

**Worcestershire Mineral and Waste
Development Framework**

**Annual Monitoring
Report**

April 2011 – March 2012

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Executive Summary

The indicators monitored in this AMR reflect the objectives of the Waste Core Strategy, which was subject to public examination during the monitoring period and adopted on 15th November 2012.

They show that progress towards most indicators is adequate. The main areas of concern relate to:

- the provision of aggregate minerals being below target. This will be considered during the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy. It is anticipated that work will start on this in 2012.
- Only 33% of minerals and waste applications being determined within 13 weeks. It is expected that the Waste Core Strategy will provide greater certainty about the information expected from applicants and will improve future performance against this indicator. This is partly dependent on applicants engaging in pre-application discussions and carrying out robust community participation and involvement in proposals before applications are submitted. When this takes place effectively applications are more likely to be determined within a shorter period of time.

Particularly strong performance is being seen against indicator W24 – Increase in GVA in Worcestershire from waste management development, with a 36% increase in the three years between 2007 and 2009 (the most recent data available).

The Waste Core Strategy had not been adopted during the monitoring period (April 2011 – March 2012). This means that many of the new indicators monitor the impacts of policies which are not yet in place. It is useful to monitor the indicators in this AMR to establish a starting point to build upon in the future but it means that in some cases performance appears to be below target.

Monitoring indicators have been defined according to the following convention:





-  Indicator showing good progress, and/or target has been achieved
-  Progress towards target is neither good nor bad
-  Indicator showing unsatisfactory progress towards target
- Either a) an indicator has been monitored to set a baseline but progress towards the target is not monitored; or b) There are currently no targets set out to monitor progress against; or c) data is not currently available to monitor this indicator.

Table 0.1: Summary of performance

Indicator	Progress towards targets
Compliance with Regulation 48 (3): Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (As amended)	

Waste Indicators		
W1	Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on flooding.	☺
W2	Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on water quality.	☺
W3	Permissions for waste management development that include measures for energy efficiency.	☹
W4	Permissions for waste management development with a gross floor space of over 1000 sq m gaining at least 10% of energy supply annually from renewable energy supplies.	-
W5	Permissions for waste management development that include measures for water efficiency.	☹
W6	Permissions for new landfill capacity that include landfill gas management systems.	-
W7	Permissions for new built waste management development that include provision for biodiversity enhancement.	☹
W8	Permissions that have an unacceptable adverse impact on landscape character, scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, battlefields or registered historic parks and gardens.	☺
W9	Permission for new waste management granted in the Malvern Hills or Cotswolds AONB.	☺
W10	Permissions for new waste management development take into account local characteristics.	☹
W11	Permissions for new waste management development take into account amenity considerations.	☺
W12	Permission for new waste management development on Greenfield sites	-
W13	Permission for new waste management development in the Green Belt.	☺
W14	Permissions granted in accordance with highways advice.	☺
W15	Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in re-use and recycling based on headline delivery milestones in the Waste Core Strategy.	☺
W16	Waste sent to landfill.	☺
W17	Re-use, recycling and 'other recovery' of waste.	☺
W18	Adoption of appropriate policies regarding managing waste arisings from all new developments in City, Borough and District DPDs.	-
W19	Development permitted within 250m of a waste management facility against County Council advice.	-
W20	Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in re-use and recycling capacity based on headline delivery milestones in the Waste Core Strategy	☺
W21	Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in 'other recovery' capacity based on headline delivery milestones in the Waste Core Strategy	☹
W22	Maintain equivalent self-sufficiency in 'sorting and transfer'	☺
W23	Maintain equivalent self-sufficiency in disposal and landfill.	
W24	Applications for Waste Management Development determined within 13 weeks	☺
W25	Number of proposals discussed with Worcestershire County Council at pre-application stage	☺
W26	Permitted applications for waste management which include a Consultation Statement.	☹

W27	Decisions where there are no policies in the Development Plan which are relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision.	☺
W28	Increase in GVA in Worcestershire from waste management development	☺
W29	Permitted 'other recovery' and disposal (excluding landfill) capacity at each level of the geographic hierarchy	☺
W30	Permitted re-use, recycling, storage, sorting and transfer capacity at each level of the geographic hierarchy.	-
Minerals indicators		
M1	Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on flooding.	☺
M2	Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on water quality.	☺
M3	Permissions for new mineral operations that include provision for biodiversity enhancement	☺
M4	Permissions that have an unacceptable adverse impact on landscape character, scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, battlefields or registered historic parks and gardens.	☺
M5	Permission for new waste management/minerals development granted in the Malvern Hills or Cotswolds AONB.	☺
M6	Permissions for new waste management/minerals development take into account local characteristics.	☹
M7	Permissions for new waste management/minerals development take into account amenity considerations.	☺
M8	Permissions granted in accordance with highways advice.	☺
M9	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates.	-
M10	Applications for Minerals Development determined within 13 weeks.	-
M11	Number of proposals discussed with Worcestershire County Council at pre-application stage.	-
M12	Annual production of primary land won aggregates.	☹
M13	Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves.	☹
M14	Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves	☹
M15	Landbank of permitted clay reserves	☺
M16	Sufficient productive capacity for sand and gravel supply	☺
M17	Sufficient productive capacity for crushed rock supply	☹
M18	Sufficient productive capacity for clay supply	☺
M19	Permitted applications for minerals development which include a Consultation Statement.	-
M20	Decisions where there are no policies in the Development Plan which are relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision.	-
M21	New permitted mineral development in 'preferred areas'	☺
Statement of Community Involvement Indicators		
SCI2	Access to information	☺
SCI3	Consultation response rate/involvement	☹
SCI4	Satisfaction with the planning process	☹

SCI5	Consultation methods	-
SCI6	Value for money	-

0. Introduction and background

Purpose of the report

0.1. The County Council is required to produce an *Annual Monitoring Report*¹ of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (AMR). 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.

0.2. This is the Council's eighth AMR. It covers the period from 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012.

0.3. The AMR assesses the Minerals and Waste policy framework, which in the monitoring year consisted of saved policies in the existing Worcestershire County Structure Plan 1996-2011 and Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan 1994-2004. It also monitors progress in the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy and will monitor the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan when work commences. The Waste Core Strategy was found sound on 20th July 2012 and was 15th November 2012. It supercedes saved policies WD1, WD2, WD3, WD4 and EN3 of the Structure Plan however these policies will still be monitored as they formed part of the development plan during the monitoring period.

0.4. Borough, City and District Council Local Development Documents are assessed in the AMRs prepared by the responsible authorities.

Community Involvement

0.5. The AMR has been published on the Council's website:

www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr

0.6. 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:

¹ This requirement is set out under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

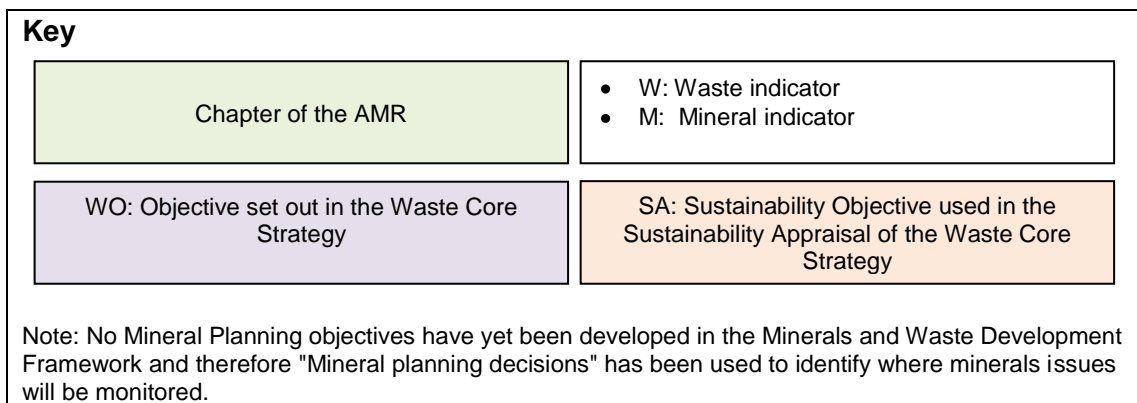
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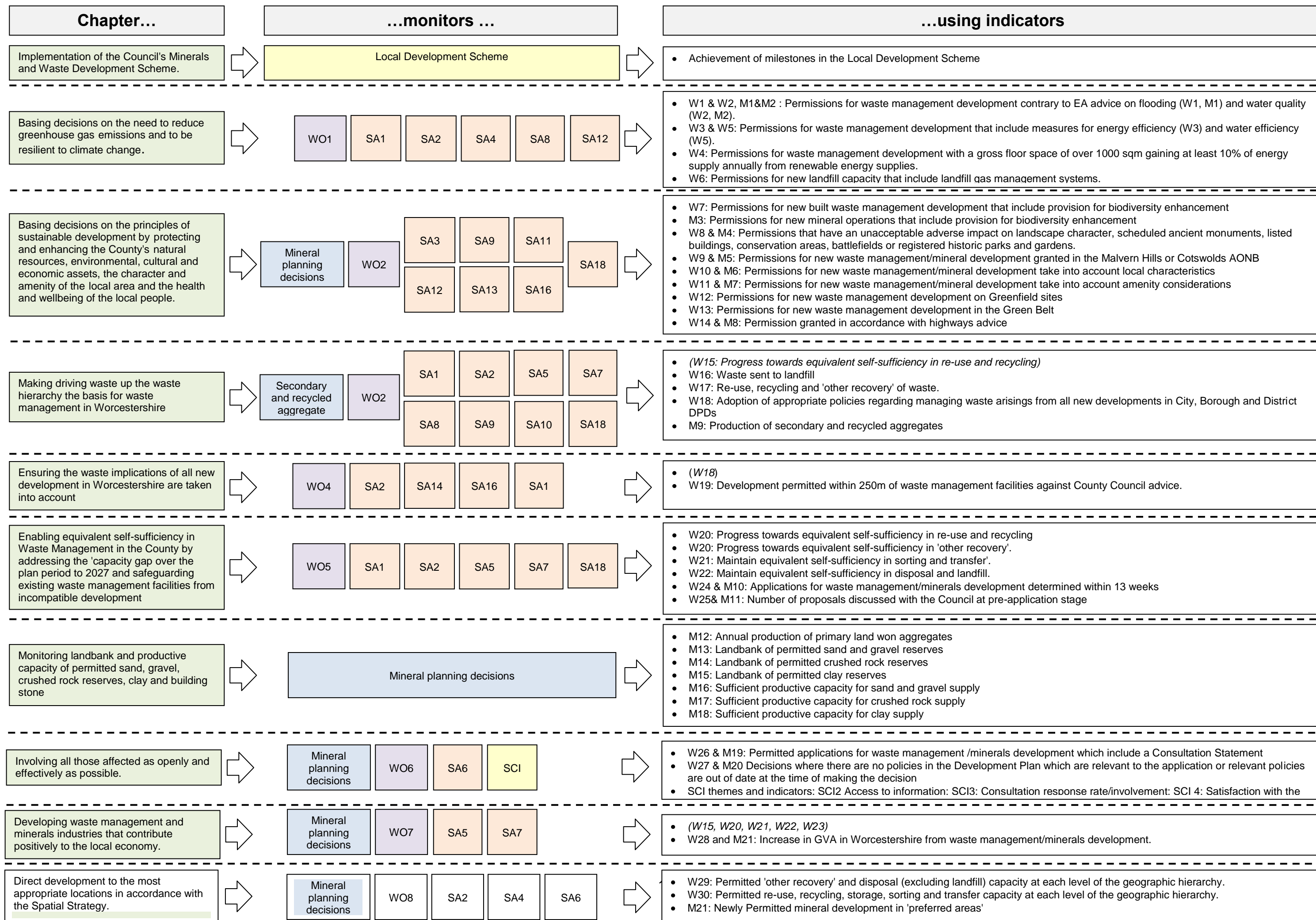
Email: rschofield@worcestershire.gov.uk
 Phone: 01905 766733

Structure of the report

0.7. The report structure is set out in Figure 0.1. It reflects the objectives of the Waste Core Strategy, which were subject to public examination during the monitoring period and were adopted on 15th November 2012. The structure of future AMRs may be revised to reflect the emerging objectives of the new Minerals Local Plan.

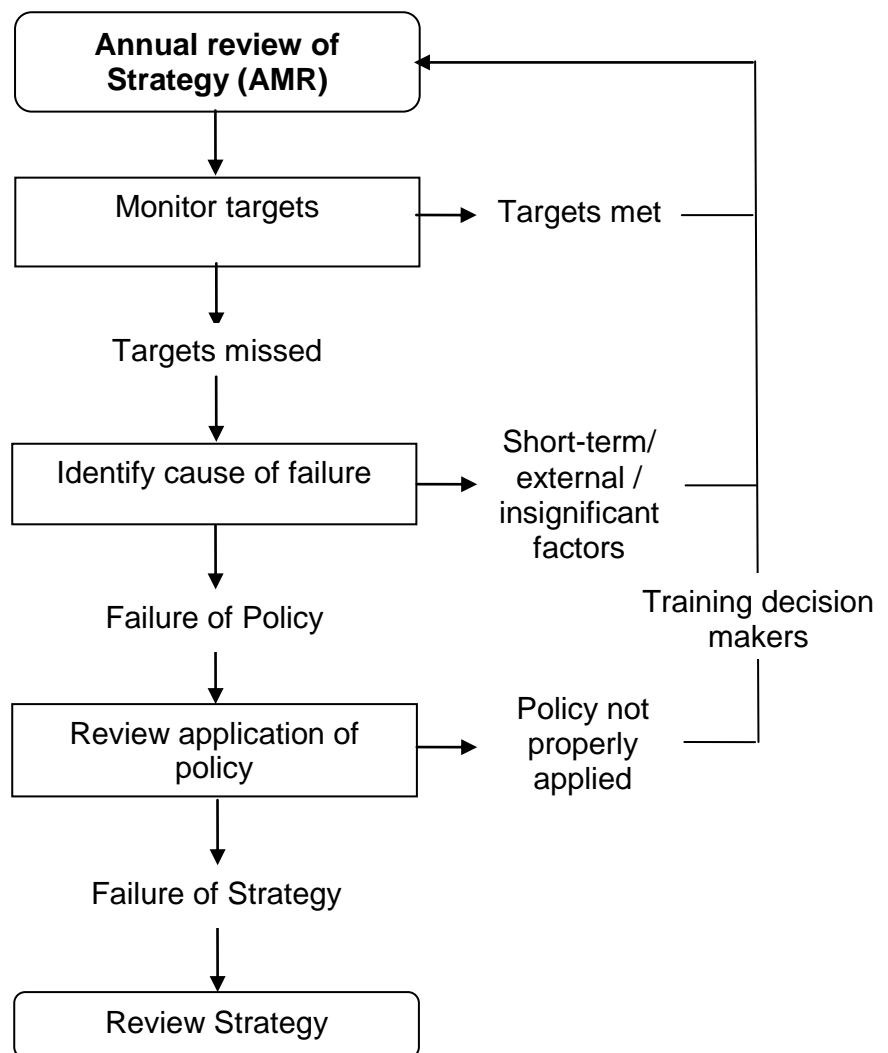
Figure 0.1. Structure of the AMR 2012





0.8. If monitoring indicates that targets have been missed, the process outlined in Figure 0.2 will be followed. In essence, the process sets out to establish if a failure to meet a target is significant, in which case we need to review and correct the Strategy, or the result of short-term or other factors which are not significant. It may be possible to correct some failures through mechanisms such as adopting a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) rather than formally reviewing the entire strategy.

Figure 0.2: Policy review process



0.9. Subsequent AMRs will give details of the review processes undertaken where necessary.

0.10. The Waste and SCI indicators in this report have been tested at public examination, however the Minerals Indicators have not. The Minerals indicators are largely based on those monitored in previous years, with the addition of some new indicators which mirror those for waste where appropriate.

1. Summary of applications determined by the County Council 2011-12

1.1. The County Council determined 48 planning applications between 1st April 2011 and 31st March 2012. Permission was granted for 47 of these applications, with one proposal for Regulation 3 development being withdrawn by the applicant. One application for planning permission for waste management related development was refused. This decision was appealed.

Table 1.1: Planning applications determined by the County Council

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Waste management development	22	7	29	18	17
Permitted	21	7	26	17	16
Refused	1	0	3	1	1
Withdrawn	(2)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)
Minerals development	1	3	3	2	1
Permitted	1	3	2	2	1
Refused	1	0	1	0	0
Withdrawn	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Regulation 3 development	88	46	53	56	31
Permitted	88	46	53	56	31
Refused	0	0	0	0	0
Withdrawn	(0)	(5)	(2)	(9)	(1)
Total	111	56	85	70	49

Appeals

1.2. One appeal was made under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 on 22nd March 2012 but was not determined during the monitoring period covered by this AMR. The appeal was for the change of use of part of the pet kennels to a pet crematoria and the associated erection of a small-scale animal carcass incinerator at Brookend Kennels, Leigh Sinton, Malvern. The application was refused by Worcestershire County Council on 14 February 2012 (applications reference 11/000066/CM).

1.3. A similar application on the same site was refused by the Council on 13 November 2009 and dismissed on appeal on 30 July 2010².


² See AMR 2011 for further details.

2. Implementation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Section Summary: Implementation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

This section monitors the Statutory requirement to comply with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, particularly Part 2, Sections 14, 16, 18 and 19.

Indicators:

Indicator	Target	Current performance
Compliance with Regulation 48 (3): Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (As amended)	Achievement of milestones in the Local Development Scheme	

Other issues to be monitored: Other planning documents prepared by Worcestershire County Council, which are not set out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

Background

2.1. The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) for Worcester was updated in March 2011 and again in November 2011. The November 2011 MWDS updated the March 2011 scheme to reflect timetable changes resulting from the additional consultation on the Addendum to the Submission Document. This consultation had not previously been anticipated and had implications for the anticipated submission and examination dates.

Monitoring progress

2.2. The Local Development Scheme March 2011 and November 2011 were both in effect for the monitoring year 2011-2012, however and progress will be monitored against the November 2011 LDS as this superseded the earlier scheme.

2.3. **Table 2.1** 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.

Table 2.1 Progress on achieving the Local Development Scheme (against the 2010 LDS)

Stage of Preparation	2008			2009				2010			2011				2012			
	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Recommendment		✓																
Reg 25 Public Participation Options Consultation			✓															
Reg 25 Public Participation on Emerging Preferred Option							✓											
Reg 25 Public Participation on First Draft Submission									✓									
Reg 27 Pre Submission Publication												✓						
Focussed consultation on Addendum to Publication													✓					
Reg 30 Submission to Secretary of State														✓				
Examination														✓	✓	✓		
Reg 36 Adoption																		

Progress against the targets

2.4. Preparation of the Waste Core Strategy was in accordance with the current Local Development Scheme. The formal examination process commenced in Q3 of 2011, this was a little earlier than anticipated, but this is not considered to have any adverse impact on the ability of the Public to engage a examination continued through Q1 and Q2 of 2012 as anticipated.

Action

2.5. All targets have been met, but the timetable as set out above only identifies milestones up until the end of 2012. The LDS was updated in September 2012 to set out the timetable for the preparation of local development documents for the next 3 years and sets out milestones for the Minerals Local Plan.

2.6. This MWDS will be monitored in next year's AMR.

Other non statutory planning documents, advice and guidance prepared by the County Council

Validation Document

- 2.7. The County Council, as the Minerals and Waste 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.
- 2.8. To enable us to accept and validate applications more quickly and help to reduce delays that would otherwise occur in the processing of applications, the Council is producing a Validation Document. This is part of a Government initiative to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning system.
- 2.9. The Validation Document, once adopted will provide applicants and their agents with guidance on the information required 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.
- 2.10. The Draft Validation Document has previously passed through two rounds of consultation. Following the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012, the County Council is seeking to amend and update the Draft Validation Document to take account of this new national planning policy.

Landscape Character Assessment supplementary guidance

- 2.11. The Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Guidance (LCA SG) is a non-statutory document that provides guidance on the application of landscape character principles to development. The Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Guidance can be used to help guide and determine relevant planning applications in the county. The guidance was endorsed by the County Council in 2011, and by mid-2012 it had also been endorsed by five out of Worcestershire's six district councils (with intentions for the remaining district council to endorse in due course). This endorsement means that, whilst it will not constitute a formal part of the Local Development framework, the SG may carry weight as a 'material consideration'.
- 2.12. The Landscape Character Assessment is accessible interactively online on the council's website and is being used to inform both forward planning and development management decisions.

Natural resources strategy

2.13. 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. The Council has held discussions with the District and Borough Councils on how it could use its role as a County Planning Authority to assist them in the preparation of their own DPDs. Technical Research Papers have been developed in relation to:

- Soils
- Water
- Renewable Energy
- Climate change

Soils

2.14. The *Planning for Soils in Worcestershire, Technical Research Paper* was produced in December 2011 in partnership with the Environment Agency, Natural England and the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust to raise awareness of the importance of soils and to provide technical guidance for Local Planning Authorities. The paper aims to inform the strategic consideration of soils in the development of Core Strategies and other DPDs. It contains emerging best practice, and policy guidance.

Water

2.15. The *Planning for Water in Worcestershire Technical Research Paper* was produced in December 2011 in collaboration with the Environment Agency, Severn Trent Water and Natural England. This paper intends to provide a consistent approach to water management and acts as an evidence base to inform policy and strategy development. It is directed at everybody involved in plan making in Worcestershire and adjacent areas.

Renewable Energy

2.16. The *Planning for Renewable Energy Technical Research Paper* was developed in January 2009. The paper is intended to give a summary of the issues surrounding renewable energy in the County and to bring together guidance and best practice and to help determine how future renewable energy policy can be shaped.

2.17. A *Renewable Energy Strategy* is being drafted to communicate the economic, social and environmental benefits of renewable energy, and to demonstrate what their development could mean for Worcestershire. A first draft is due in 2013.

Climate Change

2.18. The *Planning for Climate Change in Worcestershire Technical Research Paper* has been developed to review good practice and to identify the key issues to consider in mitigating for and adapting to future climate change within Worcestershire.

2.19. The paper was published in May 2008 and was the first attempt to bring together guidance and approaches towards addressing climate change.

The paper identified the need for further work to fully embed climate change into policy making. This further work included investigating the potential for a County-wide green infrastructure network and further information on how this work has been taken forward is discussed below.

2.20. A further recommendation was to complete a risk based assessment of the vulnerabilities of infrastructure to climate change within the county. A project, funded by Defra and Sustainability West Midlands has been developed by Worcestershire County Council, has been conducting a pilot study into integrating climate risks in Local Authority Infrastructure planning. Nationally, maintaining infrastructure and limiting damage and disruption is seen as key to the UK economy. This phase of the research project will focus on mapping the following infrastructure in Worcestershire against risks such as surface water flooding, subsidence risk and outdoor fire risk as well as information relating to climate projections.

- Power (electricity and gas)
- Water (water treatment and sewage treatment)
- Transport (road and rail)
- Emergency services
- Telecommunications

2.21. The final report is available from Sustainability West Midlands and highlights the current vulnerability to certain infrastructure from climate events and how this may change in the future. electricity infrastructure is shown to be an important infrastructure sector as it supports the other sectors. A failure in one sector such as electricity could result in a cascade failure losing other services. The methodology is now being used by other Local Authorities such as Staffordshire County Council.

2.22. A further action was to look at ways to restore exhausted mineral sites in light of climate change e.g. flood storage/re-connecting habitats and opportunities to do so within Worcestershire. A concept paper setting out revised contents of a proposed technical guidance paper underwent internal consultation in November 2012 (concept paper and consultation results attached). The paper aims to set out guidance for the operation and restoration of mineral sites in Worcestershire for Biodiversity gain. Measures to be advocated will include habitat reconnection and the importance of flood alleviation and surface water control, the paper itself will focus on strategic restoration aspirations of Worcestershire's riverine terrace corridor; aiming to create and reconnect wetland habitats such as wet grassland, wet woodland, reedbeds and standing water which will contribute towards Worcestershire's climate change amelioration/mitigation and adaptation responses.

2.23. The technical paper will emerge alongside (preferably in advance) of the Minerals Local Plan and will form part of the evidence base to support policy formulation (a primary aim of the document). A working draft is scheduled for preparation over January/February 2013 for internal consultation followed by public consultation as part of the MLP preparation process.

- 2.24. 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.

Worcestershire Woodland Guidelines

- 2.25. This document provides guidance on the landscape and biodiversity aspects of native woodland planting and management in Worcestershire. It is intended to complement other documents such as the Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests and Delivery Plan; 'Keepers of Time' policy statement and delivery plan for England's ancient and native woodlands; 'Growing our Future' the West Midlands Regional Forestry Framework and Delivery Plan and national guidance on Managing Ancient and Native Woodland produced during 2008.
- 2.26. The document is aimed at professionals working in forestry, nature conservation, agriculture and land-use planning. It will also be of value to landowners, the wider public and students, or indeed anyone who has an interest in trees, woodland and the Worcestershire landscape. This guidance presents the 'ideal' for landscape and ecology practices, and is intended to help create new woodland or manage existing woodland in a way which compliments or improves the current woodland landscape character and ecology of the county. It does not aim to present an all-embracing guide to the creation and management of woodland and tree cover - its focus is purely landscape and biodiversity. The commercial aspects of timber growing in Worcestershire are not covered, nor are archaeological considerations. The landscape elements of this guidance are based on the Landscape Character Assessment for Worcestershire, and the Ecological Zones are derived from work to identify Natural Areas for Worcestershire.
- 2.27. The document was been endorsed by Worcestershire Partnership Environment Group (WPEG) and the County Council in April 2010.

Infrastructure Planning

- 2.28. Throughout 2011 and 2012 Worcestershire County Council's Strategic Planning Team has worked with Worcestershire's Local Planning Authorities and infrastructure providers to develop an evidence base of infrastructure needs. This has been published in the form of a "Needs and Issues" background document. The County Council has ensured that, where relevant, the Needs and Issues background document has informed, and been informed by, more detailed work on infrastructure requirements undertaken at the local level. This will ensure that infrastructure providers, developers and the public are provided with a reliable picture of infrastructure needs over the coming years.
- 2.29. Building on this evidence base the County Council is currently preparing an Infrastructure Strategy for Worcestershire. In order to define the scope of the strategy the County Council consulted on a series of "Strategic Options" during June / July 2012. Following this consultation the County Council is currently working with industry experts to develop a first draft strategy by December 2012. The Strategy aims to ensure sustainable infrastructure that

meets the needs of the local economy, its communities and makes the best use of its natural resources, enhancing the local environment.

- 2.30. The Strategy will propose a framework for new approaches to delivery of infrastructure. It will focus only on civil infrastructure (e.g. transport, energy, water, broadband and waste), although running through these five themes it will consider the role of the natural environment and how infrastructure can enhance / create of new habitats, provide biodiversity gains and help mitigate and adapt to a changing climate.
- 2.31. The work is not just about coming up with a strategy; it is also about implementation. As part of the Strategy the team will apply this framework to the delivery of four sites that have been identified as priority economic sites for Worcestershire by the Worcestershire County Council, the Place Shaping Group and Worcestershire's Local Enterprise Partnership. It is hoped that on these four sites, provision of infrastructure can be delivered in an efficient and coordinated manner, resulting in an exemplar development that attracts new businesses to Worcestershire to create local jobs.
- 2.32. Worcestershire's approach to this work is being heralded as an exemplar, innovative approach and potentially a first of its kind in the UK.

Sub-regional Green Infrastructure Planning

- 2.33. Worcestershire County Council have been working with partners including the Environment Agency, Natural England, Forestry Commission and Worcestershire Wildlife Trust to develop a multi-disciplinary approach to environmental planning across the county at a range of spatial scales.
- 2.34. The Worcestershire Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy is being currently drafted to be finalised in March 2013. The Strategy will establish a vision and priorities for Green Infrastructure provision in the County. The document will be followed with the detailed Implementation Plan. The GI Strategy is supported with evidence base in form of the four GI Framework documents.
- 2.35. GI Framework document 1 provides an introduction to the concept of Green Infrastructure and also identified the need for the strategic planning of GI and the policy drivers that support the planning of GI at differing spatial scales.
- 2.36. GI Framework document 2 provides an introduction to the natural environment data sets of landscape, biodiversity and historic environment and developed the concept of GI Environmental Character Areas based on the quality and quantity of these natural environment assets.
- 2.37. GI Framework document 3 will identify the functionality, and supply of strategic recreational assets in Worcestershire and the potential of these assets to support further recreational demand. It will explore the potential need for new recreational assets, identify areas of search and potential funding mechanism for new facilities. The document is to be finalised in November 2012.

2.38. GI Framework document 4 will investigate the socio-economic role of GI including climate change, economy, health and well being. The document will be available later this autumn.

3. Basing decisions on the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to be resilient to climate change

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W1 M1 Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on flooding.	☺
W2 M2 Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on water quality.	☺
W3 Permissions for waste management development that include measures for energy efficiency.	☹
W4 Permissions for waste management development with a gross floor space of over 1000 sq m gaining at least 10% of energy supply annually from renewable energy supplies.	-
W5 Permissions for waste management development that include measures for water efficiency.	☺
W6 Permissions for new landfill capacity that include landfill gas management systems.	-

Other issues to be monitored: Changes in national policies or targets relating to climate change, flood risk, energy efficiency and water efficiency. Review trigger: WCS or Minerals Local Plan conflict with national policy.

Indicators W1 & M1: Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding

Target: None

Review trigger: One permission granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

Analysis:

Table 3.1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Waste Management Development					
Actual	None	None	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
Minerals Development					
Actual	None	None	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
Regulation 3 Development					
Actual	None	None	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺

Action

This indicator has been achieved and no action is required.

Indicator W2 & M2: Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality

Target: None

Review trigger: One permission granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

Analysis:

Table 3.2: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Waste Management Development					
Actual	None	None	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
Minerals Development					

Actual	None	None	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
Regulation 3 Development					
Actual	None	None	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺

Action

This indicator has been achieved and no action is required.

Indicator W3: Permissions for waste management development that include measures for energy efficiency

Target: 100%

Review trigger: Less than 90% of permissions comply for three years in any five.

Analysis:

Table 3.3: Planning permissions granted for proposals that include measures for energy efficiency

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	3 (23%)	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☺	☺
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☺	☺
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	18 (32%)	None

Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☹	☹
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Although none of the applications included proposals for energy efficiency, there were 3 applications permitted for photo-voltaic roof panels at school properties. Each these schemes would generate an approximate annual energy output of 3,400kWh, with the maximum peak output of 4kW. This is estimated to be enough power for two classroom's lighting requirements for a year.

Action

This indicator has been monitored to establish a baseline for future AMRs. It will be monitored over the next two years to assess progress following the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy and Validation Document. Action will then be taken to address any outstanding issues.

Indicator W4: Permissions for waste management development with a gross floor space of over 1000 sq m to gain at least 10% of energy supply annually from renewable energy supplies

Target: 100%

Review trigger: One permission granted that does not comply.

Analysis:

Table 3.4: Percent of new built waste management development and significant alterations to buildings with a gross floor space of over 1000 sq m to gain at least 10% of energy supply annually from renewable energy supplies

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	No relevant applications	No relevant applications
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	-	-

Action

No proposals for waste facilities over this threshold were determined during the monitoring year. We will continue to monitor this indicator.

Indicator W5: Permissions for waste management development that include measures for water efficiency

Target: 100%

Review trigger: Less than 90% of permissions comply for three years in any five.

Analysis

Table 3.5: Percent of new built waste management development (including waste water treatment) that include measures for water efficiency

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☹	☹

Action

This indicator has been monitored to establish a baseline for future AMRs. It will be monitored over the next two years to assess progress following the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy and Validation Document. Action will then be taken to address any outstanding issues.

Indicator W6: Permissions for new landfill capacity that include landfill gas management systems.

Target: 100%

Review trigger: One permission granted for landfill without landfill gas management systems where such a system would be practicable.

Analysis:

Table 3.6: Permissions for new landfill capacity that include landfill gas management systems

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	No relevant applications	No relevant applications
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	-	-

Only one application for landfill related development was permitted in 2011-12. This was related to the treatment of leachate through reverse osmosis at Waresley landfill site. Landfill gas management systems were not appropriate as part of this proposal.

Comments and recommendations

No proposals for new landfill capacity were determined during the monitoring year. We will continue to monitor this indicator.

Where landfill gas systems do not form part of the permitted proposal, Environment Agency advice will be used to identify whether such a system would be practicable.

Other issues to be monitored: Changes in national policies or targets relating to climate change, flood risk, energy efficiency and water efficiency. Review trigger: WCS or Minerals Local Plan conflict with national policy.

4. Basing decisions on the principles of sustainable development by protecting and enhancing the County's natural resources, environmental, cultural and economic assets, the character and amenity of the local area and the health and wellbeing of the local people

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator		Current performance
W7	Permissions for new built waste management development that include provision for biodiversity enhancement.	☹️
M3	Permissions for new mineral operations that include provision for biodiversity enhancement	😊
W8 M4	Permissions that have an unacceptable adverse impact on landscape character, scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, battlefields or registered historic parks and gardens.	😊
W9 M5	Permission for new waste management/minerals development granted in the Malvern Hills or Cotswolds AONB.	😊
W10 M6	Permissions for new waste management/minerals development take into account local characteristics.	😐
W11 M7	Permissions for new waste management/minerals development take into account amenity considerations.	😊
W12	Permission for new waste management/minerals development on Greenfield sites	-
W13	Permission for new waste management/minerals development in the Green Belt.	😊
W14 M8	Permissions granted in accordance with highways advice.	😊

Other issues to be monitored: Changes in national policies or targets relating to climate change, flood risk, energy efficiency and water efficiency. Review trigger: WCS or Minerals

Indicator W7 and M3: Permissions for new built waste management development that include provision for biodiversity enhancement.

Indicator W7 has been included in this AMR to provide a baseline, however provision for biodiversity enhancement is not currently required by policy and the achievement of these targets are reliant in part on the policy framework as currently set out in the *Waste Core Strategy Publication document (regulation 27)*.

Target: 100%

Review trigger: Less than 90% over three years in any five.

Analysis

Table 4.1: Percent of permissions for new waste management development which include provision for biodiversity enhancement

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	3 (23%)	7 (44%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☹	☹
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	1 (100%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☹	☺

Action

The target is not currently being met for waste; however the policy framework which would enable its deliver is not yet in place. This indicator is primarily being monitored to establish a baseline for future AMRs. It will be monitored over the next two years to assess progress following the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy. Action will then be taken to address any outstanding issues.

This indicator has not previously been monitored; however *Changes in areas of biodiversity importance (to show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat)* have been monitored through Annual Monitoring Reports.

Table 4.2: Changes in areas of biodiversity importance (to show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat)

2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
😊 ↑	😊 ↑	😊 ↑	😊 ↔	😊 ↔	😊 ↑

Indicator W8 & M4: Permissions having an unacceptable adverse impact on landscape character, scheduled ancient monuments, listed building, conservation areas, battlefields or registered historic parks and gardens.

Target: None

Review trigger: Permission granted for one application that does not comply.

Proposals will be considered to have an unacceptable adverse impact where this is identified by a statutory body or in the committee or delegated report prepared.

Analysis

Table 4.3: Permissions having an unacceptable adverse impact on landscape character, scheduled ancient monuments, listed building, conservation areas, battlefields or registered historic parks and gardens

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	😊	😊
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	😊	😊
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	😊	😊

Action

This indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored once the Waste Core Strategy is adopted.

Indicator W9 and M5: Permissions granted in the Malvern Hills or Cotswolds AONB.

Target: No unacceptable adverse change in the quality or character of the landscape.

Review trigger: One permission with an unacceptable adverse impact.

Proposals will be considered to have an unacceptable adverse impact where this is identified by a statutory body, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Joint Advisory committee or in the committee or delegated report prepared.

Analysis

Table 4.4: Permissions granted in the Malvern Hills or Cotswold AONB

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Waste management development (not including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☺	☺
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☺	☺
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☺	☺

Action:

This indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored once the Waste Core Strategy is adopted.

Indicator W10 and M6: Permissions for new waste management development take into account local characteristics

Target: No unacceptable adverse impact on local characteristics.

Review trigger: One permission with an unacceptable adverse impact.

Proposals will be considered to have an unacceptable adverse impact where this is identified by a statutory body or in the committee or delegated report prepared.

Analysis

Table 4.5: Number of permissions for new waste management development take into account local characteristics

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-2012
Permissions granted with unacceptable adverse impact on local characteristics	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☹	☹

Action:

This is not currently monitored, but will be monitored when applications are determined.

Proposals will be considered to have an unacceptable adverse impact where this is identified by a statutory body or in the committee or delegated report prepared.

Indicator W11 and M7: Permissions for new waste management/minerals development that take into account amenity considerations

Target: No unacceptable adverse impact on amenity.

Review trigger: One permission which has an unacceptable adverse impact.

Proposals will be considered to have an unacceptable adverse impact where this is identified by an Environmental Health Officer, statutory body or in the committee or delegated report prepared.

Analysis

Table 4.6: Permissions for new waste management and minerals development that take into account amenity considerations

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Waste management development (not including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	100% (13)	100% (16)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☺	☺
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	100% (1)	100% (1)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☺	☺

Action

This indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored once the Waste Core Strategy is adopted.

Indicator W12: Permission for new waste management development on Greenfield sites

Target: None

Review trigger: One permission for development other than landfill, composting or waste water treatment.

Analysis

Table 4.7: Permissions for new waste management development on Greenfield sites (not including landfill, composting or waste water treatment)

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	Not monitored during this period
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☺	?

Action

This indicator will be monitored once the Waste Core Strategy is adopted.

Indicator W13: Permission for new waste management development in the Green Belt

Target: No unacceptable cumulative impact on the purposes of Green Belt designation.

Review trigger: Periodic review every 5 years to assess impact of permissions granted for waste management development within the Green Belt

Analysis

No permissions were granted for waste management development within the Green Belt during the monitoring period.

Action

Permissions for waste management development in the Green Belt will be recorded in each AMR and a full review of the impact of these permissions will be undertaken every 5 years, the first of which will be in 2018 (five years after the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy).

Indicator W14 & M8: permissions granted in accordance with highways advice.

Target: 100%

Review trigger: One permission granted contrary to advice fro, the County Council's Highways department or the Highways Agency.

Analysis

Table 4.8: Permissions granted contrary to highways advice

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☺	☺

Action

This indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored once the Waste Core Strategy is adopted.

5. Making driving waste up the waste hierarchy the basis for waste management in Worcestershire

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W15 <i>Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency (full details in section 8).</i>	☺
W16 Waste sent to landfill.	☺
W17 Re-use, recycling and 'other recovery' of waste.	☺
W18 Adoption of appropriate policies regarding managing waste arisings from all new developments in City, Borough and District DPDs.	☺
M9 Production of secondary and recycled aggregates.	-

Other issues to be monitored: Changes in national policies or targets. Review trigger: WCS or Minerals Local Plan conflict with national policy.

Indicator W15: Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in recycling

See Section 8 for full discussion of this indicator.

Indicator W16: Waste sent to landfill (Defra annual reports on waste managed)

Target: Decrease in % waste managed sent to landfill.

Review trigger: Increase in % waste managed sent to landfill for two years in a five year period.

Analysis

The Waste Data Interrogator gives figures for Transfer, Metal Recycling Sites, Treatment and Landfill. The percentage landfilled is calculated as below:

$$\frac{\text{Total waste landfilled}}{(\text{Total waste managed in Worcestershire} - \text{Transfer})} \times 100 = \text{Percentage landfilled}$$

It is however acknowledged that many transfer facilities also undertake some form of treatment activities. If more robust data becomes available this will be considered in future monitoring.

Table 5.1: Decrease landfill, as measured by Defra annual reports on waste managed

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Actual	633,466	439,145	370,715	443,205	463,585
Percentage of all waste managed in Worcestershire	80%	68%	64%	59%	49%
Is target being achieved?	-	☺	☺	☺	☺

Figures based on Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator figures for Household and C&I waste landfilled in Worcestershire. (Note: 2007 data is based on different data and categorisations of waste management facilities)

Action:

The percentage of waste disposed of to landfill declined steadily between 2007 and 2011. This meets target W16 and as such no action is required.

It is noted that although the percentage landfilled was lower, the actual amount of waste disposed of to landfill was higher in 2010 and 2011 than in the previous two years. This reflects higher levels of waste managed in the County. The Council will continue to monitor the quantities of waste managed in the County as part of indicator W15.

Indicator W17: Re-use, recycling and 'other recovery' of waste

Target:

LACW: 78% LACW (with a minimum of 50% recycling by 2020)

All other waste: 75%

Review trigger:

Milestone target not met.

Analysis

LACW³ figures are robust and recycling and recovery rates can be calculated by looking at the Defra *Local Authority Municipal Waste Statistics* which give total tonnages for LACW waste managed through landfill, incineration with efw (recovery), incineration without efw and recycling/composting.

³ Local Authority Collected Waste

There is no reliable data on how C&I or C&D waste arisings in Worcestershire are managed. The Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator gives combined data for Household and C&I waste managed in Worcestershire, many of the sites included are also known to manage C&D waste.

The 75% recycling and recovery will be retained as a target for both waste streams and will be monitored separately if data becomes available but it is not possible to monitor this effectively for the foreseeable future. Instead the HCI (household, commercial and industrial waste) figures from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator will be used as the best source of data. The following interpretation will be used to measure this indicator:

$$\frac{\text{HCI Treatment} + \text{HCI MRS}}{\text{HCI Total} - \text{HCI transfer}} \times 100 = \text{All waste recycling/recovery rate}$$

Table 5.2: Recycling/Recovery rates

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012
LACW	49%	54%	56%	52%	52%
<i>Recycling</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>46%</i>
<i>Recovery</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>6%</i>

Note: Local Authority Collected Waste figures are for April – March and are for Worcestershire only (not Herefordshire)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Household and Commercial and Industrial wastes	31%	36%	41%	47%	Data not yet available

Note: All Waste figures are for January – December. The most recent WDI data currently available is for 2011.

In order to monitor progress towards the long-term targets the following milestones will be used:

Table 5.3: Recycling/recovery targets and baseline

	2008-9	2009-10	2014-15	2019-20
LACW (total)	54% (actual)	56% (baseline)	65.8%	78%
All waste	36% (baseline)	38%	46.5%	75%

Baseline: Defra Municipal Waste Statistics 2009-10 and Waste Data Interrogator 2009. Bold shows actual figures. Those in normal type face are the targets.

Figure 5.1: Recycling/Recovery rates and baseline targets (LACW)

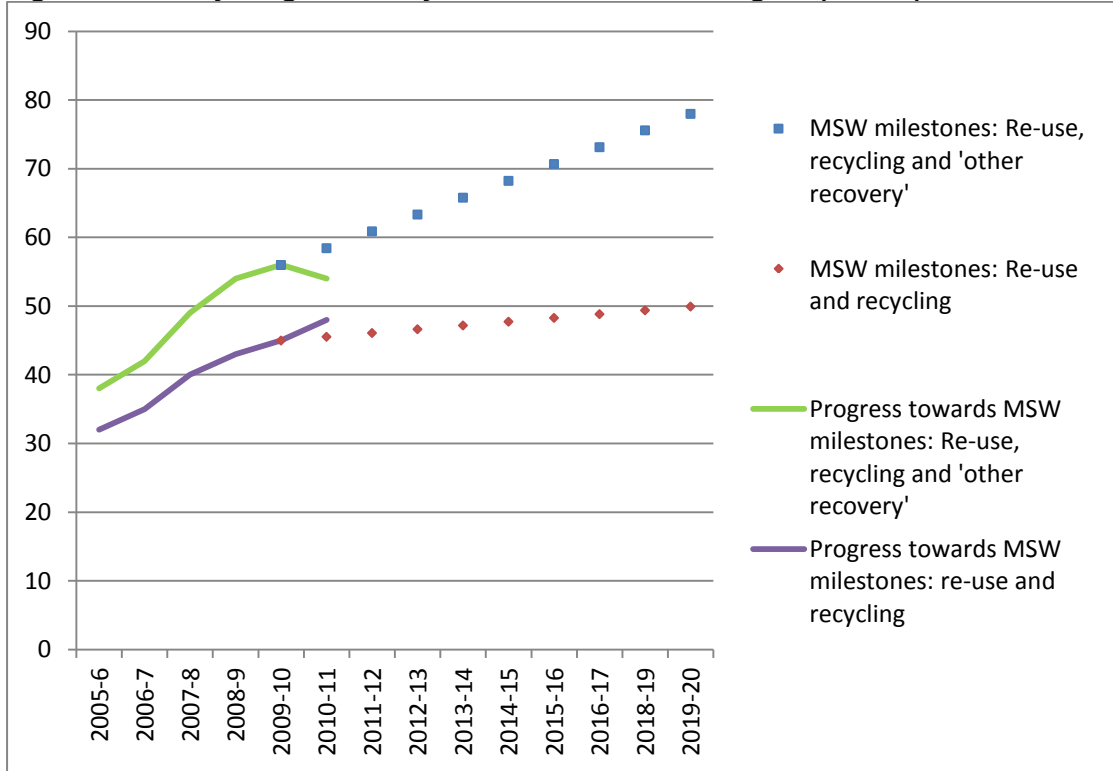
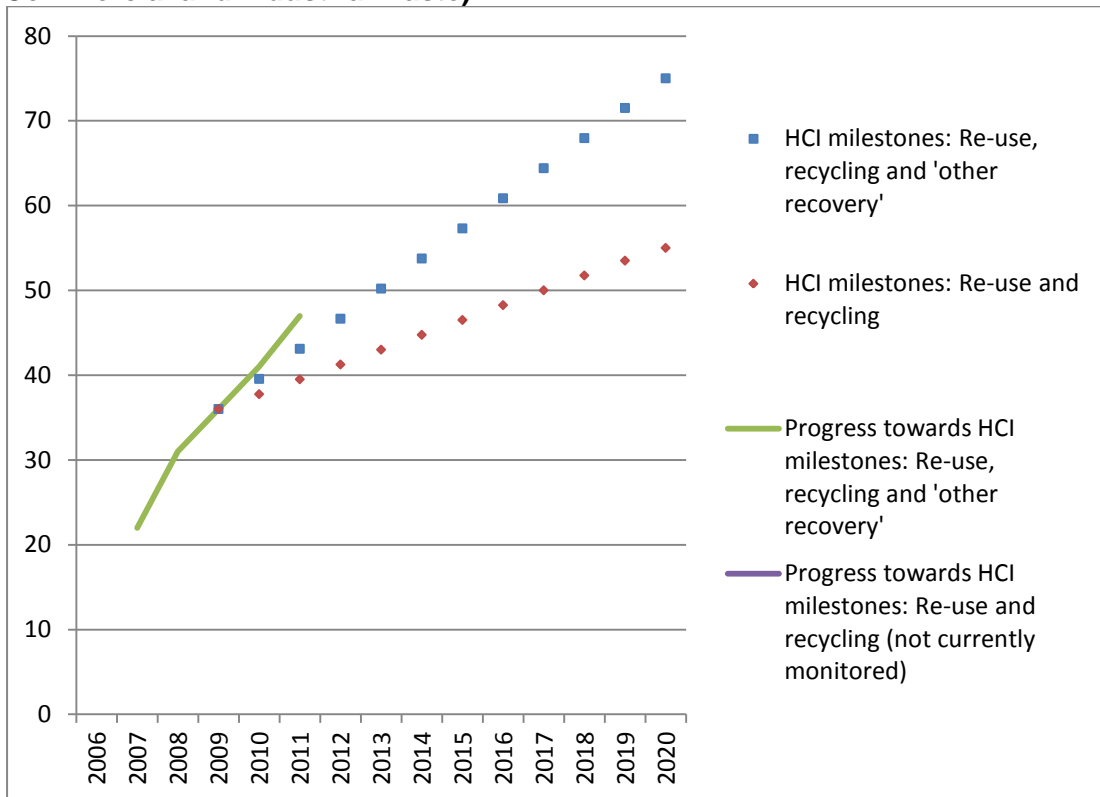


Figure 5.2: Recycling/Recovery rates and baseline targets (Household, Commercial and Industrial waste)



Action:

Recycling/Recovery rates for Household, Commercial and Industrial waste are currently exceeding the milestones set out. Recycling rates for LACW are also exceeding targets, although overall recycling/recovery rates for LACW are lower. These are only about 8% lower than the targets and at this early stage this small difference is not considered to compromise the achievement of the Strategy. However the target will continue to be monitored as the WCS starts to be implemented and action will be considered if this becomes a significant issue.

Indicator W18: Adoption of appropriate policies regarding waste managing waste arisings from all new development in City, Borough and District Councils' DPDs

Target:

Adopted by all City, Borough and District Councils.

Review trigger:

One relevant DPD adopted without appropriate policies.

Analysis

Table 5.4: Adoption of appropriate policies in City, Borough and District Councils' DPDs

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
DPDs adopted?	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Wyre Forest Core Strategy	None ⁴
Relevant policy included	-	-	-	Yes	-
Is target being achieved?	-	-	-	☺	-

The Council formally commented on waste matters during consultation on the South Worcestershire Development Plan (SWDP) 26th September – 18th November 2011. There were no other consultations on DPDs in Worcestershire during the monitoring period.

Action:

This indicator will be monitored annually and will record whether representations have been made at each formal consultation stage of consultation and whether appropriate policies have been included at adoption.

⁴ Excluding the Waste Core Strategy

Indicator M9: Production of secondary and recycled aggregates

Target:

There is no basis for setting a target for this indicator at present. The concept will be explored in the preparation of the proposed Minerals Core Strategy and possible targets developed accordingly.

Review trigger:

There is no basis for setting a review trigger until a target has been set for this indicator.

Analysis:

It is national policy of encourage the production of secondary and recycled aggregates; at present however there are no mechanisms to assess how production can be measured. This issue is being considered at a national level by Defra.

6. Ensuring that the waste implications of all new development in Worcestershire are taken into account.

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W18 <i>Adoption of appropriate policies regarding managing waste arisings from all new development in City, Borough and District Councils' DPDs</i>	☺
W19 Development permitted within 250m of a waste management facility against County Council advice.	-

Other issues to be monitored: Changes in national policy or targets. Review trigger: conflict with national policy.

Indicator W18: Adoption of appropriate policies regarding waste managing waste arisings from all new development in City, Borough and District Councils' DPDs

See Section 6 for full discussion of this indicator.

Indicator W19: Development permitted within 250m of a waste management facility against County Council advice.

Target:

None

Review trigger:

One permission against County Council advice.

Analysis

The Council was consulted on one strategic application within 250m of a waste management facility during the period between the examination and adoption of the Waste Core Strategy. The application site was at Sherriff Street in Worcester. The site includes two sites with use rights or planning permission for waste

management facilities which would be protected by policies in the Waste Core Strategy (WCS).

The council advised that Policies WCS 13 and 14 (numbering at the time⁵) should be taken into account in determining the application and that the application should make specific reference to the points set out in the policy.

The Council was not satisfied that the application contains sufficient information to show that waste management capacity would not be compromised by the development, that potential issues such as noise, vibrations, dust, odours or fumes that may result from the normal operation of the waste site have been assessed or that any mitigation required had been considered.

The Council requested that if granted the application was conditioned to ensure that, whilst it is operating within the terms of any planning permissions and licensing permits, the continued operation of the waste management facilities are not compromised (for example by complaints by new occupiers of adjoining land). Such conditions should ensure that considered site design, layout, landscaping and screening are adequate to mitigate any potential impacts. This may include window orientation or double or triple glazing to be installed in windows near to noisy operations, walls or barriers to be built or vegetation screening to limit views into the scrap yard.

This application has not yet been determined⁶.

Table 6.1: Development permitted within 250m of a waste management facility against County Council advice

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Actual	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Is target being achieved?	-	-	-	-	-

Action:

This indicator has been proposed to monitor the requirements in policy WCS13 as set out in the Waste Core Strategy Submission Document. This document has yet to be found sound and does not currently form part of the development plan. As such it is not appropriate to monitor this indicator at present.

Following consultation by the City, Borough and District councils on applications within 250m of a waste management facility, the County Council will monitor whether permission is granted or refused.

⁵ The numbering will change when the Strategy is adopted in November 2012 but the titles and policy content will remain the same. The final text but not final format and numbering can be seen at <http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/cms/pdf/22nd%20May%202012a%20-%20Submission%20with%20addendum%20PLUS%20PURPLE%20CHANGES.pdf>

⁶ As at 5th November 2012.

7. Enabling equivalent self-sufficiency in waste management in the County by addressing the 'Capacity Gap' over the period to 2027 and safeguarding existing waste management facilities from incompatible development.

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W15 Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in re-use and recycling capacity.	😊
W20 Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in re-use and recycling capacity based on headline delivery milestones in the Waste Core Strategy.	😊
W21 Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in 'other recovery' capacity based on headline delivery milestones in the Waste Core Strategy.	😐
W22 Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in 'sorting and transfer'.	😊
W23 Maintain equivalent self-sufficiency in disposal and landfill.	😊
W24 Applications for Waste Management Development determined within 13 weeks. ⁷	😞

Other issues to be monitored: Best available data on arisings and capacity will be monitored through the life of the strategy in order to determine changes in the capacity gap. Changes in national policy or targets.

Details of the waste management facilities in Worcestershire are set out in Appendix 1.

⁷ Applications submitted during the monitoring year that were determined within 13 weeks.

Indicator W15, W20, W21 & W22: Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency

Target:

a) Increase in % of waste recycled; and

b) no capacity gap for:

- Recovery
- Sorting or transfer
- Disposal or landfill

Review trigger:

a) Decrease in % waste being re-used or recycled for two years in a five year period.

b) Capacity gap identified for:

- Sorting or transfer,
- Disposal or landfill;

Or increasing capacity gap for reuse and recycling.

a) Change in % of waste recycled

Analysis

Table 7.1: Change in % of waste being re-used or recycled

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-2011	2011-2012
LACW	49%	54%	56%	52%	52%
<i>Recycling</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>46%</i>
<i>Recovery</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>7%</i>	<i>6%</i>

Note: Local Authority Collected Waste figures are for April – March and are for Worcestershire only (not Herefordshire)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Household and Commercial and Industrial wastes	31%	36%	41%	47%	

Note: All Waste figures are for January – December.

Action:

Overall Recycling/Recovery rates over the last three years have increased. No action is required. (See W17 for further discussion of re-use and recycling rates and progression towards milestones set out in the Waste Core Strategy Submission Document).

b) Capacity Gap

Analysis

Table 7.2: Estimated Capacity gap is set out in the Waste Core Strategy.

Table 7.2: Estimated Capacity gap (as set out in the Waste Core Strategy)

	2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26
Capacity gap (total)	631,500	654,000	750,000	782,000
Re-use and recycling	391,000	400,500	460,000	498,500
'Other recovery'	240,500	253,500	268,000	283,500
Sorting and transfer	0	0	0	0
Landfill and disposal	0	0	0	0

The current waste management capacity in Worcestershire is set out in Table 7.3⁸.

Table 7.3: Current capacity: all waste streams

	2010	2011
Re-use, recycling and other recovery	293,832	501,691
<i>Re-use and recycling</i>	284,832	492,691
<i>Other recovery</i>	9,000	9,000
Sorting and Transfer	1,054,127	903,597

Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency is demonstrated in Figure 7.1, Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.3, which show the projected capacity requirements (which have informed the emerging WCS) and actual capacity. Where actual capacity is less than projected requirement there is a capacity gap (re-use and recycling and 'other recovery'). Where actual capacity is greater than the requirement there is no capacity gap (Sorting and transfer).

Figure 7.1: Re-use and recycling capacity gap

⁸Calculated using the highest annual throughput for each individual site over the last 5 years. This is based on EA data where it exists but where the site operates entirely or predominantly under an exemption, this data has been supplemented by information collected in a WCC survey published in the Waste Core Strategy Background Document Waste Sites in Worcestershire. For this AMR it is based on current available data for 2008 -2011, but it is the intention to extend this to cover 5 years in the future.

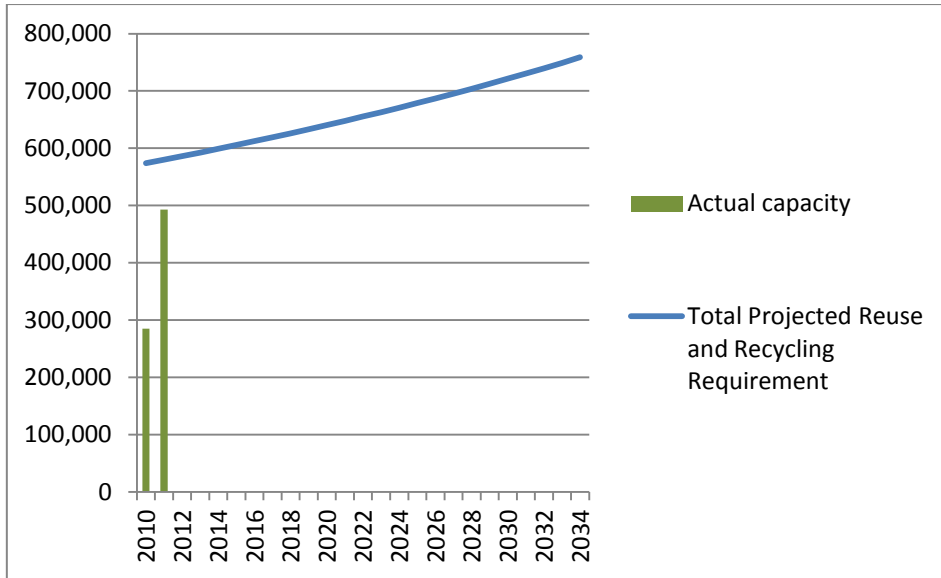


Figure 7.2: Re-use, recycling and other recovery capacity gap

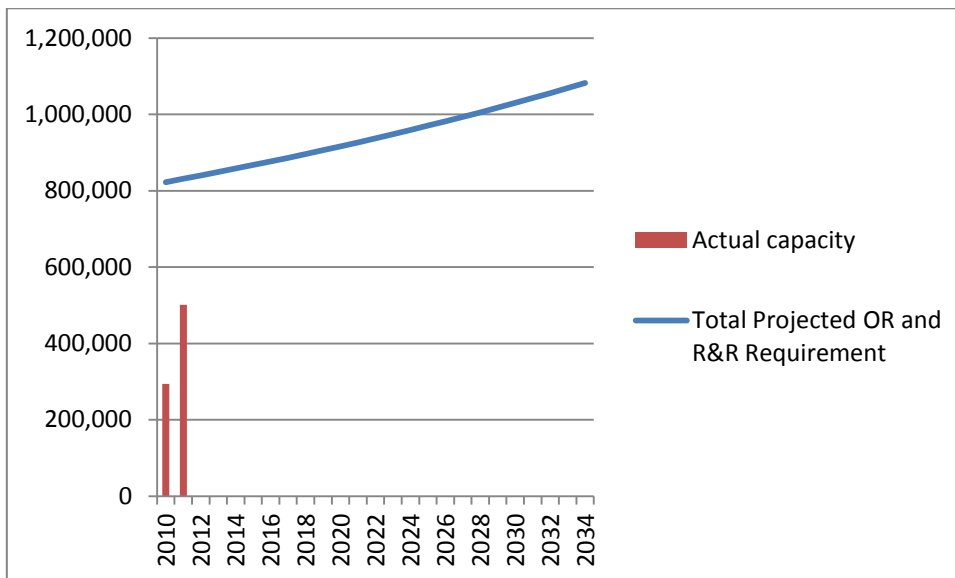
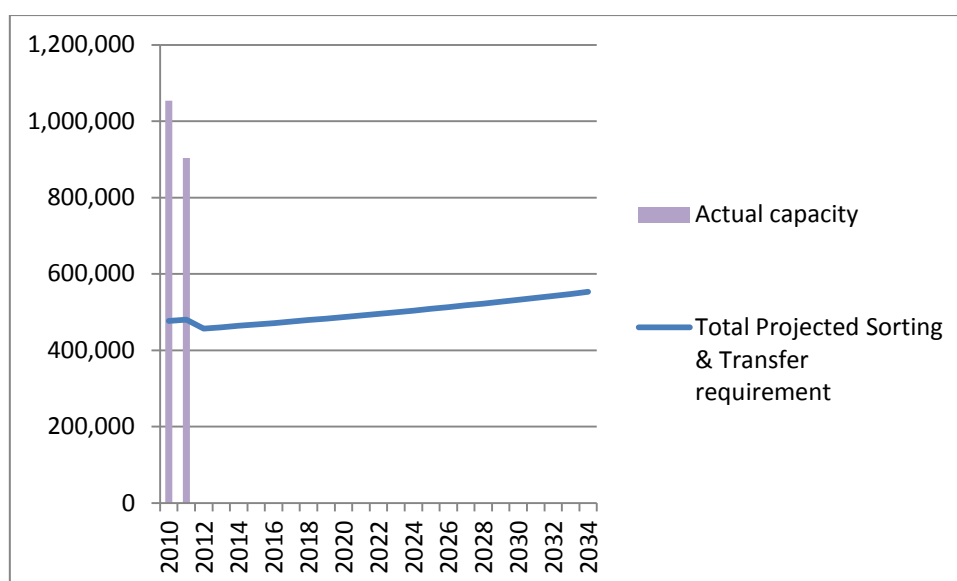


Figure 7.3: Sorting and transfer capacity gap



This shows steady progress towards meeting the capacity gap based on the projected requirements set out in the Waste Core Strategy. The large increase in re-use and recycling is largely due to increased throughput on existing sites and the re-classification of some activities that were previously considered transfer rather than from permissions for new sites being implemented.

Although sorting and transfer capacity has decreased it still in line with projections of requirements and therefore it is considered that indicator W22 is being achieved.

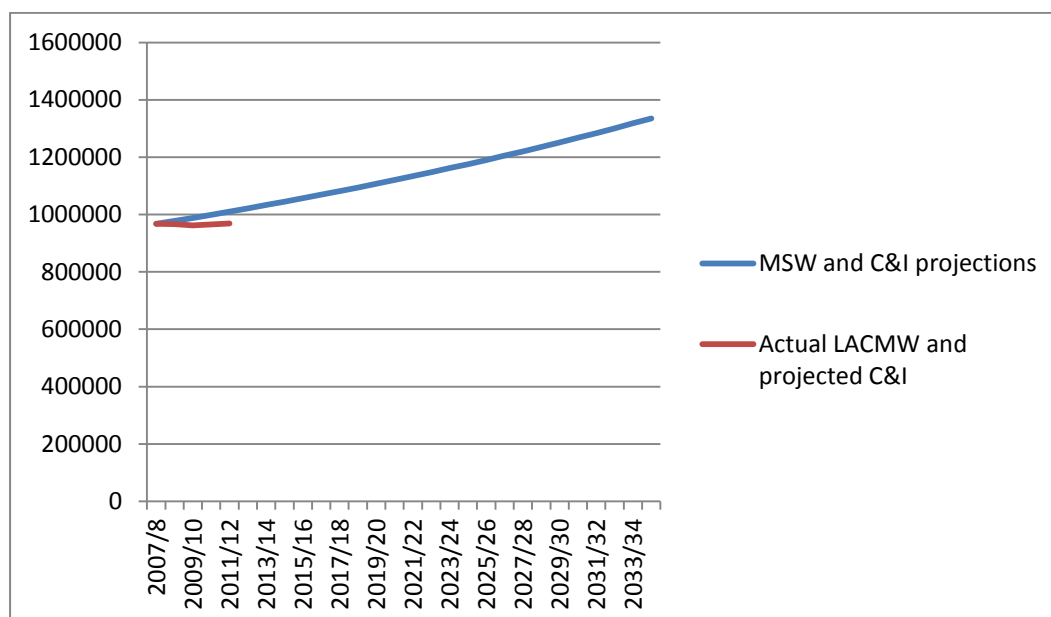
Accuracy of the projections

In addition to considering changes in capacity, the accuracy of the projections must also be monitored in order to properly assess progress towards (and maintenance of) equivalent self-sufficiency. It is possible to monitor LACW (now LACW) projections as set out below, however there is currently no robust data about C&I waste arising in Worcestershire. These projections will be monitored if information becomes available.

Table 7.4: Projected and actual LACW arisings (Herefordshire and Worcestershire)

	2010/11	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26
Projected LACW arisings	405,100	421,817	438,496	455,175
Actual LACW arisings	372,000			

Figure 7.4: Projected and actual LACW/LACW arisings (Herefordshire and Worcestershire)



The actual levels of LACW for 2011/12 are approximately 11% below the projected levels, with a downward trend since 2007/9, in comparison to the upward trend projected.

The projections are based on the assumption that:

- a) levels of waste produced per household will remain constant over the life of the strategy
- b) household numbers will increase over the life of the strategy in line with RSS projections,

with these factors resulting in an increase in LACW waste arisings.

The increase in household numbers is broadly comparable to the projections, however rather than remaining constant, levels of waste per household were about 15% lower in 2011-12 than in 2007-8. There are several factors which could have contributed to this including the success of waste reduction campaigns; however it is likely that the economic downturn will also have had an effect, with similar trends being seen nationally.

The council does not currently considered that the projections need to be revised as a 11% difference will not have significant impact on the WCS at this early stage, however this situation will continued to be monitored closely with a view to reviewing the strategy if the projections and actual waste arisings become substantially different.

Indicator W23: Maintain equivalent self-sufficiency in sorting and transfer capacity

Target: No capacity gap for disposal or landfill

Review trigger:

Capacity gap identified for disposal or non-hazardous, hazardous or inert landfill.

Analysis

The Waste Core Strategy breaks landfill down into three broad categories:

- Non-inert landfill;
- Inert landfill; and
- Hazardous landfill

Each is addressed separately below.

Landfill is different to other types of capacity; once void space has been used it cannot be re-used. This means that in order to assess whether there will be a gap in inert landfill capacity during the life of the Waste Core Strategy the remaining void space and projected needs need to be considered.

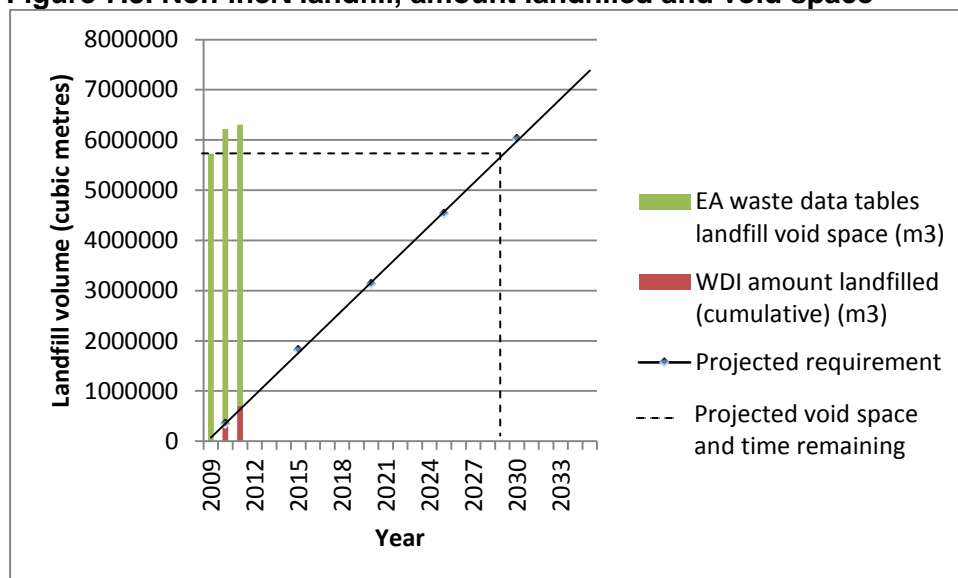
Non-inert landfill

Table 7.5 shows the cumulative amount of non-inert waste that has been disposed of to landfilled and the remaining void space. Figure 7.5 illustrates how this compares to projected requirements for non-inert landfill.

Table 7.5 Non-inert landfill, amount landfilled and void space

	2009	2010	2011
WDI amount landfilled (cumulative) (m3)	Base year	348,622	703,607
EA waste data tables landfill void space (m3)	5,729,139	5,872,249	5,606,419

Figure 7.5. Non-inert landfill, amount landfilled and void space



The amount landfilled is inline with the projections made in the Waste Core Strategy; however Environment Agency data indicates that void space has not declined at the same rate. This is not uncommon and is often the result of re-assessments of void space by the Environment Agency or the creation of new voids, as mineral workings with planning permission to be restored by landfilling are excavated. In reality this means that there is more inert landfill capacity

remaining at this stage in the strategy than projected. This is not considered to be a problem, but will be kept under review.

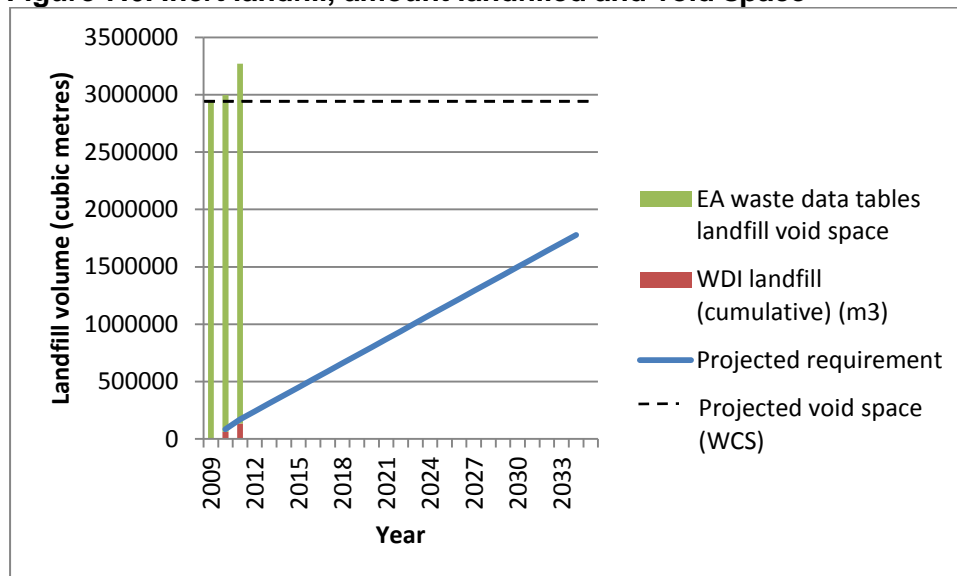
Inert landfill

Table 7.6 Non-inert landfill, amount landfilled and void space shows the cumulative amount of non-inert waste that has been disposed of to landfilled and the remaining void space. Figure 7.5 illustrates how this compares to projected requirements for non-inert landfill.

Table 7.6 Non-inert landfill, amount landfilled and void space

	2009	2010	2011
WDI amount landfilled (cumulative) (m3)	Base year	63,043	135,443
EA waste data tables landfill void space (m3)	2,949,000	2,932,670	3,134,542

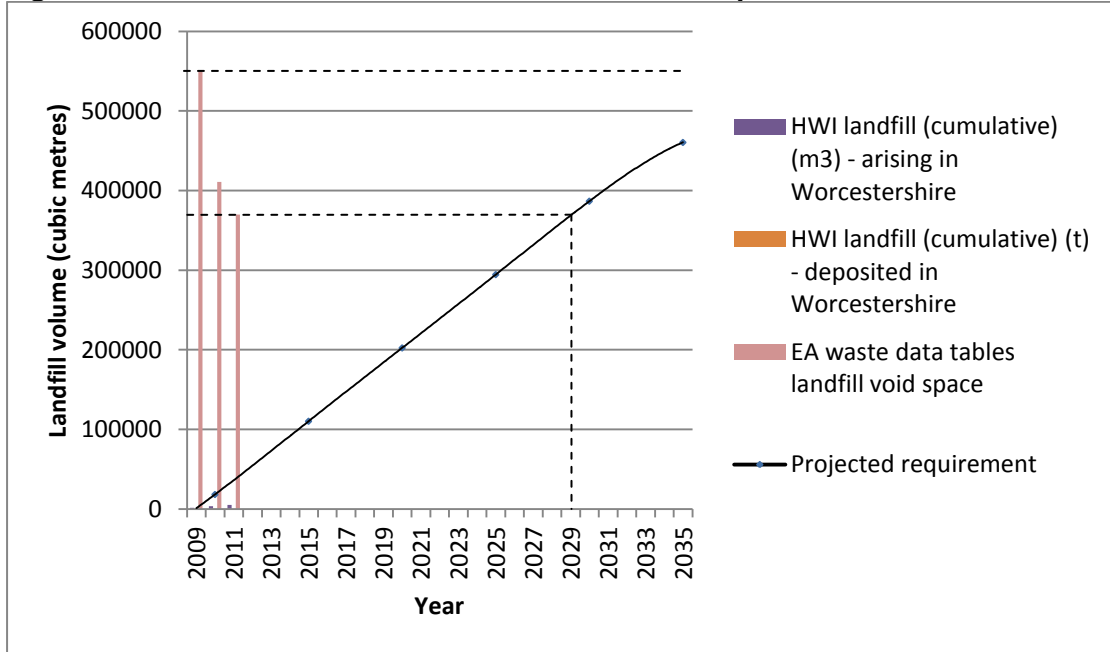
Figure 7.6. Inert landfill, amount landfilled and void space



The amount landfilled is inline with the projections made in the Waste Core Strategy, however Environment Agency data indicates that void space has not declined at the same rate. This is not uncommon and as explained above is often the result of re-assessments of void space by the Environment Agency or the creation of new voids as mineral workings with planning permission to be restored by landfilling are excavated. In reality this means that there is more inert landfill capacity remaining at this stage in the strategy than projected in the Waste Core Strategy. This is not considered to be a problem, but will be kept under review.

Hazardous landfill

Figure 7.7. Inert landfill, amount landfilled and void space



Environment Agency data indicates that although no hazardous waste was landfilled in the County, void space has decreased significantly in the last two years. The hazardous waste landfill capacity is at a site which currently manages non-hazardous waste and it is therefore likely that the decrease in void space for hazardous waste is due to this void space being used for the landfill of non-hazardous waste.

This means that based on current projected requirements, capacity in the County is likely to extend little beyond the life of the Strategy. This is something that will need to be monitored closely. However actual levels of hazardous waste produced in Worcestershire disposed of to landfill are currently less than 20% of that projected. There is therefore in practice likely to be sufficient capacity during the life of the Strategy and it is not considered that immediate action is required.

The council will continue to monitor this data closely to gain a more robust understanding of the trends. The situation will be re-assessed in next years AMR.

Indicator W24: Applications for Waste Management Development determined within 13 weeks.⁹

Target: 100%

Review trigger:

One application not determined within 13 weeks.

Analysis

⁹ Applications submitted during the monitoring year that were determined within 13 weeks.

Table 7.7: Applications determined within 13 weeks

	2010/11
All applications determined by the County Council	67%
Minerals applications	-
Waste applications	33%

Only 33% of waste management applications determined by the Council were determined with 13 weeks. This is due to the complexity of the applications being considered, with several applications requiring further information to be provided before they could be determined. The Waste Core Strategy should provide greater certainty and should therefore improve this situation.

This is partly dependent on applicants engaging in pre-application discussions and carrying out robust community participation and involvement in proposals before applications are submitted. When this takes place effectively applications are more likely to be determined within a shorter period of time.

This will continue to be monitored following the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy.

8. Monitoring landbank and productive capacity of permitted sand, gravel, crushed rock reserves, clay and building stone.

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
M12 Annual production of primary land won aggregates.	☹
M13 Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves.	☹
M14 Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves	☹
M15 Landbank of permitted clay reserves	☺
M16 Sufficient productive capacity for sand and gravel supply	☺
M17 Sufficient productive capacity for crushed rock supply	☹
M18 Sufficient productive capacity for clay supply	☺

Other issues to be monitored: Productive capacity for building stone supply.

Indicator M10: Annual production of primary land won aggregates

Target: Percentage of regional production as set out in the regional apportionment, currently 8.6%.

Review trigger: Below 8.6% for three years on any five.

Analysis

Sand and Gravel

In Worcestershire sand and gravel sales were relatively stable between 1999 and 2004. Sales were slightly lower in 2005 and 2006 before returning to pre-2004 levels in 2007. There was a decline in sales in 2008 (see Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1) and conversations between planning officers and operators suggest that the

impact of the “banking crisis” in 2008 on the building industry reduced the local demand for sand and gravel. The impact of this continued into 2009 which saw a further fall in sales of 31% compared to 2008 figures.

Sand and gravel sales in Worcestershire showed a modest increase in 2010, whilst regional sales continued to decline.

Table 8.1: Sand and Gravel sales for aggregate purposes (million tonnes) (RAWP)

Sand and Gravel	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Worcestershire	0.7	0.81	0.758	0.524	0.618
Regional Total	9.99	10.02	8.332	6.212	5.95

Figure 8.1: Sand and Gravel Sales for Aggregate purposes in Worcestershire (million tonnes) (RAWP)

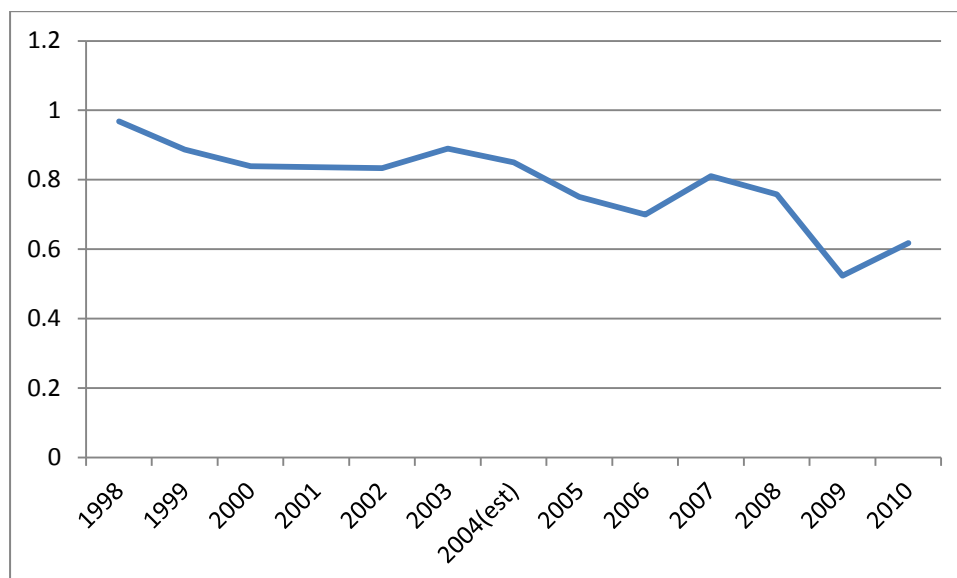


Table 8.2: Production

<i>Sand and Gravel Apportionment 8.6%¹⁰ Regional production</i>	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Worcestershire	8.24%	7%	9.1% ¹¹	8.44%	10%

The target to meet 8.6% of the regional apportionment for sand and gravel was not met in 2008-09 but was exceeded in 2009-10, this is due to both increased sales in Worcestershire and declining sales across the rest of the region.

Action

¹⁰ Please note, there was an error in the 2009-2010 AMR, this figure should have read 8.6%.

¹¹ Please note, there was an error in the 2009-2010 AMR, this figure should have read 9.1%.

Existing policies are perceived to be adequate in themselves but the development of the Minerals Development Framework, which commenced in autumn 2012, will consider this in detail and will seek to address any issues.

Crushed Rock

Target: Percentage of regional production as set out in the regional apportionment, currently 2.8%.

Review trigger: Below 2.8% for three years on any five.

Analysis

The supply of crushed rock is problematic in Worcestershire both 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, Broadway).

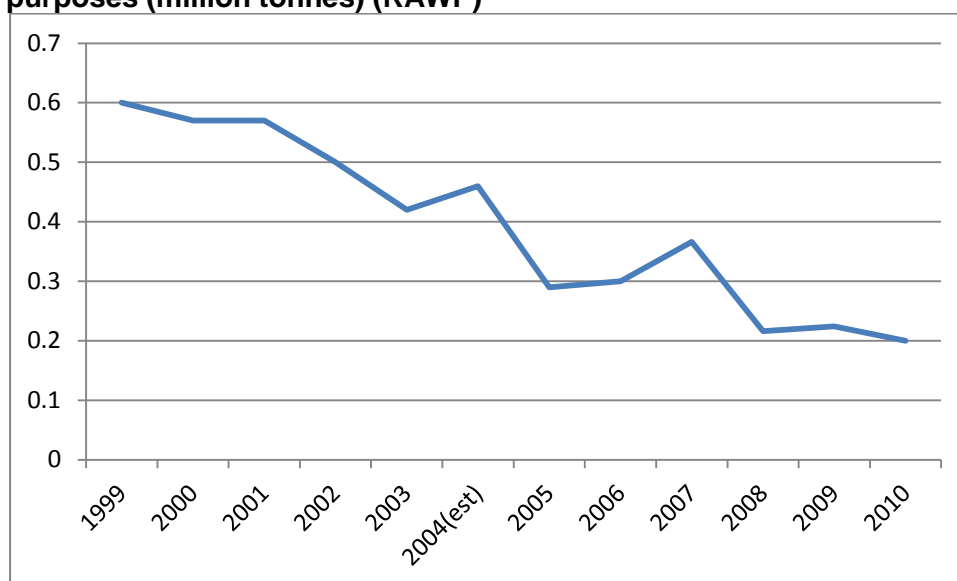
The lack of applications probably reflects the limited nature and distribution of hard rock within the County, very little of which appears to be of commercial quality.

For reasons of confidentiality figures for crushed rock sales in Worcestershire are combined with those in Herefordshire. There was only one crushed rock quarry in Worcestershire during the period shown below. This quarry has now been fully worked.

Table 8.3: Crushed rock sales for aggregate purposes (million tonnes) (RAWP)

Crushed rock	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Herefordshire/Worcestershire	0.3	0.366	0.216	0.224	0.2
Regional Total	4.3	4.086	3.436	3.03	2.8

Figure 8.2: Herefordshire and Worcestershire crushed rock sales for aggregate purposes (million tonnes) (RAWP)



<i>Crushed rock apportionment 2.8% Regional production</i>	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Worcestershire	Confidential Below 2.8%	Confidential Below 2.8%	Confidential Below 2.8%	Confidential Below 2.8%	Confidential

Action

The target is not being met. The development of the Minerals Development Framework is likely to commence in early 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

Indicator M11: Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves

Target: A landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves of at least 7 years

Review trigger: A landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves of less than 7 years

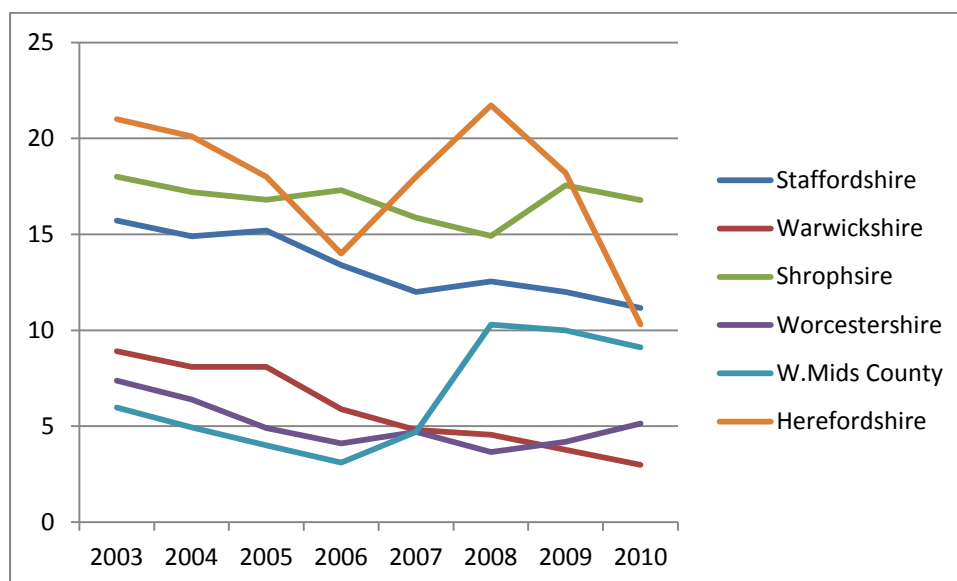
Analysis

Permitted reserves in Worcestershire are listed in *Appendix 2: Operational minerals sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2011 – 1st April 2011*.

Table 8.4: Worcestershire landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves (years) (RAWP)

Sand and Gravel landbank	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Worcestershire	4.1	4.7	3.65	4.19	5.15

Figure 8.3: Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves – West Midlands Region



According to the latest West Midlands Regional Aggregate Working Part (RAWP) (2010) Annual Report the County's landbank (at 31/12/2010) is 4.19 years. This is below the 7 years recommended in government policy.

No applications for aggregate minerals development were determined by the County Council in 2011-2012.

The following applications for sand and gravel extraction are yet to be determined:

- Proposed Sand and Gravel Quarry at Land Adjacent to Strensham Water Treatment Works, Mill Lane, Upper Strensham (430,000 tonnes). The application was validated in January 2010 and sent out for consultation in February 2010. Several statutory consultees and the County Council have requested additional information from the applicant (Cemex UK Materials Limited). Furthermore, the Highways Agency opposes the proposed private means of access into the motorway interchange, and has directed that planning permission should not be granted unless their concerns can be met. The applicant is seeking to overcome this objection from the Highways Agency and has not yet submitted the requested additional information.
- Proposed extraction of sand and gravel (403,000 tonnes) with the subsequent restoration to agriculture and wetlands at Manor Farm, Holdfast, Nr. Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire. The application was validated on 8 July 2011. Several statutory consultees and the County Council have requested additional environmental information from the applicant (Cemex UK Materials Limited), however, Cemex have not yet submitted the requested additional information.

Action:

The development of the Minerals Development Framework commenced in autumn 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

Indicator M12: Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves

Target: A landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves of at least 10 years.

Review trigger: A landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves of less than 10 years.

Analysis

Permitted reserves in Worcestershire are listed in *Appendix 2: Operational minerals sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2011 – 1st April 2011*.

For reasons of confidentiality RAWP cannot publish figures for landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves in Worcestershire. There was only one crushed rock quarry in Worcestershire (Fish Hill, Broadway) during the period covered by the most recent RAWP report (up to 2009). Production at Broadway is expected to cease within a year. The land bank for crushed rock is therefore less than 10 years` supply.

Action:

The development of the Minerals Development Framework commenced in autumn 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

Indicator M13: Landbank of permitted clay reserves

Target: There is no set landbank for permitted clay reserves. The NPPF states that reserves of at least 25 years should be planned for. This will be the target for this indicator until it is refined during the development of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Review trigger: A landbank of less than 25 years.

Clay is worked at two sites at Hartlebury and New House farm and one at Waresley (both owned by Wienerberger); together these brickworks are capable of producing over 2 million bricks per week. Based on information provided by the operator, it is estimated that the average life of these two sites is 37 years.

The Waresley has not been operating at full capacity since at least 2010 and the company 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.

Action: No action is currently required but the development of the Minerals Development Framework, which commenced in autumn 2012, will consider this in detail and will seek to address any issues.

Other Non Aggregate Minerals

Target: There are currently no statutory targets for non aggregate minerals. This will be developed through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Review trigger: There are currently no statutory targets for non aggregate minerals. This will be developed through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Analysis:

Permitted reserves in Worcestershire are listed in *Appendix 2: Operational minerals sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2011 – 1st April 201.*

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 considered above.
- **Building Stone:** So far as the council is aware Building stone has only been produced at one quarry, Fish Hill, Broadway, since 1947 and that was ancillary to aggregate production. The material produced, Oolitic Limestone, is used in only appropriate for 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 a year. 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.

Action:

The development of the Minerals Development Framework commenced in autumn 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

Indicator M14 and M15: Sufficient productive capacity for sand and gravel supply and crushed rock

Target: There are currently no national policy targets but the NPPF stresses the need for mineral Planning authorities to ensure a "steady and adequate" supply and that large landbanks bound up in a very few sites do not stifle competition. This will be considered through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy. The Competition Commission is currently undertaking a market investigation of parts of the industry which could inform this indicator.

Review trigger: There are currently no formal targets. This will be considered through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy. This indicator is being monitored to establish a baseline.

Analysis:

Table 8.5: Productive Capacity: Sand and Gravel

Productive Capacity: Sand and Gravel	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Productive Units	7	6	6	6	6

Table 8.6: Productive Capacity: Crushed rock

Productive Capacity: crushed rock	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Productive Units	1	1	1	1	0

Although there are 6 operational units within the County, the current sales of sand and gravel are below the County's sub-regional apportionment for sand and gravel. Crushed rock production, is not adequate in terms of production or the number of operational units, and the County'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, an application for a proposed sand and gravel quarry at land adjacent to Strensham Water Treatment Works, Upper Strensham for extraction of about 430,000 tonnes is currently being processed by the County Council. This is one of the two remaining Preferred Areas for sand and gravel working in the Minerals Local Plan that remain unworked.

Action:

This indicator is being monitored to establish a baseline. The development of the Minerals Development Framework commenced in autumn 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

Indicator M16: Sufficient productive capacity for clay supply

Target: There are currently no national policy targets but the NPPF stresses the need for mineral Planning authorities to ensure a "steady and adequate" supply and to take account of the need for provision of brick clay from a number of different sources to enable appropriate blends to be made. This will be considered through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Review trigger: There are currently no statutory targets. This will be considered through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy. This indicator is being monitored to establish a baseline.

Analysis**Table 8.7: Productive Capacity: Brick Clay**

Productive Capacity: Clay	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Units	2	2	2

Action:

This indicator is being monitored to establish a baseline. The development of the Minerals Development Framework commenced in autumn 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

9. Involving all those affected as openly and effectively as possible

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W24 Number of proposals discussed with Worcestershire County Council at pre-application stage	☺
W26 Permitted applications for waste management which include a Consultation statement.	☹
W27 Decisions where there are no policies in the Development Plan which are relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date.	☺
M19 Permitted applications for minerals development which include a Consultation statement.	-
SCI2 Access to information	☺
SCI3 Consultation response rate/involvement	☹
SCI4 Satisfaction with the planning process	☹
SCI5 Consultation methods	-
SCI6 Value for money	-

Other issues to be monitored: Activities undertaken by the Council inline with the Duty to Cooperate on the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Planning Framework.

Indicator W22b: Number of proposals discussed with Worcestershire County Council at pre-application stage

Target: Increase

Review trigger: Decrease

Analysis:

Table 9.1: Planning applications determined in 2011-12 that were discussed with Worcestershire County Council at the pre-application stage

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					

Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	8% (1)	37% (6)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☹	☺
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☹	☹
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	34% (19)	100%
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☹	☺

Action

Trends are positive for waste and Regulation 3 development and no action is therefore required. This monitor will continue to be monitored following the adoption on the Waste Core Strategy. The merit of encouraging pre-application discussion with the council will be considered during the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan.

Indicator W23 & M18: Permitted applications for waste and minerals development which include a Consultation Statement (see also SCI3d)

Target:
100%

Review trigger:

One permission granted without a consultation statement.

Analysis:

Table 9.2: Planning permissions granted for proposals that include a Consultation Statement

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this	Not monitored during this	Not monitored during this	8% (1)	19% (3)

	period	period	period		
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☹	☹
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☹	☹
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	34% (19)	17% (5)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☹	☹

Action

Currently the number of consultation statement submitted on the scale of the scheme and the attitude of the developer. The AMR will continue to monitor this indicator once the Waste Core Strategy is adopted in order to measure the impact of the inclusion of consultation statements in the WCS.

Indicator SCI2: Access to information

Target The SCI did not set specific targets. This will be considered when the SCI is updated. Work on this is likely to commence in the next monitoring year.

Review trigger The SCI did not set specific targets. This will be considered when the SCI is updated. Work on this is likely to commence in the next monitoring year.

Analysis

Biennial Satisfaction Surveys were undertaken in 2007/8 and 2009/10. A survey was due to be undertaken in 2011/12 however due to the high-levels of consultation undertaken during this period and in order to avoid confusion with the Waste Core Strategy examination procedures a satisfaction survey was not undertaken.

Results from the previous survey are reported below.

Table 9.3: Access to information

2007/8:	125 responses	Very satisfied	14.4%
		Satisfied	38.4%
		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	38.4%

		Dissatisfied	7.2%
2009/10:	95 responses	Very satisfied	11.6 %
		Satisfied	44.2 %
		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	26.3 %
		Dissatisfied	9.5 %
		Very dissatisfied	8.4 %

There was an increase in the proportion of respondents satisfied or very satisfied with access to information from 52.8% in 2007/8 to 55.8% in 2009/10.

Action

Trends are encouraging and no action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored until the SCI is reviewed.

Indicator SCI3: Consultation response rate/involvement

Target The SCI did not set specific targets. This will be considered when the SCI is updated. Work on this is likely to commence in the next monitoring year.

Review trigger The SCI did not set specific targets. This will be considered when the SCI is updated. Work on this is likely to commence in the next monitoring year.

Analysis

This indicator measures 5 different aspects:

a) Number of people making representations on LDS consultations.

Table 9.4: Waste Core Strategy consultation response rates

	Emerging Preferred Options - 2009	First Draft Submission - 2010	Publication - 2011	Addendum consultation - 2011
Consultees informed directly	1205	1211	1155	1203
Responses received	120	95	89	22
Consultation response rates	10.03%.	7.8%.	7.7%	1.8%

Action

Response rates are lower in later stages of the development of the Waste Core Strategy than at earlier stages. There could be two alternative explanations for this:

- Front-loading of the process may have been effective and stakeholders may be satisfied that their concerns have been addressed at an early stage.

- Stakeholders may be suffering consultation fatigue

In order to ensure that future consultations are best targeted at those who are interested a review of the database will be undertaken in Summer 2012.

b) % of representations made by ‘Hard to Reach’ groups on LDS consultations.

Table 9.5: Waste Core Strategy % of representations made by hard to reach groups.

	Emerging Preferred Options - 2009	First Draft Submission - 2010	Publication - 2011	Addendum consultation - 2011
Hard to reach groups (of those who provided the relevant information)	38%.	14%.	6%	0%

Action

As above response rates are lower in later stages of the development of the Waste Core Strategy than at earlier stages. There could be two alternative explanations for this:

- Front-loading of the process may have been effective and stakeholders may be satisfied that their concerns have been addressed at an early stage.
- Stakeholders may be suffering consultation fatigue

In order to ensure that future consultations are best targeted at those who are interested a review of the database will be undertaken in Summer 2012.

c) Number of formal pre application meetings that were held.

Table 9.6: Number of applications that were preceded by a formal pre-application meetings

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Pre-application meetings held	17 (30%)	59 (69%)	39 (58%)	36 (66%)

Action

Trends are encouraging and no action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored until the SCI is reviewed.

d) Number of consultation statements submitted; and number in compliance with the SCI

Table 9.7: Consultation statements

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
--	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

Submitted	14/63 (22%)	13/92 (14%)	19/69 (28%)	8/52 (15%)
Compliance with SCI	14 (100%)	13 (100%)	19 (100%)	8 (100%)

Action

Currently the number of consultation statements submitted depends on the scale of the scheme and the attitude of the developer. The AMR will continue to monitor this indicator once the Waste Core Strategy is adopted in order to measure the impact of the inclusion of consultation statements in policy.

e) Number of planning applications submitted online

Table 9.8: Applications submitted online

2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
43/63 = 68%	76/92 = 83%	63/69 = 91%	46/54 = 89%

All applications were uploaded and made viewable online.

Action

Overall trends are encouraging and no action is required at present, however this indicator will continue to be monitored and if there is a further decline in 2012/13 the Council will investigate the barriers to online application with a view to reducing these where possible.

Indicator SCI4: Satisfaction with the planning process

Target The SCI did not set specific targets. This will be considered when the SCI is updated. Work on this is likely to commence in the next monitoring year.

Review trigger The SCI did not set specific targets. This will be considered when the SCI is updated. Work on this is likely to commence in the next monitoring year.

Analysis

Biennial Satisfaction Surveys were undertaken in 2007/8 and 2009/10. A survey was due to be undertaken in 2011/12 however due to the high-levels of consultation undertaken during this period and in order to avoid confusion with the Waste Core Strategy examination procedures a satisfaction survey was not undertaken.

The results of the 2008 satisfaction survey found that people stated that they did not take part in past consultations because they did not have enough time to respond, were not aware of the planning issue and , or 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 where people did not feel that their response would make a difference this stopped them getting involved in the consultation process; to combat this 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. 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, it uses public notices in local newspapers, direct mailings, allows people to ask to be notified of county planning consultations and lets them view planning consultations in libraries and Hubs. Local newspapers are used to inform residents of planning policy consultations and press releases are often produced, unfortunately the council has no say as to if these make it in to the local press.

When compared with that of 2007/08, the 2009/10 survey shows an increase in overall satisfaction levels of those involved in planning policy consultations (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. The most common comments were:

- 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 have been forwarded to the Waste Management and Development Control Teams.

The most common reason given by those who had not taken part 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, that too much information was provided or documents were too long, enough time to get involved, that too much was jargon used or information was too difficult to understand.

Indicator SCI5: Consultation methods

Target The SCI did not set specific targets. This will be considered when the SCI is updated. Work on this is likely to commence in the next monitoring year.

Review trigger The SCI did not set specific targets. This will be considered when the SCI is updated. Work on this is likely to commence in the next monitoring year.

Analysis

Consultation on the *Addendum to the First Draft Submission Report*, *Interim Sustainability Appraisal*, *Initial Habitats Assessment* and *Equality Impact Assessment Screening* was undertaken during the monitoring year. Revised versions of the background documents were also made available as part of the consultation. The consultation was undertaken in accordance with the SCI using the methods indicated in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9: Summary of the Addendum Consultation Document - Consultation activities

Activity	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	☉	★	★	★

- ⊗: Focused
- ★: General

Consultation on planning applications

All planning applications forms, plans and supporting documents are made available on the Council's website.

The planning application is advertised. This includes erecting site notices, and depending on the nature and location of the proposal consultation letters may also be sent out to neighbours who the County Council consider are likely to be affected by a proposal. For major development proposals and proposals not in accordance with the Development Plan, advertisements are placed in local newspapers. Copies of planning applications are placed on deposit at County Hall and another venue, usually a local library, Hub (Customer Contact Centre) or District Council offices. Members of the public are given a period of 21 days in which comment, however, in special circumstances for example over a public or bank holiday additional time may be allowed.

Consultees specified in the *Town and Country Planning (Development Management) Order 2010*; in Appendix 6 of *Worcestershire County Council's Statement of Community Involvement*; and any other consultee the County Council considers should be notified due to the nature and location of the proposal, are consulted. Depending on the County Council's current arrangements with each consultee either a paper copy of the submission or an email with a link to it is sent out to the relevant consultees inviting them to comment on the planning application. Consultees are usually given a period of 28 days in which to comment.

Representations on planning applications must be submitted in writing. These are acknowledged by the County Council and members of the public are asked to indicate if they wish to address the Planning & Regulatory Committee if given the opportunity. The County Council's procedures for consulting on planning applications are carried out in accordance with *Worcestershire County Council's Statement of Community Involvement*.

Indicator SCI6: Value for money

Target: The SCI did not set specific targets. This will be considered when the SCI is updated. Work on this is likely to commence in the next monitoring year.

Review trigger: The SCI did not set specific targets. This will be considered when the SCI is updated. Work on this is likely to commence in the next monitoring year.

Analysis:

This is a useful concept but is not easy to quantify; the value of any particular consultation is not related to the number of responses received. It is possible for example that a small number of perceptive responses may illuminate the issues better than a large number of repetitive or ill informed ones. In addition a decline

in the number of responses over several consultations may reflect either satisfaction or be indicate fatigue or dissatisfaction.

The value in financial terms is even harder to quantify. To date there are no corporate assessments of the value of the methods used and no national advice on how the value of consultations could be assessed.

Action:

The adequacy of the public participation undertaken for the Waste Core Strategy was considered as part of the Examination of its "soundness" in 2012. The Inspector did not find any limitations in the public consultation activities undertaken.

Duty to co-operate

The 'duty to co-operate' requires local planning authorities to co-operate with other planning authorities and relevant bodies. This duty came into force on 15th November 2011 when the Localism Bill was enacted. This means that it was not incumbent on the Council for much of the development of the Waste Core Strategy. However the Council engaged with planning authorities and other relevant bodies throughout the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy.

Activities undertaken by the Council in line with the Duty to Co-operate on the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Planning Framework are outlined in this section.

Engagement with other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities

The main mechanism through which the Council liaised with other Waste Planning Authorities in the West Midlands was through the West Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste (RTAB). RTAB is a body made up of waste planning authorities and interests from the waste industry and voluntary and community sector. This body led on the preparation of the waste policies in the West Midlands RSS Phase Two Revision. Despite the demise of the regional governance structure, RTAB continues to meet to discuss planning issues.

These meetings have helped ensure that the submitted Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy is consistent with the approach of the RSS Phase Two Revision policies for waste and with the emerging plans being developed in and around the region. This is consistent with the approach taken by the councils adjoining Worcestershire: Staffordshire County Council and Warwickshire County Council in their emerging Waste Core Strategy documents and Herefordshire and Shropshire County Councils in their Core Strategies which are also consistent with the RSS Phase Two Revision.

GOWM organised a series of meetings and seminars with the waste planning authorities in the region which the council attended, to discuss matters of mutual concern and to agree shared interpretations of the content and development of waste and mineral core strategies and the emerging Phase 2 revision of the RSS. Separate meetings were also held with Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Gloucestershire County Council to specifically discuss waste planning issues. No outstanding issues were identified.

As work has yet to commence on the Minerals Local Plan cooperation has been primarily through the RAWP mechanism. There is likely to be further cooperation once the development of the Minerals Local Plan has commenced.

Engagement with other planning authorities in Worcestershire

Relevant issues were discussed the City, Borough and District Councils in Worcestershire through meetings of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Planning Officers group and Worcestershire Partnership. Invitations to meet to discuss issues were also accepted by 3 of the 6 districts. All of the relevant issues raised in these meetings have been resolved through the development of the Waste Core Strategy.

Engagement with other bodies

The discussion of waste issues at meetings of the Worcestershire Partnership, and relevant sub-groups gave an opportunity to engage with a wide range of other local bodies.

Joint activities and approaches

Worcestershire County Council and the six district councils in the county have a close working relationship in many respects, particularly through the Worcestershire Enhanced Two-Tier programme (WETT), in which a number of projects and work streams are delivered collaboratively or on a shared basis. Planning services have not been identified as one of these work streams, although close relations have been maintained through Planning Officers Groups and joint Continuing Professional Development training events. However the County Council's Planning Team has developed shared evidence based documents for use by the Districts and the County Council which have informed the development of the Waste Core Strategy:

- Technical research paper: Planning for Climate Change
- Technical research paper: Planning for Renewable Energy
- Technical research paper: Planning for Soil
- Technical research paper: Planning for Water
- Technical research paper: Planning Green Infrastructure
- Worcestershire Infrastructure Study

The Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste (RTAB) provides a forum for the Waste Planning Authorities in the West Midlands to share information and best practice as well as share resources. This has led to regional evidence documents being prepared and joint meetings being held, avoiding each authority having to approach a problem individually. These studies have informed the development of the Waste Core Strategy.

The Environment Agency

The Environment Agency was consulted throughout the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy and was actively involved in the preparation of the background evidence. There were no outstanding issues when the Waste Core Strategy was submitted.

The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (known as English Heritage)

English Heritage were consulted throughout the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy. A Statement of Common Ground was prepared following the submission of the Waste Core Strategy which resolves outstanding issues.

Natural England

Natural England were consulted throughout the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy. A Statement of Common Ground was prepared following the submission of the Waste Core Strategy which resolves outstanding issues.

The Mayor of London

No issues have been identified which require co-operation with the Mayor of London.

The Civil Aviation Authority

The Civil Aviation Authority was consulted at each formal consultation stage of the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy. No issues were identified.

The Homes and Communities Agency

No issues have been identified which require co-operation with the Homes and Communities Agency.

Primary Care Trusts

The Primary Care Trust, Acute Hospitals Trust and Mental Health Partnership assisted in the preparation of *Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy Background Document: Waste arisings from Healthcare and Related Activities: Clinical Waste and Low Level Radioactive Waste - March 2011*. They were also consulted at each formal consultation stage, no issues were identified.

The Office of Rail Regulation

Rail issues have been actively considered in the development of the Waste Core Strategy and DfT Rail and Network Rail have been consulted.

Transport for London

No issues have been identified which require co-operation with Transport for London.

Integrated Transport Authorities

Centro was consulted at each formal consultation stage of the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy. No issues were identified.

Highways Authorities

The Highways Authority have been consulted at each formal consultation stage, no outstanding issues at submission.

Marine Management Organisations

No issues have been identified which require co-operation with Marine Management Organisations.

10. Developing waste management and mineral industries that contribute positively to the local economy

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W15 Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in re-use and recycling	☺
W20 Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in 'other recovery'	☺
W21 Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in 'sorting and transfer'	☺
W22 Maintain equivalent self-sufficiency in disposal and landfill	☺
W28 Increase in GVA in Worcestershire from waste management development	☺

Other issues to be monitored: Best available data on arisings and capacity will be monitored through the life of the strategy in order to determine changes in the capacity gap. Changes in national policy or targets.

Indicator W15, W20, W21 & W22: Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency

See section 8 for full discussion of these indicators.

Indicator W28: Increase in GVA in Worcestershire from Waste Management

Target: Increase

Review trigger: Rate of increase slower than the total rate of change for Worcestershire GVA (or rate decrease faster) over three years in any five.

Analysis

Due to the low numbers of people employed in the minerals and waste industry, both sectors are combined for this indicator.

Table 10.1: GVA from the waste management and minerals industry

	2007	2008	2009	% change
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				2007-2009
Waste management and minerals GVA ¹² (£m)	61.6	62.3	84.8	+36.0%
Worcestershire GVA (£m)	8,789	8,778	8,457	-3.7%
% contribution from waste management and minerals	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	

Source: Annual Business Inquiry/Business Register and Employment Survey

The GVA from waste management and minerals is only a small part of Worcestershire's GVA, but this increased notably between 2007 and 2009 (the most recent period for which data is available), due to an increase of approximately 500 employees in the sectors. In addition GVA from waste management and minerals increased, whilst overall GVA for Worcestershire declined.

Action:

This target is being achieved and no action required.

¹² The following sectors are included:

07 : Mining of metal ores

08 : Other mining and quarrying

09 : Mining support service activities

37 : Sewerage



38 : Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery

39 : Remediation activities and other waste management services. This division includes the provision of remediation services, i.e. the cleanup of contaminated buildings and sites, soil, surface or ground water.

11. Directing development to the most appropriate locations in accordance with the Spatial Strategy

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W29 Permitted 'other recovery' and disposal (excluding landfill) capacity at each level of the geographic hierarchy.	
W30 Permitted re-use, recycling, storage, sorting and transfer capacity at each level of the geographic hierarchy.	
M19 New permitted mineral development in 'preferred areas'	-

Other issues to be monitored: Best available data on arisings and capacity will be monitored through the life of the strategy in order to determine changes in the capacity gap. Changes in national policy or targets.

Indicator W29 and W30: New permitted waste management development at each level of the geographic hierarchy.

Target: 100% of new "other recovery" at level 1 and 2 and over 50% of new re-use, recycling, storage, sorting and transfer capacity at levels 1 and 2.

Review trigger: less than 100% or 50% respectively over a five year period.

Analysis

	New permitted facilities 2011/2012	
	Other recovery	Re-use, recycling, storage, sorting and transfer ¹³
Level 1	0	1
Level 2	0	1
Level 3	0	1

¹³ Level 1 11/000040/CM; Level 2 11/000072/CM; Level 3 11/000055/CM; Level 5 11/000020/CM, 11/000025/CM. Applications for waste water treatment are not recorded in this table

Level 4	0	0
Level 5	0	2

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Level 1 or 2	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	40%
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☹

All other permissions for waste management facilities in the current monitoring year were either for alterations to conditions at existing sites or for waste water treatment, these are suitable at any level of the geographic hierarchy in the Waste Core Strategy.

Action

No action is required at present. This indicator has been monitored at this stage to establish a baseline as the policies which require development in accordance with the geographic hierarchy are yet to be adopted. The indicator will continue to be monitored following the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy.

Indicator M19: New mineral development in 'preferred areas'.

Target: 100% of new planning permissions for the winning and working of aggregate minerals to be granted for locations in Preferred Areas identified in the Adopted Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan or in accordance with saved policy 2 or 7 in the plan.

Review trigger: One permission granted outside these areas.

Analysis: No planning permissions for aggregate working have been granted during the period of this monitoring report. This indicator will be reviewed as part of the preparation of the proposed Minerals Core Strategy.

Action: No action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored pending the preparation and adoption of the minerals core strategy.

12. Appendix 1: Operational waste sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2011 – 1st April 2012

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

Table 12.1: Operational waste Sites (excluding sewage operations) within Worcestershire

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Bromsgrove			
Pinches Quarry, Chadwich Mill Farm	M V Kelly	Infilling	09/000055/CM, 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
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, Bromsgrove	Warwick Stone	Landfill	407258
Malvern Hills			
Guinness Park Farm, Maile Skips	Maile Skips, Mr Costello	WTS	407486, 407429, 407339, 407241 09/000008/CM, 09/000057/CM
Newland Depot, Worcester Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407514
Hanley Road, Upton upon Severn	Mercia Waste	HWS	602226
Palmers Meadows,	Mercia Waste	HWS	600376

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Tenbury Wells			
Unit 5, Spring Lane south, Malvern Link	CRS Metals	Materials recovery facility	09/000010/CM, 11/000055/CM
'Pear Trees' Fox Lane, Menithwood	Raymond Brookes	Engineering operations comprising remediation soil erosion, importation and spreading of inert sub soil.	09/000042/CM
Croome Farm, Croome D Abitot, Severn Stoke, Worcester	Severn Trent Water	Green waste Composting Facility	08/000059/CM
Land Adj To B4208 South Of Pendock Gloucester Graham Road	Mr Edward Philipson Stow	Green waste composting	07/000146/CM, 11/000029/CM
Saxons Lode, Ryall Quarry,	Cemex	Quarry restoration involving infilling the quarry void with quarry waste (silt) and imported inert material.	407659 07/000053/CM
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
Smiths Metals	Smiths Metals	MRS	11/000006/CM
Worcester City			
Augean Treatment, Stainer Road, Bilford Road, HWS	Augean Treatment	WTS, recycling centre	407479, 407447, 407416, 407352, 407300
Hallow Road, HWS	Mercia Waste	HWS	407555, 407526, 407495, 407472,
Blackpole Recycling Centre, Unit 100 Blackpole Trading Estate	Mercia Waste	HWS	602243, 407706
	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, 407377, 10/000003/CM 10/000030/CM 10/000074/CM
Droitwich HWS, Hanbury Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407490, 407469,
Throckmorton Airfield	DEFRA	Foot and Mouth Leachate Treatment Plant and burial pits	407688
Stanford Highway	Worcestershir	Highway waste (road	603353

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Depot,	e County Council Highways	plannings e.t.c) recycling	
Pete Bott Skips, Lydstep, Cleve Road Middle Littleton, Evesham	Mr Pete Bott	WTS	407544
Kingsmoor Farm, Cleeve Prior Evesham WR11 8LH	Mark Rawlings	Importation of green waste for composting	407567
Unit 12, St Richards Road, Four pools Industrial Estate, Evesham	Mr Andy Carlin SITR Midlands Associates	Change of Use of a building from B2/B8 to a Tyre baling facility with associated storage	09/000023/CM
Hartlebury Quarry	Biffa Waste	Landfilling	407547, 10/000019/CM, 11/000028/CM
Area 7 Norton Business Park	Mercia Waste	MRF	407669
Priest Bridge, Bradley Green	Mr Michael Banham	Composting	08/000061/CM
R & C Metals, Honeybourne		MRS	11/000025/CM
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, 09/000094/CM
Pencroft, Arthur Drive, Hoobrook,	Pencroft Ltd	WTS	407713, 407452, 08/000023/CM, 09/000037/CM
Stourport, HWS, Bonemill, Minster Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407470, 407649
HWS Kidderminster, Hoobrook	Mercia Waste	HWS	601077, 407708
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,	Lawrence Skip	WTS	407664.

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Kidderminster	Hire		
6 Barracks Road, Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Stourport-on-Severn	Mr Keith Coldrick, Pelican Food Services	Low impact Part A installation for producing biodiesel	10/000020/CM, 11/000040/CM

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
Sandy Lane, Wildmoor	United Waste	WTS	407681, 407665, 407560, 107104, 407496, 407474, 407466, 92/0600 B20135
Malvern Hills			
Lye Bridge Depot	Worcestershire County Council Highways	Storage, treatment and export 1,000 tonnes gully waste	11/000048/CM. Approved 01.11.2011
Wychavon			
Spring Hill Farm, Fladbury	Spring Hill Nursery	Anaerobic digestion plant and new roundabout access	11/000020/CM Approved 13.10.2011

13. Appendix 2: Operational minerals sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2011 – 1st April 2012

Table 13.1: Permitted Reserves in Worcestershire (and operational status during the financial year 2011-12)

Site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Aggregate sales 2009	Reserves at 31/03/11
Permitted Sand and Gravel Reserves						
Church Farm East/ Ball Mill	Ball Mill, Grimley, Worcester	Tarmac	Restored	none	Yes	No
Church Farm South/Ball Mill Quarry	Ball Mill, Grimley, Worcester	Tarmac	Active	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	Salop Sand and Gravel	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

Site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Aggregate sales 2009	Reserves at 31/03/11
Permitted Crushed Rock Reserves (limestone)						
Broadway/ Fish Hill	Fish Hill, Broadway Worcestershire, WR12 7LL	Smith & Son Bletchington	Active	AONB	Yes Aggregates and non- aggregates	No
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

14.