

**Worcestershire Mineral and Waste
Development Framework**

**Annual Monitoring
Report**

April 2012 – March 2013

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Executive Summary

The Waste indicators monitored in this AMR reflect the objectives of the Waste Core Strategy, which was adopted during the monitoring period on 15th November 2012. The Minerals indicators currently being monitored reflect a combination of National Planning Policy Framework and Local Aggregates Assessment objectives, and objectives that mirror issues in the Waste Core Strategy.

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

- The provision of aggregate minerals is below target (M12, M13, M14, M16 and M17). This is being considered as part of the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan¹ which will have its second round of public consultation in autumn 2013.
- No minerals and waste applications were determined within 13 weeks, despite 81% (9/11) of waste management and 100% (1/1) of minerals development applications having engaged in pre-application discussion with the Council. It is expected that the Waste Core Strategy and the emerging Minerals Local Plan will provide greater certainty about the information expected from applicants and will improve future performance against this indicator.

Particularly strong performance is being seen against indicator [W28: Increase in GVA in Worcestershire from waste management development](#), with a 32.3% increase in the four years between 2007 and 2010 (the most recent data available).

Strong progress is also being seen against Waste Core Strategy targets [W16: Waste sent to landfill](#) and [W17: Re-use, recycling and 'other recovery' of waste](#). Waste managed in Worcestershire that was disposed of in landfill has continued to decline, and recycling and recovery rates for Household, Commercial and Industrial waste have increased substantially and are significantly ahead of projections.

¹ Please note that in previous AMRs this document was referred to as the "Minerals Development Framework" and the "Minerals Core Strategy". This reflects a change in terminology only – the purpose and content of the document remains unchanged.

Summary of Performance

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
- ↑ Indicator showing positive trend
- ↓ Indicator showing negative trend
- Either a) an indicator has been monitored to set a baseline but progress towards the target is not monitored; b) There are currently no targets set out to monitor progress against; c) data is not currently available to monitor this indicator; or d) no relevant applications were received during the monitoring period.

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 Core Strategy (WCS) for Worcestershire Indicators		
W1	Permissions for waste management development granted contrary to the EA advice on flooding [M1] ² .	☺
W2	Permissions for waste management development granted contrary to the EA advice on water quality [M2].	☺
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 1000m ² 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 [M3].	☹↑
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 [M4].	☺
W9	Permission for new waste management granted in the Malvern Hills or Cotswolds AONB [M5].	☺
W10	Permissions for new waste management development take into account local characteristics [M6].	☺
W11	Permissions for new waste management development take into account amenity considerations [M7].	☺
W12	Permission for new waste management development on Greenfield sites	☹

² Where Waste Indicators correspond directly to Minerals Indicators, the number of the corresponding Minerals Indicator is denoted in square brackets.

W13	Permission for new waste management development in the Green Belt.	☺
W14	Permissions granted in accordance with highways advice [M8].	☺
W15	Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in re-use and recycling: increasing % of waste recycled.	☺
W16	Waste sent to landfill.	☺
W17	Re-use, recycling and 'other recovery' of waste.	☺
W18	Adoption of appropriate policies regarding managing waste arising from all new developments in City, Borough and District DPDs.	-
W19	Development permitted within 250 meters 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 [M10].	☹
W25	Number of Waste Management proposals discussed with Worcestershire County Council at pre-application stage [M11].	☺
W26	Permitted applications for waste management which include a Consultation Statement [M19].	☹
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 [M20].	☺
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, and sorting and transfer capacity at each level of the geographic hierarchy.	☹
Minerals Indicators³		
M1	Permissions for minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on flooding [W1] ⁴ . (<i>NPPF and WCS</i>)	☺
M2	Permissions for minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on water quality [W2]. (<i>NPPF and WCS</i>)	☺
M3	Permissions for new mineral operations that include provision for biodiversity enhancement [W7]. (<i>NPPF and WCS</i>)	☺
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 [W8]. (<i>NPPF and WCS</i>)	☺
M5	Permission for new minerals development granted in the Malvern Hills or Cotswolds AONB [W9]. (<i>NPPF and WCS</i>)	☺

³ As the Minerals Indicators have been compiled from a number of sources pending the adoption of the emerging Minerals Local Plan, the origin of the indicator is denoted in italic text. These include the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), indicators which mirror those found in the Waste Core Strategy (WCS) and the Local Aggregates Assessment (LAA).

⁴ Where Minerals Indicators correspond directly to Waste Indicators, the number of the corresponding Waste Indicator is denoted in square brackets.

M6	Permissions for new minerals development take into account local characteristics [W10]. (NPPF and WCS)	😊
M7	Permissions for new minerals development take into account amenity considerations [W11]. (NPPF and WCS)	😊
M8	Permissions granted in accordance with highways advice [W14]. (NPPF)	😊
M9	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates. (NPPF, WCS and LAA)	-
M10	Applications for Minerals Development determined within 13 weeks [W24]. (National Policy)	😞
M11	Number of minerals proposals discussed with Worcestershire County Council at pre-application stage [W25]. (WCS)	😊
M12a ⁵	Annual production of primary land won aggregates: Sand and Gravel. (NPPF and LAA)	😊
M12b	Annual production of primary land won aggregates: Crushed rock. (LAA)	😞
M13	Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves. (NPPF and LAA)	😞
M14	Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves. (NPPF and LAA)	😞
M15	Landbank of permitted clay reserves. (NPPF)	😊
M16	Sufficient productive capacity for sand and gravel supply. (NPPF)	😊
M17	Sufficient productive capacity for crushed rock supply. (NPPF)	😞
M18	Sufficient productive capacity for clay supply. (NPPF)	😊
M19	Permitted applications for minerals development which include a Consultation Statement [W26]. (WCS)	😞
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 [W27]. (WCS)	😊
M21	New permitted mineral development in 'preferred areas'. (Minerals Local Plan saved policies superseded by MLP)	-
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) Indicators⁶		
SCI2	Access to information	-
SCI3	Consultation response rate/involvement	-
SCI4	Satisfaction with the planning process	-
SCI5	Consultation methods	-
SCI6	Value for money	-

⁵ Please note that Indicators M12a and M12b were monitored as one item in previous years. Rationale for the split is explained in the analysis section.

⁶ The current Statement of Community Involvement does not set specific targets. The SCI is currently being revised and any new targets for monitoring will be consulted on in due course and included in subsequent AMRs.

0. Introduction and background

Purpose of the report

0.1. This is the Council's eighth AMR. It covers the period from 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013.

0.2. The County Council is required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report⁷ (AMR) of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework. The purpose of the AMR is to:

- review the progress of implementing the County'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; and
- assess whether the policies in the County's Development Plan Documents need to be adjusted or replaced.

0.3. The AMR assesses the Minerals and Waste policy framework, which during the monitoring year consisted of saved policies from the existing Worcestershire County Structure Plan 1996-2011, the Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan 1994-2004, and the Waste Core Strategy for Worcestershire which was found sound on 20th July 2012 and subsequently adopted on the 15th of November 2012. The Waste Core Strategy superseded saved Waste policies WD1, WD2, WD3, WD4 and EN3 of the Structure Plan however there are still saved Minerals policies from the Structure Plan that were in effect during the monitoring period.

0.4. The Worcestershire County Structure Plan was revoked in May 2013 under Article 3 of the Regional Strategy for the West Midlands (Revocation) Order 2013 which means that no part of the Structure Plan remains in force after that date. Inclusion of Structure Plan policies in this AMR is therefore solely due to the fact that those policies were still valid during the monitoring year.

0.5. The AMR also monitors progress in the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy and the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan as set out in the Local Development Scheme. New this year, the AMR also provides an update on the Local Aggregates Assessment.

0.6. During the monitoring period the County Council engaged with the six district councils and the Worcestershire Local Enterprise partnership (LEP) to develop the Planning Charter⁸ which sets out Worcestershire's ambitions for a streamlined and effective planning and development culture which supports

⁷ This requirement is set out under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

⁸ The Planning Charter and the Memorandum of Understanding are available online from: http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/cms/planning/planning_policy_strategy/memorandum_of_understanding.aspx

future prosperity. This document is accompanied by the Memorandum of Understanding which defines the specific commitments that planning services across the county and the LEP have made, and aims to coordinate efficient and effective engagement through timely decision-making and the promotion of development through strategic policy documents. The goal of this framework is to establish a business friendly planning system.

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

Community Involvement

0.8. The AMR has been published on the Council's website:
www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr

0.9. 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 which future AMRs could consider.

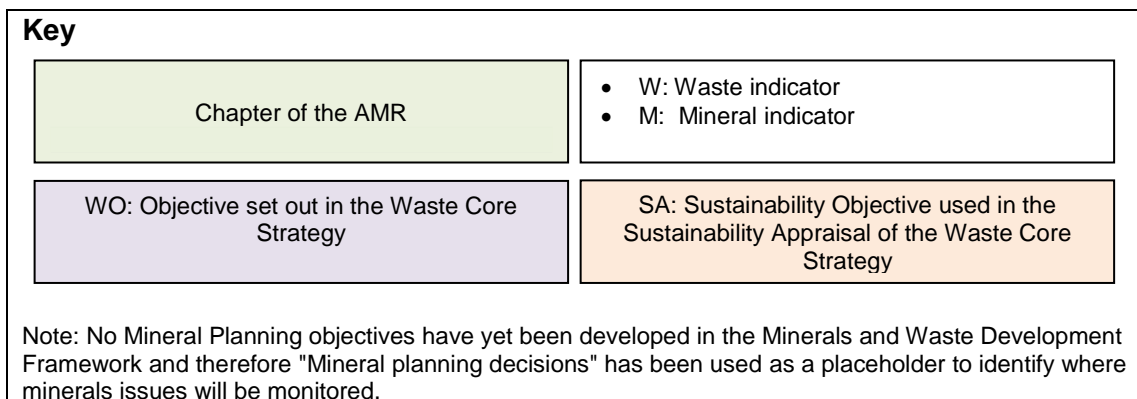
Nick Dean
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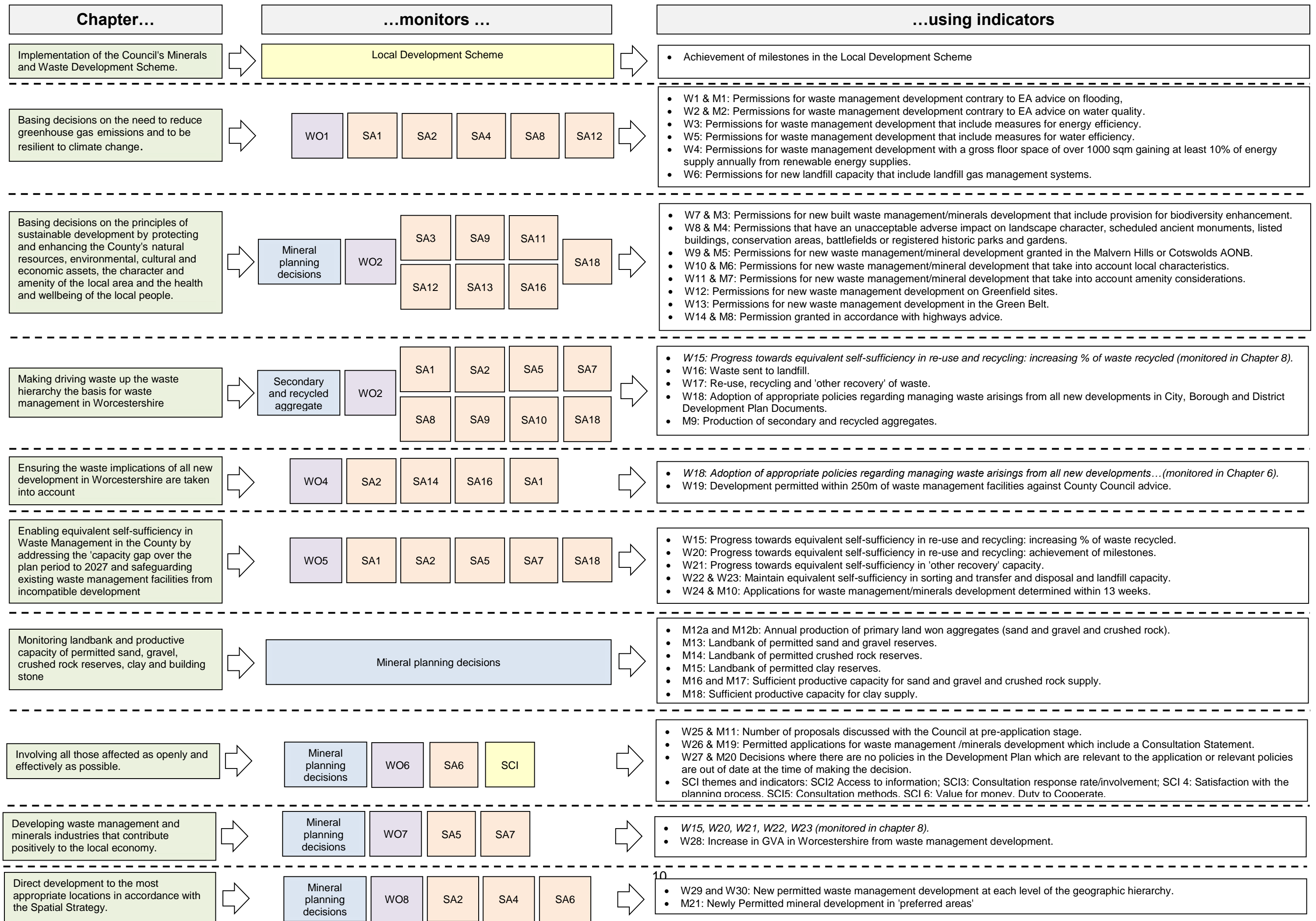
Email: minerals@worcestershire.gov.uk
 Phone: 01905 766733

Structure of the report

0.10. 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.

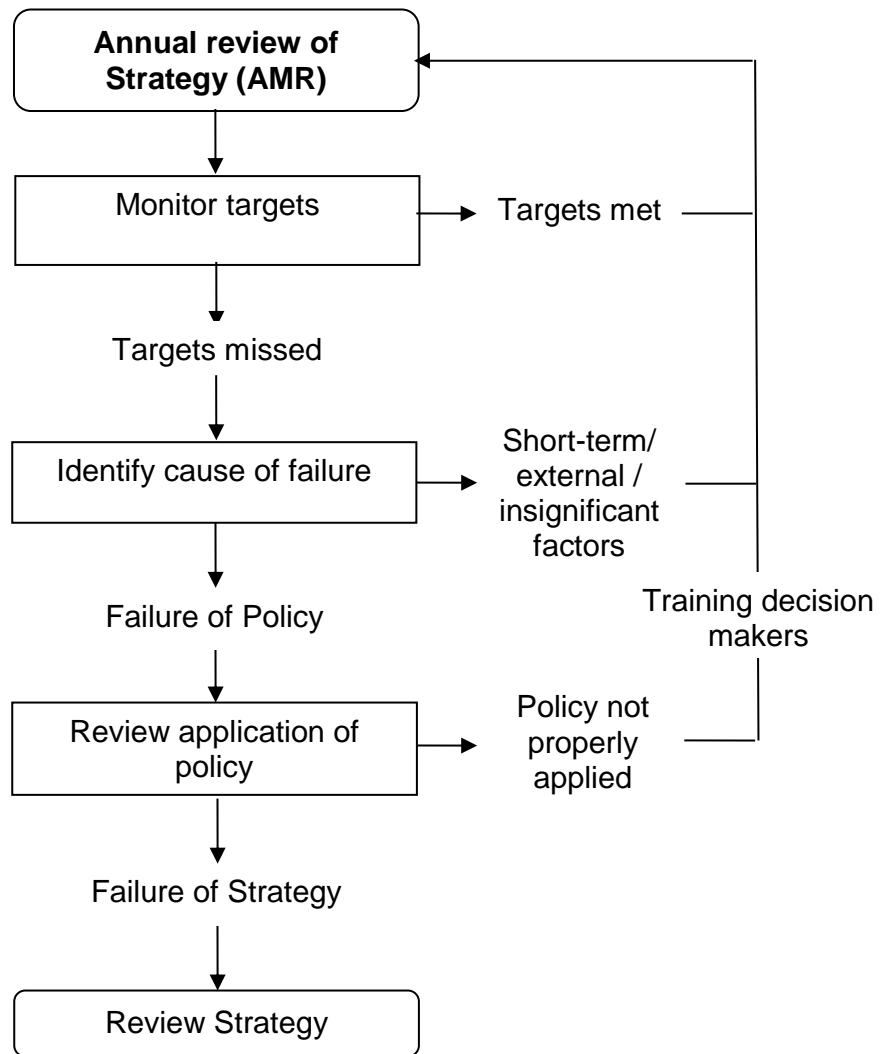
Figure 0.1. Structure of the AMR 2012





0.11. If monitoring indicates that targets have been missed, the process outlined in Figure 0.2 will be followed. This process will establish whether a failure to meet a target is significant, in which case we need to review and correct the Waste Core Strategy, or whether it is 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



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

0.13. The Waste Core Strategy and the Community Involvement (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, the requirements of National Policy including the Local Aggregates Assessment, and some new indicators which mirror those for waste where appropriate. These will be adapted as necessary to be brought in line with the emerging Minerals Local Plan.

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

Section Summary

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

- 1.1. The current Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) for Worcestershire came into effect in September 2012. This MWDS covers the final stages of the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy and the development of the Minerals Local Plan. This document updated the preceding MWDS from November 2011, which superseded the March 2011 document.
- 1.2. The 2012 update maintained the timetable for the Waste Core Strategy and added a timetable for the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan. As there were no changes between the November 2011 Waste Core Strategy timetable and the September 2012 update, this document will monitor against the September 2012 timetables only.

Monitoring progress

1.3. The Local Development Scheme November 2011 and September 2012 were both in effect for the monitoring year 2012-2013. However, progress will be monitored against the September 2012 LDS as the timetable for the Waste Core Strategy remains unchanged and the 2012 update sets out the timetable for the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan.

1.4. **Table 1.1** shows the timetable set out in the September 2012 LDS for the Waste Core Strategy. The ticks indicate when the element was completed.

Table 1.1 Progress on achieving the Waste Core Strategy (against the 2012 Local Development Scheme)

Development document	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
Waste Core Strategy	Recommencement		✓																
	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																		✓



 = Milestone target
 = Milestone achieved

1.5. Please note that there was a change to the Regulations between the development of the November 2011 LDS and the September 2012 LDS. Progress on the Waste Core Strategy was monitored in line with the old regulation numbers as that was the framework in which it was created. These regulation numbers appear in the table above. Progress on the Minerals Local Plan will be monitored under the new regulation framework with its attendant change in numbering. As such, the regulation numbers in the table below do not correspond with the numbers in the table above.

1.6. **Table 1.2** shows the timetable set out in the September 2012 LDS for the Minerals Local Plan. The ticks indicate when the element was completed.

Table 1.2 Progress on achieving the Minerals Local Plan (against the 2012 Local Development Scheme)

Development document	Stage of Preparation	2012	2013				2014				2015			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Minerals Local Plan	Initial concept consultation (Reg 18: Public Participation)	✓												
	Second stage issues consultation (Reg 19: Publication of local plan)													
	Draft Plan consultation: detailed proposals (Reg 19: Publication of local plan)													
	Statutory publication and period for representations (Regs 19 and 20: Publication and representations)													
	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22: Submission of documents and information)													
	Examination (Reg 24: Independent examination)													
	Adoption (Reg 26: Adoption of plan)													

 = Milestone target
 = Milestone achieved

Progress against the targets

- 1.7. Preparation of the Waste Core Strategy was in accordance with the current Local Development Scheme. The Waste Core Strategy was adopted in November 2012.
- 1.8. Preparation of the Minerals Local Plan is underway. The second stage consultation will take place in Autumn of 2013.

Action

- 1.9. All targets have been met to date.

Monitoring the Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA)

1.10. The National Planning Policy Framework requires Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates by preparing a Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA). Worcestershire's first LAA was produced during the 2012-13 monitoring period and was adopted by Cabinet in June 2013. It is available on the Worcestershire County Council website at:

<http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/cms/pdf/Local%20Aggregate%20Assessment%20June%202013.pdf>

It is required to be updated annually through the AMR.

1.11. The LAA is an assessment of the demand for and supply of aggregates in the County. It will inform the development of indicators in the Minerals Local Plan and will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

1.12. Currently, the following indicators are broadly related to the LAA: M9, M12, M13 and M14. The minerals indicators in this AMR have been developed from several sources, and it is likely that they will evolve as the Minerals Local Plan emerges.

1.13. The LAA is required to:

- forecast the demand for aggregates based on average 10 years sales data and other relevant supply information;
- analyse supply options through the consideration of current planning permissions and Minerals Local Plan allocations; and
- assess the balance between demand and supply.

It must then conclude whether there is a shortage or a surplus of supply of aggregates. If there is a shortage of supply it must identify how this is being addressed.

1.14. The LAA for Worcestershire uses a phased approach to forecasting demand.

- **Up to and including 2016:** The Council will continue to follow the agreement between West Midlands Mineral Planning Authorities and industry regarding the provision to be made by each authority.

This agreement does not extend beyond 2016.

- **Beyond 2016:** Annual provision requirements will be calculated from a rolling average of annual sales levels in Worcestershire in the last 10 years.

Up to and including 2016: Agreed sub-regional appointment numbers.	-----2016-----	Beyond 2010: Rolling average of annual sales in the last 10 years.
Required provision per annum:		<u>Indicative</u> current 10 year average:
Sand and gravel: 0.871 million tonnes		Sand and gravel: 0.764 million tonnes
Crushed rock: 0.163 million tonnes		Crushed rock: 0.118 million tonnes

- 1.15. The National Planning Policy Framework requires mineral planning authorities to maintain a minimum landbank of 7 years for sand and gravel and a minimum landbank of 10 years for crushed rock. This will be used to determine whether there is a shortage or surplus of supply.
- 1.16. The current landbank⁹ for sand and gravel is **4.49 years**. For crushed rock, the last publicly available landbank figure was **3.31 years**.¹⁰ There is currently a shortage of supply for both sand and gravel and crushed rock in Worcestershire.
- 1.17. The ability to increase the landbank in Worcestershire depends on the industry coming forward with proposals. Preparation of the new Minerals Local Plan will consider alternative approaches to enabling the appropriate supply of aggregates in the County.
- 1.18. As the LAA was approved by Council after the end of the current monitoring period, no analysis or action is necessary at this stage. Subsequent AMRs will update the LAA as required.

⁹ Landbanks are affected by planning permissions granted and the rate of working at existing sites. These numbers were accurate as of the development of the LAA, but are likely to have changed in the interim as new planning permissions are granted and as existing reserves are worked.

¹⁰ Sales data is not published where there are less than 3 operational sites in an area. The last time there were three operating quarries producing crushed rock in Worcestershire was 2003.

Other statutory planning documents

The flooding sections detailed below reflect new statutory regulations that came into effect this year.

Worcestershire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS)

- 1.19. The LFRMS is a statutory document and the County Council is required by the Flood and Water Management Act to produce this document. The Strategic Planning Team is leading on the development of the 'emerging' LFRMS in Worcestershire
- 1.20. As Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for Worcestershire, the county council needs to 'develop, maintain, apply and monitor' a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS). The Strategy will focus on local flood risk due to flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses and must be consistent with the Environment Agency's National Flood Risk Management Strategy for England
- 1.21. The Strategy will be the primary method through which the LLFA discharges its role to provide leadership and co-ordinate flood risk management on a day to day basis. It will act as a focal point for integrating a range of flood risk related outcomes across the county.
- 1.22. The LFRMS is subject to SEA scoping and HRA screening and these have also been undertaken in house by the Strategic Planning and Environmental Policy Teams. The statutory agencies have been consulted on the SEA and HRA in October/November 2013 alongside a draft Issues and Options document.
- 1.23. The Issues and Options document has been consulted on with partner Risk Management Authorities.

Worcestershire Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP)

- 1.24. The 'emerging' SWMP is currently being developed by the Flood Risk Management Team with advice and input from Strategic Planning on planning related matters. The SWMP is a non-statutory document however it will form an important evidence base for the LFRMS.
- 1.25. The SWMP is also being used by the Strategic Planning team to inform the LLFAs response to planning applications and during pre-application.
- 1.26. The SWMP has also been used to inform the South Worcestershire Development Plan SFRA.

Sustainable Drainage Systems Approval Body (SAB)

- 1.27. Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act (yet to be commenced) requires Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) to establish a

SuDS Approval Body (SAB) to carry out regulatory activities related to the approval of drainage consent for development. For Worcestershire, the County Council is the LLFA and as such will be required to establish a SAB once commencement of this section of the act takes place. Recent discussions with Defra (the national government department with responsibility for the implementation of SuDS) have indicated that these new regulations are expected to commence in April 2014.

- 1.28. The Strategic Planning team is currently leading on the establishment of the SAB. A SAB co-ordinating group met in October 2013 and a series of Task and Finish groups were established to start exploring issues for delivery.

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

Validation Document

- 1.29. 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, railway stations and libraries.
- 1.30. 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.
- 1.31. Once adopted, the Validation Document 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.
- 1.32. 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.

Statement of Community Involvement

1.33. Since the SCI was first adopted in 2006, the Government has introduced substantial changes to the planning system through the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Localism Act and Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010. As a result, the SCI is currently being updated to take account of these changes. A consultation on a draft SCI is due to take place in spring 2014 with the final document produced later that same year. As part of this work we will review the current SCI indicators to develop the best indicators for measuring community engagement.

Landscape Character Assessment supplementary guidance

1.34. 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 guidance was endorsed by the County Council in 2011, and has also been endorsed by five out of Worcestershire's six district councils. There is currently no timetable for the final district council to endorse the document. 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'.

1.35. 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

1.36. The Council considers it a priority to holistically manage natural resources such as soil, water and air, and associated issues such as climate change and renewable energy, all of which are fundamental to the concept of sustainability. These matters are being considered strategically both in policy and geographical terms. The Council has held discussions with the District and Borough Councils on how it can use its role as a County Planning Authority to assist them in the preparation of their own DPDs. A series of Technical Research Papers has been developed alongside other policy documents.

Planning for Soils Technical Research Paper

1.37. The *Planning for Soils in Worcestershire Technical Research Paper* has been adopted. The paper aims to inform the strategic consideration of soils in the development of Local Plans.

Planning for Water Technical Research Paper

1.38. The *Planning for Water in Worcestershire Technical Research Paper* has been adopted. 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. This plan will be reviewed in the future to consider the changes to flood legislation and other emerging statutory requirements but this has not currently been scheduled.

Renewable Energy Strategy

1.39. The *Planning for Renewable Energy in Worcestershire Technical Research Paper* has become the Renewable Energy Strategy. The draft Strategy was completed in March 2013, and is currently awaiting endorsement by the Council. The Strategy should go to public consultation in late 2013.

Climate Change

1.40. The *Planning for Climate Change in Worcestershire Technical Research Paper* was adopted in May 2008 and is not currently scheduled for revision.

1.41. 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 which is detailed below.

1.42. Another issue identified in the Planning for Climate Change paper was the need to look at ways of restoring exhausted mineral sites in light of climate change. A concept paper setting out the proposed contents of this paper underwent internal consultation in November 2012 and a draft was developed. It was subsequently circulated for further internal and stakeholder consultation in spring 2013. The document is currently being finalised in preparation for further public consultation.

1.43. The paper aims to set out guidance for the operation and restoration of mineral sites in Worcestershire for biodiversity gain. Measures advocated 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.

1.44. The technical paper on mineral site restoration will form part of the evidence base to support the development of the Minerals Local Plan.

1.45. 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.

Infrastructure Planning

1.46. The Worcestershire County Council's Strategic Planning Team has produced a draft Infrastructure Strategy which went to public consultation in winter 2013. The Strategy proposes a framework for new approaches to delivery of infrastructure, and aims to ensure the provision of 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.

- 1.47. The Strategy is being revised based on the feedback received during the consultation process. Revisions will commence in 2014. It will become a more development-focused document which will deliver infrastructure where it is required to facilitate development and overcome market blockages.

Sub-regional Green Infrastructure Planning

- 1.48. 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.
- 1.49. The Worcestershire Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy was consulted on during summer 2013 and is expected to be finalised by the end of 2013. The Strategy will establish a vision and priorities for Green Infrastructure provision in the County. The document will be delivered through the detailed Implementation Plan which will be reviewed regularly to monitor progress. The GI Strategy is supported with an evidence base in form of the four GI Framework documents.
- 1.50. GI Framework document 1 (November 2008) provides an introduction to the concept of Green Infrastructure and also identifies the need for the strategic planning of GI and the policy drivers that support the planning of GI at differing spatial scales.
- 1.51. GI Framework document 2 (July 2012) provides an introduction to the natural environment data sets of landscape, biodiversity and historic environment and develops the concept of GI Environmental Character Areas based on the quality and quantity of these natural environment assets.
- 1.52. GI Framework document 3 (May 2013) identifies the functionality, and supply of strategic recreational assets in Worcestershire and the potential of these assets to support further recreational demand. It explores the potential need for new recreational assets, identifies areas of search for strategic assets and potential funding mechanisms for new facilities.
- 1.53. GI Framework document 4 (draft) investigates the socio-economic role of GI including climate change, economy, health and well-being. The document will be available in early 2014.

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

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W1 Permissions for waste management development granted contrary to the EA advice on flooding.	☺
M1 Permissions for minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on flooding.	☺
W2 Permissions for waste management development granted contrary to the EA advice on water quality.	☺
M2 Permissions for 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 1000m ² 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 2.1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
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.

Indicators 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 2.2: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
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 2.3: Planning permissions granted for proposals that include measures for energy efficiency

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	3 (23%)	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☹	☹	☹
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☹	☹	☹
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	18 (32%)	None	5 (15%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☹	☹	☹

Although none of the minerals or waste applications included proposals for energy efficiency, there were five Regulation 3 applications permitted which included energy efficiency measures. These measures included photo voltaic roof panels at a school property, a wood fuel boiler, and a biomass flue. Increasingly, the County Sustainable Design Unit in Property is moving towards designing Passivhaus-type buildings. These are highly insulated energy efficient buildings which require very little energy to heat: the Wyre Forest School for special needs children in Kidderminster can be heated with a domestic-scale boiler.

Action

The targets for waste and minerals development are not currently being achieved. This indicator was being monitored to establish a baseline for future AMRs, and will continue to be monitored now that the Waste Core Strategy has been adopted.

Indicator W4: Permissions for waste management development with a gross floor space of over 1000m² 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 2.4: 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

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	No relevant applications received	No relevant applications received	No relevant applications received
Is target being achieved?	?	?	-	-	-

Action

No proposals for waste facilities larger than 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 2.5: Percent of new built waste management development (including waste water treatment) that include measures for water efficiency

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None	3 (27%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☺	☺	☹ ↑

Despite the mediocre performance on this indicator, some additional applications contain measures for water quality which is not separately monitored, but is considered under WCS 10: Flood risk and Water resources.

Application 11/000072/CM for a waste water treatment plant at Robert Wiseman Dairies, for example, will make significant improvements to the quality of the water discharged by the site. Their Design and Access Statement states that:

"The existing dairy and distribution depot has been in operation since 2001. Waste water from the dairy processes is currently discharged into the mains sewer. It is proposed to construct a new waste water treatment plant within the site. A substantial volume of the treated water will then be recycled back into the process, reducing both the demand for mains water and discharge to the sewerage system. This is therefore making a significant improvement to the sustainability of the dairy and will directly benefit both the applicant and the Water Authority".

It may be worth considering including water quality as a separate sub-indicator in future years.

Action

This indicator has been monitored to establish a baseline for future AMRs. While we are not currently achieving our target, there has been an improvement over previous years when no waste management applications received included measures for water efficiency.

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 2.6: Permissions for new landfill capacity that include landfill gas management systems

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	No relevant applications received	No relevant applications received	No relevant applications received
Is target being achieved?	?	?	-	-	-

There were no applications for new landfill capacity during the monitoring period. There was one application for a landfill gas management compound at the existing Hartlebury Landfill site. This application did not include new or increased landfill capacity.

There was also an application for an extension to composting (increase in composting capacity) on the Hill and Moor Landfill site, and a proposal to bring previous and proposed composting operations under one planning consent at the site.

Comments and recommendations:










No proposals for new landfill capacity were determined during the monitoring year; however proposals for increased composting capacity were determined. In addition, the combination of composting with landfill permission at Hill and Moor may be indicative of an industry shift towards waste management compounds which better reflects the more complex waste-treatment-and-recovery reality of the industry today.

With the continued shift towards reuse, recycling and other recovery it appears that the demand for additional landfill capacity will continue to reduce. There is still the potential for landfill gas management systems to be developed on existing landfill sites, however. Preliminary analysis seems to indicate that this indicator may need to be revised.

3. 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 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 on Greenfield sites	
W13	Permission for new waste management 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 Local Plan conflict with national policy.

Indicators W7 and M3: Permissions for new built¹¹ waste management development that include provision for biodiversity enhancement.

Target: 100%

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

Analysis:

Table 3.1: Percent of permissions for new waste management development which include provision for biodiversity enhancement

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Waste management development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	3 (23%)	7 (44%)	5 (45%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☹	☹	☹↑
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☹	☺	☺

Action:

The target is not currently being met for waste; however the policy framework enabling its delivery (the Waste Core Strategy) was only adopted half way through the monitoring period. This indicator was originally being monitored to establish a baseline for future AMRs. It will continue to 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.

¹¹ "New built" has been defined to include all waste management developments in the county.

Indicators W8 & M4: Permissions having an unacceptable adverse impact on landscape character, scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, 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 3.2: Permissions having an unacceptable adverse impact on landscape character, scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, battlefields or registered historic parks and gardens

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Waste management development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☺	☺	☺
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☺	☺	☺
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☺	☺	☺

One application was approved for a site located within Croome Park which is a designated Grade 1 Historic Park on the English Heritage Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. The park is of international importance as Capability Brown's first complete masterpiece. The site is located within the registered park although this part of the park has suffered from wartime and post-war changes, and the application does not present any unacceptable adverse impacts on the park.

Action: This indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present.

Indicators 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 3.3: Permissions granted in the Malvern Hills or Cotswold AONB

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Waste management development (not including waste water treatment¹²)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☺	☺	☺
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☺	☺	☺
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☺	☺	☺

Action:

This indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present.

¹² As waste water must be treated near its origin, it may be necessary to locate a waste water treatment facility in an area that would otherwise be avoided.

Indicators W10 and M6: Permissions for new waste management/minerals 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. This indicator is intended to monitor elements not covered by indicators W8/M4 and W9/M5. Local characteristics are defined in WCS 12 and include good building design, effects on green infrastructure and impact on the local vernacular.

Analysis:

Table 3.4: Number of permissions granted for new waste management/minerals development with unacceptable adverse impact on local characteristics.

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
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	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☹	☹	☺

Action:

This target has been achieved for the monitoring period and no action is required.

Indicators 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 3.5: Permissions for new waste management and minerals development that take into account amenity considerations

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Waste management development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	13 ¹³ (100%)	16 (100%)	11 (100%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☺	☺	☺
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☺	☺	☺

Action:

This indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present.

¹³ In 2010-11 this indicator was monitored as NOT including waste water treatment, however all applications should take amenity considerations into account. As such, the 2010-11 numbers do not reflect the total number of applications received.

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

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None ¹⁴	1 (9%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☺	☺	☹

One application for a new waste management development on a greenfield site was approved. This application was for an Anaerobic Digestion Plant on greenfield land at a farm. The development was permitted before the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy, and material considerations existed which outweighed the application's conflict with Policy WD.2¹⁵ of the County Structure Plan that was in effect at the time the application was determined.

The report to the members of the Planning and Regulatory Committee stated that the plant "is a form of farm diversification and as stated in the local plan policies there is a need to facilitate the diversification of farm based operations in order to supplement farm incomes and to help sustain the rural economy. The NPPF supports economic growth in the rural economy in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development and promote the development and diversification of agricultural and other land based rural businesses. Furthermore, the AD plant would deal with waste arising from the proposed cattle unit and the nearby poultry units at the adjacent poultry farm which is currently transported into the Midlands region for disposal. The AD plant would also utilise energy crops grown at Rotherdale Farm and occasionally other Springhill Farm landholdings."

Action:

As material considerations justified the approval of the application and as it was approved under a previous policy framework this is considered an acceptable variation and no further action is required.

¹⁴ Wrongly reported as "not monitored" during the previous monitoring period

¹⁵ Policy WD.2 reads "Facilities for handling and treatment of waste should be located as near to its place of origin as possible" and "should preferably be located within buildings on existing or proposed industrial estates."

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 from the County Council's Highways department or the Highways Agency.

Analysis:

Table 3.7: Permissions granted contrary to highways advice

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☺	☺	☺

Action:

This indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present.

4. 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.</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 Chapter 6 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 4.1: Decrease landfill, as measured by Defra annual reports on waste managed

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Actual	439,145	370,715	443,205	463,585	398,533
Percentage of all waste managed in Worcestershire that goes to landfill	68%	64%	59%	49%	35%
Is target being achieved?	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺

Figures based on Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator figures for Household and C&I waste landfilled in Worcestershire.

Action:

The percentage of waste disposed of to landfill continues to decline. Target W16 is being met and 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 actual amount of waste disposed of to landfill reduced again in 2012, and this number may continue to fluctuate. 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 (C&I, C&D and Hazardous): 75%

Review trigger:

Milestone target not met.

Analysis:

LACW¹⁶ 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 energy from waste (recovery), incineration without energy from waste and recycling/composting.

There is no reliable data on how C&I or C&D waste arisings in Worcestershire are managed. The lack of reliable data is a concern nationally, acknowledged recently by both Defra and the Chartered Institution of Wastes Management (CIWM). Please see below under "[Other issues: national trends in forecasting](#)" for more details on this issue.

The Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator gives combined data for Household and C&I waste managed in Worcestershire and many of the sites included are also known to manage C&D waste.

75% recycling and recovery will be retained as a target for C&I and C&D and will be monitored separately if better data becomes available in the future. As it does not appear that it will be possible to monitor this effectively for the foreseeable future, the HCI (household, commercial and industrial waste) figures from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator will be used.

The following interpretation will be used to measure this indicator:

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

Table 4.2: Recycling and recovery rates

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Recycling	43%	45%	45%	46%	46%
Recovery	11%	11%	7%	6%	5%
MSW/LACW¹⁷	54%	56%	52%	52%	51%

Note: This data is validated and made publically available by the Environment Agency Waste Data Flow which is published quarterly. Local Authority Collected Waste figures are for April – March and are for Worcestershire only (not Herefordshire).

¹⁶ Local Authority Collected Waste

¹⁷ Please note that there was a terminology change during the 2011-12 monitoring year. "Municipal Solid Waste" is now referred to as "Local Authority Collected Waste".

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Household and Commercial and Industrial wastes	36%	41%	47%	62%	Data not yet available

Note: This data is validated and made publically available by the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) which is published annually. WDI figures are for January – December. The most recent WDI data currently available is for 2012.

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

Table 4.3: 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 4.1: Recycling/Recovery rates and baseline targets (MSW/LACW)

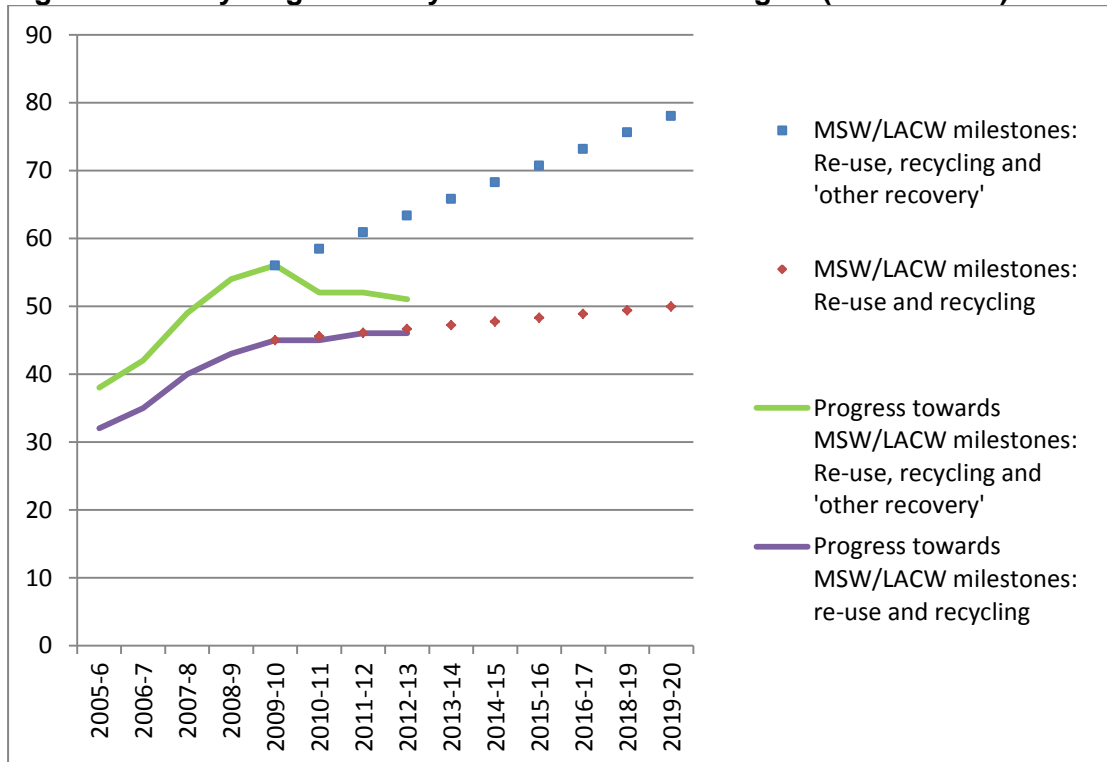
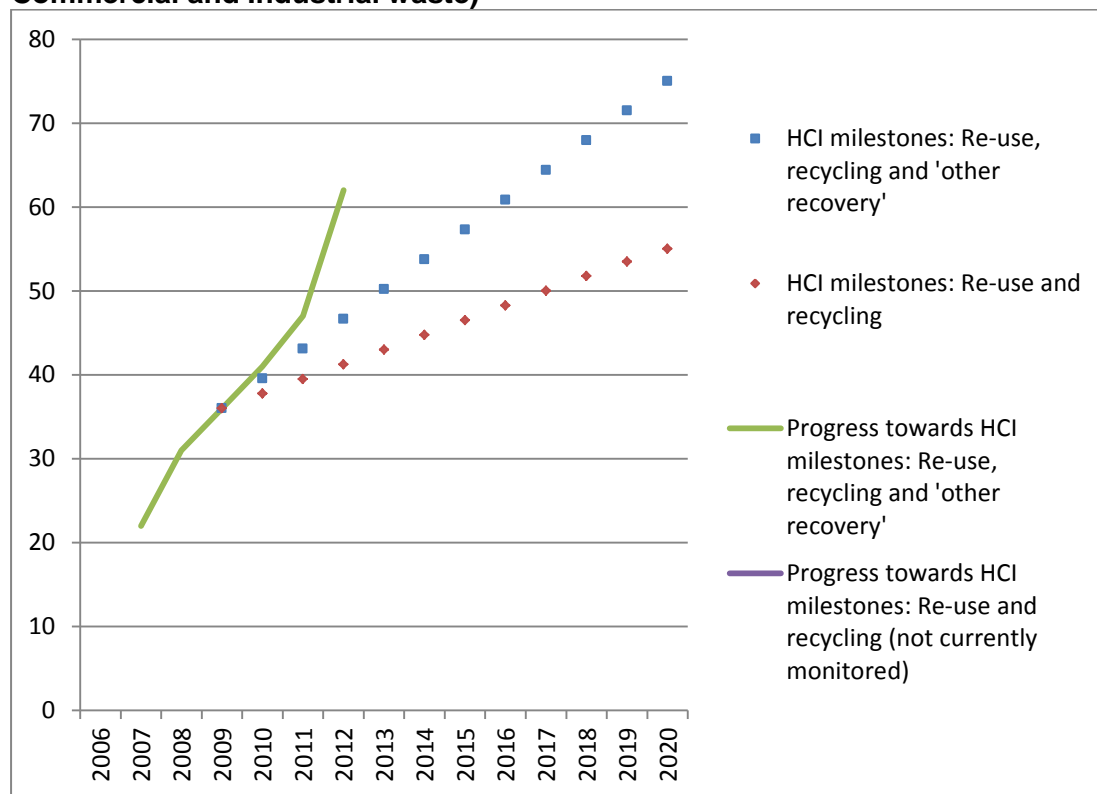


Figure 4.2: Recycling/Recovery rates and baseline targets (Household, Commercial and Industrial waste)



Action:

Recycling/Recovery rates for Household, Commercial and Industrial waste are currently exceeding the milestones set out and good progress towards achieving the targets set out in indicator W17 is being observed. Recycling rates for LACW are also exceeding targets, although overall recycling/recovery rates for LACW have fallen due to losing access to spare capacity at an energy-from-waste site outside the county. However, because recycling is above recovery on the waste hierarchy this is not considered to be a problem at this stage.

Reuse/recycling/other recovery has fallen to 12.4% below the target milestone, but at this stage we do not consider that it will compromise achievement of the Strategy due to strong performance in other areas. We will continue to monitor this target closely and action will be considered if the issue becomes significant.

Indicator W18: Adoption of appropriate policies regarding waste managing waste arisings from all new development in City, Borough and District Councils' Development Plan Documents¹⁸

Target:

Adopted by all City, Borough and District Councils.

Review trigger:

One relevant DPD adopted without appropriate policies.

Analysis:

Table 4.4: Adoption of appropriate policies in City, Borough and District Councils' DPDs

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
DPDs adopted?	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Wyre Forest Core Strategy	None adopted ¹⁹	None adopted
Relevant policy included	-	-	Yes	-	-
Is target being achieved?	-	-	☺	-	-

The Council formally commented on waste matters during all of the local plans currently being prepared in the county.

Please refer to the '[Duty to Cooperate](#)' section in Chapter 8 for a list of comments on policies and DPDs adopted by adjoining County and District Councils 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.

¹⁸ Within Worcestershire

¹⁹ 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 Local Plan and possible targets developed accordingly.

Review trigger:

Until a target has been set, there is no basis for setting a review trigger.

Analysis:

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

Other Issues to be monitored: National trends in waste arisings and projection data

In autumn 2013 after the end of the monitoring period, conflicting reports from two reputable sources were released. The first was a report from DEFRA titled "Forecasting 2020 Waste Arisings and Treatment Capacity: Revised February 2013 report, published October 2013". This report sets out the analysis used to forecast levels of biodegradable municipal waste arisings and treatment in England in 2020. It intends to establish whether England is on target to meet the EU Landfill Directive targets for waste diversion. The second paper is the CIWM Report 2013 "Commercial and Industrial Waste in the UK and Republic of Ireland", which frames C&I waste as the "final piece of the puzzle in the rapidly developing waste infrastructure landscape in the UK"²⁰.

While the reports ostensibly have different foci, they both emphasise the lack of good data on Commercial and Industrial arisings. However, their analysis of that data is very different: the Defra report forecasts declining C&I arisings to 2020 while the CIWM report forecasts a stable level of C&I waste generation over the same time frame. As well, the Defra report projects a mean surplus capacity of between 2.4 and 2.7 million tonnes in 2020²¹ whereas the CIWM report states that based on their analysis, "future available waste treatment capacity in the UK will not be enough to manage the volumes of arising waste from household, commercial and industrial sources"²². Both reports identify the lack of data as a key challenge for policy making.

The Waste Core Strategy forecasting was based on continued growth in arisings over the plan period. If this trend of declining arisings and lower volumes continues, there will be impacts on the WCS that will need to be addressed.

²⁰ CIWM (2013) "Commercial and Industrial Waste in the UK and Republic of Ireland: Executive Summary" [online] Available from: www.ciwm-journal.co.uk Accessed 28.10.2013

²¹ Defra (2013) "Forecasting 2020 Waste Arisings and Treatment Capacity: Revised February 2013 report" [online] Available from: www.gov.uk/defra Accessed 24.10.2013

²² CIWM (2013) "Commercial and Industrial Waste in the UK and Republic of Ireland: Executive Summary" [online] Available from: www.ciwm-journal.co.uk Accessed 28.10.2013

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

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
<i>W18 Adoption of appropriate policies regarding managing waste arisings from all new development in City, Borough and District Councils' Development Plan Documents</i>	-
W19 Development permitted within 250 meters 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 Chapter 4 for a full discussion of this indicator.

Indicator W19: Development permitted within 250 meters 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 250 meters of a waste management facility during the monitoring period before the 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 are protected by policies in the Waste Core Strategy (WCS).

At the time, the council advised that Policies WCS 13 and 14 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. WCS 13 has become WCS 16: "New development proposed on or near to existing waste management facilities" and WCS 14 has become WCS 17: "Making provision for waste in all new development" in the adopted Waste Core Strategy.

The Council was not satisfied that the application contained 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 is currently subject to a Section 106 agreement and has yet to be determined.

Table 5.1: Development permitted within 250 meters of a waste management facility against County Council advice

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Actual	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable ²³	No relevant applications received
Is target being achieved?	-	-	-	-	

Action:

This indicator has been proposed to monitor the requirements in policy WCS 16 as set out in the Waste Core Strategy.

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

²³ This should read "No relevant applications approved against WCC advice."

6. 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 <i>Applications for Waste Management Development determined within 13 weeks.</i>	😞
M10 <i>Applications for Minerals development determined within 13 weeks.</i>	😞

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

[Indicators W24 and M10: Applications for waste management/minerals development determined within 13 weeks](#)

See Chapter 11 for full discussion of this indicator. A full list of operational waste and minerals sites in the County is included in [Appendix 1](#).

Indicators W15, W20, W21 and W22: Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency

Targets:

- a) [W15] Increase in % of waste recycled;
- b) [W20 and W21] progress toward headline delivery milestones for re-use, recycling and other recovery capacity set out in Policy WCS 2; and
- c) [W22] no capacity gap for:
- Recovery
 - Sorting or transfer

Review triggers:

- a) [W15] Decrease in % waste being re-used or recycled for two years in a five year period;
- b) [W20 and W21] Failure to achieve delivery milestones set out in Table 5 in Policy WCS 2; or
- c) [W22] Capacity gap identified for:
- Sorting or transfer,
- Or increasing capacity gap for reuse and recycling.

a) Change in % of waste recycled [W15]

Analysis:

Table 6.1: Change in % of waste being re-used or recycled

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Recycling	43%	45%	45%	46%	46%
Recovery	11%	11%	7%	6%	5%
MSW/LACW²⁴	54%	56%	52%	52%	51%

Note: This data is validated and made publically available by the Environment Agency Waste Data Flow which is published quarterly. Local Authority Collected Waste figures are for April – March and are for Worcestershire only (not Herefordshire).

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Household and Commercial and Industrial wastes	36%	41%	47%	62%	Data not yet available

Note: This data is validated and made publically available by the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) which is published annually. WDI figures are for January – December. The most recent WDI data currently available is for 2012.

²⁴ Please note that there was a terminology change during the 2011-12 monitoring year. "Municipal Solid Waste" is now referred to as "Local Authority Collected Waste".

Action:

Overall recycling rates continue to increase and so no action is required. The reduction in recovery rates is due to a reduction in spare capacity at a recovery facility in Coventry ([See W17](#) for further discussion of re-use and recycling rates and progression towards milestones set out in the Waste Core Strategy).

b) Capacity Gap [W20, W21, W22 and W23]

Analysis:

Table 6.2: Estimated Capacity gap (as set out in Table 5, Policy WCS 2)

	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

Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency is demonstrated in Figure 6.1, Figure 6.2 and Figure 6.3, 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).

The current waste management capacity in Worcestershire is set out in Table 6.3²⁵.

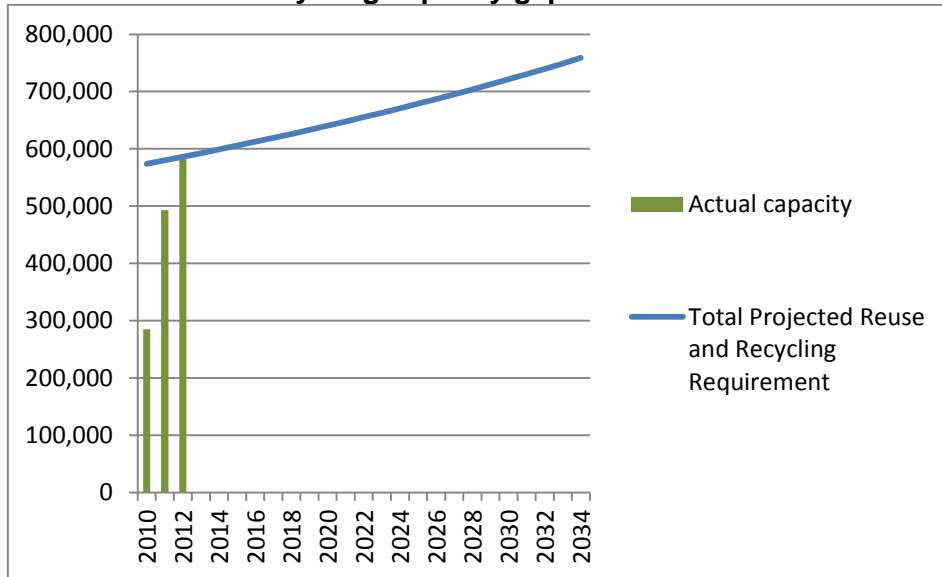
Table 6.3: Current capacity: all waste streams (tonnes)

	2010	2011	2012
Re-use, recycling and other recovery	293,832	501,691	598,558
<i>Re-use and recycling</i>	284,832	492,691	588,558
<i>Other recovery</i>	9,000	9,000	10,000
Sorting and Transfer	1,054,127	903,597	690,975

Three sorting and transfer sites in the County suffered a total of four fires in 2013, one of which occurred before the end of the monitoring period. This may impact their capacity during the next operating year. We will be undertaking supplementary work during the year to assess the implications of this. Please refer to the notes in [Appendix 1: Operational Sites](#) for details of which sites were affected.

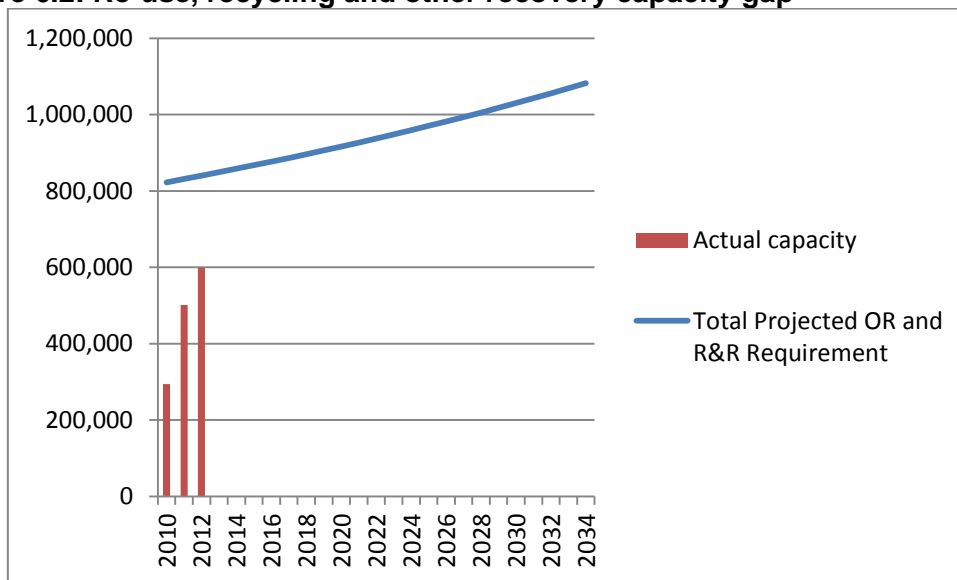
²⁵ Calculated using the highest annual throughput for each individual site over the last 5 years. This is based on EA data where it exists, but where the site operates entirely or predominantly under an exemption, this data has been supplemented by information collected in a WCC survey published in the Waste Core Strategy Background Document Waste Sites in Worcestershire. For this AMR it is based on current available data for 2008 – 2012.

Figure 6.1: Re-use and recycling capacity gap



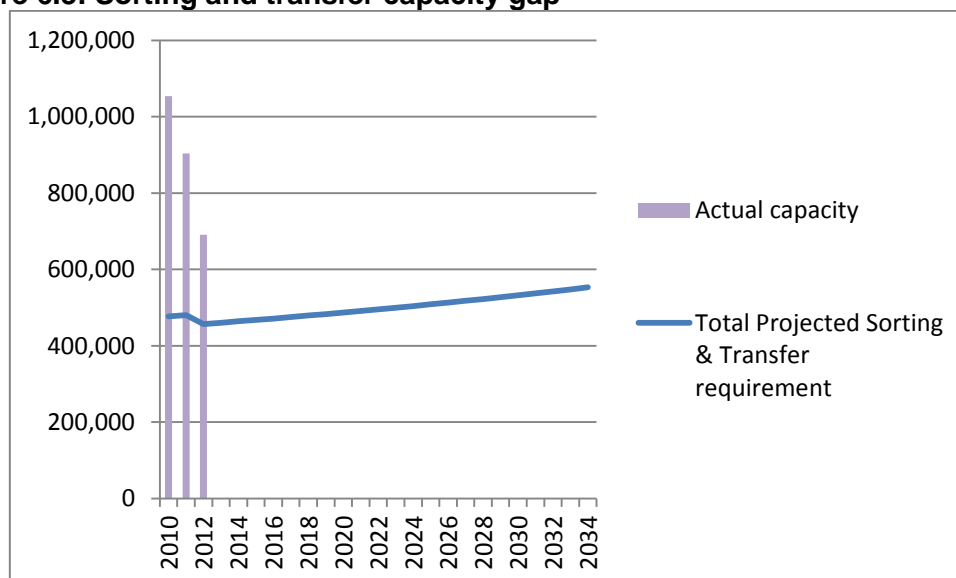
The data reveal that based on the projected requirements set out in the Waste Core Strategy the capacity gap for re-use and recycling has closed for the 2012-13 monitoring period. The increase in re-use and recycling is primarily due to a large increase in throughput on an existing site rather than from permissions for new sites being implemented. This will continue to be monitored to ensure that the capacity gap does not re-open, however at this stage we consider this good progress toward achieving indicator W20.

Figure 6.2: Re-use, recycling and other recovery capacity gap



Steady progress is being made towards meeting the delivery milestones set out in the WCS and closing the capacity gap and for re-use, recycling and other recovery. Progress towards closing the capacity gap for 'other recovery' and progress towards indicator W21 is much slower.

Figure 6.3: Sorting and transfer capacity gap



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.

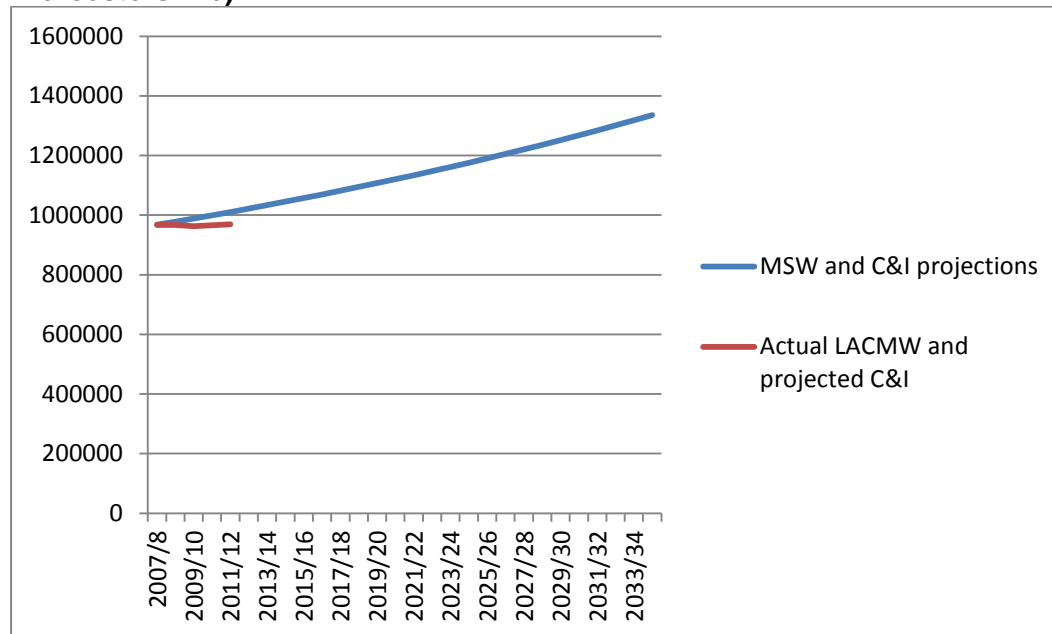
Accuracy of the projections

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 LAMCW) projections as set out below, however there is currently no robust data about C&I waste arising in Worcestershire. Please refer to the "[National trends in waste arisings](#)" section for more details on the situation nationally. The accuracy of these projections will be monitored if improved information becomes available.

Table 6.4: Projected and actual LA(M)CW arisings (Herefordshire and Worcestershire)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2015/16	2020/21	2025/26
Projected LA(M)CW arisings	405,100	408,474	411,810	415,145	421,817	438,496	455,175
Actual LA(M)CW arisings	372,000	367,000					

Figure 6.4: Projected and actual LACW/LAMCW arisings (Herefordshire and Worcestershire)



The actual levels of LACW for 2011/12 are approximately 11% below the projected levels, with a downward trend since 2007/8, in contrast to the upward trend projected. This is broadly in line with the DEFRA and CIWM findings regarding declining arisings detailed above.

The Waste Core Strategy projections are based on the assumption that:

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

resulting in an increase in LACW waste arisings.

The increase in household numbers is broadly comparable to projections, however rather than remaining constant, levels of waste per household have reduced. 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 consider that the projections need to be revised as an 11% difference will not have a significant impact on the WCS at this early stage. However, this situation will continue to be monitored closely in line with national projections with a view to reviewing the strategy if the projections and actual waste arisings become substantially different.

Indicator W23: Maintain equivalent self-sufficiency in disposal and landfill.

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.

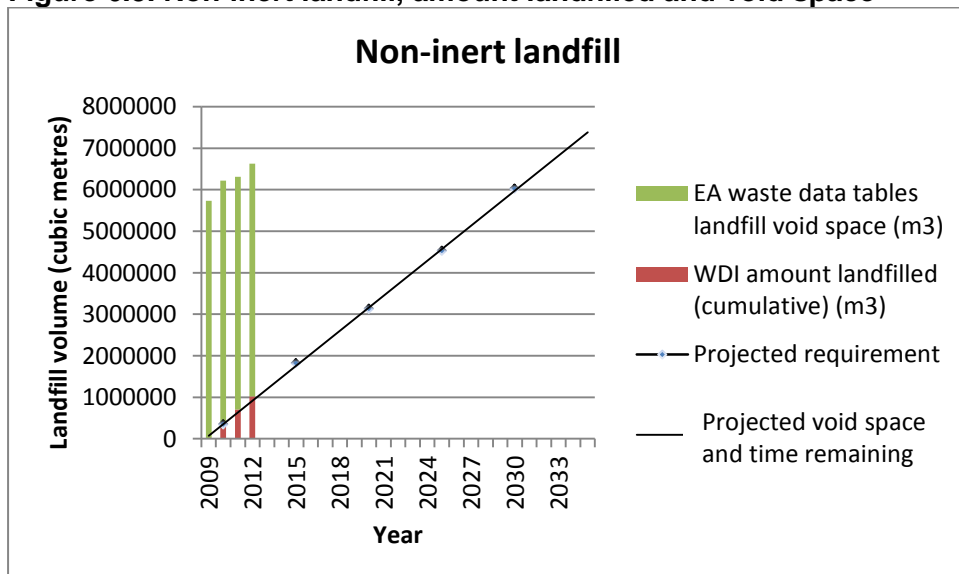
Non-inert landfill

Table 6.5 shows the cumulative amount of non-inert waste that has been disposed of to landfill and the remaining void space. Figure 6.5 illustrates how this compares to projected requirements for non-inert landfill.

Table 6.5 Non-inert landfill, amount landfilled and void space

	2009	2010	2011	2012
WDI amount landfilled (cumulative) (m3)	Base year	348,622	703,607	1,020,506
EA waste data tables landfill void space (m3)	5,729,139	5,872,249	5,606,419	5,609,217

Figure 6.5. Non-inert landfill, amount landfilled and void space



The amount landfilled is in line 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.

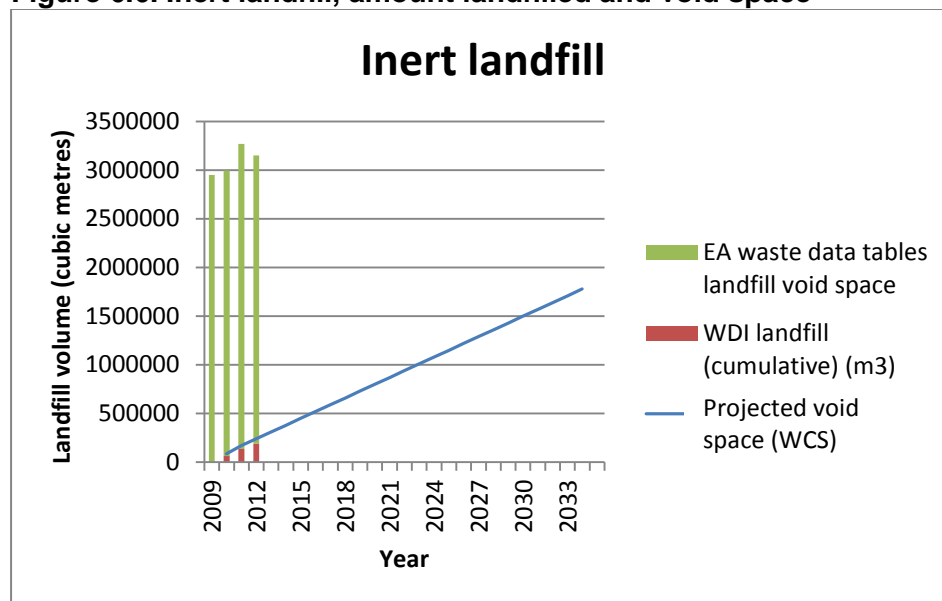
Inert landfill

Table 6.6 Inert landfill, amount landfilled and void space shows the cumulative amount of inert waste that has been disposed of to landfill and the remaining void space. Figure 6.6 illustrates how this compares to projected requirements for non-inert landfill.

Table 6.6 Inert landfill, amount landfilled and void space

	2009	2010	2011	2012
WDI amount landfilled (cumulative) (m3)	Base year	63,043	135,443	189,866
EA waste data tables landfill void space (m3)	2,949,000	2,932,670	3,134,542	2,962,000

Figure 6.6. Inert landfill, amount landfilled and void space

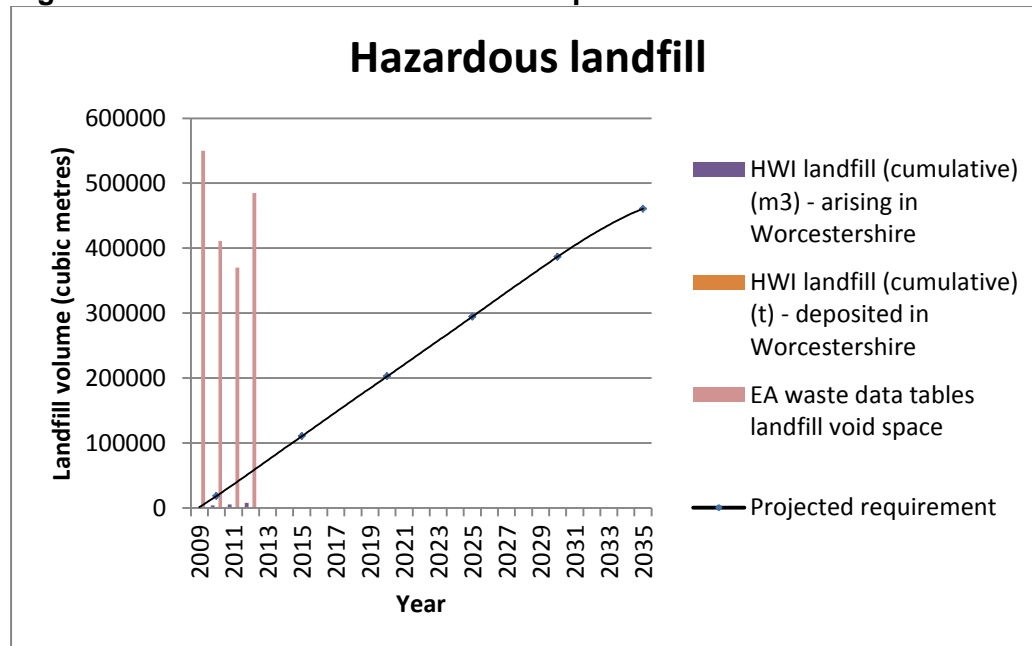


The amount landfilled is in line with the projections made in the Waste Core Strategy; however Environment Agency data indicates that void space has not declined at the same rate. This is not uncommon and as explained above is often the result of re-assessments of void space by the Environment Agency 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

Environment Agency data indicates that no hazardous waste was landfilled in Worcestershire in 2012. Figure 6.7 shows the cumulative amount of hazardous waste that has arisen in Worcestershire and disposed of to landfill outside the County.

Figure 6.7. Hazardous landfill and void space



Though void space decreased significantly in 2010 and 2011, the data indicates that void space has once again increased. 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 was 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 well beyond the life of the Strategy. This is something that will need to be monitored closely. 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 year's AMR.

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

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
M12a ²⁶ Annual production of primary land won aggregates: Sand and Gravel.	☺
M12b Annual production of primary land won aggregates: Crushed Rock	☹
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.

Please refer to [Chapter 1: Monitoring the Local Aggregate Assessment](#) for additional details about landbank and productive capacity.

As the LAA was adopted after the monitoring period, the 2013-2014 AMR will be the first to update the LAA per the new statutory requirements. This will probably have implications for this section. The LAA will be used to develop monitoring indicators for the Minerals Local Plan, and this will also be likely to impact this section of the AMR in future years.

This AMR will continue to monitor the indicators set out above which were developed primarily to respond to requirements in the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

²⁶ Please note that this indicator was monitored as a single item in previous years. Rationale for this decision is explained in the analysis section below.

Indicators M12 a and M12b: Annual production of primary land won aggregates

Please note that for clarity of analysis purposes, this indicator has been split in two in order to report on sand and gravel and crushed rock individually. This will give a more accurate picture of the land won aggregates situation in the County.

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:

a) Sand and Gravel

In Worcestershire sand and gravel sales were relatively stable between 1999 and 2004. Sales fell in 2005 and 2006 before returning to pre-2004 levels in 2007. There was a marked decline in sales in 2008 and 2009 (see Table 7.1) and conversations between planning officers and operators suggests that the effect of the economic downturn on the building industry had reduced the local demand for sand and gravel. The 2010 and 2011 numbers reveal modest increases of sales in Worcestershire while regional sales continue to decline.

Table 7.1: Sand and Gravel sales for aggregate purposes (million tonnes) (RAWP)

Sand and Gravel	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Worcestershire	0.81	0.758	0.524	0.618	0.626
Regional Total	10.02	8.332	6.212	5.95	5.99

Note: These figures are taken from the RAWP 2011 Annual Report.

Figure 7.1: Sand and Gravel Sales for Aggregate purposes in Worcestershire (million tonnes) (RAWP Annual Report)

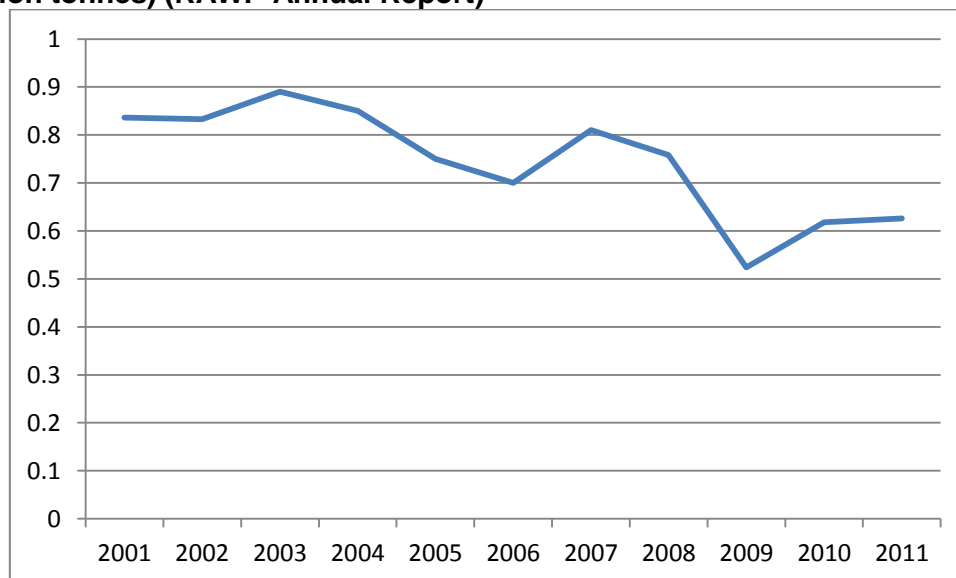


Table 7.2: Sand and Gravel Production [M12a]

<i>Sand and Gravel Apportionment - % of Regional production</i>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Worcestershire	8%	9.1% ²⁷	8.4%	10.4%	10.4%
Is the target being achieved?	☹	☺	☹	☺	☺

The target to meet 8.6% of the regional apportionment for sand and gravel was not met in 2008-09 but has been exceeded in 2010 and 2011. This is due to both increased sales in Worcestershire and declining sales across the region.

Action:

Existing policies appear to be adequate, but the development of the Minerals Local Plan²⁸, will consider this in detail and will seek to address any issues.

b) 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, and this site has since ceased operation and been restored.

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 are no crushed rock quarries currently operating in Worcestershire.

Table 7.3: Crushed rock sales for aggregate purposes (million tonnes) (RAWP)

Crushed rock	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Herefordshire/Worcestershire	0.366	0.216	0.224	0.2	0.33
Regional Total	4.086	3.436	3.03	2.8	2.47

²⁷ Please note, there was an error in the 2009-2010 AMR, this figure should have read 9.1%.

²⁸ Please note that in previous AMRs this document was referred to as the 'Minerals Development Framework'. National requirements have led to the terminology change, but the content and intent of the document remains unchanged.

Figure 7.2: Herefordshire and Worcestershire crushed rock sales for aggregate purposes (million tonnes) (RAWP)

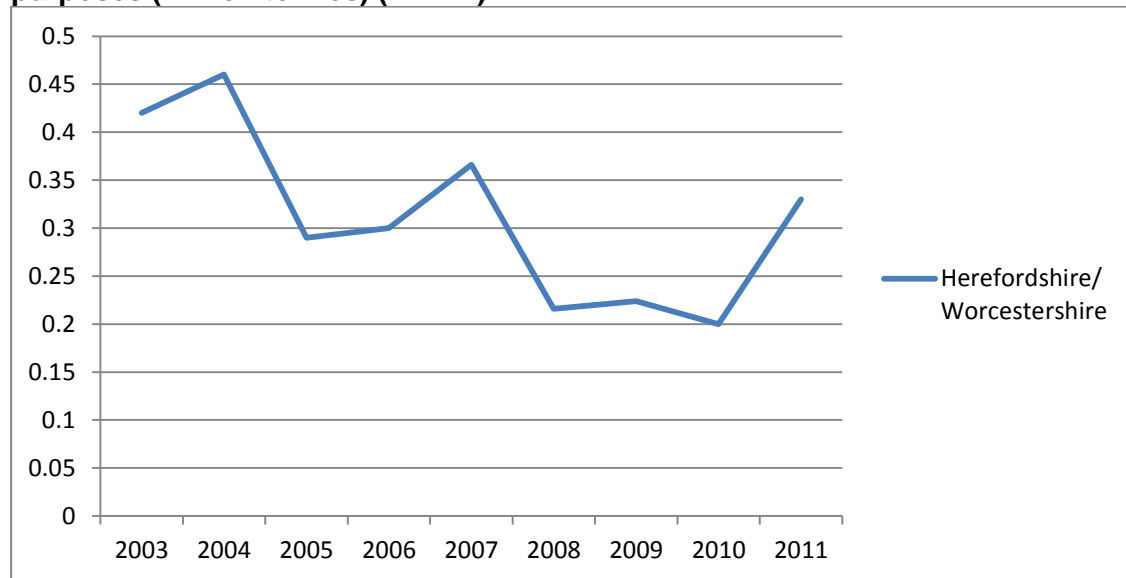


Table 7.4: Crushed rock production [M12b]

<i>Crushed rock apportionment 2.8% Regional production</i>	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Worcestershire	Confidential Below 2.8%	Confidential Below 2.8%	Confidential Below 2.8%	Confidential Below 2.8%	Confidential Below 2.8%
Is the target being achieved?	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹

Action

The target is not being met. The development of the Minerals Local Plan will seek to address these issues.

Indicator M13: 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

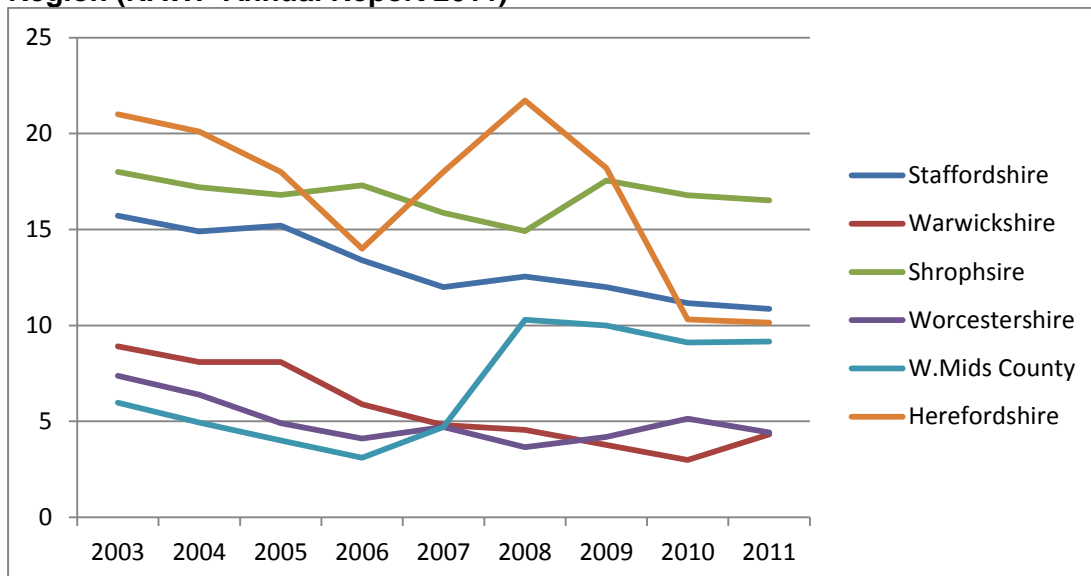
Analysis:

Permitted reserves in Worcestershire are listed in [Appendix 2](#).

Table 7.5: Worcestershire landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves (years) (RAWP)

Sand and Gravel landbank	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Worcestershire	4.7	3.65	4.19	5.15	4.42
Is the target being achieved?	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹

Figure 7.3: Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves – West Midlands Region (RAWP Annual Report 2011)



According to the latest West Midlands Regional Aggregate Working Part (RAWP) (2011) Annual Report the County's landbank (at 31/12/2011) is 4.42 years. This is below the 7 years recommended in government policy.

One application for aggregate minerals development was determined by the County Council during the monitoring period. This application was a proposed extension of time application for land adjacent to Chadwich Lane Quarry, Chadwich Lane, Bromsgrove. The original application was for mineral extraction with restoration by infilling with waste, with 1.28million tonnes of sand to be

extracted at 100,000 tonnes per annum, and the provision of 800,000m³ of landfill void space as a result of the extraction.

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 requested additional information from the applicant (Cemex UK Materials Limited). Furthermore, the Highways Agency opposed the proposed private means of access onto the motorway interchange, and directed that planning permission not be granted for an indefinite period of time. They submitted further information in response to the first consultation and this was consulted upon in June 2011. However, in July 2011 the Highways Agency confirmed that they opposed the private means of access onto the motorway interchange and reaffirmed their previous comments. The applicant is seeking to overcome the Highways Agency's objection.
- **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 Local Plan commenced in autumn 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

Indicator M14: 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](#).

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) and production at this quarry has subsequently ceased. The land bank for crushed rock is therefore less than 10 years' supply.

Action:

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

Indicator M15: 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 Local Plan.

Review trigger: A landbank of less than 25 years.

Analysis:

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 30 years.

The Hartlebury site has not been operating at full capacity since at least 2010. 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 Local Plan, 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 Local Plan.

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

Analysis:

Permitted reserves in Worcestershire are listed in [Appendix 2](#).

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:** Building stone has only been produced at one location in the county, Fish Hill quarry near Broadway, since 1947 and that was ancillary to aggregate production. The material produced, Oolitic Limestone, was used only in a few areas in the south western corner of the County. Sales were mostly into Gloucestershire, where numerous comparable sites exist. Production at Broadway ceased within the monitoring 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 Local Plan commenced in autumn 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

Indicators M16 and M17: 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 to ensure that large landbanks bound up in a few sites do not stifle competition. This will be considered through the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan. The Competition Commission is currently undertaking a market investigation of parts of the industry which could inform this indicator. A final report has yet to be produced, however a Provisional Findings Report was published in May 2013, and an addendum to the Provisional Findings was published in October 2013. These reports indicated that there are adverse effects on competition and detriments to customers in the aggregates, cement and ready-mix concrete market. The Commission has also produced a series of provisional decisions on remedies, which was also published in October 2013. No final report has been produced to date.

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

Analysis:

Table 7.6: Productive Capacity: Sand and Gravel

Productive Capacity: Sand and Gravel	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Productive Units	6	6	6	6	6

Table 7.7: Productive Capacity: Crushed rock

Productive Capacity: crushed rock	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Productive Units	1	1	1	0	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, applications for proposed sand and gravel pits at land adjacent to Strensham Water Treatment Works, Upper Strensham and at Holdfast are 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. The third remaining Preferred Area (Aston Mill) was proven to contain no workable material.

Action:

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

Indicator M18: 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 Local Plan.

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

Analysis:

Table 7.8: Productive Capacity: Brick Clay

Productive Capacity: Clay	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Units	2	2	2	2

Action:

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

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

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator		Current performance
W25	<i>Number of waste development proposals discussed with Worcestershire County Council at pre-application stage.</i>	☺
M11	<i>Number of minerals proposals discusses with Worcestershire County Council at pre-application stage.</i>	☺
W26	<i>Permitted applications for waste management which include a Consultation statement.</i>	☹
M19	<i>Permitted applications for minerals development which include a Consultation statement.</i>	☹
W27/M20	<i>Decisions where there are no policies in the Development Plan which are relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date.</i>	☺
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 in line with the Duty to Cooperate on the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Planning Framework.

[Indicators W25 and M11: Number of proposals discussed with Worcestershire County Council at pre-application stage.](#)

[Indicators W26 and M19: Permitted applications for waste and minerals development which include a Consultation Statement.](#)

[Indicators W27 and 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 decision²⁹.](#)

Please refer to Chapter 11 for a full discussion of these indicators.

²⁹ This indicator did not have an analysis section in previous AMRs.

Indicator SCI2: Access to information

Target: The current SCI does not set specific targets. The SCI is currently being revised and will be consulted on in due course.

Review trigger: There are currently no SCI targets to monitor. When the revised document is finalised this section will be updated accordingly.

Analysis:

A Biennial Satisfaction Survey was due to be undertaken in 2011/12 however due to the high number of consultations 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 previous Satisfaction Surveys are detailed in the 2011-12 Annual Monitoring Report.

A satisfaction survey is being planned to run in conjunction with one of the upcoming Minerals Local Plan public consultations. The results of this will be fed into the revised SCI and future AMRs will report on this.

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 current SCI does not set specific targets. The SCI is currently being revised and will be consulted on in due course.

Review trigger: There are currently no SCI targets to monitor. When the revised document is finalised this section will be updated accordingly.

Analysis:

This indicator measures 5 different aspects:

SCI3a) Number of people making representations on Local Development Scheme consultations.

During preparation of the Minerals Local Plan the consultation database was refreshed and the number of consultees reduced. As such the absolute numbers of people contacted during the consultations for the MLP are not directly comparable to those contacted during the public consultations for the WCS. We have therefore presented the response rates below in order to facilitate comparison.

Table 8.1: Waste Core Strategy consultation response rates

	WCS Emerging Preferred Options 2009	WCS First Draft Submission 2010	WCS Publication 2011	WCS Addendum consultation 2011
Consultation response rates	10.03%	7.8%	7.7%	1.8%

Table 8.2: Minerals Local Plan responses rates

	Minerals Local Plan – 1st stage	Minerals Local Plan – 2nd stage
Total number contacted	682 (432 letters, 250 emails)	Autumn 2013
Responses received	39	
Consultation response rates	5.7%	

Action:

The first stage consultation on the Minerals Local Plan took place during the monitoring year from 9th October 2012 to 11th January 2013. As this was primarily an awareness-raising consultation we consider these response rates to be satisfactory. An open morning and workshop were also conducted as part of the first stage consultation, which attracted 9 and 28 participants respectively. This was the first time we had run events like these and they were a great success.

SCI3b) % of representations made by 'Hard to Reach' groups on LDS consultations.

7.6% of the responses received to the Minerals Local Plan first stage consultation were from hard-to-reach groups. 'Hard to reach' groups self-identify via the consultation questionnaire.

Action:

The SCI is currently being reviewed, and the intention is to re-examine the way we monitor hard to reach groups. As a result, this indicator may be monitored differently in the future.

SCI3c) Total number of pre-application meetings held during the monitoring year³⁰.

This item is monitored in Chapter 11 in conjunction with indicators W25 and M11.

SCI3d) Number of consultation statements submitted; and number in compliance with the SCI.

This item is monitored in Chapter 11 in conjunction with indicators W26 and M19.

SCI3e) Number of planning applications submitted online.

This item is monitored in Chapter 11 in conjunction with indicators W26 and M19.

³⁰ This section has been modified this year in order to clarify the discrepancy between the numbers in Indicators W25 and M11 monitored above and the numbers reported in this table.

Indicator SCI4: Satisfaction with the planning process

Target: The current SCI does not set specific targets. The SCI is currently being revised and will be consulted on in due course.

Review trigger: There are currently no SCI targets to monitor. When the revised document is finalised this section will be updated accordingly.

Analysis:

A Satisfaction Survey was due to be undertaken in 2011/12. Due to the high number of consultations undertaken during this period and in order to avoid confusion with the Waste Core Strategy examination procedures, no survey was undertaken. A satisfaction survey is being planned to accompany one of the upcoming Minerals Local Plan public consultations. The results of this will be fed into the revised SCI.

Satisfaction surveys were undertaken in 2007-08 and 2009-10. Detailed results of these surveys appear in the 2011-12 Annual Monitoring Report, however the overall level of satisfaction of those involved in planning policy consultations increased from 45.7% in 2007-08 to 56.9% in 2009-10.

Indicator SCI5: Consultation methods

Target: The current SCI does not set specific targets. The SCI is currently being revised and will be consulted on in due course.

Review trigger: There are currently no SCI targets to monitor. When the revised document is finalised this section will be updated accordingly.

Analysis:

Consultation on the first stage of the Minerals Local Plan was undertaken during the monitoring year. The consultation was undertaken in accordance with the SCI using the methods indicated in Table 8.3 below.

Table 8.3: Summary of consultation activities, Minerals Local Plan first stage

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. Officers strongly encourage all applicants to carry out significant pre-application community involvement on their proposal prior to submission.

Once received, 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 general accordance with Worcestershire County Council's Statement of Community Involvement.

Indicator SCI6: Value for money

Target: The current SCI does not set specific targets. The SCI is currently being revised and will be consulted on in due course.

Review trigger: There are currently no SCI targets to monitor. When the revised document is finalised this section will be updated accordingly.

Analysis:

This is a useful concept but is not easy to quantify as 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 satisfaction with the process or 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.

These issues are being considered as part of the revisions that are underway.

Action:

No action is required at present.

Duty to Cooperate

The 'duty to co-operate' requires local planning authorities to co-operate with other planning authorities and relevant bodies on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries to ensure that strategic priorities are properly coordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans.

The Council will engage with planning authorities and other relevant bodies throughout the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan.

Activities undertaken by the Council in line with the Duty to Co-operate on the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan during 2012-2013 are summarised in this section. Please refer to [Appendix 3: Duty to Cooperate](#) for a detailed account of these activities.

Engagement with other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities

West Midlands Resource (formerly Regional) Technical Advisory Body for Waste (RTAB)

One of the main mechanisms through which the Council liaised with other Waste Planning Authorities in the West Midlands was through the West Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Body for Waste (RTAB). The RTAB is a body made up of waste planning authorities and interests from the waste industry and voluntary and community sector. Because of the particularly close economic links between them the WMRTAB includes a representative from the East Midlands

RTAB and vice versa. Despite the demise of the regional governance structure, the WM RTAB continues to meet to discuss planning issues.

These meetings 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.

Meetings of the RTAB are ongoing and Worcestershire County Council will continue to engage with other Waste Planning Authorities through this mechanism.

West Midlands Aggregate Working Party (AWP)

The National Planning Policy Framework expects Minerals Planning Authorities to "plan for a steady supply of aggregates by:

- preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment, either individually or jointly by agreement with another or other mineral planning authorities, based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources);
- participating in the operation of an Aggregate Working Party (AWP) and taking the advice of that Party into account when preparing their Local Aggregate Assessment..."³¹

It also expects Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals by co-operating with neighbouring and more distant authorities to co-ordinate the planning of industrial minerals to ensure adequate provision is made to support their likely use in industrial and manufacturing processes.

Worcestershire County Council has been a member of the West Midlands Aggregate Working Party since it was formed.

Minerals and Waste Learning Group

The Planning Officers' Society manages a Minerals and Waste Learning Group which the Council subscribed to and attended all four meetings over the monitoring period. The group exists to discuss matters relating to members' statutory mineral and waste planning duties.

Each meeting includes a discussion of member councils' activities and progress in developing and adopting mineral and waste development plans and in determining associated applications. Discussions are not currently recorded as part of the duty to co-operate but in practice the meetings and subsequent email exchanges function as informal duty to co-operate meetings.

Formal Duty to Cooperate meetings

The following formal Duty to Cooperate meetings were held during the monitoring period. Full details of these meetings can be found in Appendix 3.

³¹ National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph

Table 8.4: Formal Duty to Cooperate meetings

Meeting	Date	Issues discussed
Shropshire County Council, Shire Hall, Shrewsbury	11.03.2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worcestershire minerals issues • Shropshire issues • Local Aggregates Assessments • Building Stone • Waste issues • Working together effectively <p>Shropshire Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.</p>
Herefordshire Council, Plough Lane, Hereford	28.06.2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan • Status of Herefordshire Development Plan • Impact and complementary/conflicting priorities between Worcestershire MLP and Herefordshire Core Strategy • Data • Working together effectively <p>Herefordshire Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.</p>
Warwickshire County Council, Kingsbury Water Park, Warwickshire	16.08.2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan • Discussion of Warwickshire DPD status and minerals issues • Safeguarding issues • Potential cross boundary issues <p>Warwickshire Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.</p>

Other Authorities consulted

Gloucestershire County Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

Staffordshire County Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

The adjoining Minerals Planning Authorities in the West Midlands conurbation were consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

First Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan Workshop, 21st November 2012

Representatives from Staffordshire County Council, Gloucestershire County Council and Shropshire Council booked places at the workshop but were unable to attend. Representatives from Warwickshire County Council and Herefordshire Council attended the workshop and took an active part in the group discussions.

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 Policy Officers Group, Herefordshire and Worcestershire development management Officers Group and Worcestershire Partnership.

Individual meetings have been held with representatives of each of the planning authorities in Worcestershire as follows:

Table 8.5: Formal meetings with other planning authorities within Worcestershire

Meeting	Date	Issues discussed
Bromsgrove District Council	21.09.2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration policies • Minerals safeguarding and prior extraction • Cross boundary issues • Future engagement • Emerging plans in Bromsgrove • Waste issues <p>Bromsgrove District Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.</p> <p>A councillor and an officer from Bromsgrove District Council attended the stakeholder workshop held on Wednesday 21st November 2012 as part of the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and took an active part in the group discussions.</p>
Redditch Borough Council	24.09.2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration policies • Minerals safeguarding and prior extraction • Other issues including cross-boundary • Future engagement • Emerging plans in Redditch • Waste issues <p>Redditch Borough Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.</p>

Meeting	Date	Issues discussed
Wyre Forest District Council	23.08.2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration policies • Prior extraction • Other issues including flooding and water quality • Future engagement • Emerging plans in the Wyre Forest <p>Wyre Forest District Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.</p> <p>An officer from Wyre Forest District Council attended the stakeholder workshop held on Wednesday 21st November 2012 as part of the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and took an active part in the group discussions.</p>
South Worcestershire Authorities (Worcester City, Wychavon District and Malvern Hills District Councils)	22.05.2012	<p>Purpose of meeting: To agree what policies and text would be appropriate to include in the emerging SWDP regarding minerals and waste matters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conformity of proposed draft policies in Draft South Worcestershire Development Plan with: submitted WCS for Worcestershire and policies in existing Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan • Agreement about base data • Agreement that further meetings should be held
South Worcestershire Authorities (Worcester City, Wychavon District and Malvern Hills District Councils)	27.06.2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security of supply • Mineral safeguard areas • Evidence base • Future engagement <p>An officer from Malvern Hills District Council attended the stakeholder workshop held on Wednesday 21st November 2012 as part of the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and took an active part in the group discussions.</p>

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 and will inform the development of the Minerals Local Plan:

- 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

A preliminary Duty to Cooperate meeting was also held with representatives from the Environment Agency, NHS Primary Care Trust and the Health Protection Agency on 24.04.2012. Issues discussed included pre-application involvement, consultation responses, monitoring and enforcement and working together effectively.

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 Environment Agency was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and submitted comments (reference A35-1077 & 1920 & 681).

A formal meeting was held on 07.08.2012 to establish a common understanding. Issues discussed included the environmental opportunities and constraints, groundwater and flood risk. The EA also recommended a number of other organisations that might be useful partners, and a number of documents WCC could consult.

The Environment Agency attended the stakeholder workshop held on Wednesday 21st November 2012 as part of the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and took an active part in the group discussions.

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

English Heritage was 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 resolved outstanding issues.

English Heritage was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and submitted comments (reference A22-716).

English Heritage attended the stakeholder workshop held on Wednesday 21st November 2012 as part of the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and took an active part in the group discussions.

Natural England

Natural England was 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 resolved outstanding issues.

Natural England was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and submitted comments (reference A1-717).

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 Civil Aviation Authority was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

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 of consultation on the Waste Core Strategy, no issues were identified.

The Primary Care Trusts and Acute Hospitals Trusts were sent the "Get Involved with Planning" survey and did not respond. In retrospect, we do not consider this approach to be appropriate for statutory consultees, and we are in discussion with them to identify the best way to consult them in future.

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 were consulted on its development.

The Office of Rail Regulation and Network Rail were consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

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.

Centro was sent the "Get Involved with Planning" survey and did not respond. In retrospect, we do not consider this approach to be appropriate for statutory consultees, and we are in discussion with them to identify the best way to consult them in future.

Highways Authorities

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

The Highways Agency was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

The plan was not at an appropriate stage of development to liaise with internal highways at the first stage of Consultation. They will be included in subsequent stages.

Marine Management Organisations

No issues were identified which required co-operation with Marine Management Organisations for the Waste Core Strategy.

Following the receipt of the "Get Involved in Planning" questionnaire to update the Council's consultation database, the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) requested not to be consulted further, stating that "the remit of the MMO's work reaches up to the mean high water springs mark along the coast and within any stretches of tidal river. Our maps indicate that there are no rivers within Worcestershire that are under tidal influence and as such this area is outside of the MMO's remit. We therefore do not feel it necessary to be consulted on any of the areas covered by the [Get Involved in Planning] questionnaire."

Policies adopted by neighbouring authorities

Gloucestershire County Council

Gloucestershire County Council adopted their Waste Core Strategy during the monitoring period in November 2012. This covers the period up to 2027. The Minerals Local Plan for Gloucestershire has been through two stages of consultation and consultation on potential mineral sites is scheduled for December 2013.

Staffordshire County Council

Staffordshire County Council approved their Minerals and Waste Development Scheme in January 2012. In autumn 2013, they adopted their first Local Aggregates Assessment. Work on preparing a new Minerals Local Plan is underway following the adoption in March 2013 of the Joint Waste Local Plan for Staffordshire and the City of Stoke-on-Trent.

Herefordshire Council

Currently Herefordshire's mineral and waste planning policies are set out in the Unitary Development Plan which was adopted in 2007. These policies were saved in 2010 and are pending replacement by the emerging Local Plan – Core Strategy. Detailed site allocations will be set out in a Minerals and Waste DPD.

Warwickshire County Council

Modifications to the Warwickshire Waste Core Strategy were consulted on in March and April 2013, and the document was adopted in July 2013. The Minerals Core Strategy for the county was scheduled to begin development after the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy.

Shropshire County Council

The Shropshire Core Strategy was adopted in February 2012. This Strategy replaces a number of saved policies from the County Council, including policies from the Waste Local Plan 2002-2014 and the Joint Minerals Local Plan 1996-2006 (prepared jointly with Telford and Wrekin Council). However, other policies from these documents have been saved and will remain in place until the adoption of the Site Allocations and Management of Development DPD (SAMDev). The SAMDev Final Plan Publication document is expected to be ready for the final round of public representations in late 2013.

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

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W15 <i>Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in re-use and recycling</i>	☺
W20 <i>Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in 'other recovery'</i>	☺
W21 <i>Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in 'sorting and transfer'</i>	☺
W22 <i>Maintain equivalent self-sufficiency in disposal and landfill</i>	☺
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.

[**Indicators W15, W20, W21 & W22: Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency**](#)

Please refer to Chapter 6 for an in-depth 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 9.1: Waste management and minerals GVA

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% change (2007-2010)
Waste management and minerals GVA ³² (£m)	61.6	62.3	83.8	81.5	+32.3%
Worcestershire GVA (£m)	8,789	8,778	8,457	8,919	+1.5%
% contribution from waste management and minerals	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	

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 2010, and much faster than GVA as a whole. However, the GVA in this sector declined slightly between 2009 and 2010 as a consequence of a reduction of about 200 jobs.

Action:

This target is being achieved and no action required.

³² 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.

10. 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.	
M21	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.

Indicators 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 2³³.

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

Analysis:

Table 10.1: New permitted facilities at each level of the geographic hierarchy

	New permitted facilities 2012-13	
	Other recovery	Re-use, recycling, storage, sorting and transfer ³⁴
Level 1	0	2
Level 2	0	2
Level 3	0	2
Level 4	0	0
Level 5	0	3

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Level 1 or 2	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	40%	44.4%
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	☹	☹

The purpose of this indicator is to direct new facilities to the most appropriate location. Level 5 represents open countryside, and is generally a less desirable location for waste management facilities. The three applications approved in level 5 areas this year include an anaerobic digestion plant at an existing farm site, a reed bed for the treatment of groundwater, and an increase of throughput at an existing composting site, all of which are deemed appropriately located due to their proximity to the source of arisings. While the 44.4% may be well below our target of 100% of new development at levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy, this is somewhat misleading as the developments at level 5 are all considered to be well-located due to material considerations.

All other waste management applications determined during the monitoring year did not incorporate any new facilities.

Action:

A review is only triggered after five years of non-performance. No action required.

³³ This indicator does not monitor applications that do not include new facilities (ie. Change of use or variation of conditions). For this monitoring year, that includes applications 12/000040/CM and 12/000060/CM.

³⁴ **Level 1:** 12/000018/CM, 12/000040/CM; **Level 2:** 12/000081/CM; 11/000072/CM
Level 3: 12/000031/CM, 12/000046/CM; **Level 5:** 12/000008/CM, 12/000037/CM, 12/000051/CM.

Indicator M21: 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 new planning permissions for aggregate working have been granted during the period of this monitoring report. This indicator is being reviewed as part of the preparation of the Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan.

Action: No action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored pending the preparation and adoption of the Minerals Local Plan.

11. Development Management

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator		Current performance
W24	Applications for Waste Management Development determined within 13 weeks.	☹
M10	Applications for Minerals development determined within 13 weeks.	☹
W25	Number of waste development proposals discussed with Worcestershire County Council at pre-application stage.	☺
M11	Number of minerals proposals discusses with Worcestershire County Council at pre-application stage.	☺
W26	Permitted applications for waste management which include a Consultation statement.	☹
M19	Permitted applications for minerals development which include a Consultation statement.	☹
W27/M20	Decisions where there are no policies in the Development Plan which are relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date.	☺
SCI3	Consultation response rate/involvement	-

Other issues to be monitored: Summary of all applications determined by the County Council and any appeals.

Summary of Applications determined by the County Council, 2012-2013

The County Council determined 62 planning applications between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2013. Permission was granted for 61 applications, and one application for planning permission for sewage treatment related development was refused.

Table 111.1: Planning applications determined by the County Council

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Waste management development					
<i>Permitted</i>	7	26	17	16	11
<i>Refused</i>	0	3	1	1	0
<i>Withdrawn</i>	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Sub-total	7	29	18	17	11
Minerals development					
<i>Permitted</i>	3	2	2	1	1
<i>Refused</i>	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Withdrawn</i>	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Sub-total	3	3	2	1	1
Regulation 3 development					
<i>Permitted</i>	46	53	56	31	33
<i>Refused</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Withdrawn</i>	(5)	(2)	(9)	(1)	(0)
Sub-total	46	53	56	31	33
Total	56	85	70	49	45
Sewage Treatment*					
<i>Permitted</i>					16
<i>Refused</i>					1
<i>Withdrawn</i>					(0)
Sub-total					17
Total					62

**While applications for Sewage Treatment have been received in previous years, their numbers have not been monitored until this year. The change has been made in order to better represent the actual number of applications determined by the council. Detailed information about sewage treatment applications is not monitored in this report.*

During the monitoring year, the department also trained new members of the Planning and Regulatory Committee on the operation of the planning system, the importance of development plans and material planning conditions for their decision making.

Please refer to [Appendices 1 and 2](#) for a detailed list of waste and minerals sites in the County as well as waste and minerals permissions granted during the monitoring year.

Appeals

- 11.1. One appeal was lodged under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 on 12th March 2012. The appeal was for the change of use of part of a pet kennel 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 members of the Planning and Regulatory Committee on 14 February 2012 (applications reference 11/000066/CM) in accordance with officers' recommendations, and was subsequently dismissed on appeal on 13 September 2012 (Planning Inspectorate Ref 2172435).
- 11.2. A similar application on the same site was refused by the members of the Planning and Regulatory Committee on 13 November 2009 and dismissed on appeal on 30 July 2010³⁵.
- 11.3. This was the only appeal dealt with during the monitoring period, and no further appeals have been dealt with by the County Planning Authority to date.

Complaints to the Ombudsman

- 11.4. No complaints to the ombudsman were received during the monitoring period.

³⁵ See AMR 2011 for further details.

Indicators W24 and M10: Applications for Waste Management and Minerals Development determined within 13 weeks.³⁶

Target: 100%

Review trigger:

One application not determined within 13 weeks.

Analysis

Table 11.2: Applications determined within 13 weeks

	2010/11	2012/13
All applications determined by the County Council	67%	47%*
Minerals applications	-	0
Waste applications	33%	0

* 2012-13 numbers include applications for sewage treatment

None of the waste management applications determined by the County Planning Authority were determined within 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.

For applications which contain an Environmental Impact Assessment, it is possible to extend the time to 16 weeks. Applications determined within this new 16-week limit are not considered to be 'late', however at this time we are not monitoring this.

In 2013, Extension of Time Letters were introduced which allow applicants to agree an extension to the 13 week limit with the County Planning Authority in the case of complex applications. It is hoped that this will also contribute to improving the above rates.

In future years, we intend to monitor both applications with a 16-week deadline and applications subject to Extension of Time Letters in order to report a more accurate picture of the department's performance.

On-time determination of applications is partly dependent on applicants engaging in pre-application discussions and carrying out robust community participation and involvement in proposals before applications are submitted. The Waste Core Strategy encourages this; however as the WCS was adopted during the monitoring period, it is likely too soon to see results.

³⁶ Applications submitted during the monitoring year that were determined within 13 weeks.

Indicators W25 and M11: Number³⁷ of proposals discussed with Worcestershire County Council at pre-application stage.

Target: Increase

Review trigger: Decrease

Analysis:

Table 11.3: Waste and Minerals planning applications determined in 2011-12 that were discussed with Worcestershire County Council at the pre-application stage

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	1 (8%)	6 (37%)	9 (81%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☹	☺	☺
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None	1 (100%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☹	☹	☺
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	19 (34%)	31 (100%)	33 (100%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☹	☺	☺

Action:

Trends are positive for Waste and Minerals and no action is required on these items. The merit of encouraging pre-application discussion with the council is being considered as part of the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan.

³⁷ Though this indicator refers to the "number of proposals", the target is to achieve an increase in the percentage of proposals determined during the monitoring period that were discussed with the Worcestershire County Council at the pre-application stage.

SCI3c: Total number of pre-application meetings held during the monitoring year³⁸.

This item was formerly included with *SCI3: Consultation response rate/involvement* but has been moved to the Development Management section to give a more complete picture of the department's activity during the year.

Table 11.4: Total number of pre-application meetings held

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Pre-application meetings held	17	59	39	36	86 ³⁹

Please note that as of the 2012-13 monitoring year, this table indicates the total number of pre-application meetings held during the monitoring period. As some pre-application meetings may not lead to an application coming forward, or may lead to an application that is submitted after the end of the monitoring period, these numbers may not correspond to the total number of applications determined during the monitoring year.

Action:

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

SCI3e: Number of planning applications submitted online

This item was formerly included with *SCI3: Consultation response rate/involvement* but has been moved to the Development Management section to give a more complete picture of the department's activity during the year.

Table 11.5: Applications submitted online

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
43/63 = 68%	76/92 = 83%	63/69 = 91%	46/54 = 89%	56/62 = 90%

All applications, including paper and other forms of digital submissions (CD) received were uploaded and made viewable online.

Action:

Since 2008 the Council has placed more importance on increasing the number of applications submitted online. The 2008-09 was the first AMR to monitor these numbers. After large increases in the first two years, the level of new planning applications submitted online appears to be stabilising around 90%. There are currently no targets for this indicator, and so no action is required at this point.

³⁸ This section has been modified this year in order to clarify the discrepancy between the numbers in Indicators W25 and M11 monitored above and the numbers reported in this table.

³⁹ Includes pre-application discussions on Regulation 3 applications. Numbers for previous years may not be directly comparable due to changes in the way these meetings are recorded.

Indicators W26 and M19: Permitted applications for waste and minerals development which include a Consultation Statement.

Target: 100%

Review trigger:

One permission granted without a consultation statement.

Analysis:

Table 11.6: Planning permissions granted for proposals that include a Consultation Statement

	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	1 (8%)	3 (19%)	5 (45%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☹	☹	☹
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None	None	0
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☹	☹	☹
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	19 (34%)	5 (17%)	12 (36%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	☹	☹	☹

Action:

Currently the number of consultation statements submitted depends on the scale of the scheme and the attitude of the developer. The trend is towards an increasing number of applications submitted with a consultation statement, except applications for Minerals development where we have yet to receive an application accompanied by a consultation statement. Future AMRs will continue to monitor this indicator in order to measure the impact of the inclusion of consultation statements in the Waste Core Strategy.

SCI3d: Number of consultation statements submitted; and number in compliance with the SCI

This indicator was formerly included with *SCI3: Consultation response rate/involvement* but has been moved to the Development Management section to give a more complete picture of the department's activity during the year.

Table 11.7: Consultation statements

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total Submitted	14/63 (22%)	13/92 (14%)	19/69 (28%)	8/52 (15%)	20/62 (32%)
Compliance with SCI	14 (100%)	13 (100%)	19 (100%)	8 (100%)	20 (100%)

Action:

The number of consultation statements submitted can depend on the scale of the scheme and the attitude of the developer; however the trend is encouraging with the percentage of applications accompanied by consultation statements generally increasing year on year. The AMR will continue to monitor this indicator in order to measure the impact of the inclusion of consultation statements in the Waste Core Strategy.

Indicators W27 and 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 decision⁴⁰.

Target: None

Review trigger: One decision approved

Analysis:

The purpose of this indicator is to identify whether our planning policies are deficient in some way. Decisions being made on the basis of material considerations where there ought to be a policy in place would be indicative of a policy gap. For example, if there was a change in national policy requiring us to take soils into account in a particular way, this could lead to a decision being taken on this basis without our having a relevant policy to refer to.

Action:

None required.

⁴⁰ This indicator did not have an analysis section in previous AMRs.

Appendix 1: Operational waste sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire

1st April 2012 – 31st March 2013

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

Table 0.1: 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
Malvern Hills			
Guinness Park Farm, Go Greener	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, Tenbury Wells	Mercia Waste	HWS	600376
Unit 5, Spring Lane south, Malvern Link	CRS Metals	Materials recovery facility	09/000010/CM, 11/000055/CM

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Grove House Yard, Tewkesbury Road, Tewkesbury	Dynamic Construction Limited	WTS	11/000060/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 12/000051/CM
Land Adj To B4208 South Of Pendock Gloucester Graham Road	Mr Edward Philipson Stow	Green waste composting	07/000146/CM, 11/000029/CM 11/005481/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
Lye Bridge Depot	Worcestershire County Council Highways	Storage, treatment and export 1,000 tonnes gulley waste	11/000048/CM. Approved 01.11.2011
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,	Augean Treatment	WTS, recycling centre	407479, 407447, 407416, 407352, 407300
Bilford Road, HWS	Mercia Waste	HWS	407555, 407526, 407495, 407472,
Hallow Road, HWS	Mercia Waste	HWS	602243, 407706
Blackpole Recycling Centre, Unit 100 Blackpole Trading Estate	Blackpole Recycling	WTS	407530
Wychavon			
Waresley Quarry	Biffa Waste	Landfill and electricity generation from landfill gas	407551, 407177
Grove Farm, Radford,	Mr M. Fernihough	MRF, WTS	407243, 407178,
Hill and Moor Landfill	Mercia Waste	Landfill, HWS, MRF and electricity generation from landfill gas	407571, 407557, 407543, 407542, 407523, 407522, 407519, 407499, 407390, 407377, 10/000003/CM 10/000030/CM 10/000074/CM
Droitwich HWS, Hanbury Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407490, 407469,

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Throckmorton Airfield	DEFRA	Foot and Mouth Leachate Treatment Plant and burial pits	407688
Stanford Highway Depot,	Worcestershire County Council Highways	Highway waste (road planning etc) recycling	603353
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 12/000060/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
Spring Hill Farm, Fladbury	Spring Hill Nursery	Anaerobic digestion plant and new roundabout access	11/000020/CM 12/000008/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,	7Tek	WEEE Recycling.	407687

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Worcestershire, DY13 8QT			
The Forge, Kidderminster ⁴¹	Lawrence Skip Hire	WTS	407664 12/000040/CM
6 Barracks Road, Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Stourport-on- Severn ⁴²	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			
Sandy Lane, Wildmoor	United Waste	WTS	407681, 407665, 407560, 107104, 407496, 407474, 407466, 92/0600 B20135
Wychavon			
SLC Enterprises Skip Hire	Mr. Steph Colonna Throckmorton Airfield, Qinetiq Pershore MTP, Long Lane, Throckmorton, Pershore.	Development of a skip hire business and erection of a steel framed building for use as a waste transfer station.	12/000031/CM Approved 26.10.2012
C&D Metals	Mr Ron Calder C · & D Metals 60D Blackpole Trading Estate West, Worcester, WR3 8TJ	Retrospective change of use of land from B2 general industrial to sui- generis metal reclamation yard.	12/000014/CM Approved 17.09.2012
Robert Wiseman Dairies Limited	Robert Wiseman Dairies Pointon Way, Hampton Lovett, Droitwich Spa	Proposed erection of a waste water treatment plant	11/000072/CM Approved 11.04.2012
The Bird Group of Companies - Sims ⁴³ Stratford- on-Avon	Mr John Elliott Building No. 2 Sims Management, Long Marston Works,	Proposed new A.S.R. (Automotive Shreddings Residue) Separation	11/000053/CM Approved 23.03.2012
Potter Group Logistics	Mr Steve McCarthy Unit 16, Site 7, The Potter Group Premises, Cutnall Green, Droitwich, Worcestershire	Change of use of part of Unit 16 –from B8 – storage and distribution to sui-generis waste transfer station and erection of a portakabin	12/000081/CM Approved 28/02/2013

⁴¹ The Forge site suffered a major fire in 2013 after the end of the monitoring period and has gone into administration as a result. The site may not be operational during the next operating year.

⁴² The Pelican Foods site suffered a fire in 2013 after the end of the monitoring period and may not be operational during the next monitoring year.

⁴³ The Sims site suffered a major fire in 2013 after the end of the monitoring period. We will be undertaking supplementary work during the year to assess the implications of these fires.

Waste site permissions and notional capacity granted in Worcestershire during the monitoring period⁴⁴

Site	Operator	Facility Type/Description	Permission Ref.	Notional Capacity (tonnes per annum)
Worcester City				
C & D Metals, 60D Blackpole Trading Estate West, Worcester WR3 8TJ	C & D Metals	Retrospective change of use from General Industrial to Sui-Generis Metal Reclamation Yard	12/000014/CM	5,000 tpa
Blackpole Recycling Limited, Blackpole Trading Estate West, Worcester WR3 8TJ	Blackpole Recycling Limited	Part retrospective application at existing waste transfer station to retain existing building and construct proposed new building	12/000018/CM	No new capacity added
Bromsgrove				
Shirley Quarry Landfill Site, Peterbrook Road, Majors Green, Shirley, Worcestershire	Shirley Quarry Landfill	Construction of a reed bed system for the treatment of groundwater	12/000037/CM	N/A
Wychavon				
Warehouse 16, Site 7, The Potter Group premises, Cutnall Green, Droitwich WR9 0NS	The Potter Group	Change of Use from B8 Storage and Distribution to Sui-Generis Waste Transfer Station	12/000081/CM	12,500 tpa
Robert Wiseman and Sons Ltd. The Dairy, Pointon Way Stonebridge Cross Business Park Droitwich WR9 0NX	Robert Wiseman and Sons Ltd.	Erection of Waste Water Treatment Plant	11/000072/CM	890m ² per day
Rotherdale Farm, Long Lane Throckmorton, Worcestershire WR10 2JH	Rotherdale Farm	Development of an Anaerobic Digestion Plant, Beef Unit and Ancillary Infrastructure	12/000008/CM	17,600 tpa (13,200t energy crop, 1,000t cattle manure and 3,400t poultry droppings)

⁴⁴ This information has been requested by the RTAB and will be rolled in to the preceding table in subsequent years.

Site	Operator	Facility Type/Description	Permission Ref.	Notional Capacity (tonnes per annum)
Qinetiq Pershore MTP, Long Lane Throckmorton, Pershore WR10 2JH	Qinetiq Pershore MTP	Proposed skip hire business and erection of a steel framed building for use as a waste transfer station and associated parking and access	12/000031/CM	10,000 tpa C&D and C&I waste
Hill and Moor Landfill Site, Piddle Brook Lane, Wyre Piddle, Pershore, WR10 2LW	Hill and Moor Composting Facility	Proposal to extend the existing composting operation at Hill and Moor Landfill Site and to bring the whole facility under a single development specific planning consent	12/000046/CM	Increase from 25,000tpa to 40,000tpa of compost
Biffa Waste Services Ltd., Hartlebury Landfill Whitlenge Lane, Hartlebury DY10 4HB	Biffa Waste Services Ltd.	Part Retrospective planning application for a landfill gas management compound	12/000060/CM	N/A
Malvern Hills				
Land at Defford, Worcestershire	Defford Composting	Development of the existing open windrow composting facility including an extended site area, increased throughput and extension of opening hours (part retrospective)	12/000051/CM	Increase from 6,000tpa to 10,000tpa of compost
Wyre Forest				
Forge House, Stourport Road, Kidderminster, Worcestershire DY11 7QE	Forge Recycling Centre	Variation of Condition of Planning Permission ref. no 407664	12/000040/CM	No new capacity added

Appendix 2: Operational minerals sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 1st April 2012 – 31st March 2013

Table 0.1: Permitted Reserves in Worcestershire (and operational status during the financial year 2011-12)

Site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Aggregate sales 2012	Reserves at 31/03/13
Permitted Sand and Gravel Reserves						
Church Farm South/Ball Mill Quarry	Ball Mill, Grimley, Worcester	Tarmac	Active	none	No	Yes
Church Farm West (part of Church Farm)	Ball Mill, Grimley	Tarmac	Active	none	Yes	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
Ryall ⁴⁵	Ryall, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire	Cemex	Active	none	N/A	N/A
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 (part of Chadwich Ln.)	Chadwich Lane Quarry, Chadwich Lane, Madeley Heath, Bromsgrove, Worcester	Salop Sand and Gravel	Not yet started	Green Belt	-	Yes

⁴⁵ Ryall is the processing site associated with the Ripple quarry. Material is extracted from Ripple and shipped by boat up the river to Ryall. This is not an extraction site.

Site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Aggregate sales 2012	Reserves at 31/03/13
Permitted Crushed Rock Reserves (limestone)						
Broadway/ Fish Hill	Fish Hill, Broadway Worcestershire, WR12 7LL	Smith & Son Bletchington	Restored	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 Estate Hartlebury Industrial Estate, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, DY10 4JB	Baggeridge Brick	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes

Appendix 3: Duty to Cooperate

The 'duty to co-operate' requires local planning authorities to co-operate with other planning authorities and relevant bodies on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries to ensure that strategic priorities are properly coordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans.

The Council will engage with planning authorities and other relevant bodies throughout the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan.

Activities undertaken by the Council in line with the Duty to Co-operate on the preparation of the Minerals Local Plan during 2012-2013 are outlined in this section.

Engagement with other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities

West Midlands Resource (formerly Regional) Technical Advisory Body for Waste (RTAB)

One of the main mechanisms through which the Council liaised with other Waste Planning Authorities in the West Midlands was through the West Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Body for Waste (RTAB). The RTAB is a body made up of waste planning authorities and interests from the waste industry and voluntary and community sector. Because of the particularly close economic links between them the WMRTAB includes a representative from the East Midlands RTAB and vice versa. The Chairmen of the RTABs also meet regularly to share ideas and where possible, co-ordinate their efforts. The WM RTAB led on the preparation of the waste policies in the West Midlands RSS Phase Two Revision. Despite the demise of the regional governance structure, the WM RTAB continues to meet to discuss planning issues.

These meetings 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.

At the meeting of RTAB on 10th May 2012, it was agreed that:
the group's Terms of Reference should be amended to clarify that the duty to co-operate is a formal part of RTAB's role; A protocol has been agreed to make participants' role clear in this respect (e.g. commitment to actively contribute data on capacity and new permissions, to inform the RTAB AMR, which itself would illuminate regional/cross boundary issues)
The Deputy Leader of the Council has signed the protocol on the Council's behalf and it was forwarded to the RTAB secretary on 6th November 2013.

- Members to add specific items at appropriate stages to inform formal consultations and generate discussion, to illuminate cross boundary issues,
- RTAB would share good practice and encourage site inspections of interesting new developments.

Meetings of the RTAB are ongoing and Worcestershire County Council will continue to engage with other Waste Planning Authorities through this mechanism.

West Midlands Aggregate Working Party (AWP)

The National Planning Policy Framework expects Minerals Planning Authorities to "plan for a steady supply of aggregates by:

- preparing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment, either individually or jointly by agreement with another or other mineral planning authorities, based on a rolling average of 10 years sales data and other relevant local information, and an assessment of all supply options (including marine dredged, secondary and recycled sources);
- participating in the operation of an Aggregate Working Party (AWP) and taking the advice of that Party into account when preparing their Local Aggregate Assessment..."⁴⁶

It also expects Minerals Planning Authorities to plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals by co-operating with neighbouring and more distant authorities to co-ordinate the planning of industrial minerals to ensure adequate provision is made to support their likely use in industrial and manufacturing processes.

Worcestershire County Council has been a member of the West Midlands Aggregate Working Party since it was formed and membership is still recommended by the NPPF. The West Midlands CLG re-let the contract for the secretariat, and as a result there was over a year's hiatus between meetings which overlapped the monitoring period. These meetings are scheduled to resume.

Minerals and Waste Learning Group

The Planning Officers' Society manages a Minerals and Waste Learning Group which the Council subscribed to and attended all four meetings over the monitoring period. The group exists to discuss matters relating to members' statutory mineral and waste planning duties.

Each meeting includes a discussion of member councils' activities and progress in developing and adopting mineral and waste development plans and in determining associated applications. Discussions are not currently recorded as part of the duty to co-operate but in practice the meetings and subsequent email exchanges function as informal duty to co-operate meetings. Membership over the year included Bedfordshire and Central Bedfordshire shared planning service, Bradford, Derbyshire, East Sussex, Brighton and Hove, Essex, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Somerset, South Downs National Park Authority, Staffordshire, Surrey, West Berkshire, West Sussex and Worcestershire.

⁴⁶ National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph

Shropshire Council: Formal Duty to Co-operate Meeting on Minerals and Waste issues

Date: 11.03.2013

Shirehall,
Shrewsbury

Present:

Worcestershire
County Council:
Nick Dean,
Marianne Joynes
Shropshire Council:
Adrian Cooper,
Graham French,
Rhian Harris

Worcestershire minerals issues:

- Will consult on the next stage of the Minerals Local Plan in Autumn 2013. Aiming to drive the strategy by looking at potential for multifunctional restoration gains to benefit Green Infrastructure priorities.
- Not currently producing any crushed rock but will recognise the need to make appropriate provision in the Local Aggregates Assessment and prepare criteria based policies to enable appropriate proposals to be approved.
- WCC likely to develop Areas of Search rather than site allocations, but current landbank is not adequate.

Shropshire issues:

- Core Strategy policy CS17 looks at the "environmental network" of biodiversity and landscape, where are the gaps and corridors for biodiversity adaptation to climate change, plus historic environment and recreation/access. **Action point: AC to send a link to draft map**
- Agreed that long term sustainability of afteruse, viability of agricultural units, best and most versatile land and food production have to be balanced as well.
- Infrastructure Planning Framework identifying strategic infrastructure needs and local objectives and aspirations will be used to highlight issues to infrastructure providers and provide a framework for distributing CIL revenue. There is debate over whether minerals development should be CIL chargeable. Minerals developers should pay comparable amount to other developers – "betterment procurement" through S106.
- Shropshire is a major producer of crushed rock (8% of national production) including high PSV. Shared landbank with Telford. Limestone market has fallen flat, no producers on Wenlock Edge.
- Shropshire is developing a sequential / phased test for enabling minerals sites, looking at production trends. Shropshire minerals background document (prepared to support Core Strategy and similar in structure to an LAA) proposes maintaining the current share of the market. Useful information was obtained from asking the operators in the county what and where they sold material to, this revealed that supplying the local market was very important and that only high quality materials travelled further.
- Difficulty of some sites with permission but not producing minerals – makes statistics difficult. The easy sites are already worked, everything else is more difficult or expensive.
- Mid-Wales windfarm developments - no sand and gravel

nearby, so demand for material from Shropshire.

- Shropshire employed BGS in 2007/8 to assess minerals resources. **Action point: AC to send link to assessment for ND to compare methodologies**

Local Aggregates Assessments:

- WCC likely to use RAWP apportionment up to 2016 and then moving to rolling 10 yr past sales data, subject to cabinet approval. RAWP's preferred outcome beyond 2016 was not agreed. Shropshire has analysed the local market, gathering info from operators such as where they sell to and what products. Distance and quality matter - geological factors and other resources can provide reasons not to use a particular resource. Shropshire likely to use RAWP apportionment and continue to project this forward.
- Shropshire has about 11mt in unimplemented permissions and does not therefore have significant shortfalls on paper, it does face difficulties however in that some of these sites will clearly not be worked in the foreseeable future.

Building stone:

- Shropshire building stone policy CS20 - Shropshire undertook a project with English Heritage to look at the distribution of historic buildings and links with old quarries. Discovered a series of micro-quarries which could be opened or mothballed as required.
- Developing a quarry for a single use is costly - prohibitive and unviable. Is vernacular valued in district strategies to enable making material available?
- Worcester Cathedral stone came from Highley (south of Bridgnorth in Shropshire). **Action point: AC to send details of any comparable issues for Shropshire of supply from Worcestershire.**

Waste issues:

- Shropshire have sufficient waste capacity now, but agreed to allocate more because need for a wider range of waste management services to support businesses.
- Battlefield EfW has a condition that the bottom ash should be used for construction material.

Working together effectively:

- Discussed level of officer and member involvement. At present agreed officer engagement (with member briefing).
- Need to look at cross-boundary issues, e.g.
 - Green Infrastructure old rail lines, footpaths, rivers, flood plain, etc. Diagram to show any linkages and exchange of key info through GIS.**Action point: AC to share opportunity**

	<p>mapping tool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (Not discussed but suggested by WCC through meeting minutes, cross boundary minerals resources, or other significant matters such as Safeguarded transport facilities. Action point: Could AC send a link to where Shrops resources can be viewed? (WCC will reciprocate once document is firmed up.)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discussed potential role of memorandum of understanding or statement of common ground. <p>Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No issues of conflict were identified. ● Discussed the various approaches the two authorities are taking and agreed to continue discussions as they develop. Agreed no areas of concern or identifiable conflict at present. Agreed that both counties are proposing appropriate levels of production and that the only significant possible issue of cross border supply is that Shropshire's high quality roadstone may be supplying part of Worcestershire's needs but given the special nature of this material, this reflects the normal satisfactory workings of the market.
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Shropshire Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

Herefordshire Council Formal Duty to Co-operate Meeting on Minerals and Waste issues

<p>Date: 28.06.2012 Plough Lane, Hereford</p> <p>Present: Worcestershire County Council: Nick Dean, Marianne Joynes, Rebecca Schofield Herefordshire Council: Kevin Singleton, Debbie Klein, Jane Reeves, Charlotte Sierakowski</p>	<p>Introduction to Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Briefing note on the MLP was circulated, including initial timetable (not yet member approved). Herefordshire Core Strategy timetable also discussed. ● MLP will address all types of mineral occurring in Worcestershire. ● Consultation will be based on WCC's SCI principles. ● WCC intend to develop topic-based focus groups and possibly officer steering group including Herefordshire Council and other interested authorities. <p>Status of Herefordshire Development Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draft Core Strategy (CS) has broad-brush mineral and waste policies, intend to produce a subsequent minerals and waste DPD. ● Reporting to Cabinet in July to request 12 months delay to address outstanding issues, including HRA, ring road, whether Core Strategy should be a Local Plan, revision following RSS revocation and NPPF publication. ● Housing – plan period now does not align with RSS. Derived from own evidence but numbers likely to be roughly in line with original RSS preferred option level.
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Impact and complementary/conflicting priorities between Worcestershire MLP and Herefordshire Core Strategy

- Development in Herefordshire could be a demand-side factor for MLP to take into account, but not likely to be high.
- EA/NE do not currently agree over appropriate phosphate thresholds, causing issues for HRA work. May also mean caution needed regarding discharge consents and HRA compliance.
- No issues of potentially significant conflict with regard to minerals planning have been identified.
- Joint planning for the provision of waste management facilities in the JMWMS and the provision of shared facilities has been successful.

Data

- Herefordshire CS work currently based on regional apportionment to 2016, this does not match the anticipated plan period and is likely to need some consideration.
- Publically available crushed rock production data for H&W is merged due to confidentiality rules. The last figures for the two separate counties were issued in 2003. Worcestershire does not seem to have any commercially workable deposits of crushed rock at all and Herefordshire now only have 1.5 working crushed rock sites – could mean further merging of data with other authorities in next few years.
- Regional apportionment figures are only to 2016 and future apportionment is now arguable and may not be adhered to. NPPF encourages the use of the last 10 years sales/production data as a method for calculating apportionment. BUT in H'shire and W'shire can't do last 10 years production as basis for plan requirement if don't know what production was. Brief discussion of Staffordshire case regarding FOI requests and RAWP data.
- Herefordshire only has one working gravel pit. Its sand and gravel landbank is currently maintained by the inclusion of reserves at St Donats which are unlikely to be worked.

Working together effectively

- Options discussed included:
 - preparing a **joint evidence base or shared assumptions and separate plans**. Support from both parties for joint evidence base as the minimum. Would support MLP preparation and Herefordshire could use joint evidence to move towards DPD without delay. Could refresh existing Herefordshire Entec evidence base report. **KS to send this to**

	<p>Worcestershire, starting point to think about updating, but could be more appropriate to start from scratch (depending on content and format of Entec report). Would need to define the scope of a shared evidence base - just aggregate provision? Other minerals? other matters? To overcome data separation issues we could choose a position that the data could support, e.g. split 1/3:2/3 - but need some evidence that there is enough mineral available to support this. Cannot discount that new extraction methods in the future could make resources available which are currently not viable. Possibility of commissioning WCC to undertake this work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preparing a joint plan. More difficult to get political agreement, plus timetable and resource issues. Possibility of commissioning WCC to produce a joint MLP for the two counties was discussed, but issues of integration due to different remits of H&W as planning authorities and because Worcestershire are well advanced on waste issues. ● Agreed to consider these options. Resources are limited; Herefordshire's priority is the Core Strategy. WCC to draft a memorandum of understanding between the two councils over mineral planning matters. <p>Outcomes and actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Both parties to consider the best way of proceeding – discuss with management/members
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Herefordshire Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

Warwickshire County Council Formal Duty to Co-operate Meeting on Minerals and Waste issues

Meeting details	Key issues and outcomes
<p>Date: 16.08.2012 Kingsbury Water Park, Warwickshire with site visits to Mancetter Quarry (Tarmac) and Middleton Hall RSPB reserve</p> <p>Present: Worcestershire County Council: Nick Dean, Marianne Joynes, Rebecca Schofield,</p>	<p>Introduction to the Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan</p> <p>WCC circulated "<i>Minerals Local Plan: Establishing a common understanding</i>" briefing note. Discussed likely timetable, aiming for 3 years to adoption. Consultation will be profile raising at early stage.</p> <p>WCC identified difficulty with crushed rock data as too few operators to publish. LAA will be sent out for consultation soon, proposing a range. Likely to have crushed rock apportionment but applications probably unlikely. WCC will not seek to rely on other counties but in practice the market may not provide any crushed rock from Worcestershire, even if policies encourage development.</p>

<p>Chris Stevens (student placement)</p> <p>Warwickshire County Council: Tony Lyons, Adam James, Eva Neal</p>	<p>Sand and gravel, clay and silica sand are important in Worcestershire. How to allocate is still open for debate, see what response received to early consultation when ask about areas of search approach. WCC would like to foster Building Stone quarries but there is no history of significant production since 1947.</p> <p>Other minerals exist, notably, Brine but are unlikely to be worked.</p> <p>Discussion of Warwickshire DPD status and Minerals Issues</p> <p>Warwickshire's Minerals Core Strategy previously got to the "Revised Spatial Options" stage which included 3 options for locations, policy principles and some strategic sites. This received 1,100 responses. Work suspended to concentrate on Waste Plan. Likely to pursue "broad areas" rather than specific sites when recommence work on minerals.</p> <p>Warwickshire WCS due to be submitted end Sept 2012 and examined Jan 2013.</p> <p>Warks now has 3 sand and gravel sites and production is below apportionment level. Coal working cannot be ruled out. Mancetter quarry in North Warwickshire is the only operational site producing crushed rock. Remaining permitted reserves are limited, although an application to extend the site is expected. A large proportion of the permitted reserves are held at dormant sites, but some landbank has been lost as material is too hard to extract. No active building stone quarries. Ironstone towards Northamptonshire. Only small scale workings in the Cotswolds AONB.</p> <p>Land ownership issues came out during consultation. Sieved some sites out based on ecology/archaeology etc. Some sites put forward seemed to be speculative, Warks CC requested borehole evidence.</p> <p>Sites in last Warks MLP were not delivered – not favoured by industry or political decisions. If all 27 sites came forward it still wouldn't meet apportionment. Debate over whether existing S&G sites should be "strategic" and given protection/encouragement.</p> <p>Developing a sub-regional GI strategy, consultation due shortly.</p> <p>Safeguarding issues</p> <p>Daw Mill Colliery likely to close in next few years. North Warks housing allocations in coal safeguarding area but limited other</p>
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	<p>options and political sensitivity about prior extraction.</p> <p>Rugby urban extension overlies a sand and gravel reserve, large quantity, potentially poor quality but difficult for Warks CC to assess. ND suggested Inland Revenue Mineral Valuation Service may be able to help.</p> <p>Discussion of retaining plant and transporting from satellite sites. Some feeling that industry likely to go this way, examples already in both counties.</p> <p>Potential cross boundary issues Moving material by water could be a cross-boundary consideration, depending on source/destination.</p> <p>Habitats and landscapes cross boundaries and we will need to ensure that any cross county initiatives are recognised.</p> <p>Conclusions No complementary or conflicting priorities identified at this stage. Agreed to continue "ideas exchange" and meetings as required.</p>
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Warwickshire Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

Gloucestershire County Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

Staffordshire County Council

Staffordshire County Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

West Midlands conurbation "county" as Mineral Planning Authorities

The adjoining Minerals Planning Authorities in the West Midlands conurbation were consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

First Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan Workshop, 21st November 2012

Representatives from Staffordshire County Council, Gloucestershire County Council and Shropshire Council booked places at the workshop but were unable to attend. Representatives from Warwickshire County Council and Herefordshire Council attended the workshop and took an active part in the group discussions.

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 Policy Officers Group , Herefordshire and Worcestershire development management Officers Group and Worcestershire Partnership.

Individual meetings have been held with representatives of each of the planning authorities in Worcestershire.

Bromsgrove District Council

<p>Date: 21.09.2012 Bromsgrove District Council Offices Present: Worcestershire County Council: Nick Dean, Marianne Joynes, Rebecca Schofield</p> <p>Bromsgrove District Council: Mike Dunphy, Rosemary Williams</p>	<p>Restoration policies: Greenbelt policy will need to be a significant consideration in developing policies regarding end-use/restoration. The possibility of doing joint SPDs for restoration where relevant was discussed briefly but not progressed at this stage.</p> <p>Minerals Safeguarding/Prior Extraction: Unlikely to be a major issue, housing allocations not in consultation areas at first glance, but WCC will look at site allocations in more detail and respond to consultation raising any relevant minerals and waste issues.</p> <p>Other issues: Cross-boundary issues are important in Bromsgrove, WCC is talking to other MPAs and will need to take account of the mineral supply implications of these matters.</p> <p>Future Engagement: Preparation of the MLP has yet to formally commence, however Bromsgrove District Council will be invited to be involved in Officer Steering Groups, theme-based focus groups or other discussion fora as appropriate.</p> <p>Bromsgrove, Emerging Plans: proposing to consult in February, publish in August and submit for examination in early 2013. Redditch DC is unable to provide for all its own housing and employment land within its own boundaries, Bromsgrove anticipate making provision for some of this, Stratford upon Avon are expected to provide for the remainder. Cross-boundary issues could delay this timetable.</p> <p>Waste issues: WCC and BDC agreed that Bromsgrove Development Plan should refer, in general terms, to the need for all new development to comply with the Waste Core Strategy Policy "Making Provision for waste in all new development" (including the ADEPT report) and "New development proposed on or near to existing waste management facilities".</p>
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Bromsgrove District Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

A councillor and an officer from Bromsgrove District Council attended the stakeholder workshop held on Wednesday 21st November 2012 as part of the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and took an active part in the group discussions.

Redditch Borough Council

<p>Date: 24.09.2012 Redditch Town Hall Present: Worcestershire County Council: Nick Dean, Marianne Joynes, Rebecca Schofield</p> <p>Redditch Borough Council: Emma Baker, Alexa Williams</p>	<p>Restoration policies: Restoration priorities will drive MLP but built development would be RBC decision. The possibility of doing joint SPDs for restoration where relevant was discussed briefly but not progressed at this stage.</p> <p>Minerals Safeguarding/Prior Extraction: WCC will look at site allocations in more detail and respond to consultation raising any relevant minerals and waste issues.</p> <p>Other issues: Cross-boundary and green belt issues are important in Redditch. WCC is talking to other MPAs. Warwickshire will be important in this regard if Redditch development needs are met in Stratford upon Avon.</p> <p>Future Engagement: Preparation of the MLP has yet to formally commence, however Redditch Borough Council will be invited to be involved in Officer Steering Groups, theme-based focus groups or other discussion fora as appropriate. Will need to allow time for items to go through Member Group.</p> <p>Agreement in principle to meet again in Feb 2013, during Redditch BC consultation.</p> <p>Redditch, Emerging Plans: proposing to consult in February, hope to publish in August and submit for examination at end of year.</p> <p>Waste issues: WCC and RBC agreed that Redditch Local Plan should refer to the need for all new development to comply with the Waste Core Strategy Policy "Making Provision for waste in all new development" (including the ADEPT report) and "New development proposed on or near to existing waste management facilities".</p>
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Redditch Borough Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

Wyre Forest District Council

<p>Date: 23.08.2012 County Hall, Worcester Present: Worcestershire County Council: Nick Dean, Marianne Joynes, Rebecca Schofield Wyre Forest District Council: Maria Dunn</p>	<p>Restoration policies: Greenbelt policy will need to be a significant consideration in developing policies regarding end-use/restoration. Will also need to have regard to tourism policies and Wyre Forest's GI strategy. The possibility of doing joint SPDs for restoration where relevant was discussed briefly but not progressed at this stage.</p> <p>Prior Extraction: Unlikely to be an issue as most development in Wyre Forest will be on previously developed land. WCC will look at site allocations in more detail and respond to the current consultation raising any relevant minerals and waste issues.</p> <p>Other issues: Flooding and water quality are likely to be important issues.</p> <p>Future Engagement: Preparation of the MLP has yet to formally commence, however the Wyre Forest District Council will be invited to be involved in Officer Steering Groups, theme-based focus groups or other discussion for a as appropriate.</p> <p>Wyre Forest, Emerging Plans: Site Allocation and Policies DPD at Publication stage. WCC supports WFDC's inclusion of all designated sites of geological importance in the WF plan WCC and WFDC happy to produce Statement of Common Ground re WCC concerns that "Additional changes" should be made to the WFDC plan so that it referred to: the need for all new development to comply with the Waste Core Strategy Policy "Making Provision for waste in all new development" and the ADEPT report and revisions to WFDC policy wording supporting text to agree that waste management related development akin to B 2 would be acceptable at certain employment sites.</p>
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Wyre Forest District Council was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

An officer from Wyre Forest District Council attended the stakeholder workshop held on Wednesday 21st November 2012 as part of the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and took an active part in the group discussions.

South Worcestershire Authorities (Worcester City, Wychavon District and Malvern Hills District Councils)

<p>Date: 22.05.2012 Present: Worcestershire County Council: Nick Dean South</p>	<p>Purpose of meeting: To agree what policies and text would be appropriate to include in the emerging SWDP regarding minerals and waste matters.</p> <p>Issues discussed: Conformity of proposed draft policies in developing Draft South Worcestershire Development Plan</p>
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<p>Worcestershire Development Plan partnership: Ann Cooper and Peter Yates (WDC Planning)</p>	<p>with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -submitted Waste Core Strategy for Worcestershire and - policies in existing Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan and possible concepts in proposed future county Minerals Local Plan and - agreement that the base data to identify Minerals Consultation and Safeguarding Area for sand and gravel, crushed rock, brine and coal to be those areas set out in the current H and W Minerals Local Plan Proposals Map. <p>Actions/outcomes: Detailed and extensive text for proposed policies and supporting statements agreed for inclusion in SWDP Preferred Options Consultation Response doc and next stage of SWDP.</p> <p>Next steps (if relevant): No further informal liaison needed over these matters; anticipated outcome that WCC will have no adverse comments to make on minerals and waste matters in the SWDP at the next formal consultation.</p> <p>Informal meetings to be held, initially over summer/autumn 2012, to discuss content of proposed Minerals Local Plan and matters of common interest in the SWDP.</p>
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<p>Date: 27.06.2012 Present: Worcestershire County Council: Nick Dean, Marianne Joynes, Rebecca Schofield Wychavon District Council: Fred Davies Worcester City Council: Ann Cooper Apologies: Malvern Hills District Council (will liaise with Ann Cooper following the meeting to discuss the key issues for SWDP).</p>	<p>Security of supply: The potential for a joint response to other authorities' Minerals DPDs will be considered (particularly Staffordshire)</p> <p>Mineral safeguard areas: The relationship between the 'Policies Map' and MLP MSAs was discussed. Due to different timetables it does not seem possible to run the processes in parallel but the potential for W County C to have developed technical evidence for MSA before SWDP submission will be considered.</p> <p>W County C is encouraged to make representations on the site allocations in the SWDP with regard to the safeguarding/prior extraction of minerals resource.</p> <p>Evidence base: There is some potential for a shared evidence base, particularly for SFRA, SA/SEA, HRA. Wychavon will also provide copies of the Droitwich 'Brine reports'. This will be explored in the future.</p> <p>Future Engagement: Preparation of the MLP has yet to formally commence, however the South Worcestershire Authorities will be invited to be involved in Officer Steering Groups, theme-based focus groups or other discussion fora as appropriate.</p>
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An officer from Malvern Hills District Council attended the stakeholder workshop held on Wednesday 21st November 2012 as part of the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and took an active part in the group discussions.

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.

As part of the consultation on the First Stage Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan, an open morning was held on Saturday 10th November 2012 at Worcester Woods Country Park and a stakeholder workshop was held on Wednesday 21st November 2012 at County Hall, Worcester.

Open morning

The open-morning was attended by four members of the public and members of the Earth Heritage Trust, Worcestershire CPRE, Upton upon Severn Town Council, Ripple Parish Council, Hanley Castle Parish Council, Wolverley Parish Council, Longdon Parish Council and the Upton Partnership. Some of the attendees were part of more than one of these organisations.

The purpose of the open morning was to enable people to drop-in and ask questions. The questions and issues raised included:

- What resources there are in the county and what sites are being looked at
- What sites are currently being worked and how long these will be worked
- Current and future supply of minerals
- What the economic benefits are for Worcestershire
- Restoration of mineral sites
- A current application for mineral extraction at Holdfast, near Upton upon Severn
- Planning blight affecting areas of known resource
- Safeguarding residential properties and settlements
- Transport
- Flooding
- The impact on the Severn Way
- Navigation for pleasure craft
- The educational, scientific and social value of geological sites

Workshop

The workshop event was publicised in the consultation leaflet and in all publicity on the consultation in general. Key stakeholders were also contacted directly with telephone invitations to all local authorities in Worcestershire, all adjoining Mineral Planning Authorities, mineral operators which have known interests in the County and the organisations which are statutory consultees for the sustainability appraisal.

The event was attended by 5 County Councillors, 3 other council officers and participants from the following organisations:

- Local Authorities
 - Bromsgrove District Council (Councillor and officer)
 - Herefordshire Council
 - Malvern Hills District Council
 - Warwickshire County Council
 - Wyre Forest District Council

- Two Local residents
- Minerals operators
 - Cemex
 - Tarmac
- Town and Parish Councils
 - Bourneheath Parish Council (2)
 - Upton Town Council
- Special interests
 - Earth Heritage Trust
 - English Heritage
 - Environment Agency
 - Malvern Hills AONB Partnership
 - Nature After Minerals
 - Worcestershire LEP
 - Worcestershire Wildlife Trust

The workshop was split into two sessions, looking at the spatial strategy and the impacts of mineral workings in groups. The groups discussed the following issues:

- Session 1: Spatial Strategy:
 - Do you support a restoration-led approach and if so what objectives should drive this?
 - What other considerations should lead the strategy?

During the feedback session participants were asked to raise their hands to indicate whether they thought:

- a) Restoration should be the main driver: 10 votes
- b) A restoration-led approach is quite a good idea: 12 votes
- c) A restoration-led approach is not a good idea: 2 votes.

- Session 2: Impacts of mineral workings:
The groups were asked to think about how minerals sites should be worked and restored, particularly:
 - What issues are important to you?
 - Why they are important?
 They were then asked to pick three issues to discuss in detail, thinking about:
 - Solutions and safeguards
 - Pros and cons of these safeguards

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 and will inform the development of the Minerals Local Plan:

- 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

Preliminary Duty to Co-operate meeting with Environment Agency, NHS Primary Care Trust and Health Protection Agency,

<p>Date: 25.04.2012</p> <p>Present: <u>Worcestershire County Council</u> <u>Planning:</u> Mark Bishop - Development Control Manager Nick Dean - Waste & Minerals Policy Manager Dale Bristow - Strategic Planning Policy Manager Lucy Botterill Planner Steven Aldridge – Principal Planner Kirk Denton – Monitoring Officer Emily Barker – Biodiversity Team Leader</p> <p><u>Environment Agency:</u> Justin Burnett Neil Thomson Michelle Pardoe</p> <p><u>NHS Primary Care Trust:</u> Ashis Banerjee</p> <p><u>Health Protection Agency:</u> Kate James</p>	<p><u>Agenda</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pre application involvement with applicants 2. Attendance at committee 3. Consultation responses - avoiding ambiguity 4. Monitoring/enforcement arrangements 5. How we can help each other <p><u>Outcomes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussed EA moving to standing/standard advice; still willing to engage in plan preparation and pre-application discussions over strategic/difficult issues. • Discussed private water supplies, air quality and contaminated land – role of different organisations. • Discussed that health liaison is currently fragmented, at present the NHS PCT will lead. New arrangements will be needed once health becomes a county council responsibility. Concern expressed by health professionals that this is not a role they are familiar with. • Agreed, future liaison over the MCS would have benefits for the EA (water management, Flood alleviation, pollution control, ecological gain) and for health interest as part of the current "green health/ healthy access" agenda
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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 Environment Agency was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and submitted comments (reference A35-1077 & 1920 & 681).

Minerals Local Plan: Establishing a common understanding meeting

<p>Date: 07.08.2012 Present: <u>WCC</u> Nick Dean Emily Barker Marianne Joynes Rebecca Schofield</p> <p><u>EA</u> Hilary Berry – planning liaison Rebecca Rogers – water specialist Andrew Crawford – biodiversity specialist Steve Brown – hydrogeology specialist John – flooding specialist</p>	<p>Minerals Local Plan: Establishing a common understanding</p> <p>Briefing note (Minerals Local Plan : Establishing a common understanding) was circulated and this meeting provided a constructive base for future discussions and work.</p> <p>Outcomes: The Environment Agency's aim from working with the WCC on developing the Minerals Local Plan is for environmental gain/betterment from the working and restoration of minerals.</p> <p>2 phases should be considered in the MLP: 1. operational phase 2. restoration phase.</p> <p>The EA considers that restoration opportunities need to be built into the operation phase.</p> <p>Discussed the environmental constraints/opportunities to be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising the risk of pollution to the environment • Aquifer protection/ enhancement including protection of existing abstractions (some of which may be unlicensed) • Source Protection Zone (SPZ) protection/ enhancement • Water Framework Directive (WFD) requirements • Flood risk reduction • Biodiversity enhancement (water related habitat creation, geological SSSI's) • Recreation and amenity enhancement <p>Specific groundwater points: A strategic view of where reserves would be allocated would be useful. This should be related to proximity to SPZ, aquifer, groundwater vulnerability zones, existing abstractions.</p> <p>Flood risk: Need SFRA to provide overview, with FRA by developers subsequently. Modelling of rivers likely to be required to assist in predicting and mitigating flood risk, including flood routing and flood storage, resilience while operating, protection of existing properties from increased flood risk. Consents for discharges would be required in addition to planning permissions (EA for main rivers and Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for ordinary watercourses.) EA's Flood zone and surface water maps provide a useful starting point. Run off rates will be a critical</p>
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	<p>constraint. Creation of additional flood storage would be useful to explore. Link to SUDS and SUDS Approval Body. Link to Green (and Blue infrastructure)</p> <p>Discussion points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing need and hence allocations in the context of increased recycling and ideal of zero carbon context • Opportunity for use of CIL .and / or S106 agreements for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ restoration ○ for monitoring groundwater levels (including frequent and long term monitoring reports) • Potential for biodiversity offsetting • Restoration leading to minimum intervention requirement • Opportunities for groundwater recharge • Need for flexibility for new technologies, procedures over lifetime of Plan • Need to consider impact of climate change over life time of Plan • Any impact on hydropower <p>EA suggested that useful environmental partners/contacts would include Natural England, Nature After Minerals, River and Navigation Trusts/Bodies, Wildlife Trust, RSPB and LEP</p> <p>EA suggested that useful documents/references would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFD (Water body review documents) • RBMP (River Basin Management Plan for River Severn) • CFMP (Catchment Flood Management Plan) • GP3 for groundwater policy and protection • CAMS (Severn Corridor, Severn Vale, Warwickshire Avon) • BGS British Geological Society local reports • Existing SFRA's and Water Cycle Studies by Districts
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The Environment Agency was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and submitted comments (reference A14-719).

The Environment Agency attended the stakeholder workshop held on Wednesday 21st November 2012 as part of the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and took an active part in the group discussions.

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

English Heritage was 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 resolved outstanding issues.

English Heritage was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and submitted comments (reference A22-716).

English Heritage attended the stakeholder workshop held on Wednesday 21st November 2012 as part of the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and took an active part in the group discussions.

Natural England

Natural England was 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 resolved outstanding issues.

Natural England was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan and submitted comments (reference A1-717).

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 Civil Aviation Authority was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

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 of consultation on the Waste Core Strategy, no issues were identified.

The Primary Care Trusts and Acute Hospitals Trusts were sent the "Get Involved with Planning" survey and did not respond. In retrospect, we do not consider this approach to be appropriate for statutory consultees, and we are in discussion with them to identify the best way to consult them in future.

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 were consulted on its development.

The Office of Rail Regulation and Network Rail were consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

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.

Centro was sent the "Get Involved with Planning" survey and did not respond. In retrospect, we do not consider this approach to be appropriate for statutory consultees, and we are in discussion with them to identify the best way to consult them in future.

Highways Authorities

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

The Highways Agency was consulted on the First Stage of Consultation on the Minerals Local Plan but did not submit comments.

The plan was not at an appropriate stage of development to liaise with internal highways at the first stage of Consultation. They will be included in subsequent stages.

Marine Management Organisations

No issues were identified which required co-operation with Marine Management Organisations for the Waste Core Strategy.

Following the receipt of the "Get Involved in Planning" questionnaire to update the Council's consultation database, the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) requested not to be consulted further, stating that "the remit of the MMO's work reaches up to the mean high water springs mark along the coast and within any stretches of tidal river. Our maps indicate that there are no rivers within Worcestershire that are under tidal influence and as such this area is outside of the MMO's remit. We therefore do not feel it necessary to be consulted on any of the areas covered by the [Get Involved in Planning] questionnaire."