence of more detailed data is frustrating.

   The SWMA has in practice therefore been superceded by the EA Waste Data Interrogator. The latest, for 2007, is less than perfect however and does not differentiate between C and I and Municipal waste.

2) Ascertaining the volume and treatment of Construction and Demolition Waste.

   At present the only data available is what is processed at licensed /permitted sites, which is known to be only a small fraction of what is undertaken. Waste Strategy 2007 states that:

   > "The government is considering, in conjunction with the construction industry, a target to halve the amount of construction, demolition and excavation wastes going to landfill for 2012 as a result of waste reduction, re-use and recycling."

   We believe that this could be a useful target. At present however it is unworkable because the base data for 2004 does not exist.

The Local Development Document now in preparation and the Sustainability Appraisal being developed to assess it will include specific monitoring indicators and should enable more precise analysis to be made. Other documents prepared by the Council, notably the Community Plan are also in time likely to set measures by which policies should be assessed. Future Annual Monitoring Reports will include these and analyses of their implementation.

The Monitoring objectives and other issues considered in this AMR relate directly to many of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives (see Appendix 3), however the following SA objective are not covered by the policies assessed in this AMR. Future DPD policies will need to address these.

- 4) Traffic and Transport
- 10) Access to services
- 13) Health
- 14) Provision of housing
- 15) Population (learning and skills)
- 17) Population (antisocial behaviour, crime, litter and graffiti)

Appendix 1: Links to the Worcestershire Partnership

The Sustainable Community Strategy

The Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) 2008-2013 provides the strategic framework to which local strategies link and connect. The Strategy is organised in to six themes:

- Communities that are safe and feel safe
- A better environment for today and tomorrow
- Economic success that is shared by all
- Improving health and well being
- Meeting the needs of children and young people
- Stronger communities

These are underpinned by three 'cross-cutting' themes, which relate to all parts of the Strategy:

- Tackling the challenges of climate change
- Community engagement
- Promoting community cohesion

The current SCS identifies one priority outcome which specifically relates to the Council's role as the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority for the County (to maximise the diversion of waste away from landfill through prevention, re-use, recycling/composting and recovery). The SCS also provides the context for its planning work and was the basis for the Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report) for the Waste Core Strategy. Worcestershire County Council formally adopted the SCS on 11th September 2008, with approval by the member organisations of the Worcestershire Partnership following.

The priority outcomes in the Sustainable Community Strategy set the context within which the Waste Core Strategy and other Local Development Documents will be developed. A Local Area Agreement (LAA) for 2008-2011 was agreed in the County by June 2008 and acts as the central delivery plan for the Sustainable Community Strategy, alongside other delivery documents. Future Annual Monitoring Reports will explore possible common objectives between these wider community aims and the Council's planning policies.

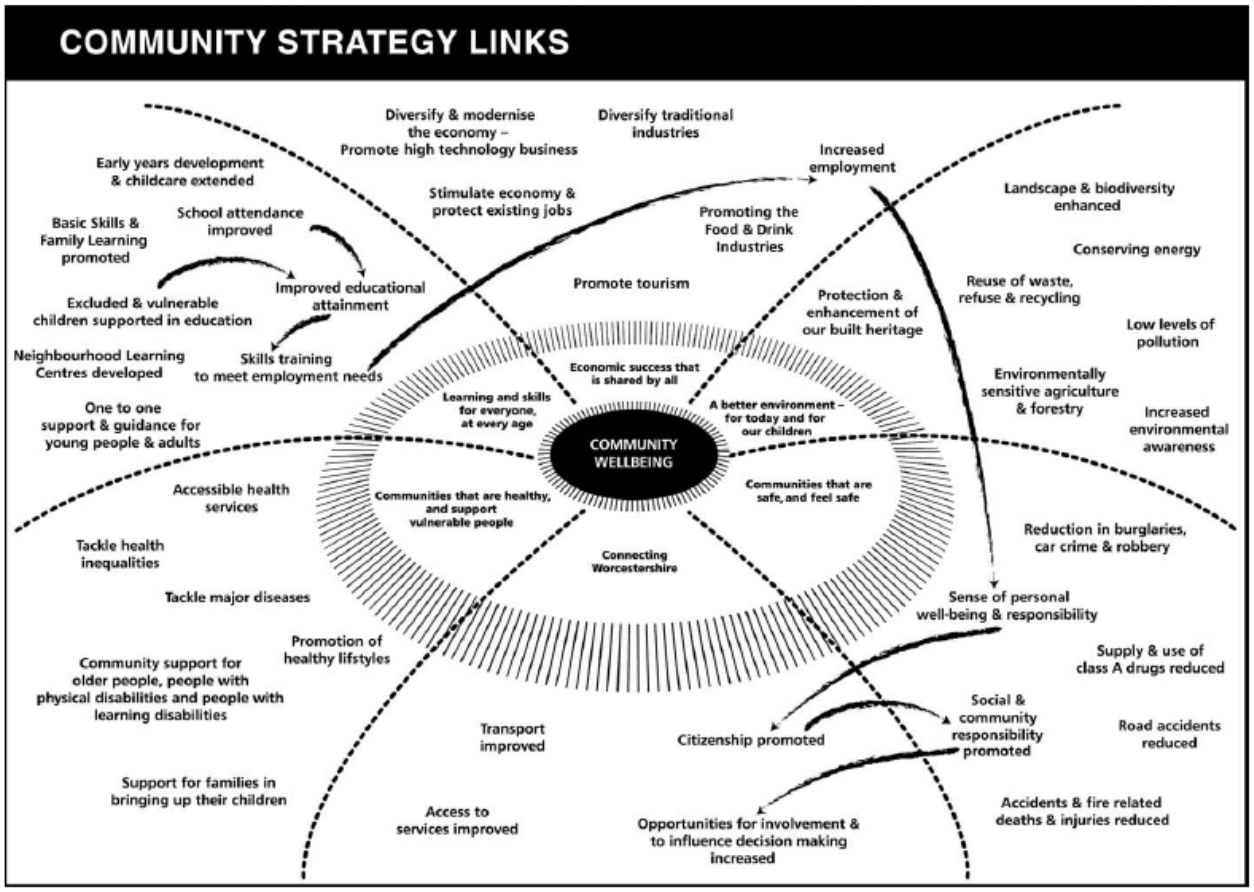
The Second Edition of the Strategy for 2008-13 and accompanying documents can be found at: http://www.worcestershirepartnership.org.uk (under Sustainable Community Strategy).

Local Area Agreements

Local Area Agreements (LAAs) consist of a three-year agreement between central government and a locality, in this case Worcestershire, within which targets are set against the shared priorities of local partners. Progress against Worcestershire's existing LAA is reported on a quarterly basis to Government Office West Midlands.

The current Worcestershire LAA runs from 2008 to 2011 and was approved by central government in June 2008. It contains a total of 45 targets for partners to work towards. One relevant national indication (NI 193) (the amount of municipal waste landfilled) has been included in the 2008-2011 LAA. Delivery to date is on target.

New performance management arrangements, including closer links between the Partnership Management Group and the theme groups responsible for the delivery of the LAA and the creation of a Performance Management Task Group, are now in place to ensure that LAA performance is continually monitored and timely mitigating action put in place where required.



Appendix 2: Relevant Documents - Mineral and Waste planning

Regional Planning

West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (formerly RPG 11) (June 2004)

Worcestershire County Council

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme documents (current/latest documents asterisked). All obtainable from: http//www.worcestershire.gov.uk.

- *Statement of Community Involvement
- Waste Core Strategy for Worcestershire: Moving Towards the Identification of Preferred Options (September 2005)
- *Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Core Strategy: Issues and Options (September 2005) (and Appendices)
- Scoping Report: Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Core Strategy (September 2005)
- Responses to Scoping Report Consultation (August 2005)
- Planning Issues and Options for Managing Waste in Worcestershire – Evidence Gathering in Preparation of the Core Strategy – Final Report (April 2005)
- Waste Core Strategy: Refreshed Issues and Options Consultation (September 2008)
- Sustainability Appraisal of Waste Core Strategy: Refreshed Issues and Options Consultation (September 2008)
- *The Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme (July 2008)
- Waste Development Framework Report of the Stakeholder Workshops (December 2004)
- *Planning Best Practical Environmental Option (Cabinet approved) (July 2003)

Saved Plans

- *Worcestershire County Structure Plan 1996-2011 Adopted Plan (June 2001) (Saved policies only)
- County Structure Plan 1996-2011 Baseline Monitoring Statement at April 2001
- *Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan, Adopted April 1997 (Saved policies only)

Other WCC documents referred to in the text

- *Worcestershire State of the Environment Report (on-going)
- “Managing Waste for a brighter Future” Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Herefordshire and Worcestershire 2004-2034 (November 2004)

- Economic Assessment 2007-2008 Worcestershire County Council

Worcestershire Partnership

Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire.

Appendix 3: SA Decision making criteria

Theme	Objective	Decision-Making Criteria
1. Waste	Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) reduce, 2) reuse, 3) recycling and composting, 4) recovery, 5) disposal.	1a. Are opportunities to increase recycling encouraged in your plan? 1b. Will your plan reduce the production of waste and manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy?
2. Climate Change	Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.	2a. Will your plan reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? 2b. Does your plan promote patterns of spatial development that are adaptable to and suitable for predicted changes in climate? 2c. Does your plan promote measures to mitigate causes of climate change?
3. Flooding	Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high-risk flood-prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risks or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas.	3a. Does your plan protect the floodplain from inappropriate development? 3b. Does your plan reduce the risk of flooding in existing developed areas? 3c. Does your plan promote Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDs)? 3d. Does your plan promote patterns of spatial development that are adaptable to and suitable for predicted changes in climate?
4. Traffic and transport	Reduce the need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns.	4a. Will your plan reduce the need to travel? 4b. Will your plan provide opportunities to increase sustainable modes of travel? 4c. Does your plan focus development in existing centres, and make use of existing infrastructure to reduce the need to travel?
5. Growth with prosperity for all	Develop a knowledge-driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural.	5a. Will your plan contribute towards urban and rural regeneration? 5b. Will your plan provide opportunities for businesses to develop and enhance their competitiveness? 5c. Will your plan support the shopping hierarchy? 5d. Will it help to improve skills levels in the workforce?
6. Participation by all	Provide opportunities for communities to participate in and contribute to the decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community.	6a. Do your plan proposals incorporate consultation with the local communities? 6b. Does your plan promote wider community engagement and civic responsibility?
7. Technology, innovation and inward investment	Promote and support the development of new technologies, of high value and low impact, especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives.	7a. Does your plan encourage innovative and environmentally-friendly technologies? 7b. Does your plan promote and support the development of new technologies, of high value and low impact?
8. Energy generation and use	Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources.	8a. Will your plan encourage opportunities for the production of renewable and low-carbon energy?

		8b. Will your plan promote greater energy efficiency?
9. Natural resources	Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air.	9a. Will your plan improve or maintain air quality? 9b. Will your plan provide opportunities to improve or maintain water quality? 9c. Will your plan encourage measures to improve water efficiency in new development, refurbishment and redevelopment? 9d. Will your plan provide opportunities to improve or maintain soil quality?
10. Access to services	Improve the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.	10a. Will your plan enhance the provision of local services and facilities? 10b. Will your plan contribute to rural service provision across the County? 10c. Will your plan enhance accessibility to services by public transport?
11. Landscape	Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality.	11a. Will your plan safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality?
12. Biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna	Conserve and enhance Worcestershire's biodiversity and geodiversity and ensure networks of habitats are conserved and enhanced.	12a. Will your plan help to safeguard the County's biodiversity and geodiversity? 12b. Will your plan provide opportunities to enhance local biodiversity/ geodiversity in both urban and rural areas? 12c. Will your plan protect sites and habitats designated for nature conservation? 12d. Will your plan help to achieve targets set out in the Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plans?
13. Health	Improve the health and well being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	13a. Will your plan improve access to health facilities across the County? 13b. Will your plan help to improve quality of life for local residents? 13c. Will your plan promote healthier lifestyles? 13d. Does your plan mitigate against noise pollution? 13e. Does your plan mitigate against light pollution?
14. Provision of housing	Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments.	14a. Will your plan provide opportunities to increase affordable housing levels within urban and rural areas of the County? 14b. Will your plan provide affordable access to a range of housing tenures and sizes? 14c. Does your plan seek to provide high quality, well-designed residential environments? 14d. Does your plan provide opportunities for the construction of sustainable homes?
15. Population (learning and skills)	Raise the skills level and qualifications of the workforce.	15a. Will your plan provide opportunities to further develop educational and attainment facilities within the County?
16. Cultural heritage, built design and archaeology	Conserve and enhance the historic and built environment and seek well-designed, resource efficient, high quality built environment in new development proposals which respects local character and distinctiveness.	16a. Does your plan provide opportunities for sustainable construction? 16b. Will your plan preserve, protect and enhance conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, historic parks and gardens and their settings, and other features and areas of historic and cultural value? 16c. Will your plan help to safeguard the County's listed, locally-listed and other historic

		buildings? 16d. Does your plan improve the quality of the built environment?
17. Population (antisocial behaviour, crime, litter and graffiti)	Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.	17a. Does your plan seek to provide high quality well-designed environments? 17b. Does your plan promote wider community engagement and civic responsibility? 17c. Does your plan promote mixed development that encourages natural surveillance?
18. Material assets	Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural lands, land of green belt value, maximising use of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings, where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.	18a. Will your plan safeguard the County's mineral resources? 18b. Will your plan help to protect the County's agricultural land from adverse developments? 18c. Will your plan preserve the openness of the green belt? 18d. Will your plan protect and enhance the County's open spaces of recreational and amenity value? 18e. Does your plan provide opportunities for sustainable construction? 18f. Will your plan maximise the use of previously developed land?

Appendix 4: Operational waste sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2009 – 1st April 2010

WTS – Waste transfer station
HWS – Household waste site
MRF – Materials recycling facility
WEEE – Waste Electrical and Electronic equipment

Table 22: Operational waste Sites (excluding sewage operations) within Worcestershire

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Bromsgrove			
Pinches Quarry, Chadwich Mill Farm	M V Kelly	Infilling	407541, 407382, 407360, 407357, 407349, 407250, 407122, 407034, B4256, B1236, BU 260/66 BU244/69
Weights Farm	Mr S. Wood	Inert - Landfilling	407376, 407325, 407235
Veolia Landfill site, (former Stanley N Evans sand pit)	Veolia Ltd. (ex - Cleanaway)	Landfilling and electricity generation from landfill gas	407480, 407292, 107110, 407573, 407624, 407646
Sandy Lane, Wildmoor	Redditch Skips	WTS	407665, 407560, 107104, 407496, 407474, 407466, 92/0600 B20135
Chadwich Lane Quarry	Mr B. Wood	Inert Landfilling	107108
Bromsgrove HWS Quantry Lane, Quarry	Mercia Waste	HWS	600605,
Westside Forestry, Land off Chadwich Lane Quarry	Mr B. Kenward	Storage and recycling of timber by-products	407631
Metal and Ores Ltd, Hanbury Road, Stoke Prior	Mr Banham	WTS	407614
Tickeridge Farm, Timberhonger Lane,	Warwick Stone	Landfill	407258

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Bromsgrove			
Malvern Hills			
Guinness Park Farm, Maile Skips	Maile Skips, Mr Costello	WTS	407486, 407429, 407339, 407241
Newland Depot, Worcester Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407514
Hanley Road, Upton upon Severn	Mercia Waste	HWS	602226
Newland Depot, Worcester Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407514
Palmers Meadows, Tenbury Wells	Mercia Waste	HWS	600376
Redditch			
Alexandra Hospital	Polkacrest	Clinical Waste Incinerator	407293
Redditch HWS, Crossgate Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407471
Redditch bulking up facility Crossgate Road	Mercia Waste	Bulking up facility	407562
Worcester City			
Augean Treatment, Stainier Road,	Augean Treatment	WTS, recycling centre	407479, 407447, 407416, 407352, 407300
Bilford Road, HWS	Mercia Waste	HWS	407555, 407526, 407495, 407472,
Hallow Road, HWS	Mercia Waste	HWS	602243, 407706
Blackpole Recycling Centre, Unit 100 Blackpole Trading Estate	Blackpole Recycling	WTS	407530
Wychavon			
Waresley Quarry	Biffa Waste	Landfill and electricity generation from landfill gas	407551, 407177
Grove Farm, Radford,	Mr M. Fernihough	MRF, WTS	407243, 407178,
Hill and Moor Landfill	Mercia Waste	Landfill, HWS, MRF and electricity generation from landfill gas	407571, 407557, 407543, 407542, 407523, 407522, 407519, 407499, 407390,

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
			407377
Droitwich HWS, Hanbury Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407490, 407469,
Throckmorton Airfield	DEFRA	Foot and Mouth Leachate Treatment Plant and burial pits	407688
Stanford Highway Depot,	Worcestershire County Council Highways	Highway waste (road plannings e.t.c) recycling	603353
Pete Bott Skips, Lydstep, Cleve Road Middle Littleton, Evesham	Mr Pete Bott	WTS	407544
Mark Rawlings Kingsmoor Farm, Cleeve Prior Evesham WR11 8LH		Importation of green waste for composting	407567
Wyre Forest			
Blackstone Quarry, Lickhill complex	Hills Ltd	WTS, Landfilling	407518, 407410, 407268, 407156, 407123, 407036, 400920, SU.223/63, SU 12/54, SU 70/48, 407582
No. 2 Hoobrook Trading Estate	Mrs Karen Jones	WTS – scrap metal and ELV	08/000070/CM
Wyre Forest Recycling, Sandy Lane Industrial Estate	Mr Downes	WTS	407550, 407422, 407600
Summerway Landfill, Talbots	Mr D. Talbot	Inert landfill. Soil, hardcore and road plannings recycling and storage.	SU. 298/69 407434, 407606, 407628, 407684 407711, 407712 08/000012/CM 08/000011/CM
Pencroft, Arthur Drive, Hoobrook,	Pencroft Ltd	WTS	407713 407452 08/000023/CM
Stourport, HWS, Bonemill, Minster Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407470, 407649
HWS Kidderminster, Hoobrook	Mercia Waste	HWS	601077

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Bulk Storage, Hoobrook, Kidderminster	Mercia Waste	Bulk Storage for recyclables	407559
The UK Recycling Centre, Bewdley Road, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcestershire, DY13 8QT	7Tek	WEEE Recycling.	407687
The Forge, Kidderminster	Lawrence Skip Hire	WTS	407664.

Extant Permissions in Worcestershire, not yet implemented.

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Permission Ref.
Bromsgrove			
Former Stanley N Evans Sand Pitt, Wildmoor Bromsgrove	Veolia Ltd. (ex. Cleanaway)	Green Waste Composting and Wood Chipping	407646 Approved 13.09.07
Malvern Hills			
Croome Farm, Croome D Abitot, Severn Stoke, Worcester	Severn Trent Water	Green waste Composting Facility	08/000059/CM Approved 31.03.09
Half Key Farm	Mrs K Preston	Pet Incinerator	407663 Approved 14.09.06
Land Adj To B4208 South Of Pendock Gloucester Graham Road	Mr Troughton	Green waste composting	07/000146/CM Approved 10.03.08
Worcester City			
Unit 61 Blackpole Trading Estate	UK Plant and Haulage Ltd.	WTS	407602 Approved 30.12.04
Wychavon			
Hartlebury Trading Estate	Estech Ltd,	Waste Treatment Facility	407596 Approved 03.02.05
Hartlebury Quarry	Biffa Waste	Landfilling	407547,
Area 7 Norton Business Park	Mercia Waste	MRF	407669

Appendix 5: Worcestershire waste management trends

Table 23: Waste Management Trends: (Landfill, transfer & treatment volumes) ('000 tonnes)

Year	Site Type	Worcestershire	% of total *Figures rounded up*
1998/99	Landfill	751	75%
	Transfer	199	20%
	Treatment	48	4.8%
	MRS	2	0.2%
	Total	**1,000**	**100%**
2000/01	Landfill	1,038	72%
	Transfer	317	22%
	Treatment	13	1%
	MRS	82	5%
	Total	**1,450**	**100%**
2002/03	Landfill	713	68%
	Transfer	273	26%
	Treatment	74	6%
	MRS	1	-1%
	Total	**1,051**	**100%**
2003/04	*No data available*		
2004/05	Landfill	924	67%
	Transfer	296	21%
	Treatment	68	5%
	MRS	98	7%
	Total	**1,386**	**100%**
2005	*No data available*		
2006	Landfill	520	51%
	Transfer	362	36%
	Treatment	32	3%
	MRS	101	3%
	Total	**1,016**	**100%**
2007	Landfill	633	55%
	Transfer	355	32%
	Treatment	53	5%
	MRS	108	9%
	Total	**1,150**	**100% (rounded)**

Source: Environment Agency (1998/99 figures from SWMA West Midlands 2000, all other figures from RATS data) 2008 data was not available at the time of writing but will be included in future AMRs.

Note: for 2006 and 2007 totals are made up as follows:

Landfill – A01-A08 inclusive
Transfer – A09-A14 inclusive
Treatment – A15 –A18 inclusive
MRS A19, A19a, A20

Table 24: Worcestershire Waste Deposit Trends - Transfer & treatment deposits by site type and waste type 2000/1 to 2008 (000s tonnes)

Year	Site Type		Worcestershire
2000/1	Transfer	Transfer	244
		Civic amenity	73
	Transfer Total		317
	Treatment	Material recovery	-
		Physical	13
		Chemical	-
		Composting	-
		Biological	-
	Treatment Total		13
	MRS	Metal recycling	82
	MRS Total		82
2000/1 Total			412
2002/3	Transfer	Transfer	192
		Civic amenity	81
	Transfer Total		273
	Treatment	Material recovery	86
		Physical	52
		Chemical	-
		Composting	-
		Biological	-
	Treatment Total		138
	MRS		28
	MRS Total		28
2002/3 Total			439
2004/5	Transfer	Transfer	207
		Civic amenity	88
	Transfer Total		296
	Treatment	Material recovery	14
		Physical	49
		Physico-chemical	6
		Chemical	-
		Composting	-
		Biological	-
	Treatment Total		68
	MRS	Vehicle dismantler	5
		Metal recycling	94
	MRS Total		98
2004/5 Total			462
2005	Transfer	Transfer	307
		Civic amenity	46
	Transfer Total		353

	Treatment	Material recovery	17
		Physical	41
		Physico-chemical	3
		Chemical	-
		Composting	-
		Biological	-
	Treatment Total		60
	MRS	Vehicle dismantler	17
		Metal recycling	100
	MRS Total		117
2005 Total			531
2006	Transfer	Transfer	240
		Civic amenity	433
	Transfer Total		673
	Treatment	Material recovery	16
		Physical	16
		Physico-chemical	-
		Chemical	-
		Composting	-
		Biological	-
	Treatment Total		32
	MRS	Vehicle dismantler	4
		Metal recycling	98
	MRS Total		102
2006 Total			807
2007	Transfer	Transfer	241
		Civic amenity	117
	Transfer Total		358
	Treatment	Material recovery	23
		Physical	43
		Physico-chemical	-
		Chemical	-
		Composting	-
		Biological	-
	Treatment Total		65
	MRS	Vehicle dismantler	7
		Metal recycling	102
	MRS Total		108
2007 Total			532
2008	Transfer	Transfer	266
		Civic amenity	71
	Transfer Total		337
	Treatment	Material recovery	22
		Physical	70
		Physico-chemical	-
		Chemical	-
		Composting	-
		Biological	-
	Treatment Total		91
	MRS	Vehicle dismantler	6

		Metal recycling	105
	MRS Total		110
2008 Total			539

Source: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/111318.aspx#West_Midlands

Table 25: Worcestershire Waste Deposit Trends - Landfill deposits by site type and waste type 2000/1 to 2008 (000s tonnes)

Year	Site Type	Waste type	Worcestershire - inputs
2000/1	Co disposal	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	126 501 3
	Co disposal Total		630
	Non-inert	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	47 49
	Non-inert Total		96
	Inert only	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	312 - -
	Inert only Total		312
	Restricted-user	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	- - -
	Restricted-user Total		-
2000/1 Total			1,038
2002/3	Co disposal	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	84 474 3
	Co disposal Total		560
	Non-inert	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	15 45 -
	Non-inert Total		60
	Inert only	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	93 - -
	Inert only Total		93
	Restricted-user	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	- - -
	Restricted-user Total		-
2002/3 Total			713
2004/5	Hazardous	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	- - -
	Hazardous Total		-
	Non-inert	Inert/C&D	246

		HIC	375
		Hazardous	3
	Non-inert Total		624
	Inert only	Inert/C&D	300
		HIC	-
		Hazardous	-
	Inert only Total		300
	Restricted-user	Inert/C&D	-
		HIC	-
		Hazardous	-
	Restricted-user Total		-
2004/5 Total			924
	Hazardous	Inert/C&D	-
		HIC	-
		Hazardous	-
	Hazardous Total		-
	Non-inert	Inert/C&D	64
		HIC	454
		Hazardous	1
2005	Non-inert Total		518
	Inert only	Inert/C&D	160
		HIC	13
		Hazardous	-
	Inert only Total		173
	Restricted-user	Inert/C&D	-
		HIC	-
		Hazardous	-
	Restricted-user Total		-
2005 Total			692
	Hazardous	Inert/C&D	-
		HIC	-
		Hazardous	-
	Hazardous Total		-
	Non-inert	Inert/C&D	25
		HIC	122
		Hazardous	-
2006	Non-inert Total		148
	Inert only	Inert/C&D	44
		HIC	23
		Hazardous	-
	Inert only Total		67
	Restricted-user	Inert/C&D	-
		HIC	-
		Hazardous	-
	Restricted-user Total		-
2006 Total			214
2007	Hazardous	Inert/C&D	-
		HIC	-
		Hazardous	-
	Hazardous Total		-

	Non-inert	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	115 464 -
	Non-inert Total		580
	Inert only	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	43 10 -
	Inert only Total		54
	Restricted-user	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	- - -
	Restricted-user Total		-
2007 Total			633
2008	Hazardous	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	- - -
	Hazardous Total		-
	Non-inert	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	43 361
	Non-inert Total		404
	Inert only	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	33 2 -
	Inert only Total		35
	Restricted-user	Inert/C&D HIC Hazardous	- - -
	Restricted-user Total		-
2008 Total			439

Source: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/111318.aspx#West_Midlands

Table Notes:
Data since 2005 has been reclassified into categories used under the PPC permitting of landfills and because of the ban on the co-disposal of waste in landfill in July 2004.
From 16 July 2004, hazardous landfills have only been able to accept wastes classified as hazardous under the Hazardous Waste Directive.
Some non-hazardous sites can accept some Stable Non Reactive Hazardous Wastes (SNRHW) into a dedicated cell, but this is usually a small part of the overall capacity of the site.
The Hazardous category refers to merchant hazardous landfills only.
The Restricted User category includes restricted hazardous landfills.
The Non-inert category includes non-hazardous landfills with SNRHW cells.

Table 26: Worcestershire Landfill Capacity Trends – 1998/99 – 2008 (000s cubic metres)

Year	Site Type	Worcestershire
1998/99	Inert	728
	Non-Inert	10,955
	Restricted User	-
1998/99 Total		11,683
2000/01	Inert	589
	Non-Inert	10,660
	Restricted User	-
2000/01 Total		11,249
2004	Inert	1,279
	Non-Inert	8,462
	Restricted User	-
2004 Total		9,740
2005	Inert	1,991
	Non-Inert	6,977
	Restricted User	-
2005 Total		8,968
2006	Inert	1,711
	Non-Inert	7,578
	Restricted User	-
2006 Total		9,290
2007	Inert	805
	Non-Inert	8,207
	Restricted User	-
2007 Total		9,013
2008	Inert	1,535
	Non-Inert	7,821
	Restricted User	-

2008 Total	9,356

Source: http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/111318.aspx#West_Midlands

Table Notes:
Landfill site classifications were changed in 2005. The categories above include:
Inert - Inert landfill only
Non -Inert: Non hazardous landfill sites, non-hazardous landfill sites with a Stable Non Reactive Hazardous Waste Cell(SNHRW), merchant hazardous landfill sites
Restricted User: Non-hazardous and hazardous restricted landfill sites

Appendix 6: Incineration Capacity in Worcestershire

Information presented in Table 27 is from the Environment Agency and therefore does not include facilities operating under exemptions.

Table 27: Incineration Capacity Worcestershire 2005 and 2007 (000s tonnes)

Incinerator Type	Throughput 2005	Throughput 2007
Municipal	-	-
Sewage Sludge	-	-
Hazardous	-	-
Animal Carcass	-	-
Clinical	13	8
Co-Incineration	-	-
Energy from Waste	-	-
Total	**13**	**8**

(One site, Redditch Hospital)
Source: Environment Agency Website

Appendix 7: Regional Comparison – Figures from the West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report 2007

Table 28: Sand and Gravel Reserves 2007 and Landbanks 2005 to 2007

	Landbank at 31.12.05 (years)	Reserves At 31.12.06 (million tonnes)	Local Annual Apportion	Landbank at 31.12.06 (Years)	Landbank at 31.12.07 (Years)
Herefordshire	**18**	6.7	0.283	**14**	**18**
Worcestershire	**4.9**	3.6	0.871	**4.1**	**4.7**
Shropshire	**16.8**	14.2	0.820	**17.3**	**15.87**
Staffordshire	**15.2**	88.6*	6.602	**13.4**	**12**
Warwickshire	**8.1**	6.2	1.043	**5.9**	**4.8**
W Midlands County	**4.0**	1.6	0.506	**3.1**	**4.7**

*Staffordshire include 3.5 million tonnes permitted in Statutory Dormant Sites

Table 29: Crushed Rock Sales for Aggregate Purposes 2003 – 2007 (million tonnes)

	2003	2004 (est)	2005	2006	2007
Herefordshire/ Worcestershire©	0.42	0.46	0.29	0.3	0.366
Shropshire	2.46	2.47	2.5	2.6	2.33
Staffordshire	1.05	0.87	Confidential *	Confidential *	Confidential *
Warwickshire*	0.70	0.66	1.4*	1.4*	1. 39*
W Midlands County	0.80	0.63	0.31	-	-
Regional Total	**5.43**	**5.09**	**4.5**	**4.3**	**4.086**

© combined figures for Worcestershire/Herefordshire for reasons of confidentiality.
* Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined for reasons of confidentiality.

Appendix 8: SCI Themes and Indicators

Appendix 9: SCI Themes and Indicators

Table 30: SCI Themes and Indicators

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
SCI 2a	**Access to information** % Survey stating where they find out about planning issues	***Biennial*** satisfaction survey using SCI database	Citizen Panel 2007 Satisfaction survey	See below	N/A	See below	See below	N/A	
SCI 2b	**Access to information** % Surveyed who are satisfied with availability of information regarding Development Plan Documents	***Biennial*** satisfaction survey using SCI database	***Biennial***	N/A	**125 responses** Very satisfied 14.4%; Satisfied 38.4%; Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 38.4%; Dissatisfied 7.2%	N/A	**95 respondents** Very satisfied 11.6 % Satisfied 44.2 % Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 26.3 % Dissatisfied 9.5 % Very dissatisfied 8.4 %	↑	To compare with 4d to asses whether we are providing information in accessible locations.
SCI 3a	***Consultation response rate/ involvement*** Number of people making	Response rates for those	***Biennial***	N/A	N/A	108 responses received on the *Refreshed*	For the Emerging Preferred Option consultation, 51	↑	

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
	representations on LDS consultations.	consultations as documented in the LDS				*Issues & Options Report Consultation*; this gave a response rate of 8.3%.	hard copies of the questionnaire, were received 30 online responses and 39 representations made by letter or email. Total 120. This gave an overall response rate of 10.03%.		
SCI 3b	**Consultation response rate/ involvement** % Of representations made by 'Hard to Reach' groups on LDS consultations .	Equal opportunity monitoring section included on future consultation documents and evaluation forms	N/A	N/A	In response to the satisfaction survey of the 151 responses received 2 people represented Black and Minority Ethnic Groups, 3 represented People living in rural areas and 1 represented Older people	N/A	For the Emerging Preferred Option consultation, 1 = Black and Minority Ethnic Groups, 1= Young people, 25 People living in rural areas, 1 older people, 3 other. Total 31, representing 26% off all the people who responded.	↑	
SCI 3c	***Consultation response rate/ involvement*** *Number of formal pre application meetings that were held*	All formal pre-app inquiries to be logged onto CAPS	***Annual***	N/A	Yes 34 No 57 Total 91	Yes 17 No 46 Total 63	Yes 59 No 33 Total 92	↑	
SCI 3d	***Consultation response rate/ involvement*** • No. of consultation statements submitted	CAPS to record this data	***Annual***	N/A	**Statement submitted** Yes **16** No **75**	**Statement submitted** Yes **14** No **49**	**Statement submitted** Yes 13 No 0	↑	

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
	• No. in compliance with the SCI				Total **91** **Statement in compliance with SCI** Yes **15** No **1** Total **16**	Total **63** **Statement in compliance with SCI** Yes **14** No **0** Total **14**	Total 13 **Statement in compliance with SCI** Yes 13 No 0 Total 13		
SCI 3e	***Consultation response rate/ involvement*** Number of planning applications submitted on line	CAPS	Annual	N/A	N/A	43 out of 63 planning applications submitted online.	76 out of 92 planning applications were submitted online.	↑	
SCI 4a	**Satisfaction with the planning process** Satisfaction levels of those involved planning policy consultation process	***Biennial*** satisfaction survey using SCI database	***Biennial***	N/A	**127 responses** Very satisfied 12.6 % Satisfied 33.1 % Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 33.1 % Dissatisfied 7.1 % Very dissatisfied 6.3 % Not taken part in consultation before 7.9 %	N/A	**95 responses** Very satisfied 7.4 % Satisfied 49.5 % Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied *23.2 %* Dissatisfied 9.5 % Very dissatisfied 10.5 %	↑	
SCI 4b	**Satisfaction with the planning process** Satisfaction level of	Evaluation sheet to be handed out.	***Biennial***	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑ Satisfaction levels	Standard evaluation sheet to be

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
	workshop/ consultation event attended							should not decrease	used at each consultation event. To gauge participants views on the event they attended
SCI 4c	**Satisfaction with the planning process** % of Minerals & Waste applicants satisfied with the service received	BVPI 111	Every three years, next collected 2011	84%	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑	
SCI 4d	**Satisfaction with the planning process Reasons for not getting involved in the planning process**	***Biennial*** satisfaction survey using SCI database	***Biennial***	See below	See below	N/A	See below	N/A	To compare with 2b, 5a, 5b and 5c to asses whether we are providing the types of techniques that people want to use.
SCI 5a	**Consultation methods/ techniques and type of consultations received Types and frequency of consultation methods/techniques used on LDS consultations.**	Statement of Compliance	2007/2008 Annually	N/A	N/A	Refreshed Issues and Options for Refreshed Issues and Options 2008 • Postal & web based questionnaire. • Documents available for viewing at usual	See below	N/A	To compare with 4d and 5b to assess whether we are providing the types of techniques that people want to use.

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
						locations & website • Local media to inform • Liaison with the Local Strategic Partnership • Liaison with industry			
SCI 5b	**Consultation methods/ techniques and type of consultations received % Surveyed stating preferred consultation methods**	***Biennial*** satisfaction survey using SCI database	***Biennial***	N/A	See below	N/A	No data collected.	N/A	To compare with 4d, 5a and 5c to asses whether we are providing the types of techniques that people want to use.
SCI 5c	**Consultation methods/ techniques Types and frequency of consultation methods/techniques used for significant planning applications**	Excel spread sheet	2007/2008 Annually	N/A	See below	See below	See below	N/A	To compare with 4d to asses whether we are providing the types of techniques that people want to use.
SCI 6a	**Value for money Cost of undertaking planning policy consultation.**		Annually 2007/2008	N/A	N/A	N/A	£654.95	N/A	

2007 Citizen Panel Results

2008 Annual Satisfaction Survey Results

SCI 2a Where do you usually find out about planning issues	**Number**
Ask Me!	28
County Council website	205
Direct mail	173
Local newspaper	786
Other media	146
Neighbourhood notification	366
Site notices	380
Information at Council buildings	193
Public meetings or exhibitions	145
Focus groups	27
Newsletters, leaflets or brochures	335
Surveys	62
I do not find out about planning issues	216
Other	42

(From 151 responses)	
SCI 2a Where do you usually find out about planning issues	**Percentage**
Ask Me!	0.7%
County Council website	22.5%
Direct mail	53.6%
Local newspaper	31.1%
Other media	4.0%
Neighbourhood notification	2.0%
Information at Council buildings	2.0%
Public meetings or exhibitions	9.3%
Focus groups	4.6%
Newsletters, leaflets or brochures	16.6%
Surveys	4.6%
I do not find out about planning issues	7.9%
Other	6.6%

2009/10 Satisfaction Survey Results	
SCI 2a Where do you usually find out about planning issues	**Number**
Consultation portal	10.1 %
County Council website	28.3 %
Direct mail	39.4 %
Local newspaper	38.4 %
Other media	11.1 %
Information at Council buildings	9.1 %
Public meetings/exhibitions	19.2 %
Focus group	6.1 %
Newsletter, leaflets/brochures	21.2 %
Surveys	7.1 %
I do not find out about planning issues	11.1 %

Other	15.2 %

2007 Citizen Panel Results	
SCI 4d, Which of the following prevent you from getting involved in CC planning issues in the past	**Number**
Not aware of the planning issues	446
Didn't know where to find information from	209
No interest in the issue	142
Not enough information provided	185
Too much information provided/documents too long	59
Information is difficult to understand	112
Too much jargon uses	167
Not enough time	267
Didn't think I would be able to make a difference	423
No feedback provided	96
None, I have been satisfied with the document that was produced	81
Other	38

2008 Annual Satisfaction Survey Results (From 151 responses)	
SCI 4d, Which of the following prevent you from getting involved in CC planning issues in the past	**Number**
Not aware of the planning issues	14
Didn't know where to find information from	8
No interest in the issue	3
Not enough information provided	7
Too much information provided/documents too long	9
Information is difficult to understand	5
Too much jargon uses	7
Not enough time	15
Didn't think I would be able to make a difference	11
No feedback provided	7
None, I have been satisfied with the document that was produced	9
Other	4

2009/10 Satisfaction Survey Results	
SCI 4d, Which of the following prevent you from getting involved in CC planning issues in the past	**Number**
Not aware of the planning issues	*24.4 %*
Didn't know where to find information from	*12.1 %*
No interest in the issues	*4.0 %*
Not enough information provided	*10.1 %*
% Too much information provided/documents too long	*19.1*
Information is difficult to understand	*16.2 %*
Uses too much jargon	*17.2 %*
Not enough time	*18.2 %*
Didn't think I would be able to make a difference	*22.2 %*
No feedback provided	*12.1 %*
% None, I have been satisfied with the	*6.1*

documents produced	
Other	*5.1 %*

2009/10 Satisfaction Survey Results Emerging Preferred Option consultation				
SCI 5a Types and frequency of consultation methods/techniques used on LDS consultations.				
	Letter/ email	Website	Media release/ Articles	Public notice in local press
Residents	✪	★	✪	★
LSP	✪	★	✪	★
Waste operators	✪	★	★	★
Business	✪	★	★	★
Interest groups	✪	★	★	★
Voluntary Sector	✪	★	✪	★
Parish Councils	✪	★	★	★
Other local authorities	✪	★	★	★
Government Agencies	✪	★	★	★

✪ - Targeted
★- General

2008 Annual Satisfaction Survey Results (From 151 responses)	
SCI 5b % Surveyed stating preferred consultation methods/ kept informed methods	**Percentage**
Postal Questionnaire	57%
Website Questionnaire	25.8%
Workshop	17.9%
Focus group	11.9%
Citizens' Panel	3.3%
Other	3.3%

1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008 - SCI 5c Types and frequency of

1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009 - SCI 5c Types and frequency of

consultation methods/techniques used for significant planning applications	
Method of Community Engagement	**No of applications using this method**
Public Notice in the Press	9
Neighbour Notification	9
Site Notice	9
Notify District, Town or Parish Council	9
Deposit Location	9
Published on Website	9
Liaison Groups	0
Media Release	1
Stakeholders Meeting	1
Public Exhibition	5
Area Forums	0
Planning Aid	0
Hard to reach groups	0
Other Methods – leafleting supermarkets	1

consultation methods/techniques used for significant planning applications	
Method of Community Engagement	**No of applications using this method**
Public Notice in the Press	9
Neighbour Notification	9
Site Notice	9
Notify District, Town or Parish Council	9
Deposit Location	9
Published on Website	9
Liaison Groups	0
Media Release	0
Stakeholders Meeting	1
Public Exhibition	4
Area Forums	0
Planning Aid	0
Hard to reach groups	0
Other Methods	0

1 April 2009 – 31 March 2010 - SCI 5c Types and frequency of consultation methods/techniques used for significant planning applications	
Method of Community Engagement	**No of applications using this method**
Public Notice in the Press	9
Neighbour Notification	9
Site Notice	9
Notify District, Town or Parish Council	9
Deposit Location	9
Published on Website	9

Liaison Groups	0
Media Release	0
Stakeholders Meeting	5
Public Exhibition	5
Area Forums	0
Planning Aid	0
Hard to reach groups	0
Other Methods	0

Appendix 10: List of acronyms

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
C&D	Construction and Demolition Waste
C&I	Commercial and Industrial Waste
CI	Contextual Indicator
COI	Core Output Indicator
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
LOI	Local Output Indicator
MCA	Minerals Consultation Area
MLP	Minerals Local Plan
MO	Monitoring Objective
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
MPG	Minerals Planning Guidance Note
MPS	Minerals Policy Statement
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MTPA	million tonnes per annum
MWDF	Minerals and Waste Development Framework
MWDS	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
OI	Output Indicator
PCPA	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance Note
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
RWS	Regional Waste Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
WCC	Worcestershire County Council
WCS	Waste Core Strategy
WLP	Waste Local Plan
WMRA	West Midlands Regional Assembly
WMRAWP	West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party
WPA	Waste Planning Authority

Appendix 11: Waste Stream Definitions

Waste types	Definition of waste types	Waste sub-category and definitions
Commercial & Industry Waste (C&I)	Waste from factories, utility operators such as water, electricity, gas and sewerage providers, trade establishments, businesses, sports & recreation centres and entertainment premises. It excludes waste generated by agricultural businesses and mines and quarry operators	**Biodegradable waste:** Waste that is capable of decomposition, such as food and garden waste, paper and paper-board.
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	Municipal solid waste (MSW) is household waste and other wastes collected by a waste collection authority or its contractors, such as municipal parks and gardens waste and any commercial and industrial waste for which the collection authority takes responsibility.	**Non-biodegradable waste:** Waste that does not undergo decomposition. It includes glass, plastic, non-combustibles and ferrous and non-ferrous metals.
Inert Waste	Waste that is non-biodegradable (or will only do so at very slow rates) and is fairly inert. Examples include clay, sand, brick, stone, silica and glass.	
Metal Waste	Waste that is derived from metal processing, the metaliferous fraction of end-of-life vehicles (e.g. scrapped cars, etc) and dismantled industrial plant, railway rolling stock and rail tracks.	
Hazardous Waste	Revised definition and name change for special waste based upon 2005 Regulations. Hazardous wastes are those which pose particular risks to health and the environment. Examples include oil contaminated materials, some household items (televisions, computer monitors, fluorescent lighting), wood preservatives, solvents, incinerator fly ash, batteries, adhesives and pesticides.	

Appendix 12: Glossary

After care – The process of maintaining land once mineral working and restoration has taken place to ensure the required standard is achieved for an agreed end use.

After use – The intended use of land following cessation of mineral working and completed programme of restoration.

Aggregates – Sand, gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used by the construction industry.

Amenity – Elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area, for example, open land, trees, historic buildings and the inter-relationship between them and less tangible factors such as tranquillity.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – Report which assesses the implementation of the LDS and extent to which policies are being achieved.

Apportionment – The splitting of regional guidelines for minerals between planning authorities or sub regions.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – A landscape area of high natural beauty, which has been designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949).

British Geological Survey (BGS) – Public sector organisation responsible for advising the Government on all aspects of geoscience, as well as providing impartial geological advice to industry, academia and the public.

Clay – A very fine-grained mineral with particles measuring less than 0.002 mm. It has high plasticity when wet and considerable strength when air-dry. Raw material for brick making.

Coal – A fossil fuel commonly used in energy.

Community Strategy – The Local Government Act 2000 requires local authorities to prepare a Community Strategy. It sets out the broad vision for the future of the local authority's area and proposals for delivering that vision.

Crushed Rock – Hard types of rock, which have been quarried, crushed and graded for use as aggregate.

Department for Communities & Local Government (DCLG) – Government department with national responsibility for housing, urban regeneration, local government and planning. Replaced the ODPM in 2006.

Department for the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) – Government department with national responsibility for sustainable waste management.

Development Plan – In Worcestershire, this comprises the Regional Spatial Strategy, Structure Plan, district local plans and Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs) – These are spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination. They will have 'development plan' status. See the definition of Minerals & Waste Development Plan Document below.

EC Directive – A European Community legal instruction, which is binding on all Member States, but must be implemented through legislation of

national governments within a prescribed timescale.

Environment Agency – National Pollution Control Agency combining the functions of former waste regulation authorities, the National Rivers Authority and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Pollution.

Environment Agency

A Code Listing

A01 Co-disposal landfill

A02 Other landfill site taking special waste

A03 Borehole

A04 Household commercial and industrial waste landfill

A05 Landfill taking non-biodegradable waste

A06 Landfill taking other waste

A07 Industrial waste landfill (factory cartilage)

A08 Lagoon

A09 Special waste transfer station

A10 In house storage facility

A11 Household commercial and industrial waste transfer station

A12 Clinical waste transfer station

A13 Household waste amenity site

A14 Transfer station taking non-biodegradable waste

A15 Material recycling facility

A16 Physical treatment facility

A17 Physico-chemical treatment facility

A18 Incinerator

A19 Metal recycling site (vehicle dismantler)

A19a End of Life Vehicles facility

A20 Metal recycling site (MRS) (Mixed)

A21 Chemical treatment facility

A22 Composting facility

A23 Biological treatment facility

A24 Mobile Plant

The A Codes define particular kinds of waste management activity by type.

Codes A01 to A08 inclusive are varieties of landfill. Codes A09 to A14 inclusive are varieties of transfer activity. Codes A15 to A24 inclusive are varieties of waste treatment.

Government Office for the West Midlands (GOWM) – The Government's regional office. First point of contact for discussing the scope and content of Local Development Documents and procedural matters.

Green Belt – Areas of land defined in Regional Spatial Strategies, Structure Plans and district-wide Local Plans where permanent and strict planning controls apply to: check the unrestricted sprawl of built up areas; safeguard the surrounding countryside from further encroachment; prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another; preserve the special character of historic towns and assist urban regeneration.

Greenfield Site – A site previously unaffected by built development.

Greenhouse Gases – Gases such as methane and carbon dioxide that contribute to global warming by trapping heat between the earth and the atmosphere.

Hydrogeology – The study of the movement of water through its associated rock strata.

Inspector's Report – Report produced by the Planning Inspector following Independent Examination and binding on the County Council.

Landbank – A stock of planning permissions for the winning and working of minerals. It is composed of the sum of all permitted reserves at active and inactive sites at a given point in time and for a given area.

Landfill – The deposit of waste onto and into land.

Landraise – Where land is raised by the deposit of waste material above existing or original ground level.

Land Use Planning – The Town and Country Planning system regulates the development and use of land in the public interest and has an important role to play in achieving sustainable development.

Local Development Framework (LDF) – A portfolio of local development documents that will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for the area.

Local Development Document (LDD) – A document that forms part of the Local Development Framework. Can either be a Development Plan Document or a Supplementary Planning Document.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) – Sets out the programme for the preparation of the local development documents.

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) – Non-statutory, non-executive body bringing together representatives of the public, private and voluntary sectors.

Mineral – A rock or other such similar material that has a commercial value when extracted and/or processed.

Mineral Consultation Area (MCA) – An area identified in order to ensure consultation between the relevant minerals planning authority, local planning authority, the minerals industry and others before non-mineral planning applications made within the area are determined.

Mineral Development – Any activity related to the exploration for, or winning and working of, minerals, including tipping of spoil and ancillary operations such as the use of processing plant.

Minerals & Waste Development Plan Document (M&WDPD) – Minerals and waste related planning documents that are subject to independent examination.

Minerals & Waste Development scheme (M&WDS) – Sets out the programme for the preparation of the minerals and waste development documents.

Minerals & Waste Development Framework (M&WDF) – A portfolio of minerals and waste development documents which will provide the framework for delivering the minerals and waste planning strategy for the area.

MPG – Mineral Planning Guidance - Government policy statements exclusively for minerals that are material considerations in determining planning applications.

MPS – Mineral Policy Statement – Guidance documents which set out national mineral planning policy, replacing MPGs.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) – Former Government department with responsibility for planning and local government. Replaced by DCLG in 2006.

Planning Inspectorate (PINS) – The Government agency which employs planning inspectors who sit on independent examinations.

Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) – Government policy statements.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS) – Guidance documents which are replacing PPGs.

Permitted Reserves – Mineral deposits with the benefit of planning permissions

Preferred Area – Area containing mineral resources, where the principle of extraction has been established.

Proposals Map – Illustrates the policies and proposals in the development plan documents and any saved policies that are included in the local development framework.

Public Consultation – A process through which the public is informed about proposals and invited to submit comments on them.

Quarry – A type of open-pit mine from which rock or minerals are extracted.

Reclamation – The process of returning an area to an acceptable environmental state, whether for the resumption of the former land use or for a new use. It includes restoration, aftercare, soil handling, filling and contouring operations.

Recycled Aggregates – Aggregates produced from recycled construction waste such as crushed concrete, road planings, etc.

Recycling – Involves the reprocessing of waste materials, either into the same product or a different one.

Re-use – The re-use of materials in their original form, without any processing other than cleaning.

Regional Aggregate Working Party (RAWP) – Supports and advises on aggregate mineral options and strategies for the region. Also assists in the local apportionment exercise for the regional guidelines for aggregate provision.

Regionally Important Geological Site (RIG) - A non-statutory regionally important geological or geo-morphological site and landform.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) – Replaces the Regional Planning Guidance for the West Midlands and has statutory development plan status.

Resources – A potential mineral deposit where the quality and quantity of material present has not been tested. *These sites do not have planning permission and have not been included in the landbank or counted as permitted reserves.*

Restoration – The methods by which the land is returned to a condition suitable for an agreed after-use following the completion of tipping operations.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) – Designation made under the Habitats Directive to ensure the restoration or maintenance of certain natural habitats and species some of which may be listed as 'priority' for protection at a favourable conservation status.

Sand & Gravel – Finely divided rocks, comprising of particles or granules that range in size from 0.063 to 2 mm for sand; and up to 64 mm for gravel. It is used as an important aggregate mineral.

Secondary Aggregates – Minerals derived from the by-products of the extractive industry that can be used for aggregate purposes.

Stakeholder – Anyone who is interested in, or may be affected by the planning proposals that are being considered.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – Local Planning Authorities must comply with European Union Directive 2001/42/EC which requires a high level, strategic assessment of local development documents (DPDs and, where appropriate, SPDs) and other programmes (e.g. the Local Transport Plan and the Municipal Waste Management Strategy) that are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) – Document which sets out how and when the community can get involved in the preparation of DPDs, LPA's vision and strategy for community involvement, how this links to other initiatives such as the community

strategy and how the results will feed into DPD preparation.

Structure Plan – A broad land use and transport strategy, which establishes the main principles and priorities for future development. Prepared by the County Council as part of the Development Plan. Will be replaced by Local Development Documents.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) – Policy guidance to supplement the policies and proposals in development plan documents (formerly known as Supplementary Planning Guidance).

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) – Local Planning Authorities are bound by legislation to appraise the degree to which their plans and policies contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of Sustainability Appraisal is similar to Strategic Environmental Assessment but is broader in context, examining the effects of plans and policies on a range of social, economic and environmental factors.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – A procedure required under European legislation which requires the systematic assessment of the environmental effects of strategic plans.

Sustainable Development – Development which seeks to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to met their own needs.

Sustainable Mineral Extraction – Means using mineral resources efficiently, so as to carry out mineral working only where it is needed, ensuring that there is sufficient balance between the economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.

Voidspace – The remaining capacity in active or permitted landfill or landraise sites.

Waste – Term encompassing most unwanted materials defined in the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Waste includes any scrap metal, effluent or unwanted surplus substances or articles that require to be disposed of. Explosives and radioactive wastes are covered by special, separate regimes.

Waste Hierarchy – Concept that the most effective solution may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated (reduction). Where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be used again, either for the same or a different purpose (re-use). Failing that, value should be recovered from waste, through recycling, composting or energy recovery. Only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution, should waste be disposed of.

Waste Local Plan – A statutory land-use plan. Its purpose is to set out detailed land-use policies in relation to waste management development in the County.

Waste Management Licences – Licences are required by anyone who proposes to deposit, recover or dispose of controlled waste. The licensing system is separate from, but complementary to, the land use planning system and is undertaken by the Environment Agency. The purpose of a licence and the conditions attached to it is to ensure that the waste operation that it authorises is carried out in a way that protects the environment and human health.

Waste Minimisation – Reducing the volume of waste that is produced.