

The Sixth Annual Monitoring Report 2010 - 2011

MINERALS & WASTE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME



Worcestershire

The Sixth Annual Monitoring Report 2010 - 2011
of the Minerals & Waste Local Development Scheme

December 2011

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 **worcestershire**
county council

**Worcestershire Mineral and Waste
Development Framework**

**Annual Monitoring
Report**

April 2010 – March 2011

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Executive Summary

The Annual Monitoring Report 2010/11 is structured differently to previous Annual Monitoring Reports prepared by the Council. The indicators have been updated to reflect the monitoring schedule set out in the emerging Waste Core Strategy. They show that progress towards most indicators is adequate. The main areas of concern are:

- Progress towards the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy was slightly behind target. The council considers that the delay was justified and is not significant. The Local Development Scheme has been revised to take this into account.
- Performance of several indicators relating to aggregate minerals were below target. This will be considered during the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy. It is anticipated that work will start on this in 2012.

The Waste Core Strategy has not been adopted yet. This means that many of the new indicators monitor the impacts of policies which are not yet in place. It is useful to monitor the indicators in this AMR to establish a starting point to build upon in the future but it means that in some cases performance appears to be below target.

Monitoring indicators have been defined according to the following convention:







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

Table 1: Summary of performance

Indicator	Progress towards targets
Compliance with Regulation 48 (3): Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (As amended)	
Waste Indicators	
W1 Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on flooding.	
W2 Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on water quality.	
W3 Permissions for waste management development that include measures for energy efficiency.	-
W4 Permissions for waste management development with a gross floor space of over 1000 sq m gaining at least 10% of energy	-

	supply annually from renewable energy supplies.	
W5	Permissions for waste management development that include measures for water efficiency.	-
W6	Permissions for new landfill capacity that include landfill gas management systems.	-
W7	Permissions for new built waste management development that include provision for biodiversity enhancement.	☺
W8	Permissions that have an unacceptable adverse impact on landscape character, scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, battlefields or registered historic parks and gardens.	☺
W9	Permission for new waste management/minerals development granted in the Malvern Hills or Cotswolds AONB.	☺
W10	Permissions for new waste management/minerals development take into account local characteristics.	☹
W11	Permissions for new waste management/minerals development take into account amenity considerations.	☺
W12	Permission for new waste management/minerals development on Greenfield sites	☺
W13	Permission for new waste management/minerals development in the Green Belt.	☺
W14	Permissions granted in accordance with highways advice.	☺
W15	Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in re-use and recycling.	☺
W16	Waste sent to landfill.	☺
W17	Re-use, recycling and 'other recovery' of waste.	☺
W18	Adoption of appropriate policies regarding managing waste arisings from all new developments in City, Borough and District DPDs.	☺
W19	Development permitted within 250m of a waste management facility against County Council advice.	-
W20	Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in 'other recovery'.	☺
W21	Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in 'sorting and transfer'	☺
W22	Maintain equivalent self-sufficiency in disposal and landfill.	☺
W23	Permitted applications for waste management which include a Consultation Statement.	☹
W24	Increase in GVA in Worcestershire from waste management development	☺
W25	New permitted waste management development at each level of the geographic hierarchy	☺
Minerals indicators		
M1	Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on flooding.	☺
M2	Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on water quality.	☺
M3	Permissions for new mineral operations that include provision for biodiversity enhancement	☹
M4	Permissions that have an unacceptable adverse impact on landscape character, scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, battlefields or registered historic parks and gardens.	☺
M5	Permission for new waste management/minerals development granted in the Malvern Hills or Cotswolds AONB.	☺

M6	Permissions for new waste management/minerals development take into account local characteristics.	☹
M7	Permissions for new waste management/minerals development take into account amenity considerations.	☺
M8	Permissions granted in accordance with highways advice.	☺
M9	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates.	-
M10	Annual production of primary land won aggregates.	☹
M11	Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves.	☹
M12	Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves	☹
M13	Landbank of permitted clay reserves	☺
M14	Sufficient productive capacity for sand and gravel supply	☺
M15	Sufficient productive capacity for crushed rock supply	☹
M16	Sufficient productive capacity for clay supply	☺
M17	Sufficient productive capacity for building stone	-
M18	Permitted applications for minerals development which include a Consultation Statement.	☹
M19	New permitted mineral development in 'preferred areas'	☺
Statement of Community Involvement Indicators		
SCI2	Access to information	☺
SCI3	Consultation response rate/involvement	☹
SCI4	Satisfaction with the planning process	☹
SCI5	Consultation methods	-
SCI6	Value for money	-

1. Introduction and background

Purpose of the report

- 1.1. The County Council is required to produce an *Annual Monitoring Report*¹ of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (AMR). The purpose of the AMR is to:
- review the progress of implementing the Council's Mineral and Waste Local Development Scheme (LDS), particularly whether the Council is meeting the timetables and milestones set out in the Scheme;
 - provide realistic and useful indicators, targets and information to assess the effectiveness and impacts of the policies being implemented.
 - assess whether the policies in the Council's Structure Plan and Development Plan Documents need to be adjusted or replaced.
- 1.2. This is the Council's seventh AMR. It covers the period from 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011.
- 1.3. The AMR assesses the Minerals and Waste policy framework, which currently consists of saved policies in the existing Worcestershire County Structure Plan 1996-2011 and Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan 1994-2004. It also monitors progress in the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy and will monitor the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy when work commences.
- 1.4. Borough, City and District Council Local Development Documents are assessed in the AMRs prepared by the responsible authorities.

Community Involvement

- 1.5. The AMR has been submitted to the Secretary of State to meet the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It has also been published on the Councils website: www.worcestershire.gov.uk/amr
- 1.6. The Council is committed to extending public involvement in its work particularly in connection with its planning policies. Please contact us if you would like to comment on the report generally or can suggest targets or indicators in other plans, policies or proposals which future AMRs could consider:

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

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Structure of the report

1.7. The structure of this AMR and the indicators reported on differ significantly from previous years.

1.8. In the past the AMR has been structured around five broad objectives:

- Monitor progress on the implementation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.
- Assess how the Council's policies contribute to a better environment for today and tomorrow²
- Assess if the policies contribute to sustainable economic development³ by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of aggregate and non-aggregate minerals.
- Assess whether the policies contribute to sustainable economic development by enabling the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy and addressing waste as a resource.
- Assess whether the policies contribute towards empowering communities and engaging them in planning decisions⁴.

1.9. This approach has been revised to reflect the objectives set out in the Waste Core Strategy Publication Document (Regulation 27). The report structure is set out in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Structure of the AMR 2011

Key

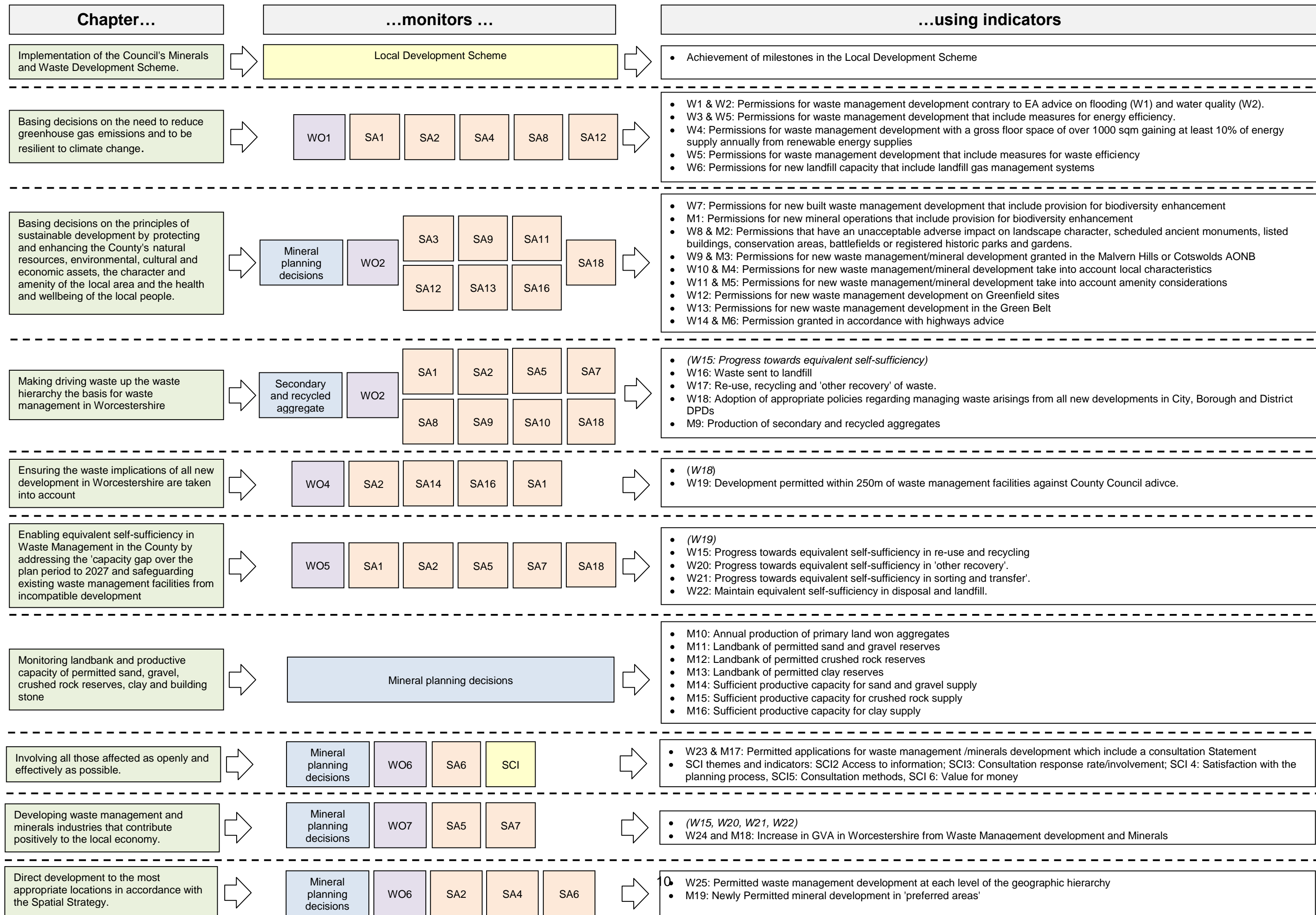
Chapter of the AMR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• W: Waste indicator• M: Mineral indicator
WO: Objective set out in the Waste Core Strategy Submission Document (incorporating the Addendum)	SA: Sustainability Objective used in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Core Strategy

Note: No Mineral Planning objectives have yet been developed in the Minerals and Waste Development Framework and therefore "Mineral planning decisions" has been used to identify where minerals issues will be monitored.

² Theme identified by Worcestershire Partnership "Sustainable Community Strategy second edition 2008-2013". In this context interpreted to include protection and enhancement of the environment and prudent use of natural resource as set out in ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development

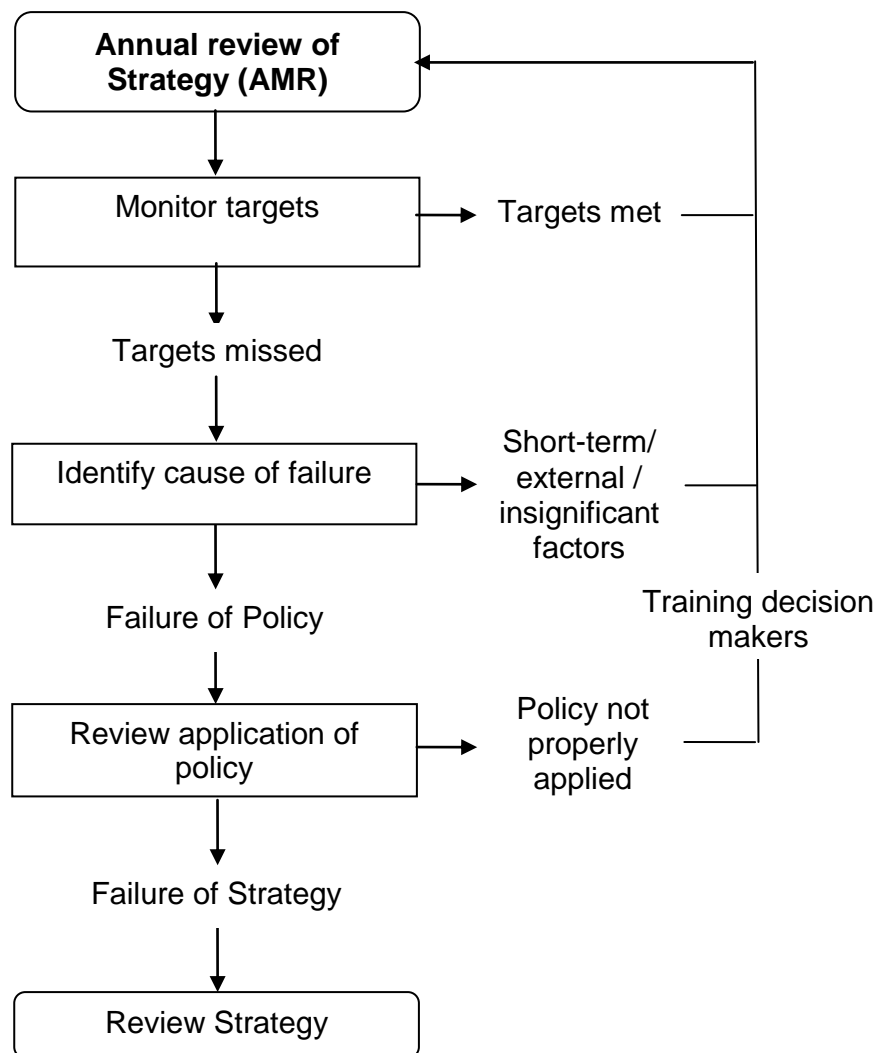
³ As identified in ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development

⁴ Cross-cutting theme identified by Worcestershire Partnership "Sustainable Community Strategy second edition 2008-2013" and in National policy.



1.10. If monitoring indicates that targets have been missed, the process outlined in Figure 2 will be followed. In essence, the process sets out to establish if a failure to meet a target is significant, in which case we need to review and correct the Strategy, or the result of short-term or other factors which are not significant. It may be possible to correct some failures through mechanisms such as adopting a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) rather than formally reviewing the entire strategy.

Figure 2: Policy review process



1.11. Subsequent AMRs will give details of the review processes undertaken where necessary and will reflect the priorities in the Worcestershire Partnership *Single Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire*. The SCI indicators in this report have been tested at public examination, however the Minerals and Waste indicators have not. The waste indicators are set out in the Waste Core Strategy Submission document (incorporating the addendum) and have been submitted to the Secretary of State for examination. The Minerals indicators are largely based on those monitored

in previous years, with the addition of some new indicators which mirror those for waste where appropriate.

- 1.12. In subsequent years the waste indicator will be the same as those set out the Waste Core Strategy once they have been tested at public examination. Minerals indicators will be developed through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy.

2. Summary of applications determined by the County Council 2010-11

- 2.1. The County Council determined 70 planning applications between 1st April 2010 and 31st March 2011. Permission was granted for 68 of these applications, with 2 proposals for Regulation 3 development being withdrawn by the applicant. No applications for planning permission for waste management related development or for the winning and working of minerals were refused.

Table 2: Planning applications determined by the County Council

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

Appeals

- 2.2. There was one planning appeal during this AMR period, which was dismissed.
- 2.3. The appeal (Planning application reference 09/000031/CM) was for the change of use of part of the pet kennels to a pet crematoria and the associated erection of a small-scale animal carcass incinerator at Brookend

Kennels, Leigh Sinton, Malvern. It was refused by Worcestershire County Council on 13 November 2009.


- 2.4. The appeal was made under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and was lodged on 23rd December 2009 (Appeal Reference APP/E1855/A/10/2119968/NWF). The main issue in this appeal was whether the location would be a sustainable for the proposed development, having regard to policies for waste management. The Appeal was dismissed on 30 July 2010.
- 2.5. The appointed Planning Inspector did not consider that the evidence before them demonstrated that the facility would be required to meet local needs. The Inspector therefore considered there to be a conflict with Malvern Hills Local Plan Policy DS1 and Worcestershire County Council Structure Plan Policy WD.2. The Inspector was unable to find that this would be a sustainable location for a small scale animal carcass incinerator, having regard to policies for waste management. In the absence of evidence to indicate otherwise, the Inspector found that the proposal would not accord with Structure Plan Policy SD.2 or Local Plan Policy DS1.

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

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

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

Indicators:

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

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

Background

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme: 2005 and 2006

- 3.1. The Council's first Local Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (LDS) came into being in April 2005 for an initial three-year period. This scheme was revised in April 2006 to take account of progress made since the initial scheme and issues identified through the monitoring process. The withdrawal of the (submitted) Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy and Waste Proposals Map in February 2008 had the effect of rendering the existing Local Development Scheme irrelevant.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme: 2008

- 3.2. A Local Development Scheme for the re-commencement of the Waste Core Strategy was approved by the Secretary of State and became operative from 29th August 2008. In 2010 this Development Scheme was revised.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme: 2010

- 3.3. The Local Development Scheme: 2010 was approved by the Council's Cabinet on 16th September 2010. The Local Development Scheme was then forwarded to Government Office for the West Midlands who had 4 weeks to object to it. They made no objections so the Local Development Scheme came into effect on 1st November 2010. The Local Development Scheme: 2010 revised the previous version of the Local Development Scheme (2008) to include reference to the proposed additional consultation on the "First Draft Submission" Stage of the Waste Core Strategy. This consultation was not included in earlier Local Development Schemes. The scheme was otherwise unaltered.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme: 2011

- 3.4. The current Local Development Scheme: 2011 was approved by the Council's Cabinet on 10th March 2011, current government advice is that, in accordance with its Localism Agenda, the Secretary of State no longer wishes to formally approve LDSs and it came into effect on 1st April 2011. This Local Development Scheme takes account of committee and council meeting cycles which had not been set when the previous Local Development Scheme (2010) was adopted and updates the timetable accordingly.

Monitoring progress

- 3.5. The Local Development Scheme 2010 (LDS 2010) was in effect for the monitoring year 2010-2011 and progress will be monitored against this scheme, however the changes made in the 2011 scheme will be considered in making conclusions about performance.
- 3.6. **Table 3** shows the timetable set out in the LDS 2010 for the Waste Core Strategy and Waste Proposals Map DPDs. The ticks within the table illustrate when the element was complied with.

Table 3 Progress on achieving the Local Development Scheme (against the 2010 LDS)

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

Progress against the targets

- 3.7. The target for public participation on the Emerging Preferred Options consultation commenced during the 4th Quarter of 2009, rather than the 3rd Quarter as set out in the LDS.
- 3.8. This was due to a number of factors. Firstly, it was felt that more time was necessary to complete work on the evidence base which informed the Emerging Preferred Options report. This small delay meant that deadlines within the Cabinet cycle could not be met, postponing the endorsement of the consultation document until the subsequent Cabinet meeting. The consultation was delayed further so as not to coincide with an announcement about a forthcoming planning application for an energy from waste plant to manage municipal waste in the County. It was felt that if the WCS consultation was launched during the same week there may be some confusion amongst the press and members of the public.
- 3.9. It was apparent from responses to the Emerging Preferred Options consultation that the approach to the WCS needed to be developed further and that an additional consultation stage was required. The "First Draft Submission" consultation was held between 28th September 2010 and 9th November 2010.
- 3.10. Introducing this additional consultation stage also impacted on the later stages in the process. As a result, submission was considered at a meeting of the Full Council in June 2011 (within the quarter proposed in successive

LDSs) but because of the need to allow time for possible legal challenges into any of the decisions made at Council, actual submission could not be until the following, 3rd, quarter of the year.

3.11. These issues have been taken into account in preparing the LDS 2011. The LDS 2011 timetable is set out below.

Table 4 Progress on achieving the Local Development Scheme (against the 2011 LDS)

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

Action

3.12. Although targets in the LDS 2010 have been missed, this was considered necessary in the interests of public participation in plan preparation and action has been taken to rectify this in preparation of the LDS 2011. As such no further action is required at this stage.

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

Validation Document

3.13. The County Council, as the County Planning Authority, is responsible for the processing and determination of planning applications for minerals and

waste management developments and for its own developments such as schools, roads and libraries.

- 3.14. To enable us to accept and validate applications more quickly and 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.
- 3.15. The Validation Document, once adopted will provide applicants and their agents with guidance on the information required when submitting a planning application. If an applicant fails to submit an application in accordance with the requirements set out in the Validation Document we will be entitled to declare the application invalid.
- 3.16. The document was published for an 8 week period of consultation on 15 February 2011. Adoption is anticipated to be in Spring 2012.

Landscape Character Assessment supplementary guidance

- 3.17. The Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Guidance (LCA SG) is a non-statutory document that will provide guidance on the application of landscape character principles to development. The Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Guidance will ultimately be used to help guide and determine relevant planning applications in the county. It is intended that once adopted or endorsed, the guidance will be used at both county and district levels. Whilst it will not constitute a formal part of the Local Development framework, it is intended that the final document will carry weight as a 'material consideration'.
- 3.18. The draft document was subject to a final public consultation between June and July 2010 and following final amendments the document will be endorsed by the County Council and the District Councils have expressed their intentions to follow suit.
- 3.19. The Landscape Character Assessment is accessible interactively on line on the council's website and is being used to inform both forward planning and development management decisions.

Natural resources strategy

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

- Climate change

Soils

- 3.21. The Planning for Soils in Worcestershire, Technical Research Paper has been developed in partnership with the Environment Agency, Natural England and the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust to raise awareness of the importance of soils and to provide technical guidance for Local Planning Authorities. The paper aims to inform the strategic consideration of soils in the development of Core Strategies and other DPDs. It contains emerging best practise, and policy guidance.
- 3.22. Between 22nd October and 10th December 2010 the council carried out a targeted consultation on the above document and received a total of 27 responses out of 30 consultees via on-line questionnaire, letter and e-mail. The majority of organisations supported our research paper with some providing additional comments and suggestions for improvement.
- 3.23. These comments are currently being analysed. The Paper is being reviewed and updated accordingly to the comments and the newest policy and research.

Water

- 3.24. The Planning for Water in Worcestershire, Technical Research Paper has been developed in collaboration with the Environment Agency, Severn Trent Water and Natural England. This paper intends to provide a consistent approach to water management and acts as an evidence base to inform policy and strategy development. It is directed at everybody involved in plan making in Worcestershire and adjacent areas.
- 3.25. Between 11th October and 23rd December 2010 the council carried out a targeted consultation on the above document and received a total of 10 responses out of 22 consultees via on-line questionnaire, letter and e-mail. The majority of them supported our research paper with some providing additional comments and suggestions for improvement.
- 3.26. These comments are currently being analysed. The Paper is being reviewed and updated accordingly to the comments and the newest policy and research.

Renewable Energy

- 3.27. The Planning for Renewable Energy Technical Research Paper was developed in January 2009. The paper is intended to give a summary of the issues surrounding renewable energy in the County and to bring together guidance and best practice and to help determine how future renewable energy policy can be shaped.
- 3.28. A Renewable Energy Strategy is being drafted to communicate the economic, social and environmental benefits of renewable energy, and to demonstrate what their development could mean for Worcestershire. A first draft is due by autumn 2011.

Climate Change

- 3.29. The Planning for Climate Change in Worcestershire, Technical Research Paper has been developed to review good practice and to identify the key issues to consider in mitigating for and adapting to future climate change within Worcestershire.
- 3.30. The paper was published in May 2008 and was the first attempt to bring together guidance and approaches towards addressing climate change. The paper identified the need for further work to fully embed climate change into policy making. This further work included investigating the potential for a County-wide green infrastructure network and further information on how this work has been taken forward is discussed in paragraphs 3.39 - 3.42
- 3.31. A further recommendation was to complete a risk based assessment of the vulnerabilities of infrastructure to climate change within the county. A project, funded by Defra and Sustainability West Midlands has been developed by Worcestershire County Council, has been conducting a pilot study into integrating climate risks in Local Authority Infrastructure planning. Nationally, maintaining infrastructure and limiting damage and disruption is seen as key to the UK economy. This phase of the research project will focus on mapping the following infrastructure in Worcestershire against risks such as surface water flooding, subsidence risk and outdoor fire risk as well as information relating to climate projections.
- Power (electricity and gas)
 - Water (water treatment and sewage treatment)
 - Transport (road and rail)
 - Emergency services
 - Telecommunications

Initial findings are expected to be published in summer 2011.

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

Worcestershire Woodland Guidelines

- 3.33. This document provides guidance on the landscape and biodiversity aspects of native woodland planting and management in Worcestershire. It is intended to complement other documents such as the Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests and Delivery Plan; 'Keepers of Time' policy statement and delivery plan for England's ancient and native woodlands; 'Growing our Future' the West Midlands Regional Forestry Framework and Delivery Plan and national guidance on Managing Ancient and Native Woodland produced during 2008.
- 3.34. The document is aimed at professionals working in forestry, nature conservation, agriculture and land-use planning. It will also be of value to landowners, the wider public and students, or indeed anyone who has an interest in trees, woodland and the Worcestershire landscape. This guidance presents the 'ideal' for landscape and ecology practices, and is

intended to help create new woodland or manage existing woodland in a way which compliments or improves the current woodland landscape character and ecology of the county. It does not aim to present an all-embracing guide to the creation and management of woodland and tree cover - its focus is purely landscape and biodiversity. The commercial aspects of timber growing in Worcestershire are not covered, nor are archaeological considerations. The landscape elements of this guidance are based on the Landscape Character Assessment for Worcestershire, and the Ecological Zones are derived from work to identify Natural Areas for Worcestershire.

3.35. The document has been endorsed by Worcestershire Partnership Environment Group (WPEG) and the County Council in April 2010.

Infrastructure Planning

3.36. During 2010 / 11, Worcestershire County Council's Strategic Planning team have been updating evidence in relation to infrastructure needs. This evidence will be used to inform the preparation of an Infrastructure Strategy and Investment Plan, to be written during 2011 / 12.

3.37. The evidence base is in the form of four research papers:

- Infrastructure Needs and Issues
- Viability of Infrastructure (Assumptions)
- Infrastructure Funding Mechanisms
- Establishing Priorities

3.38. The Infrastructure Strategy and Delivery Plan will be used to inform statutory (strategic & district) planning across Worcestershire, service delivery planning within Worcestershire County Council (WCC) and requirements for developer contributions / CIL.

Sub-regional Green Infrastructure Planning

3.39. 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.

3.40. This multi-disciplinary and multi-functional approach to land planning and management has included the development of a Green Infrastructure Study (version 2), which draws together a range of evidence sets to enable the development of a strategic approach to green infrastructure planning across the county. The version 2 paper is expected to be published in late summer 2011.

3.41. This non-statutory document will provide evidence to support Local Planning Authorities in the development of planning documents and will also be of interest to the development industries in planning for multifunctional green infrastructure.

3.42. In addition work has been commissioned to understand the strategic need and opportunities for green infrastructure provision and potential future methods of funding. The outcomes of this work are also due to be published late summer 2011.

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

Section Summary

Indicators:

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

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

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

Target: None

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

Analysis:

Table 5: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Waste Management Development					

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

Action

This indicator has been achieved and no action is required.

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

Target: None

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

Analysis:

Table 6: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
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.

Issues addressed in a Sustainability Statement

Indicators W3, W4 and W5 have been monitored in this AMR to provide a baseline, however measures for energy efficiency and water efficiency are not currently required by policy and the achievement of these targets are reliant in part on the policy framework as currently set out in the *Waste Core Strategy Publication document (Regulation 27)*.

The *Revised Draft Validation Document* also includes the requirement for a "Sustainability Statement" making reference to energy efficiency and water efficiency to be submitted with all relevant applications. However this is still being developed and is yet to be adopted by the Council.

As an interim measure the submission of "Sustainability Statements" has been monitored, however it should be noted that at present these are not required:

Table 7: Planning permissions granted for proposals that include a Sustainability Statement

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					
Actual	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?	?	?	?	?	☹
Minerals development					
Actual	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?	?	?	?	?	☹
Regulation 3 development					

Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	13 (23%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	☹

In future indicators W3, W4 and W5 will be monitored. They are addressed individually below.

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 8: Planning permissions granted for proposals that include measures for energy efficiency

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	3 (23%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	☹
Minerals development					
Actual	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?	?	?	?	?	☹
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	18 (32%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	☹

Action

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

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

Target: 100%

Review trigger: One permission granted that does not comply.

Analysis:

Table 9: 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

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	No relevant applications
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	☹

Action

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

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

Target: 100%

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

Analysis

Table 10: Percent of new built waste management development (including waste water treatment) that include measures for water efficiency

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	0

Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	☹
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Action

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

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

Target: 100%

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

Analysis:

Table 11: Permissions for new landfill capacity that include landfill gas management systems

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	No relevant applications
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	☹

One application for landfill related development was permitted in 2010-11. This was for the installation of an additional landfill gas flare at Hill and Moor landfill site. The site has five existing 1MW landfill utilisation engines and one existing flare, with permission for one further 1MW engine. The application was for improvements to the current landfill gas management system however it is not recorded by indicator W6 as it does not relate to new landfill capacity

Comments and recommendations

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

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

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

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W7 Permissions for new built waste management development that include provision for biodiversity enhancement.	☹️
M3 Permissions for new mineral operations that include provision for biodiversity enhancement	☹️
W8 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/minerals development granted in the Malvern Hills or Cotswolds AONB. M5	😊
W10 Permissions for new waste management/minerals development take into account local characteristics. M6	😐
W11 Permissions for new waste management/minerals development take into account amenity considerations. M7	😊
W12 Permission for new waste management/minerals development on Greenfield sites	😊
W13 Permission for new waste management/minerals development in the Green Belt.	😊
W14 Permissions granted in accordance with highways advice. M8	😊

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.

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

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

Target: 100%

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

Analysis

Table 12: Percent of permissions for new waste management development which include provision for biodiversity enhancement

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	3 (23%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	☹
Minerals development					
Actual	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

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

This indicator has not previously been monitored; however *Changes in areas of biodiversity importance (to show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat)* have been monitored through Annual Monitoring Reports. This will continue to be monitored until the policy framework that would facilitate the achievement of indicator W7 is adopted.

Table 13: Changes in areas of biodiversity importance (to show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat)

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

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

Target: None

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

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

Analysis

Table 14: Permissions having an unacceptable adverse impact on landscape character, scheduled ancient monuments, listed building, conservation areas, battlefields or registered historic parks and gardens

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					
Actual	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?	?	?	?	?	☺
Minerals development					
Actual	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?	?	?	?	?	☺
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	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 indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored once the Waste Core Strategy is adopted.

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

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

Review trigger: One permission with an unacceptable adverse impact.

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

Analysis

Table 15: Permissions granted in the Malvern Hills or Cotswold AONB

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Waste management development (not including waste water treatment)					
Actual	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?	?	?	?	?	☺
Minerals development					
Actual	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?	?	?	?	?	☺
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	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 indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored once the Waste Core Strategy is adopted.

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

Target: No unacceptable adverse impact on local characteristics.

Review trigger: One permission with an unacceptable adverse impact.

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

Analysis

Table 16: Number of permissions for new waste management development take into account local characteristics

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Permissions granted with unacceptable adverse impact on local characteristics	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	☺

Action:

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

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

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

Target: No unacceptable adverse impact on amenity.

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

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

Analysis

Table 17: Permissions for new waste management and minerals development that take into account amenity considerations

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Waste management development (not including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	100% (13)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	☺
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	100% (1)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	☺

Action

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

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

Target: None

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

Analysis

Table 18: Permissions for new waste management development on Greenfield sites (not including landfill, composting or waste water treatment)

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Actual	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 indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored once the Waste Core Strategy is adopted.

This indicator has primarily been monitored to establish a baseline for future AMRs. It will be monitored to assess progress following the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy.

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

Target: None

Review trigger: One permission for inappropriate development in the green belt where very special circumstances have not been clearly justified.

It will be considered that very special circumstances have not been clearly justified where this is the express opinion of a statutory body or has been stated in the committee or delegated report prepared.

Analysis

Table 19: Permissions for new waste management development on Greenfield sites

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Actual	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 indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored once the Waste Core Strategy is adopted.

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

Target: 100%

Review trigger: One permission granted contrary to highways advice. (This includes advice from the County Council's Highway department or the Highways Agency).

Analysis

Table 20: Permissions granted contrary to highways advice

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-2011
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Actual	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 indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored once the Waste Core Strategy is adopted.

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

Section Summary

Indicators:

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

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

Indicator W15: Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in recycling

See Section 8 for full discussion of this indicator.

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

Target: Decrease in % waste managed sent to landfill.

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

Analysis

Table 21: Decrease landfill, as measured by Defra annual reports on waste managed

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Actual	Not monitored during this period	633,466	439,145	370,715	443,205

Percentage of all waste managed in Worcestershire	-	80%	68%	64%	59%
Is target being achieved?	-	-	☺	☺	☺

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

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.

Action:

The percentage of waste disposed of to landfill declined steadily between 2007 and 2010. This meets target W16 and as such no action is required.

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

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

Target:

MSW: 78% MSW (with a minimum of 50% recycling by 2020)
All other waste: 75%

Review trigger:

Milestone target not met.

Analysis

MSW 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 municipal waste managed through landfill, incineration with efw (recovery), incineration without efw and recycling/composting.

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

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

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

Table 22: Recycling/Recovery rates

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-2011
MSW	42%	49%	54%	56%	Data not yet available
<i>Recycling</i>	<i>35%</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>45%</i>	-
<i>Recovery</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>11%</i>	-

Note: MSW figures are for April – March.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Household and Commercial and Industrial wastes	22%	31%	36%	41%	Data not yet available

Note: All Waste figures are for January – December.
The most recent WDI data currently available is for 2010.

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

Table 23: Recycling/recovery targets and baseline

	2008-9	2009-10	2014-15	2019-20
MSW (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 3: Recycling/Recovery rates and baseline targets (MSW)

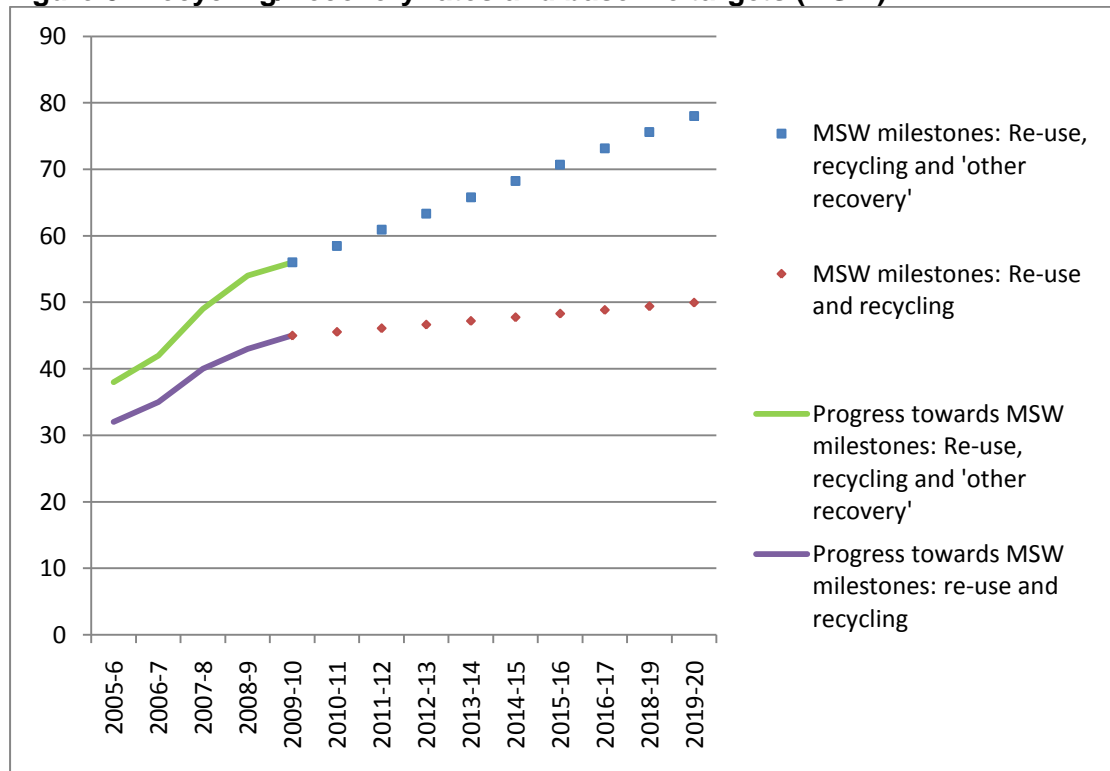
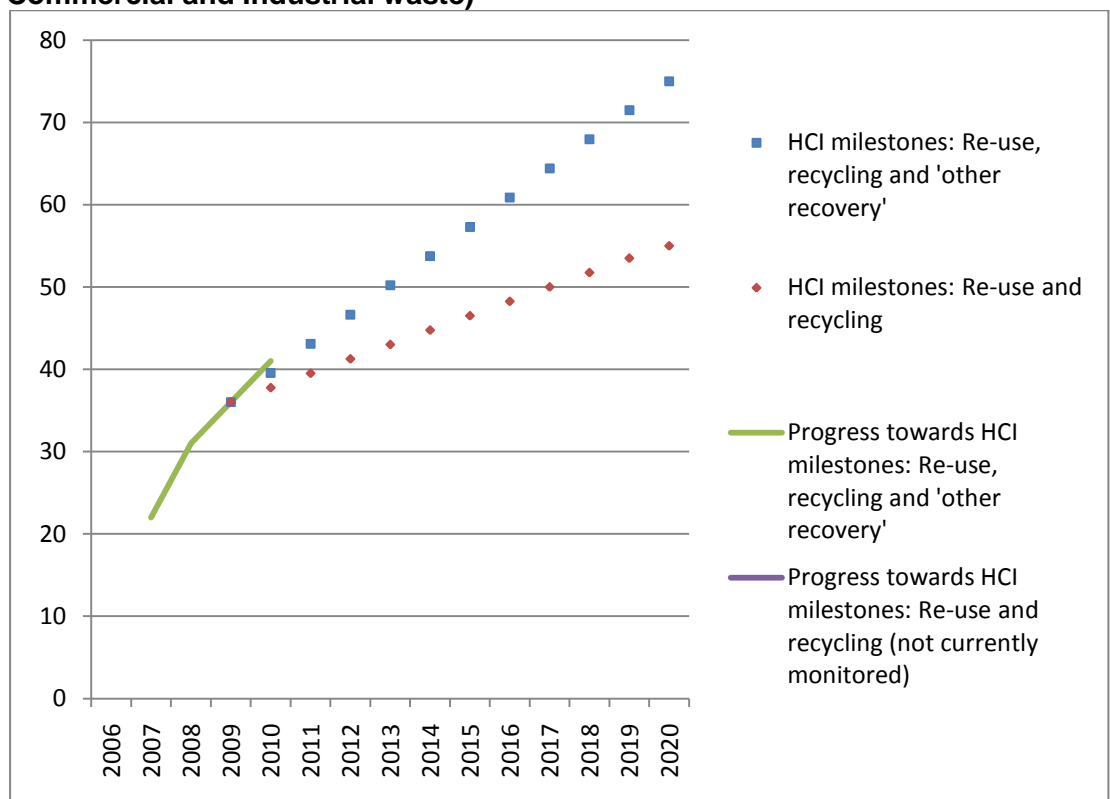


Figure 4: Recycling/Recovery rates and baseline targets (Household, Commercial and Industrial waste)



Action:

The current data for MSW Recycling/Recovery rates also forms the baseline for the targets. It is therefore not possible to assess progress against these milestones. Recycling/Recovery rates for Household, Commercial and Industrial waste is currently exceeding the milestones set out. No action is required.

Overall Recycling/Recovery rates over the last three years have increased. No action is required.

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

Target:

Adopted by all City, Borough and District Councils.

Review trigger:

One relevant DPD adopted without appropriate policies.

Analysis

Table 24: Adoption of appropriate policies in City, Borough and District Councils' DPDs

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
DPDs adopted?	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Wyre Forest Core Strategy
Relevant policy included	-	-	-	-	Yes
Is target being achieved?	-	-	-	-	☺

Note: The Council formally commented on the South Worcestershire Development Plan (SWDP) (26th September – 18th November 2011). This will be reported in next years AMR.

Action:

This will be monitor at each formal consultation stage and at adoption.

Indicator M9: Production of secondary and recycled aggregates

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

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

Analysis:

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

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

Section Summary

Indicators:

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

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

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

See Section 6 for full discussion of this indicator.

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

Target:

None

Review trigger:

One permission against County Council advice.

Analysis

Table 25: Development permitted within 250m of a waste management facility against County Council advice

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Actual	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

Is target being achieved?	-	-	-	-	-
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Action:

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

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

8. 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.	☺
W20 Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in 'other recovery'.	☺
W21 Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in 'sorting and transfer'	☺
W22 Maintain equivalent self-sufficiency in disposal and landfill.	☺

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

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

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

Target:

a) Increase in % of waste recycled; and

b) no capacity gap for:

- Recovery
- Sorting or transfer
- Disposal or landfill

Review trigger:

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

b) Capacity gap identified for:

- Sorting or transfer,
- Disposal or landfill;

Or increasing capacity gap for reuse and recycling.

a) Change in % of waste recycled

Analysis

Table 26: Change in % of waste being re-used or recycled

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-2011
MSW	42%	49%	54%	56%	Data not yet available
<i>Recycling</i>	<i>35%</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>43%</i>	<i>45%</i>	-
<i>Recovery</i>	<i>8%</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>11%</i>	-

Note: MSW figures are for April – March.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Household and Commercial and Industrial wastes	22%	31%	36%	41%	Data not yet available

Note: All Waste figures are for January – December.

Action:

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

b) Capacity Gap

Analysis

Table 27: *Estimated Capacity* gap is set out in the WCS submission document and will be used to monitor progress towards (and maintenance of) equivalent self-sufficiency. This table is based on a set of assumptions and projections set out in the *Capacity and Arisings* background document.

Table 27: Estimated Capacity gap (as set out in the Waste Core Strategy)

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

Table 28 demonstrates the current capacity gap using:

- the estimated capacity requirements for 2009-2010 (which informed the summary figures set out in Table 27); and
- calculations of maximum capacity in the County (based on site throughput for the last 5 years).

Capacity requirements	-	Maximum capacity demonstrated	=	Capacity gap
Calculated based on the assumptions and projections set out in the <i>Capacity and Arisings</i> background document		Calculated using the highest annual throughput for each individual site over the last 5 years ⁵ .		Where there is a capacity gap identified this is shown in the table.

Table 28: Actual Capacity Gap 2009 – 2010

	Re-use and recycling	Other recovery	Sorting and transfer	Landfill
Capacity required	574,019 tpa	248,511 tpa	477,317 tpa	492,198m ³
Maximum capacity Demonstrated (2008-2010)	284,832 tpa	9,000 tpa	1,054,127 tpa	Void space: 9,627,000m ³
Capacity Gap	289,187 tpa	239,511 tpa	No capacity gap	No capacity gap

The current capacity gap is lower than the estimated capacity gap as set out in the Waste Core Strategy Submission document (incorporating the addendum).

Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency is demonstrated in Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7, which show the projected capacity requirements (which have

⁵ 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 -2010, but it is the intention to extend this to cover 5 years in the future.

informed the emerging WCS) and actual capacity. Where actual capacity is less than projected requirement there is a capacity gap (re-use and recycling and 'other recovery'). Where actual capacity is greater than the requirement there is no capacity gap (Sorting and transfer).

Figure 5: Re-use and recycling capacity gap

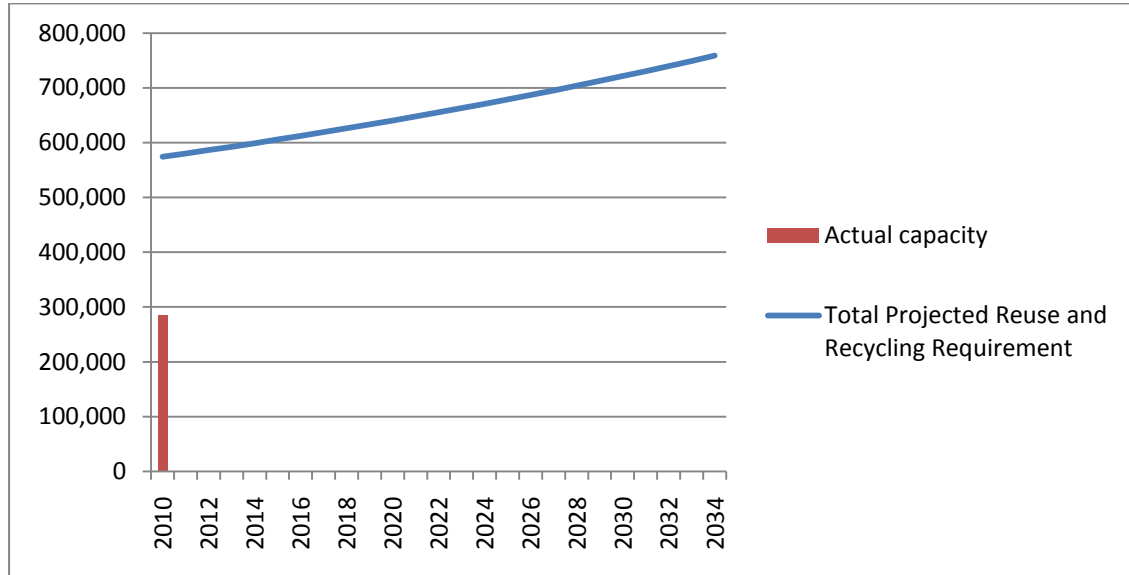


Figure 6: Recovery capacity gap

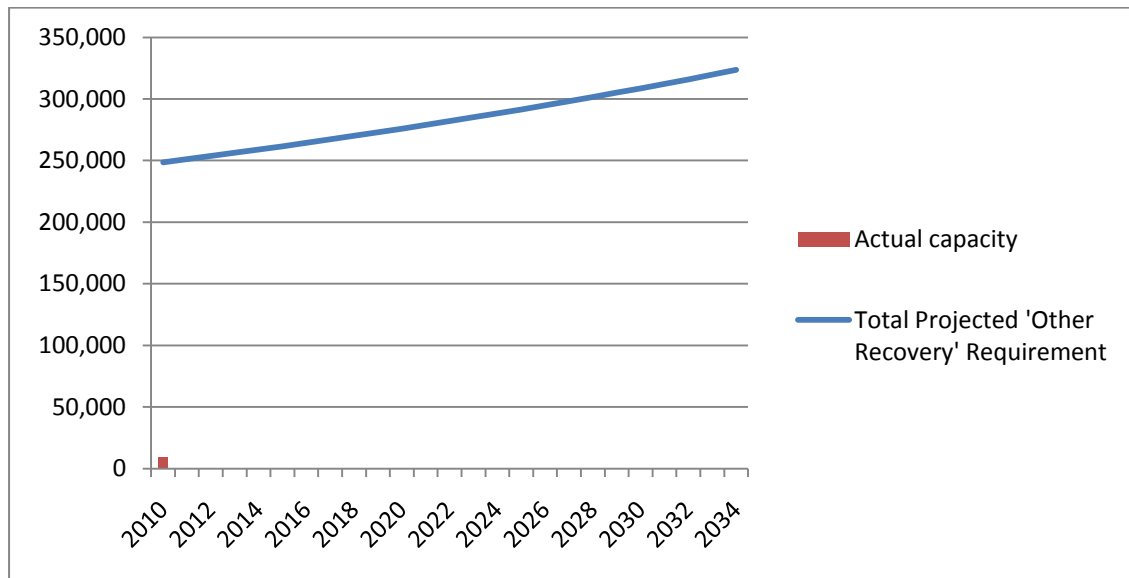
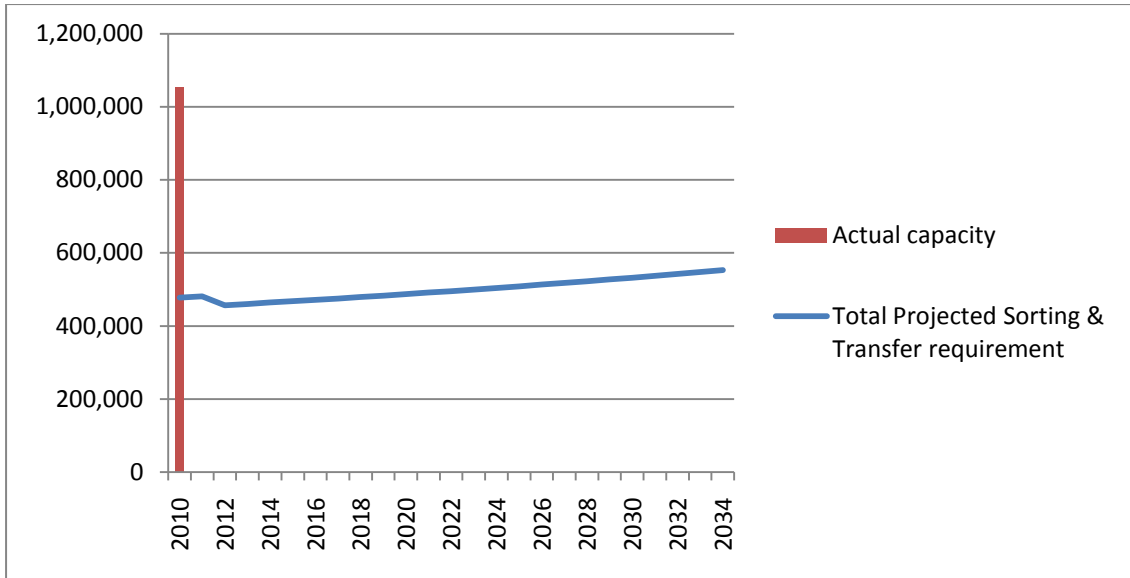


Figure 7: Sorting and transfer capacity gap










Actions:

Current data sets a baseline. We will continue to monitor progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency.

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

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
M10 Annual production of primary land won aggregates.	
M11 Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves.	
M12 Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves	
M13 Landbank of permitted clay reserves	
M14 Sufficient productive capacity for sand and gravel supply	
M15 Sufficient productive capacity for crushed rock supply	
M16 Sufficient productive capacity for clay supply	

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

Indicator M10: Annual production of primary land won aggregates

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

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

Analysis

Sand and Gravel

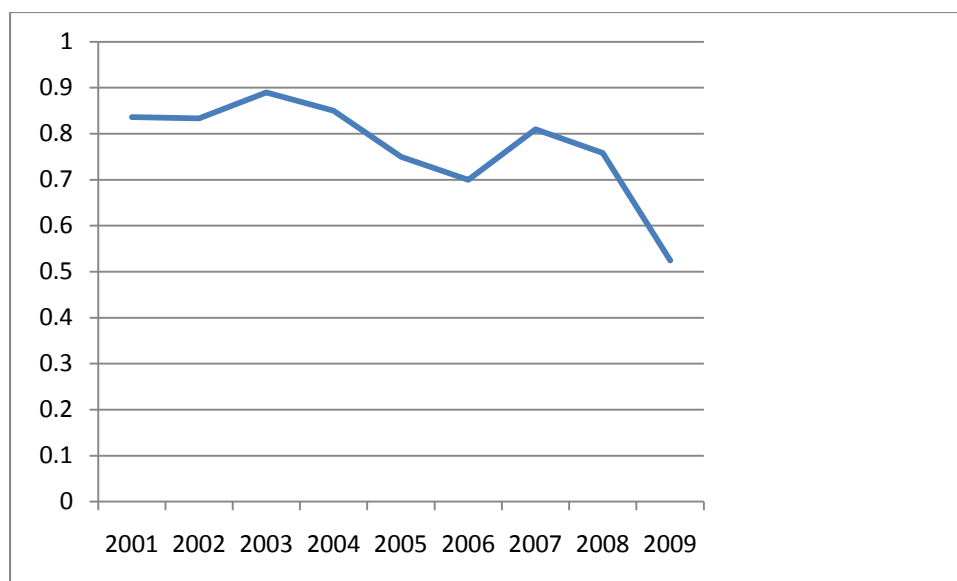
In Worcestershire sand and gravel sales in 2004 – 2008 were relatively stable, albeit lower than in previous years, however there was a significant decline in 2008 (see Table 29 and Figure 8). Conversations between planning officers and operators suggest that the “credit crunch” in 2008 has reduced local demand for

sand and gravel. The patterns of sales in Worcestershire broad reflect the trends in the region, as shown in Figure 8 and Table 30.

Table 29: Sand and Gravel sales for aggregate purposes (million tonnes) (RAWP)

Sand and Gravel	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Worcestershire	0.75	0.7	0.81	0.758	0.524
Regional Total	9.1	9.99	10.02	8.332	6.212

Figure 8: Sand and Gravel Sales for Aggregate purposes in Worcestershire (million tonnes) (RAWP)



The previous 5 years saw a slight but continuous decline in sales. In 2007 there was a small increase in sales to almost 2004 levels, however in 2008 sales declined again to 2005/6 levels, with a further fall in sales from 2008 to 2009 by 31%.

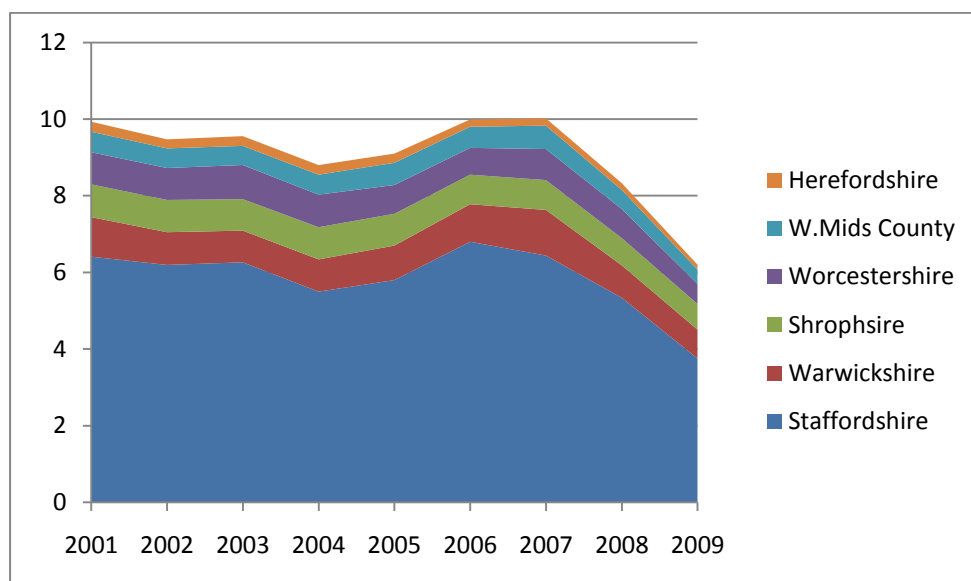
Table 30: Production

<i>Sand and Gravel Apportionment 8.6%⁶ Regional production</i>	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Worcestershire	9.3%	8.24%	7%	9.1% ⁷	8.44%

⁶ Please note, there was an error in the 2009-2010 AMR, this figure should have read 8.6%.

⁷ Please note, there was an error in the 2009-2010 AMR, this figure should have read 9.1%.

Figure 9: Sand and Gravel Sales for Aggregate purposes in the West Midlands Region (million tonnes) (RAWP)



The target to meet 8.6% of the regional apportionment for sand and gravel was exceeded in 2007-08 but not met in 2008-09. Conversations between planning officers and operators suggest that that the “credit crunch” in 2008 has reduced local demand for sand and gravel.

Action

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

The development of the Minerals Development Framework is likely to commence in early 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

Crushed Rock

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

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

Analysis

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

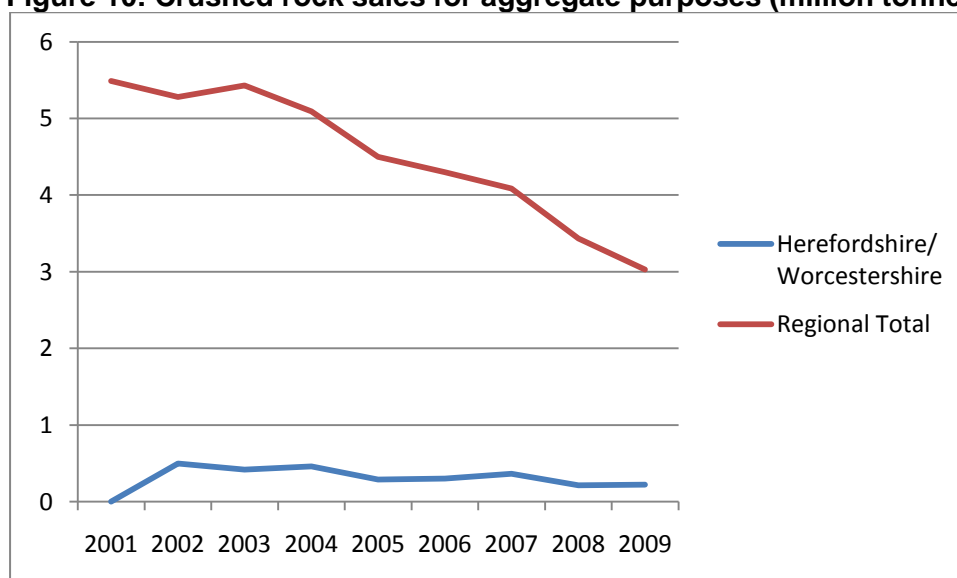
The lack of applications probably reflects the limited nature and distribution of hard rock within the County, very little of which appears to be of aggregate quality.

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

Table 31: Crushed rock sales for aggregate purposes (million tonnes) (RAWP)

Crushed rock	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Herefordshire/Worcestershire	0.29	0.3	0.366	0.216	0.224
Regional Total	4.5	4.3	4.086	3.436	3.03

Figure 10: Crushed rock sales for aggregate purposes (million tonnes) (RAWP)



Crushed rock apportionment 2.8% Regional production	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	Worcestershire	Confidential Below 2.8%	Confidential Below 2.8%	Confidential Below 2.8%	Confidential Below 2.8%

Action

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

Indicator M11: Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves

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

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

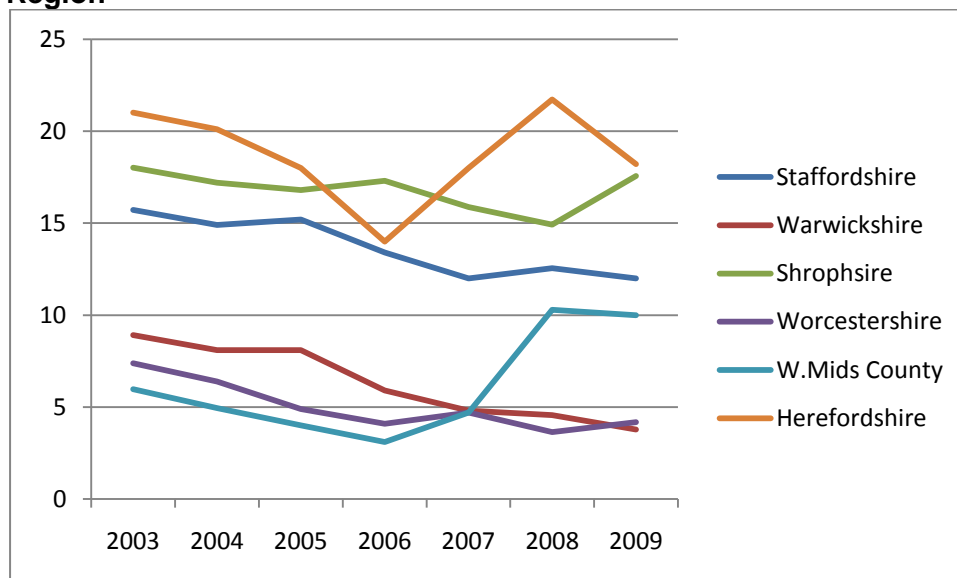
Analysis

Permitted reserves in Worcestershire are listed in *Appendix 2: Operational minerals sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2010 – 1st April 2011.*

Table 32: Worcestershire landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves (years) (RAWP)

Sand and Gravel landbank	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Worcestershire	4.9	4.1	4.7	3.65	4.19

Figure 11: Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves – West Midlands Region



According to the latest West Midlands Regional Aggregate Working Part (RAWP) (2009) Annual Report the County's landbank (at 31/12/2009) is 4.19 years. This is below the 7 years recommended in government policy.

No applications for aggregate minerals development were determined by the County Council in 2010-2011. However, the following application is 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 January 2010 and sent out for consultation in February 2010. Several statutory consultees and the County Council have requested additional information from the applicant (Cemex UK Materials Limited). Furthermore, the Highways Agency opposes the proposed private means of access into the motorway interchange, and directs that planning permission is not granted for an indefinite period of time. The applicant is

seeking to overcome this objection from the Highways Agency and has not yet submitted the requested additional information.

Action:

The development of the Minerals Development Framework is likely to commence in early 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

Indicator M12: Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves

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

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

Analysis

Permitted reserves in Worcestershire are listed in *Appendix 2: Operational minerals sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2010 – 1st April 2011*.

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

Action:

The development of the Minerals Development Framework is likely to commence in early 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

Indicator M13: Landbank of permitted clay reserves

Target: There is no set landbank for permitted clay reserves. MPS 1, Annex 2 suggests that reserves of 25 years maybe sufficient. This will be the target for this indicator until it is refined during the development of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Review trigger: A landbank of less than 25 years.

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

Based on information provided by the operator it is estimated that the average life of these two sites is 37 years.

Action: No action is currently required. The development of the Minerals Development Framework is likely to commence in Early 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

Other Non Aggregate Minerals

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

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

Analysis

Permitted reserves in Worcestershire are listed in *Appendix 2: Operational minerals sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2010 – 1st April 2011.*

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

- **Clay** is considered above.
- **Building Stone:** So far as the council is aware Building stone has only been produced at one quarry, Fish Hill, Broadway, since 1947 and that was ancillary to aggregate production. The material produced, Oolitic Limestone, is used in only appropriate for a few parishes in the south western corner of the County. Sales are mostly into Gloucestershire, where numerous comparable sites exist. Production at Broadway is expected to cease within a year. The Council does not consider that other sources can easily be identified, or that it would be useful or necessary to define landbanks for building stone in Worcestershire.
- **Silica Sand:** Two quarries currently produce very small volumes of this material. Reserves are modest but appear to be adequate for the present.

Action:

The development of the Minerals Development Framework is likely to commence in early 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

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

Target: There are currently no statutory targets. This will be considered through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Review trigger: There are currently no statutory targets. This will be considered through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Analysis

Table 33: Productive Capacity: Sand and Gravel

Productive Capacity: Sand and Gravel	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Productive Units	7	6	6	6	6

Table 34: Productive Capacity: Crushed rock

Productive Capacity: crushed rock	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Productive Units	1	1	1	1	1

The current recession is depressing production rates to below that required to meet the County's sub-regional apportionment for sand and gravel, although there are 6 operational units within the County. Crushed rock production, is not adequate in terms of production or the number of operational units, and the County's landbank for both sand and gravel and crushed rock are inadequate.

There does not seem to be any interest from the industry in correcting these problems; however, an application for a proposed sand and gravel quarry at land adjacent to Strensham Water Treatment Works, Upper Strensham for extraction of 430,000 tonnes is currently being processed by the County Council. This is one of the two remaining Preferred Areas for sand and gravel working in the Minerals Local Plan that remain unworked.

Action

The performance for this indicator is adequate for sand and gravel and poor for crushed rock. The development of the Minerals Development Framework is likely to commence in Early 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

Indicator M16: Sufficient productive capacity for clay supply

Target: There are currently no statutory targets. This will be considered through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Review trigger: There are currently no statutory targets. This will be considered through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Analysis

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






Action

The performance for this indicator is adequate. The development of the Minerals Development Framework is likely to commence in Early 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

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

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W23 Permitted applications for waste management which include a Consultation Statement.	
M18 Permitted applications for minerals development which include a Consultation Statement.	
SCI2 Access to information	
SCI3 Consultation response rate/involvement	
SCI4 Satisfaction with the planning process	
SCI5 Consultation methods	-
SCI6 Value for money	-

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

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

Target:
100%

Review trigger:
Less than 90% for two years in any five

The *Revised Draft Validation Document* includes the requirement for a "Consultation Statement". However this is still being developed and is yet to be adopted by the Council. The submission of "Consultation Statements" has been monitored to establish the baseline, however it should be noted that at present these are not required.

Table 35: Planning permissions granted for proposals that include a Consultation Statement

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	8% (1)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	☹
Minerals development					
Actual	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?	?	?	?	?	☹
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	34% (19)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	☹

Action

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

Indicator SCI2: Access to information

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

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

Analysis

Satisfaction Surveys were undertaken in 2007/8 and 2009/10. This survey is biennial and has therefore not been updated for the current monitoring year.

Table 36: Access to information

2007/8:	125 responses	Very satisfied	14.4%
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		Satisfied	38.4%
		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	38.4%
		Dissatisfied	7.2%
2009/10:	95 responses	Very satisfied	11.6 %
		Satisfied	44.2 %
		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	26.3 %
		Dissatisfied	9.5 %
		Very dissatisfied	8.4 %

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

Action

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

Indicator SCI3: Consultation response rate/involvement

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

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

Analysis

This indicator measures 5 different aspects:

a) Number of people making representations on LDS consultations.

Table 37: Waste Core Strategy consultation response rates

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

Action

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

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

Therefore *SCI4: Satisfaction* will be considered when deciding what action to take.

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

Table 38: Waste Core Strategy % of representations made by hard to reach groups.

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

Action

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

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

Therefore *SCI4: Satisfaction* will be considered when deciding what action to take.

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

Table 39: Number of applications that were preceded by a formal pre-application meetings

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

There are encouraging trends showing an increase in pre-application meetings held overall.

A higher number of applications were preceded by pre-application meetings in 2009/10 and 2010/11. This is due in part to a high volume of applications from Severn Trent Water Ltd in 2009/10 in comparison to other years. This enabled pre-application meetings to be held to discuss multiple proposals at a time. It is often easier to engage with a large developer in this way than with applicants who have interests in single sites.

Action

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

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

Table 40: Consultation statements

	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
Submitted	14/63 (22%)	13/92 (14%)	19/69 (28%)
Compliance with SCI	14 (100%)	13 (100%)	19 (100%)

Action

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

e) Number of planning applications submitted online

Table 41: Applications submitted online

2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
43/63 = 68%	76/92 = 83%	63/69 = 91%

Action

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

Indicator SCI4: Satisfaction with the planning process

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

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

Analysis

Satisfaction Surveys were undertaken in 2007/8 and 2009/10. This survey is biennial and has therefore not been updated for the current monitoring year.

The results of the 2008 satisfaction survey found that people stated that they did not take part in past consultations because they did not have enough time to respond, were not aware of the planning issue and , or didn't feel their response would make a difference. To address these issues it was recommended that consultation periods were extended. It was found that direct mailings and local

press were the main methods people used to find out about planning issues, and as a result it is recommended that we continue to use these methods when carrying out consultations.

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

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

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

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

In response to the comments above, it should be noted that the County Council use a variety of methods to keep people informed of County Planning issues and does not rely on the internet alone; for example, it uses public notices in local newspapers, direct mailings, allows people to ask to be notified of county planning consultations and lets them view planning consultations in libraries and Hubs. Local newspapers are used to inform residents of planning policy consultations and press releases are often produced, unfortunately the council

has no say as to if these make it in to the local press. There were also a number of comments related to a particular waste contract and planning application, these will be forwarded on to the Waste Management Team and Development Control.

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

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

There were also a number of comments related to a particular waste contract and planning application, these have been forwarded to the Waste Management and Development Control Teams.

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

Indicator SCI5: Consultation methods

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

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

Analysis

Consultation on the *First Draft Submission Report , Interim Sustainability Appraisal, Initial Habitats Assessment and Equality Impact Assessment Screening* commenced on 28th September 2010, with comments requested by 9th November 2010. Revised versions of the background documents were also made available as part of the consultation. The consultation was undertaken in accordance with the SCI using the methods indicated in Table 42.

Table 42: Summary of the First Draft Submission Consultation Document - Consultation activities (28th September - 9th November 2010)

Activity	Letter/ email	Website	Media release/ Articles	Public notice in local press
Residents	⊕	★	⊕	★

LSP	☼	★	☼	★
Waste operators	☼	★	★	★
Business	☼	★	☼	★
Interest groups	☼	★	★	★
Voluntary Sector	☼	★	★	★
Parish Councils	☼	★	★	★
Other local authorities	☼	★	★	★
Government Agencies	☼	★	★	★

☼: Focused

★: General

Consultation on planning applications

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

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

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

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

Indicator SCI6: Value for money

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

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

Analysis:

This is a useful concept but is not easy to quantify; the value of any particular consultation is not related to the number of responses received. It is possible for example that a small number of perceptive responses may illuminate the issues better than a large number of repetitive or ill informed ones. In addition a decline in the number of responses over several consultations may reflect either satisfaction or be indicate fatigue or dissatisfaction.

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

Action:

The adequacy of the public participation undertaken for the Waste Core Strategy will be considered as part of the Examination of its "soundness" in 2012; the Inspector`s comments may help to develop an appropriate indicator and for the present no other assessment has been identified.

11. 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>	☺
W24 Increase in GVA in Worcestershire from waste management development	☺

Other issues to be monitored: Best available data on arisings and capacity will be

monitored through the life of the strategy in order to determine changes in the capacity gap. Changes in national policy or targets.

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

See section 8 for full discussion of these indicators.

Indicator 24: 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.

	2007	2008	% change
Waste management and minerals GVA ⁸ (£m)	61.6	62.3	1.18%
Worcestershire GVA (£m)	4,119	4,078	-0.05%
% contribution from waste management and minerals	1.50%	1.53%	

The GVA from waste management and minerals is only a small part of Worcestershire's GVA, but this increased between 2007 and 2008. In addition GVA from waste management and minerals increased, whilst overall GVA for Worcestershire declined.

Action:

This target is being achieved and no action required.

⁸ 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.

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

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W25 New permitted waste management development at each level of the geographic hierarchy	☺
M19 New permitted mineral development in 'preferred areas'	☺

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

Indicator W25: New permitted waste management development at each level of the geographic hierarchy.

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

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

Analysis

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

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

Action

No action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored following the adoption of the waste core strategy.

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

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

Review trigger: One permission granted outside these areas.

Analysis

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

Action

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

Appendix 1: Operational waste sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2010 – 1st April 2011

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

Table 43: 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
Sandy Lane, Wildmoor	United Waste	WTS	407681, 407665, 407560, 107104, 407496, 407474, 407466, 92/0600 B20135
Chadwich Lane Quarry	Mr B. Wood	Inert Landfilling	107108
Bromsgrove HWS Quantry Lane, Quarry	Mercia Waste	HWS	600605,
Westside Forestry, Land off Chadwich Lane Quarry	Mr B. Kenward	Storage and recycling of timber by-products	407631
Metal and Ores Ltd, Hanbury Road, Stoke Prior	Mr Banham	WTS	407614
Tickeridge Farm, Timberhonger Lane, Bromsgrove	Warwick Stone	Landfill	407258
Malvern Hills			

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Guinness Park Farm, Maile Skips	Maile Skips, Mr Costello	WTS	407486, 407429, 407339, 407241 09/000008/CM, 09/000057/CM
Newland Depot, Worcester Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407514
Hanley Road, Upton upon Severn	Mercia Waste	HWS	602226
Newland Depot, Worcester Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407514
Palmer's Meadows, Tenbury Wells	Mercia Waste	HWS	600376
Unit 5, Spring Lane south, Malvern Link	CRS Metals	Materials recovery facility	09/000010/CM
'Pear Trees' Fox Lane, Menithwood	Raymond Brookes	Engineering operations comprising remediation soil erosion, importation and spreading of inert sub soil.	09/000042/CM
Croome Farm, Croome D Abitot, Severn Stoke, Worcester	Severn Trent Water	Green waste Composting Facility	08/000059/CM
Land Adj To B4208 South Of Pendock Gloucester Graham Road	Mr Edward Philipson Stow	Green waste composting	07/000146/CM Approved 10.03.08
Redditch			
Alexandra Hospital	Polkacrest	Clinical Waste Incinerator	407293
Redditch HWS, Crossgate Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407471
Redditch bulking up facility Crossgate Road	Mercia Waste	Bulking up facility	407562
Worcester City			
Augean Treatment, 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	Blackpole	WTS	407530

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Recycling Centre, Unit 100 Blackpole Trading Estate	Recycling		
Wychavon			
Waresley Quarry	Biffa Waste	Landfill and electricity generation from landfill gas	407551, 407177
Grove Farm, Radford,	Mr M. Fernihough	MRF, WTS	407243, 407178,
Hill and Moor Landfill	Mercia Waste	Landfill, HWS, MRF and electricity generation from landfill gas	407571, 407557, 407543, 407542, 407523, 407522, 407519, 407499, 407390, 407377, 10/000003/CM 10/000030/CM 10/000074/CM
Droitwich HWS, Hanbury Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407490, 407469,
Throckmorton Airfield	DEFRA	Foot and Mouth Leachate Treatment Plant and burial pits	407688
Stanford Highway Depot,	Worcestershi re County Council Highways	Highway waste (road plannings e.t.c) recycling	603353
Pete Bott Skips, Lydstep, Cleve Road Middle Littleton, Evesham	Mr Pete Bott	WTS	407544
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
Area 7 Norton Business Park	Mercia Waste	MRF	407669
Priest Bridge, Bradley Green	Mr Michael Banham	Composting	08/000061/CM
Wyre Forest			
Blackstone Quarry, Lickhill	Hills Ltd	WTS, Landfilling	407518, 407410, 407268, 407156, 407123, 407036,

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
complex			400920, SU.223/63, SU 12/54, SU 70/48, 407582
No. 2 Hoobrook Trading Estate	Mrs Karen Jones	WTS – scrap metal and ELV	08/000070/CM
Wyre Forest Recycling, Sandy Lane Industrial Estate	Mr Downes	WTS	407550, 407422, 407600
Summerway Landfill, Talbots	Mr D. Talbot	Inert landfill. Soil, hardcore and road plannings recycling and storage.	SU. 298/69 407434, 407606, 407628, 407684 407711, 407712 08/000012/CM 08/000011/CM 09/000094/CM
Pencroft, Arthur Drive, Hoobrook,	Pencroft Ltd	WTS	407713 407452 08/000023/CM 09/000037/CM
Stourport, HWS, Bonemill, Minster Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407470, 407649
HWS Kidderminster, Hoobrook	Mercia Waste	HWS	601077 407708
Bulk Storage, Hoobrook, Kidderminster	Mercia Waste	Bulk Storage for recyclables	407559
The UK Recycling Centre, Bewdley Road, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcestershire, DY13 8QT	7Tek	WEEE Recycling.	407687
The Forge, Kidderminster	Lawrence Skip Hire	WTS	407664.
6 Barracks Road, Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Stourport-on-Severn	Mr Keith Coldrick, Pelican Food Services	Low impact Part A installation for producing biodiesel	10/000020/CM

Extant Permissions in Worcestershire, not yet implemented.

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Permission Ref.
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Bromsgrove			
Former Stanley N Evans Sand Pitt, Wildmoor Bromsgrove	Veolia Ltd. (ex. Cleanaway)	Green Waste Composting and Wood Chipping	407646 Approved 13.09.07
Malvern Hills			
Half Key Farm	Mrs K Preston	Pet Incinerator	407663 Approved 14.09.06
Saxons Lode, Ryall Quarry,	Cemex	Quarry restoration involving infilling the quarry void with quarry waste (silt) and imported inert material.	407659 07/000053/CM Approved 13. 04. 10

Table 44: Operational waste Sites (excluding sewage operations) within Worcestershire

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

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

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Landfill	Waste	electricity generation from landfill gas	407542, 407523, 407522, 407519, 407499, 407390, 407377
Droitwich HWS, Hanbury Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407490, 407469,
Throckmorton Airfield	DEFRA	Foot and Mouth Leachate Treatment Plant and burial pits	407688
Stanford Highway Depot,	Worcestershire County Council Highways	Highway waste (road plannings e.t.c) recycling	603353
Pete Bott Skips, Lydstep, Cleve Road Middle Littleton, Evesham	Mr Pete Bott	WTS	407544
Mark Rawlings Kingsmoor Farm, Cleeve Prior Evesham WR11 8LH		Importation of green waste for composting	407567
Area 7 Norton Business Park	Mercia Waste	MRF	407669
Hartlebury Quarry	Biffa Waste	Landfilling	407547, Approved 22.01.03
Wyre Forest			
Blackstone Quarry, Lickhill complex	Hills Ltd	WTS, Landfilling	407518, 407410, 407268, 407156, 407123, 407036, 400920, SU.223/63, SU 12/54, SU 70/48, 407582
No. 2 Hoobrook Trading Estate	Mrs Karen Jones	WTS – scrap metal and ELV	08/000070/CM
Wyre Forest Recycling, Sandy Lane Industrial Estate	Mr Downes	WTS	407550, 407422, 407600
Summerway Landfill, Talbots	Mr D. Talbot	Inert landfill. Soil, hardcore and road plannings recycling and storage.	SU. 298/69 407434, 407606, 407628, 407684 407711, 407712 08/000012/CM 08/000011/CM
Pencroft, Arthur Drive, Hoobrook,	Pencroft Ltd	WTS	407713 407452 08/000023/CM

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Stourport, HWS, Bonemill, Minster Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407470, 407649
HWS Kidderminster, Hoobrook	Mercia Waste	HWS	601077
Bulk Storage, Hoobrook, Kidderminster	Mercia Waste	Bulk Storage for recyclables	407559
The UK Recycling Centre, Bewdley Road, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcestershire, DY13 8QT	7Tek	WEEE Recycling.	407687
The Forge, Kidderminster	Lawrence Skip Hire	WTS	407664.

Extant Permissions in Worcestershire, not yet implemented.

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Permission Ref.
Bromsgrove			
Former Stanley N Evans Sand Pitt, Wildmoor Bromsgrove	Veolia Ltd. (ex. Cleanaway)	Green Waste Composting and Wood Chipping	407646 Approved 13.09.07
Malvern Hills			
Croome Farm, Croome D Abitot, Severn Stoke, Worcester	Severn Trent Water	Green waste Composting Facility	08/000059/CM Approved 31.03.09
Land Adj To B4208 South Of Pendock Gloucester Graham Road	Mr Troughton	Green waste composting	07/000146/CM Approved 10.03.08

*Three permissions lapsed during the monitoring year:
Half Key Farm, Pet incinerator
Unit 61, Blackpole, WTS
Estech, Hartlebury, Autoclave.*

One, Hartlebury Quarry, commenced.

Appendix 2: Operational minerals sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2010 – 1st April 2011

Table 45: Permitted Reserves in Worcestershire (and operational status during the financial year 2010-11)

Site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Aggregate sales 2009	Reserves at 31/03/11
Permitted Sand and Gravel Reserves						
Church Farm East/ Ball Mill	Ball Mill, Grimley, Worcester	Tarmac	Worked out	none	Yes	No
Church Farm South/ Ball Mill Quarry	Ball Mill, Grimley, Worcester	Tarmac	Not yet started	none	-	Yes
Clifton	Clifton Arles Wood Off A38, Severn Stoke, Worcester, WR8 9JE	Tarmac	Active	none	Yes	Yes
Ripple	Ripple, TEWKESBURY, Worcester	Cemex	Active	none	Yes	Yes
Sandy Lane	Sandy Lane, Wildmoor, Bromsgrove, Worcester, B61 0QT	Veolia	Active	Green Belt	Yes Aggregates and Foundry Sand	Yes
Wildmoor/ Cinetic Sands	Sandy Lane, Wildmoor, Bromsgrove, Worcester, B61 0QR	Salop Sand and Gravel	Active	Green Belt	Yes Aggregates and Foundry Sand	Yes
Chadwich Lane	Chadwich Lane Quarry, Chadwich Lane, Madeley Heath, Bromsgrove, Worcester	Salop Sand and Gravel	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes
Land adj to Chadwich Lane	Chadwich Lane Quarry, Chadwich Lane, Madeley Heath, Bromsgrove, Worcester	Salop Sand and Gravel	Not yet started	Green Belt	-	Yes

Site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Aggregate sales 2009	Reserves at 31/03/11
Church Farm West	Ball Mill, Grimley	Tarmac	Active	none	Yes	Yes
Permitted Crushed Rock Reserves (limestone)						
Broadway/ Fish Hill	Fish Hill, Broadway Worcestershire, WR12 7LL	Smith & Son Bletchington	Active	AONB	Yes Aggregates and non- aggregates	Yes
Permitted Clay Reserves (clay and shale)						
New House Farm	Hartlebury, Kidderminster, Worcestershire	Baggeridge Brick	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes
Waresley/ Baggeridge Brick	Hartlebury Trading Est, Hartlebury Industrial Estate, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, DY10 4JB	Baggeridge Brick	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes

Appendix 3: Saved policies

Structure Plan Policies used by WCC 2010-2011

Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
SD1	Used by WCC (26)	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
SD2	Used by WCC (51)	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
SD3	Used by WCC (19)	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
SD4	Used by WCC (6)	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
SD5	Used by WCC (18)	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Used in previous monitoring year: retain for now
SD8	Used by WCC (1)	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain for now (used in 2007-8)
SD9	-	Supports national policy	Retain
CTC1	Used by WCC (26)	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
CTC2	-	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
CTC3	-	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Used in previous monitoring year: retain for now
CTC5	Used by WCC (16)	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
CTC6	Used by WCC (4)	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC7	Used by WCC (1)	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC8	Used by WCC (16)	Supports national policy	Retain
CTC9	Used by WCC (11)	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC11	-	Supports national policy	Retain

Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
CTC12	Used by WCC (1)	Amplifies national policy	Used in previous monitoring year: retain for now
CTC14	-	Amplifies national policy	Used in previous monitoring year: retain for now
CTC15	Used by WCC (1)	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC16	-	Supports national policy	Retain for now (used in 2007-8)
CTC17	Used by WCC (2)	Amplifies national policy.	Retain
CTC18	Used by WCC (1)	Supports national policy	Retain
CTC19	-	Supports national policy	Used in previous monitoring year: retain for now
CTC20	Used by WCC (4)	Supports national policy	Retain for now
CTC21	Used by WCC (1)	Supports national policy	Retain
D38	Used by WCC (3)		
D39	Used by WCC (12)	Supports national policy	Retain for now
D43	Used by WCC (2)		
T1	Used by WCC (7)	Amplifies national policy	Used in previous monitoring year: retain for now
T3	Used by WCC (8)		
T4	Used by WCC (9)		
T5	Used by WCC (1)		
T6	Used by WCC (1)		
T7	Used by WCC (1)		
T10	Used by WCC (1)		
RST2	Used by WCC (1)		
RST3	Used by WCC (1)		

Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
RST12	Used by WCC (1)		
M1	-	Amplifies national policy	Retain
M2	-	Supports national policy	Retain
M3	Used by WCC (1)	Supports national policy	Retain for now
M4	-	Amplifies national policy	Retain
M5	-		
M6	Used by WCC (1)		
EN3	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain
WD1	Used by WCC (2)	Amplifies national policy	Replace by Waste Core Strategy
WD2	Used by WCC (2)	Amplifies national policy but is not entirely in accordance with PPS10	Replace by Waste Core Strategy
WD3	Used by WCC (13)	Amplifies national policy	Replace by Waste Core Strategy
WD4	Used by WCC (1)	Amplifies national policy	Replace by Waste Core Strategy

Minerals Local Plan Policies used by WCC 2010-2011

Policy (Minerals Local Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
1	-	Two sand and gravel sites remain unworked Preferred Areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ryall North (600,000 tonnes) – No application for planning permission yet made. 	Retain for now

Policy (Minerals Local Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strensham (800,000 tonnes) – Application submitted and undetermined 	
2	Used by WCC (1)	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain for now
5	-	This policy is to protect the Abberley Hills an is likely to discourage development proposals	Retain for now
6	-	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain for now
7	-	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain for now