

# **Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy Background Document**

## **Links with Districts' & neighbouring Local Authorities' plans and strategies**

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The Council is preparing a *Waste Core Strategy*: a plan for how to manage all the waste produced in Worcestershire up to 2027. To help provide a robust evidence base for the Waste Core Strategy the Council has prepared a series of background documents. These outline current thinking and have informed the approach taken in the development of the Waste Core Strategy.

We welcome any comments you would like to make on any of the background documents during the *Publication Document (Regulation 27) Consultation*. The consultation will run from **22<sup>nd</sup> March – 4<sup>th</sup> May 2011**.

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# Executive summary

## Introduction

This document is part of the evidence base for the Worcestershire Minerals and Waste Development Framework. It considers the guidance "Creating Strong, Safe and Prosperous Communities" and its relevance to the production of the Waste Core Strategy (WCS) for Worcestershire. This background paper then goes on to examine the links between waste and the statutory plans produced within and adjoining to the County. The key connections to waste are highlighted and this document concludes by discussing the implications of these for the WCS. The key issues from these Plans/Strategies are outlined below:

## Strategies/plans relating to waste (from Districts within the County)

- Raise awareness of the need to curb the growth of waste;
- Promote and increase recycling rates;
- Promote composting ;
- Change the method of recyclable collection to co-mingled- through the opening of the Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) – Norton;
- Promote movement up the waste hierarchy;
- Meet national landfill targets;
- Deter fly-tipping, littering and the abandonment of vehicles;
- Development of Throckmorton Airfield;
- Plan for future development at Hill and Moor Landfill site.

## Plans/strategies relating to waste (from surrounding Local Authorities)

- Encourage the reduction, reuse and recycling of domestic and commercial waste;
- Increase the range of recyclable items able to be collected at kerbside;
- Increase the level of home composting bins;
- Encourage and promote community based recycling and reuse schemes;
- Support the recycling and voluntary community sector;
- Increase the recycling of road materials;
- Meet national landfill targets;
- Reduce the number of abandoned vehicles, littering and fly-tipping;
- Manage the safe disposal of discarded needles ;
- Encourage Eco Schools and environmental awareness ;
- By 2016, the existing landfill sites in Gloucestershire will be full.
- All municipal solid waste generated within Herefordshire and disposal by landfill is currently taken to Hill & Moor (Worcestershire).

## Plans/strategies relating to Worcestershire (from surrounding Local Authorities)

- The West Midlands LTP supports the principle of Worcestershire Parkway railway station – to help relieve traffic on the M5 leading into the Metropolitan area;

- Although Warwickshire's Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) are strictly for the use of Warwickshire's residents, HWRCs are used by residents from outside Warwickshire and vice versa.

## **Conclusions - what this means for the WCS**

In conclusion waste is considered in many of the Plans/Strategies we have examined. The emphasis is predominantly in connection with issues of Sustainability, such as a commitment to, or at least to encourage increased recycling rates. It is clear that the tenor of the emerging Waste Core Strategy would be in conformity with the broad approach to waste minimisation and recycling being adopted by other Councils in the area. There is no suggestion so far that contradictions or conflicts are possible with any of them. The emphasis in almost all Councils is however on MSW. The only exceptions being County or Metropolitan District Councils preparing Waste Core Strategies or Unitary Councils proposing specific policies on waste in their Core Strategies. The implications for the WCS from these are outlined below:

### **Issues arising from other non planning Strategies being prepared by adjoining Councils**

Issues relating to sustainability and the need to reduce and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change mean in summary potential increase in the recycling rate the implications from plans within the County are that, the WCS will need to support the expansion of current waste sites in the County and may need to allocate new waste sites such as Waste Transfer Stations, Bulking Bays, HWRCs, MRFs, Anaerobic Digestion plants and composting facilities.

The promotion of Throckmorton Airfield as a site suitable for environmental technology employment development may have implications for the WCS, as this may be an area suitable for the allocation of waste management facilities to meet increased local population and employment.

The possible expansion of Hill & Moor landfill site would have to be acknowledged by the WCS so that it could be outlined and taken into account when deciding if extra capacity is required for landfill, MRF, HWRC and composting and where these should be located.

A final issue raised by the Worcestershire District Councils is that the WCS will need to be aware of is the potential throughput of the Material Recycling Centre (MRF) at Norton (granted planning permission but has not commenced) when calculating the capacity gap and allocating sites.

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# Introduction

This document is part of the evidence base for the Worcestershire Minerals and Waste Development Framework. This background paper briefly considers the national context and then goes on to examine the links between waste and the statutory plans produced within and adjoining to the County. The key connections to waste are then highlighted and this document concludes by discussing the implications of these for the WCS.

The County of Worcestershire covers an area of 173,529 ha and is part of the West Midlands Region. It is adjacent to the major West Midlands Conurbation and Staffordshire to the north, the Marches Counties of Herefordshire and Shropshire to the west, Gloucestershire and the South West Region to the south and Warwickshire to the east. It includes six District, City and Borough Councils, Bromsgrove, Malvern Hills, Redditch, Worcester City, Wychavon and Wyre Forest. Although the County Council is responsible for determining planning applications for Waste related development, the District and Borough Councils must address the waste implications for all other development.

## National Context

### "Creating Strong, Safe and Prosperous Communities"

*Creating Strong, Safe and Prosperous Communities* sets out an ambition to recognise that every place is different and that local communities should be involved setting local priorities and shaping their own future. It sets out a number of measures:

- The starting point for delivering better outcomes is for local partners to create a shared vision and set it out in a *Sustainable Community Strategy*
- The *Duty to Involve* will ensure that local people have greater opportunities to influence decision-making and get involved
- *Local Area Agreements* will help to deliver the *Sustainable Community Strategy* and will be the vehicle for agreeing targets. This is supported by the *Duty to Cooperate*.

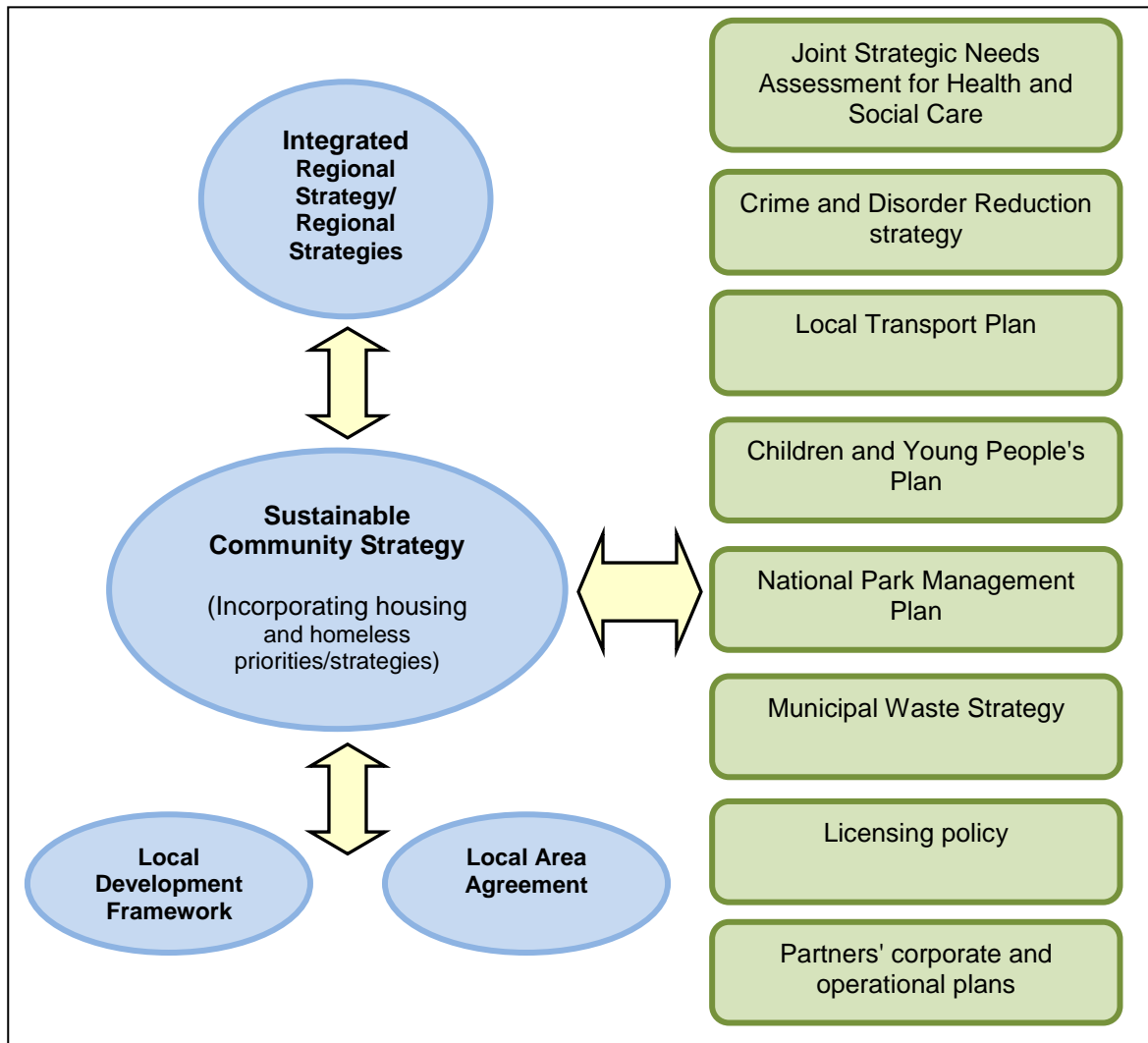
The *Sustainable Community Strategy* (SCS) is the over-arching plan for the area and there is a need for the SCS and other plans and strategies to take account of one another. In particular Local Authorities should as far as possible align the Core Strategy with the relevant SCS. This reinforces Section 19(2) (f) & (g) of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which requires Local Authorities to have regard to SCSs covering their area when preparing their Local Development Frameworks.

The statutory guidance on *Creating Strong, Safe and Prosperous Communities* states that Local Authorities will need to consider the following relevant statutory Plans/Strategies (see Figure 1):

- Integrated Regional Strategy;
- Sustainable Community Strategy;
- Local Area Agreements;

- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Health and Social Care;
- Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy;
- Local Transport Plan;
- Children and Young People's Plan;
- Municipal Waste Strategy;
- Licensing Policy;
- Partner's Corporate and Operational Plan.

Figure 1: Statutory Plans and Policies that Local Authorities will need to consider (CLG, 2008)



Although Development Plans will inevitably be the most significant driver of the scale and extent of new development and as a corollary the waste arisings they are likely to generate, all Local Authorities produce other documents, policies and strategies, which also have implications for waste management. These need to be considered in turn. To fully consider and integrate the WCS for Worcestershire with these plans, letters were sent out to all the Local Authorities within Worcestershire and to all the adjoining Local Authorities, asking if there are any connections with waste in any of these plans and policies, where no response was received and the Plans/Strategies were available we have summarised the

connections to waste ourselves. The following section is a summary of these comments.

## The Duty to Involve

The Duty to Involve came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2009. It seeks to ensure people have greater opportunities to have their say. It requires local authorities to involve representatives of the local community in the decision-making process. In doing so local authorities must aim to:

- engage with the whole community including hard-to-reach groups,
- consult as early as possible,
- not just provide information, but allow representatives of local people to have their say
- tailor the method of engagement to the audience and
- ensure that the authority feeds back how the communities' views informed decisions.

When decisions are being made on how best to engage with the local community the following issues should be considered:

- **Accessibility:** authorities should ensure that representatives of local persons are consulted in a way that considers their needs, tailoring the method of engagement to specific audiences and local circumstances.
- **Proportionality:** the extent of the engagement should be proportionate to the significance of the issue.
- **Coordination:** authorities should ensure the relevant knowledge, expertise and experience are shared between officers and future engagement activities are planned using this knowledge.
- **Partnership-working:** authorities are encouraged to work with partners through their Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) to inform, consult and/or involve
- **Timing:** authorities should consider when best to inform, consult and/or involve, this should be as early as possible.

The Statement of Community Involvement for the Minerals and Waste Development Framework was adopted prior to the new Duty to Involve but includes a number of statements about how and when the County Council will seek the public's involvement in the planning of minerals and waste and how feedback will be provided. The SCI has similar aims to the *duty to involve* and where WCS consultations are in compliance with the SCI it acts as a delivery mechanism for the *duty to involve*.

The SCI "sets out the County Council's approach to consulting and seeking the involvement of communities and stakeholders in the participation of its minerals and waste planning documents" (Worcestershire County Council, 2006). Stating that:

- It is not enough to simply ask people their views and, therefore, results will be fed back to participants, colleagues and partners, informing them as to what will happen next.

- All development documents produced will be prepared having regard to the standards established as part of the Plain English Crystal Mark campaign.
- Documents will be made available for inspection during normal working hours at County Hall reception as well as County libraries and one-stop shops. All documents will be available on the website.
- For each document the Council will submit a formal Statement of Compliance.
- As the stages of the plan preparation proceed, we will send all interested parties either an email or letter informing them of the consultation opportunities as they arise.
- For major exercises, newsletters may also be prepared to keep interested parties informed of progress.
- The wider community will be kept up to date with preparation of documents through hosting all new documents on the Council's website and by providing information to the press. Information will also be disseminated using existing networks such as the Worcestershire Partnership LSP.
- We will endeavour to tailor/target the timing of consultation according to the preferred stage identified by evidence gathering in advance of the preparation of the SCI, but where a preference is not known the submission of representations will be encouraged at each stage from all parties.
- Formal consultation periods will be for a 6 week period (it is now County Council Policy for a 12 weeks consultation period). Wherever possible, informal consultations will also be for a minimum period of 6 weeks. It is our aim that all responses received during the consultations will be acknowledged.
- All the representations will be considered and the response to each will be made clear in a report at the end of each consultation period. The report will be made available via the website and at County Hall reception, County libraries and one-stop shops.

# Local Development Frameworks

This section outlines the proposed pattern and scale of future development that is identified in the District councils in Worcestershire's emerging Development Plan Documents (DPDs) it also summarises references to waste issues in the relevant emerging development plans where any is made. All of these issues will have implications for waste planning in Worcestershire.

The County of Worcestershire is made up of the six District Authorities of Bromsgrove, Malvern Hills, Redditch, Worcester City, Wychavon and Wyre Forest.

## Regional

The Waste Core Strategy has been developed in accordance with the terms of the Planning and Compensation Act 2004 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, as amended. These required the strategy to be in general conformity with the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS).

Following the change of government in May 2010, the Secretary of State has expressed his intention to revoke Regional Spatial Strategies. This is material planning consideration. It has however been expressly stated that the evidence upon which the RSS and RSS phase 2 revision was based is still considered to be valid. The Waste Core Strategy was progressed concurrently with the development of the Phase 2 revision of the WMRSS, up to and including the Examination of the Phase 2 revision and the Panel Report into the Examination to the Secretary of State. The legal requirement for conformity with the RSS, and the value of the evidence on which it was based, were therefore, compelling. The Waste Core Strategy was developed in this context.

The "direction of travel" for government policy is now to promote a 'localism' agenda and the Secretary of State has expressed an intention revoke RSS. LPAs are therefore able to diverge from the strategies and policies set out in the former WMRSS, where that divergence and any new strategies proposed, can be justified by appropriate evidence.

At the time of submission however, there have not been changes of national planning policy or in the Development Plan Documents proposed by LPAs within or adjoining Worcestershire, that would compel the Waste Core Strategy to diverge significantly from the evidence on which the WMRSS, the Phase 2 Revision of the Strategy or the Panel's Report of the Examination into that revision, were based.

The Waste Core Strategy is accordingly based upon the following spatial principles:

- that most new housing and employment land in Worcestershire will be developed in and around Worcester,
- with significant new development and regeneration initiatives in the Redditch and Kidderminster areas,
- smaller but nonetheless sizeable new development in Droitwich and Bromsgrove and to a lesser extent, commensurate with its market town role, in Evesham, with
- very limited development in rural areas, commensurate with meeting local needs and supporting local services, with an additional emphasis on the need to sustain and regenerate the rural economy in the westernmost part of Worcestershire

and has taken much of the evidence on which the former Phase 2 Revision of the WMRSS was based as its starting point.

The emergence of new evidence, particularly regarding the scale and location of housing and employment land allocations, will be monitored and reported in the AMR and used to inform the review of the Strategy.

## Worcestershire

### The South Worcestershire Joint Core Strategy Preferred Option, September 2008

The South Worcestershire Joint Core Strategy (SWJCS) was developed to cover the districts of Wychavon, Malvern Hills and Worcester City. Following the announcement of Secretary of State's intention to revoke Regional Spatial Strategies the approach is being revised.

The three South Worcestershire Authorities are still working together on a joint plan, but have revised their approach and plan to move forward reflecting the new government agenda. The plan has been re-named the *South Worcestershire Development Plan*, but as yet a detailed timetable for preparation has not yet been ratified by all councils. Although significant changes are anticipated previous *SWJCS Preferred Options Consultation* is currently the most up to date indication of likely development in South Worcestershire.

Only one objective in the *SWJCS Preferred Options Consultation* makes specific reference to waste management, however several of the objectives are related to those set out in the *WCS Publication Document*. Table 1 lists the proposed SWJCS objectives which are related to the proposed WCS objectives and indicated whether they are compatible, incompatible or whether the relationship is uncertain.

**Table 1: Compatibility between proposed SWJCS and WCS objectives**

~ no relationship ✓ compatible × incompatible ? uncertain	W01	W02	W03	W04	W05	W06	W07	W08
1. To ensure that enough land is made available, in sustainable locations, in order to meet the housing and economic needs of South Worcestershire in the period to 2026 as defined by the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy.	~	~	~	~	✓	~	✓	✓
2. To locate and design development in order to reduce its carbon footprint, where access to employment, shopping, education, health, recreation, and other services is available by good quality passenger transport, walking and cycling facilities thus reducing the need to travel particularly by private car.	✓	~	~	~	~	~	✓	✓
6. To enable the creation of sustainable and inclusive communities.	~	~	~	~	~	✓	~	~
7. To maximise the potential of the Central Technology Belt to protect and enhance the existing employment base by attracting new high technology, manufacturing and service sector businesses.	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓	~
8. To work with partners to strengthen the urban and rural economy by enabling local businesses to start, grow, adapt and diversify.	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓	✓
10. To develop thriving, vibrant and self sufficient towns in South Worcestershire by encouraging mixed development that supports their function as tourist and service centres with a range of good quality businesses, shops and facilities that meet the service, employment and leisure needs of local people.	~	~	~	~	✓	~	✓	✓
11. To support the growth and diversification of farming/horticulture in ways which are compatible with sustainable development objectives, and which deliver increased prosperity for the whole community.	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓	✓
12. To ensure that development is sustainable through efficient design and use of land, respect for our heritage, reducing the consumption of irreplaceable natural resources and using environmentally friendly construction.	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
13. To ensure that development is planned with recognition that South Worcestershire is a high quality area, in respect of both its built form and landscape character, and all development should enhance, reinforce and safeguard these characteristics.	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
14. To mitigate and adapt to 'climate change' by reducing our energy consumption, in creasing the take up of renewable forms of energy, managing flood risk, promoting greater levels of recycling, water harvesting and minimising waste and pollution.	✓	✓	~	✓	~	~	~	~
15. To ensure that the built heritage is protected, and that new development respects and enhances existing local design characteristics of cultural and conservation importance.	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
17. To protect, restore and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, landscape character, air, soil and water quality.	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
18. To improve the health of South Worcestershire residents by improving, providing and protecting access to healthcare provision, informal and formal green	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~

~	no relationship	W01	W02	W03	W04	W05	W06	W07	W08
✓	compatible								
x	incompatible								
?	uncertain								
spaces, and varied opportunities for leisure, recreation and culture in order to promote happy and healthy lifestyles.									
21. To ensure that schools, places of worship, health facilities, policing and other key elements of community infrastructure are provided in locations accessible by sustainable means and in time to meet the demands put on such services from South Worcestershire's growth.		~	~	~	~	✓	~	✓	✓

Within the text, chapter 4 on sustainable development, paragraph 4.7 states that using recycled demolition waste is important to achieving sustainable development and that from a waste perspective new buildings are to be constructed, incorporating waste minimisation and recycling features and paragraph 13.10 states that among other things the Community Infrastructure Levy or locally developed infrastructure levy and planning obligations will be used to secure the provision of recycling facilities (Malvern Hills have more information on this in their 2006 Developer Contributions and Planning Obligation SPD).

Under policy PA3 High-Technology Corridor in Phase 2 Revision of the WMRSS identifies the Birmingham to Worcester Central Technology Belt. The High Technology Corridors were established to counter structural changes within the Region's manufacturing industries and as a result they will be generators of waste in some form. Whilst this concept is expected to have less prominence due to changes at a regional level, the philosophy behind it is supported in the WCS *Publication Document*.

### Future growth

*Note the following information is based on the RSS Phase two revision. It is anticipated that the approach taken by South Worcestershire will now diverge from this. However at the current time the best available information regarding likely future growth.*

The West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase two revision (December 2007) allocated 24,500 new houses to the South Worcestershire Authorities to be built between 2006-2026, with 4,900 allocated to Malvern Hills, 9,100, allocated to Wychavon and 10,500 to be provided in Worcester City. Of the 10,500 allocated to Worcester City, 3,200 will be within Worcester City boundaries the remaining 7,300 will be adjacent to the City within the districts of Malvern Hills and Wychavon. As to be expected the main area for growth within the South Worcestershire Districts is Worcester City with homes being built adjacent to the City boundaries in the districts of Malvern Hills and Wychavon.

The majority of employment land in South Worcestershire has been allocated to the Worcester City District but is expected to be delivered adjacent to the city boundaries to the West in the Malvern Hills and the south in Wychavon. A 25ha Regional Investment Site is also being proposed to the east of Worcester City near to junction 6 of the M5.



Malvern Hills will be looking to accommodate the majority of their housing on land surrounding Malvern with significantly smaller housing allocations being proposed for Tenbury Wells and Upton-upon Severn. It is proposed that 1400 dwellings will come through as windfall allowance meaning their impact cannot be predicted as their location is unknown. Malvern Hills proposed total housing allocation is slightly larger than that as set out in the WMRSS Phase 2 revision. Malvern Hills will be looking to allocate the majority of its employment land on land adjacent to the northern and eastern boundaries of Malvern town. The remainder of the employment land allocation, excluding those areas that have not already been completed or committed (Local Plan allocations and planning permissions) are proposed to be met through rural windfall allowance. As a result their locations are not known. It is not possible to predict the likely spatial impacts of this approach.

Within Wychavon the majority of housing has been allocated to the three main settlements in the district, Droitwich, Pershore and Evesham. Of the 69ha employment land allocated, 68ha already have been allocated through the Wychavon Local Plan or have planning permission already. As a result it is proposed in the Core Strategy Preferred Option that another 25ha of employment land should be provided within the three main settlements in the district.

The South Worcestershire authorities believe the Regional Spatial Strategy Preferred Option is a maximum level of development which can be delivered within the physical and environmental capacity of the sub-region (subject to infrastructure provision).

### Conclusions

We can expect some increase in the waste being produced in the proposed areas. Worcester City in its proposed role as a Settlement of Significant Development, will be accommodating the most growth and will therefore have the most potential to impact on waste services but other settlements and some (unidentified) rural areas will also be affected.

## Wyre Forest Adopted Core Strategy (December 2010)

The spatial vision states that by 2026 residents and businesses will find it convenient to recycle and minimise waste. Only one objective in the *Wyre Forest Publication Strategy* makes specific reference to waste management, however several of the objectives are related to those set out in the *WCS First Draft Submission Document*. Table 1 lists the proposed Wyre Forest Core Strategy objectives which are related to the proposed WCS objectives and indicated whether they are compatible, incompatible or whether the relationship is uncertain.

**Table 2: Compatibility between proposed Wyre Forest Publication Strategy and WCS objectives**

~	no relationship								
✓	compatible								
×	incompatible								
?	uncertain								
		WO1	WO2	WO3	WO4	WO5	WO6	WO7	WO8

~ no relationship ✓ compatible × incompatible ? uncertain	WO1	WO2	WO3	WO4	WO5	WO6	WO7	WO8
1. To provide a range of high-quality, highly energy efficient, market and affordable housing options for residents of all ages and needs to achieve sustainable communities.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2. To diversify and grow the District's economy, emphasising the development of the service sector, high tech industry and sustainable tourism.	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓	~
3. Continue to develop Kidderminster as the strategic centre for the District and beyond and to maintain the important roles of Stourport-on-Severn and Bewdley as market towns.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓
4. Support the viability of the District's villages and rural areas and assist in opportunities for diversification.	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓	✓
5. Safeguard and enhance the District's unique landscape character, Green Belt, natural environment and green infrastructure.	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
6. To conserve and enhance the District's heritage assets.	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
7. Safeguard and enhance natural resources, minimise waste and increase recycling, especially the reuse of land and buildings.	~	✓	✓	✓	✓	~	~	~
8. Safeguard and replenish the District's rich and varied biodiversity and geodiversity, including that within the three town centres.	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
9. Ensure the District is equipped to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change by ensuring that future developments are low or zero-carbon and that they do not increase flood risk to new and existing property.	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
10. Improve the District's air quality, particularly in the town centre areas of Kidderminster, Stourport-on-Severn and Bewdley.	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
11. Support the development of an accessible, integrated, sustainable transport network through new and existing developments to provide attractive alternatives for all residents and visitors and promote sustainable freight transport.	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
12. Help foster community pride and healthy lifestyles in the District through supporting and involving its many local communities in both the urban and rural areas.	~	~	~	~	~	✓	~	~
13. Maximise community cohesion and safety and ensure new developments positively contribute towards crime reduction, improved health care and education across the District for the benefit of all residents.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

Policy CP01: Delivering Sustainable Development Standards, seeks to reduce the volume of waste going to landfill, As such all development must make provision for waste recycling. This approach is compatible with the approach taken in the Waste Core Strategy.

#### Future Development

New housing growth will be on allocated urban brownfield sites principally within Kidderminster but also within Stourport-on-Severn. Limited opportunities for development, focusing on affordable housing to fulfil local needs will be identified within Bewdley and, where local need can be demonstrated, on sites within the rural settlements.

Kidderminster and in particular the Stourport Road Employment Corridor (SREC) will remain the main focus for employment land provision within the District. A range of employment sites will also be provided at Stourport-on-Severn. Current employment land opportunities for Bewdley and in parts of the District's rural areas will be safeguarded.

The Stourport Road Employment Corridor (SREC) is a concentration of employment land that stretches to the south of Kidderminster, along the A451 Stourport Road. The SREC includes the former British Sugar Site, which at 24 hectares is one of the largest sites in the region. The corridor is relatively central to the District's main population centres. It is therefore considered that the SREC remains an important focus for the District in terms of current and future employment use and should be safeguarded and enhanced throughout the plan period. This focus reflects the corridor's importance as a manufacturing area and its potential in offering major brownfield redevelopment opportunities.

The District's comparison retailing requirements for the period 2006-26 will be accommodated within Kidderminster Town Centre. Retailing requirements include the need to accommodate 25,000 sq.m (gross) for the period 2006-21. Further assessment will be undertaken through a Retail Update Study to inform the retailing requirements for the period 2021-26.

### *Conclusions*

It is proposed that the majority of new development within the Wyre Forest District over the Wyre Forest Core Strategy period will take place within Kidderminster, then Stourport on Severn. This could potentially lead to some pressure on waste services.

## **Bromsgrove District Council Draft Core Strategy 2 (January 2011)**

Only one of the objectives in the *Bromsgrove District Council Draft Core Strategy 2* makes specific reference to waste management, however several of the objectives are related to those set out in the *WCS Publication Document*. Table 3 lists the proposed Bromsgrove District Council Core Strategy objectives which are related to the proposed WCS objectives and indicated whether they are compatible, incompatible or whether the relationship is uncertain.

**Table 3: Compatibility between proposed Bromsgrove District Council Core Strategy and WCS objectives**

~	no relationship								
✓	compatible								
x	incompatible								
?	uncertain								
		W01	W02	W03	W04	W05	W06	W07	W08
<b>SO1</b>	Regenerate the Town Centre to create a thriving and vibrant centre providing facilities to meet the needs of Bromsgrove residents.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>SO2</b>	Focus new development in sustainable locations in the District such as on the edge of Bromsgrove Town in the first instance.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓
<b>SO3</b>	Support the vitality and viability of local centres and villages across the District.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>SO4</b>	Provide a range of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of the local population for example the special needs of the elderly and the provision of affordable housing.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>SO5</b>	Provide support and encouragement for economic growth of existing and new businesses for example, in knowledge based industries and high tech manufacturing, whilst also supporting farming and rural diversification and investing in lifelong education and learning skills.	~	~	~	~	~	~	✓	✓
<b>SO6</b>	Encourage more sustainable and healthy modes of travel and a modal shift in transport, for example encouraging walking and cycling and promoting a more integrated, sustainable and reliable public transport network across the District	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>SO7</b>	Improve quality of life, sense of well being and reduce fear of crime by promoting active, healthy lifestyles for example by providing safe and accessible health, education, cultural and leisure facilities to meet the needs of Bromsgrove's residents	~	✓	~	~	~	✓	~	~
<b>SO8</b>	Protect and enhance the unique character, quality and appearance of the historic and natural environment, throughout the District	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>SO9</b>	Safeguard and enhance the District's natural resources such as soil, water and air quality; minimise waste and increase recycling including re-use of land, buildings and building materials	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>SO10</b>	Ensure the District is equipped to adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change, for example, by managing and reducing flood risk by ensuring water and energy efficiency and by encouraging new developments to be low or zero carbon.	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>SO11</b>	Promote high quality design of new developments and use of sustainable building materials and techniques.	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>SO12</b>	Foster local community pride, cohesion and involvement in the plan making process.	~	~	~	~	~	✓	~	~

Core Policy 3 Development Principles requires proposals for new development to have regard to "The impact in relation to climate change ie the energy, waste and water hierarchies and future proofing." Core Policy 4 a and 4 b also require "development to be constructed in a sustainable way to reflect ...waste management hierarchies..."

Core Policy 19 Climate Change states "The Council will deliver climate resilient developments with low impact on the climate through:... Ensuring the construction and design of developments follow the energy and waste

management hierarchies. Where appropriate, design-in measures that will encourage future users/ occupants to follow the hierarchies."

### **Longbridge Area Action Plan April 2009-07-06**

Bromsgrove District Council and Birmingham City Council on the 29th April 2009 formally adopted the Longbridge Area Action Plan as the development plan for the former MG Rover site. They have a target to provide 10,000 jobs for the whole development across a wide range of sectors. Over 140 hectares/350 acres of development land.

A site wide strategy for waste management will be produced to address storage, collection, and recycling of waste from homes and businesses. This will also deal with proposals to reduce the wastage of materials during construction. It will include targets and measures to ensure that development can exceed the local authorities recycling and composting performance targets and reduce the growth rate of household waste, promote re-use schemes and establish a commercial recycling scheme for businesses. It will include commercial recycling facilities in the local centre.

### ***Conclusions***

According to the vision in the Core Strategy, by 2026 Bromsgrove will have an economy which will be marked by a growth of recycling. The vision states that the district will have an increase in the number of recycling centres and recycling will have greatly increased throughout the district with recycling becoming an integral part of new developments.

Now that the RSS has been revoked the number of dwellings that Bromsgrove District will have to accommodate is uncertain. It is not possible therefore to predict the effect that new development will have on waste services within Bromsgrove, only that, some increase in waste arisings will occur and that the majority of growth during the plan period will be accommodated in or around Bromsgrove town.

# Redditch Borough Council Revised Preferred Draft Core Strategy Document, January 2011

Table 3 lists the proposed Redditch Borough Council Preferred Draft Core Strategy Document objectives which are related to the proposed WCS objectives and indicated whether they are compatible, incompatible or whether the relationship is uncertain.

**Table 4: Compatibility between proposed Redditch Borough Council Preferred Draft Core Strategy and WCS objectives**

~ no relationship ✓ compatible × incompatible ? uncertain	WO1	WO2	WO3	WO4	WO5	WO6	WO7	WO8
1. To maintain and provide a high quality natural, rural and historic environment with a Green Infrastructure network which maximises opportunities for biodiversity value, wildlife and ecological connectivity;	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
2. To ensure that all new development in Redditch Borough will work towards the achievement of being carbon neutral in line with the National Standards;	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
3. To reduce the causes of, minimise the impacts of and adapt to climate change;	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
4. To protect, promote and where possible enhance the quality of the Boroughs landscape and Redditch Borough's other distinctive features;	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	✓
5. To encourage safer, sustainable travel patterns, improve accessibility and maintain a balanced road hierarchy and reduce the need to travel;	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	✓
6. To enhance the visitor economy and Redditch's cultural and leisure opportunities including Abbey Stadium;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
7. Reduce crime and anti social behaviour and the fear of crime through high quality design, with regeneration achieved at the former New Town District Centres;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
8. To improve the vitality and viability of Town and District Centres in the Borough by day and night;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
9. To have sufficient homes meeting demographic needs, including affordable housing, providing for a range, mix, and type in the best locations, including on Strategic Sites;	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
10. To have a strong, attractive, diverse and enterprising economic base with sufficient employment land, including Strategic Sites and employees with higher skills levels;	~	~	~	~	✓	~	~	✓
11. To protect and enhance water, air and soil and minimise flood risk;	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
12. Ensuring there is a range of health facilities that	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

~	no relationship	W01	W02	W03	W04	W05	W06	W07	W08
✓	compatible								
x	incompatible								
?	uncertain								
support existing and new communities and to promote the role of healthy living through good planning.									

In the document it is stated that "Worcestershire County Council in the 'Waste Core Strategy: First Draft Submission' has identified a need for new waste facilities in the Borough. Redditch Borough Council acknowledges this need for waste facilities and reference is included within this policy. No specific employment sites are designated for waste provision, although a flexible approach should be taken if a proposal for a waste facility comes forward during this plan period."

In addition Policy 12 part D is:

"D. Waste facilities

It may be necessary for new sites to be developed for waste facilities to be able cope with demands from new growth. Employment Land in the Borough can be suitable locations for these new facilities. Where a site is proposed for a waste facility, the above policy considerations should be given due consideration, particularly the impacts on residential amenity."

### Future Development

Under Phase 2 of the WMRSS Revision Redditch has been allocated 6600 dwellings as part of its role as a proposed Settlement of Significant Development. It was proposed that approximately 3300 of these would be provided within the Redditch boundary during the plan period and the remainder would be provided outside the Redditch boundary to the north within the Districts of Bromsgrove and/or Stratford-upon Avon, this was informed by a joint study undertaken by consultants for the relevant authorities. A further study went on to conclude that there are more sustainable locations outside of the Borough than the three previously designated ADRs of Redditch and as a result Redditch would not be able to accommodate all of the WMRSS figure, only 2,243 and the remainder would need to be accommodated outside of Redditch, adjacent to the town in either Bromsgrove or Stratford-upon Avon.

Redditch has been allocated 51ha of employment land which 24ha are to be provided in Bromsgrove and/or Stratford-upon Avon Districts adjacent to Redditch Town. As yet it is uncertain as to where all this growth will go, it is expected that a decision will be made through the WMRSS Phase 2 process. However what is clear is that a large portion of growth will take place in Redditch town and a large portion will occur adjacent to the northern boundary of Redditch town in Bromsgrove and/or Stratford-upon Avon.

### Conclusion

Redditch was going to experience a lot of growth over the WMRSS plan period. However now that the RSS has been revoked it is not now clear how what proportion will be in Redditch and how much will take place in Bromsgrove and/or Stratford-upon Avon or indeed much of it will take place at all. It was thought that

a large proportion of the Redditch Growth will take place in either Redditch Town or on the north boundary of the town in Bromsgrove and or Stratford-upon Avon and that this could have the potential to impact on waste services in these areas. However this now looks uncertain.



# Adjoining Authorities

## Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council

### *Adopted 2005 Unitary Development Plan (UDP)*

The Dudley MBC's UDP makes reference to waste most notably as regards Policy S6 'Waste and Energy' which states:

Dudley MBC will support the Best Practical Environmental Option, in the management of waste. The conservation and efficient use of energy in the siting and layout of development, use of materials, landscaping, and the orientation of buildings will be promoted by Dudley MBC. Energy efficiency measures such as combined heat and power schemes will be encouraged, as will the efficient use of water resources.

This Policy S6 is dated in that it uses a Best Practical Environmental Option approach, but has not been deleted from the Dudley MBC's UDP given that it also covers 'energy' issues<sup>1</sup> (Dudley MBC, 2005, p. 17).

The supporting paragraph 1.36 to Policy S6 goes on to state that continuing encouragement will be given to the appropriate provision of local recycling facilities and the need to incorporate the principles of the waste hierarchy should be considered in all new developments (Dudley MBC, 2005, p. 18).

### *Development Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD)*

This is to be prepared by the Dudley MBC's Planning Policy team and is likely to include certain waste site designations and or policy. Early stage work on this document is set to commence April 2009, with stage 1 consultation currently timetabled for March 2010<sup>2</sup>.

### *Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), December 2008*

The purpose of the Council's (planning policy) AMR is to assess the implementation of the Dudley MBC LDF and the saved policies of the Adopted 2005 UDP. The main conclusions regarding waste are that there were no proposals for waste management facilities coming forward in the last twelve months. Dudley MBC is performing well regarding recycling and recovery and only 13% of the Borough's municipal waste goes to landfill (Dudley MBC, 2008, p. 3).

## Black Country Joint Core Strategy (JCS)

Being prepared jointly by the 4 Black Country authorities (Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton), the strategy was subject to an examination in July 2010. The Inspectors report is expected in October 2010. The Dudley JCS will include a small number of Dudley Borough strategic waste site designations –

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<sup>1</sup> Dudley MBC, letter dated 21.04.2009, received 24.04.2009, titled ' Re Worcestershire's Waste Core Strategy, in Response to Creating Strong, Safe and Prosperous Communities – Background Document'

<sup>2</sup> Dudley MBC, letter dated 21.04.2009, received 24.04.2009, titled ' Re Worcestershire's Waste Core Strategy, in Response to Creating Strong, Safe and Prosperous Communities – Background Document'

e.g. the Dudley MBCs civic amenity site at Stourbridge and its energy from Waste (EfW) site at Dudley.

The Dudley JCS Preferred Options Report (March 2008) identifies a suggested need for strategic waste policies, and suitable policies are currently being prepared. The gist of these policies will focus on:

- Addressing the Black Country's waste and resource management requirements.
- The location of new waste and resource management facilities.
- Waste disposal (as landfill)<sup>3</sup>.

## **Gloucestershire Council**

Publication and submission is anticipated in December 2010. The Preferred Options document does not make specific reference to Worcestershire but has objective which are broadly compatible with those of the Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy *First Draft Submission Consultation Document*.

## **Herefordshire Council**

### *Unitary Development Plan (UDP)*

The Herefordshire Council UDP contains many linkages to waste, but in particular chapters 3: Strategy, 8: Transport and 12: Waste, are most relevant.

Within chapter 3 the guiding principles for the strategy are set out, one of which is to promote forms of environmental management which minimise the depletion of scarce and non-renewable resources, reduce energy consumption and waste, and encourage use of recycled and renewable resources (Herefordshire Council, 2007, p. 16).

Furthermore, paragraph 8.5.5 of chapter 8 states there is significant potential for more through freight to be transferred to rail, notably in bulk commodities. There is also some potential for materials and products being imported into and exported from Herefordshire to be transferred to rail, and for better integration of road and rail freight. Most success is likely to come from targeting key traffics such as...waste (Herefordshire Council, 2007, p. 136).

Finally chapter 12 of the Herefordshire Council's UDP sets out their approach to the management of wastes within Herefordshire up to 2011, including waste planning policies for the minimisation, re-use, recovery and disposal of waste both in the private and public sectors. Of particular significance is that:

- All the municipal solid waste generated within Herefordshire and disposed by landfill is currently taken to Hill and Moor site in Worcestershire (Herefordshire Council, 2007, p. 214).

## **Staffordshire County Council**

Staffordshire County Council makes reference to imports of municipal waste from Worcestershire. The vision and objectives set out are broadly compatible with

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<sup>3</sup> See footnote 23

those of the Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy *First Draft Submission Consultation Document*.

## **Warwickshire County Council**

The Preferred Options document published in October 2006 does not make specific reference to Worcestershire but has objectives which are broadly compatible with those of the Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy *First Draft Submission Consultation Document*.

# Sustainable Community Strategies

Sustainable Community Strategies (SCSs) were introduced by the Local Government Act 2000. Their aim is to improve the social, environmental and well being of their areas, consequently contributing to sustainable development. Through the SCS, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Responsibility for producing SCSs may be passed to Local Strategic Partnerships, which include local authority representatives.

## **Partnership towards excellence – the Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire (2008-2013)**

*Worcestershire Sustainable Community Strategy* identifies three cross cutting themes: climate change, community engagement and community cohesion, and six strategic sustainability issues for the County:

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

Within these issues several priority outcomes are identified; one of these relates directly to waste management: "To maximise the diversion of waste away from landfill through prevention, re-use, recycling/composting and recovery". However many of the priority outcomes relevant to the Waste Core Strategy:

### **Tackling the challenges of Climate Change**

- To reduce harmful climate change causing gas emissions across the County;
- To assist adaptation to the impacts of climate change on the County.

### **A better environment for today and tomorrow**

- To enhance Worcestershire's countryside and urban green space and appropriate access to them while protecting the natural and historic environment;
- To maximise the diversion of waste away from landfill through prevention, re-use, recycling/composting and recovery
- To address issues of water quality, supply and consumption and land drainage in Worcestershire (this includes flood risk);
- To increase energy efficiency and increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources.

### **Economic success that is shared by all**

- To promote technology-led growth benefiting all sectors and parts of the County.
- Community engagement

- To empower local people to have a greater choice and influence over local decision making and a greater role in the planning, design and delivery of public service.

These have all been considered in developing the vision, objectives and policy framework set out in the *First Draft Submission Consultation Document*.

## **Bromsgrove Sustainable Community Strategy (2010-2013)**

The Bromsgrove Sustainable Community Strategy is structured around the same themes as the *Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire*. Within these themes it sets out several priorities. The following are most relevant to the WCS:

### **Tackling the challenges of Climate Change**

- Reducing CO2 emissions to improve energy efficiency
- Adapting to impacts of climate change.

### **Economic success that is shared by all**

- Economic development

It also sets out how LAA priorities relating to recycling, however this is less of an issue in Bromsgrove, where residents generally produce a low level of waste and a high proportion is recycled and composted.

## **A sustainable community strategy for Malvern Hills District (2006-2021)**

The Malvern Hills Partnership has three priorities:

- Protecting Our Environment and Tackling Climate Change
- Meeting local Housing needs
- Improving Economic Viability

Although three priorities have been identified, they also identify other areas which are central to the wellbeing of the people who live and work in the district. These are:

- Stronger Communities
- Improving Health and Wellbeing
- Meeting the Needs of Children and
- Young People Communities that are Safe and Feel Safe

Within the priority *Protecting Our Environment and Tackling Climate Change* the Malvern Hills Partnership seeks to encourage individuals and organisations to:

- reduce waste of materials,
- reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill by promoting and supporting waste minimisation and recycling in all households,
- reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill by promoting and supporting waste minimisation and recycling in the commercial sector.

It also aims to address other issues which are considered in the Waste Core Strategy *First Draft Submission Consultation Document* including:

- Ensuring that all new development in the district is sustainable in terms of location, design, use of building materials, drainage arrangements and construction methods
- Using pollution control policies and procedures to minimise climate change impacts across the district
- Ensuring that all drainage and other water course that impact on flooding are functioning effectively

## **Redditch Partnership Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2011)**

The *Redditch Partnership Sustainable Community Strategy* is structured around the same themes as the *Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire*. Within these themes it sets out several priorities. The following are most relevant to the WCS:

### **A better environment for today and tomorrow**

- To develop a cleaner/greener and more sustainable environment
- To tackle the issue of climate change and impact of high levels of domestic and workplace energy consumption
- To reduce the amount of waste generated and increase the rates of recycling across the borough
- To prepare for the risks and opportunities of a changing climate

### **Economic Success that is shared by all**

- To increase the rate of employment opportunities
- To increase support for local businesses
- To look at ways of diversifying working opportunities to reduce reliance on traditional industries.

## **Community Strategy for Worcester (2007-2012)**

The *Community Strategy for Worcester* is structured around the same themes as the *Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire*. Within these themes it sets out several priorities. The following are most relevant to the WCS:

### **A better environment for today and tomorrow**

- Reduction in green house gas emissions and adaptation to the impacts of climate change
- Reduction in waste and an increase in recycling
- Protection and improvement of Worcester's natural environment

### **Economic success that is shared by all**

- Development of a vibrant and sustainable economy
- Development of Worcester's economic Infrastructure
- Improvement in the skills base of the local population
- Access to economic benefits for all Worcester residents
- Reduction in traffic congestion in the city

The SCS states that the issues of climate change are of increasing concern both locally and nationally. It goes on to say that Alliance believes in the importance of addressing greenhouse gas emissions in the city both by individuals, business and other organisations, and working to reduce the negative impacts that climate change will inevitably have.

Sustainability is also referred to in that principle 1 of the SCS is the strategy will help make Worcester a place of sustainable communities, where people want to live and work, now and in the future, with a key outcome being development of a vibrant and sustainable economy.

## **Wychavon's Community Strategy: Shaping the Future Together (2007-2010)**

The *Wychavon's Community Strategy* is structured around the same themes as the *Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire*. Within these themes it sets out several priorities. The following are most relevant to the WCS:

### **A better environment for today and tomorrow**

- Reduce the impacts of climate change and household energy consumption
- Aid recovery from recent flooding and minimise the impact of future floods
- Plan for the future development of the Hill and Moor landfill site

### **Economic success that is shared by all**

- Support local businesses and village services

There is also a shared outcome to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Furthermore the SCS also refers to specifying the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems for new development and through future land use planning policies.

A final issue of relevance to the WCS is that of population change, the SCS suggests that in recent years there has been a noticeable rise in local migrant worker population, which is a result of agricultural and food processing employees targeting recruitment at Eastern Europeans and South African workers.

## **Wyre Forest Matters Sustainable Community Strategy: Making a real difference (2008-2014)**

The *Wyre Forest Matters Sustainable Community Strategy* is structured around the same themes as the *Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire*. It also sets out four priorities:

1. To have cleaner, greener and safer public spaces
2. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impact of climate change
3. To reduce waste and increase re-use and recycling
4. To protect and improve Wyre Forest District's natural environment

The objective of priority 3 is to manage waste in order to limit its production and prevent it going to landfill. This will be achieved first and foremost by reducing the amount of waste being produced; secondly, by reusing products and materials; and thirdly by recovering value from waste through recycling or composting. The Wyre Forest SCS strategy recognises that everyone has a role to play in supporting this agenda.

## **Adjoining Authorities**

The Sustainable Community Strategies of adjoining local authority areas have been considered to take account of their reference to waste issues.

### **Birmingham City Council SCS**

The Birmingham SCS has set out a range of early priorities for action. The following have links to waste:

- Succeed Economically Theme: Create a vibrant low-carbon, low waste economy, including the best use of environmental technologies, and ensure that Birmingham is prepared for the impact of climate change (Birmingham City Council & Be Birmingham, 2008, p. 33).
- Stay Safe in a Clean, Green City Theme: Reduce the production of waste and increase recycling, including encouraging and promoting community-based recycling and reuse schemes such as Freecycle, Betel and the Ladywood Furniture Project (Birmingham City Council & Be Birmingham, 2008, p. 38).

### **Cotswold District Council SCS**

According to the Cotswold SCSs rational under the 'Natural and Built Environment' theme dealing with domestic and commercial waste is now recognised as an absolute necessity. The cost and opportunities for landfill are now limited, so that recycling has become both an environmental objective and a fiscal necessity. While domestic waste removal and disposal rests with the District and County authorities respectively, Cotswold LSP need to work in broad partnership to reduce waste creation, and to tackle commercial waste outside the statutory responsibility of the Local Authorities (Cotswold Local Strategic partnership, 2008, p. 19).

Within this theme is a priority specifically titled 'Waste' it states:

- Encourage the reduction, reuse and recycling of domestic and commercial waste.

The outcome of this theme (the 'Natural and Built Environment') is by 2012 Cotswold LSP will reduce domestic and commercial waste. They aim to do these through the implementation of the following priority actions:

- Support the 'Y Waste' initiative to reduce commercial waste within Cotswold District.
- Lead by example by encouraging organisations within the LSP (and their employees/members) to take responsibility for reducing their own waste and increasing recycling.



- Implementation of Cotswold District Council's waste redesigns (Cotswold Local Strategic Partnership, 2008, p. 34).

## **Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council SCS**

The Dudley SCS does relate to waste albeit at a very high level. It sets the following objective under the 'safeguarding and improving the environment' theme:

Work to secure further improvements to the cleanliness and overall appearance of Dudley Borough including initiatives to reduce the number of abandoned vehicles, littering and fly-tipping. The Dudley Borough Challenge will specifically look at prevention through education and widespread community engagement.

The Dudley Borough Challenge suggests that it will achieve this objective by an array of actions, including:

- Increase the amount of household waste recycled;
- Decreasing the proportion of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and rubbish;
- Decreasing the number of abandoned vehicles; and
- Decreasing the instances of fly-tipping and sustaining the speed of removal.

## **Gloucestershire County Council SCS**

The Gloucestershire SCS makes limited but clear links to waste by stating within 'Aim 1: A place where the future matters: to manage waste in a sustainable way'.

## **Herefordshire Council SCS**

There are 5 guiding principles of the Herefordshire Community Strategy, in specific reference to waste the relevant principle is: 'protect and improve Herefordshire's distinctive environment', this states that:

"Herefordshire has a rich and diverse environment, with many unique features. This resource must be conserved and enhanced through raising awareness and education so that communities and future generations can continue to enjoy and benefit from the distinctive environment. This includes...tackling climate change through waste minimisation and energy efficiency measures"

## **Shropshire Council SCS**

According to Shropshire Council the new evidence base (draft 2) underpinning the next iteration of the Shropshire Community Strategy does contains connections to waste although tenuous. The list of issues identified is:

- Making the most efficient use of existing infrastructure capacity (transport, utilities and waste).
- Spatial priorities for new infrastructure investment (transport, utilities and waste)<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Shropshire Council, email dated 07.04.2009 titled 'Waste Core Strategy Query'

## **Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council SCS**

From our own readings of the Solihull MBC SCS it would appear that waste is only mentioned in a tenuous manner. The Solihull MBC SCS has a priority titled 'Building Prosperous Communities' which has an improvement statement saying Solihull MBC 'will seek to minimise and adapt to climate change by ensuring sustainable forms of economic activity and lifestyles which reduce carbon emissions and make more efficient use of natural resources'. To identify if they will achieve this priority Solihull MBC have identified a number of indicators, specifically in reference to waste they have identified the amount of non-biodegradable waste recycled as a key indicator to achieving this priority.

## **South Staffordshire Council SCS**

The South Staffordshire Council SCS links to waste through its priorities of 'Local Strategic Partnership Partners will work together to:

- Maintain high standards of cleanliness on our streets and open spaces and take robust action to deter and reduce instances of environmental crime (littering, dog fouling and fly-tipping); and
- Minimise the amount of waste sent to landfill.

A key action to achieving this is that of increasing domestic recycling rates by 50% by 2011'.

## **Staffordshire County Council SCS**

Within the priority 'a protected, enhanced and respected environment' waste is directly referred to. The Staffordshire SCS states that 'we will manage our waste effectively and there will be zero waste to landfill' this will be achieved by 'managing waste in ways which reduce environmental impact and support the economy and local communities and producing less waste, ensuring waste is being re-used, recycled, composted and used to produce energy'.

## **Stratford-on-Avon SCS**

The Stratford-on-Avon SCS identifies that there are a number of challenges facing Stratford-on-Avon that need to be tackled over the next ten years, one of which relates to waste and is titled 'tackling waste and climate change'. It states that too much waste is sent to landfill, and Stratford-on-Avon must cut back – to comply with EU and national rules, and for the environment's sake. But higher recycling rates will not be enough to cope with the scale of the problem – because too much waste is produced in the first place. Climate change is a global issue. But we can help by significantly reducing our carbon footprint - ultimately becoming a carbon neutral District – through cutting our energy use and using our cars less.

It goes on to outline what the Stratford District Partnership would like to achieve, stating in regards to waste, the Stratford District partnership want to cut the amount of waste sent to landfill, by encouraging everyone to reduce waste, recycle more and establishing a community re-use shop; increasing the level of home composting and requiring developers to provide home composting bins to new properties; and working with the industry and government to reduce the amount of packaging used in the first place.

## **Tewkesbury Borough Council SCS**

The Tewkesbury Borough SCS does make vague references to waste in that it states under the 'Clean & Green Environment' priority to 'Improve the levels of street cleanliness with increased community involvement and Increase the range of recyclable items able to be collected at kerbside'.

## **Warwickshire County Council SCS**

The Warwickshire SCS does refer to waste briefly in that it outlines where Warwickshire is now. It suggests that 'recycling and composting rates have improved dramatically and recycling rates now stand at 44% whilst the total amount of waste produced by householders has reduced'

# Local Area Agreements

## Worcestershire

Local Area Agreements (LAAs) are a 3 year agreement that sets out the priorities for a local area. It is negotiated with Government, represented by the Government Office for each region, and a local area, represented by Local Authorities and their partners working in partnership.

Those targets with relevant to the Waste Core Strategy are listed below:

Priority	Indicator(s), including those from national indicator set (shown with a *)	Baseline	LAA Improvement Target, including those to be designated (shown with a *),	Partners who have signed-up to the target and any which are acting as lead partner/s (shown with a *)
To promote economic growth and enable the economy in targeted sectors and locations	* NI 166 Average earning of employees in the area	Baseline period 93.4%	2010/11 = *94.3%	*Worcestershire County Council Chamber of Commerce H&W District Councils, Skills Funding Agency, Connexions
To promote economic growth and enable the economy in targeted sectors and locations	* NI 171 Business registration rate	115.5% of West Midlands regional average (2005-07)	2010/11 = 113.1% of West Midlands regional average	*Worcestershire County Council, District Councils, Skills Funding Agency, Chamber of Commerce Connexions
To increase energy efficiency and increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources	* NI 186 Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area	7.2 tonnes per capita (2005)	2008/09 = *3.0% reduction compared with 2005 (2.4% from national measures, 0.6% from local measures)  2009/10 = *6.0% reduction compared with 2005 (4.7% from national measures, 1.3% from local measures)  2010/11 = *9.0% reduction compared with	*Worcestershire County Council District Councils

Priority	Indicator(s), including those from national indicator set (shown with a *)	Baseline	LAA Improvement Target, including those to be designated (shown with a *),	Partners who have signed-up to the target and any which are acting as lead partner/s (shown with a *)
			2005 (7.1% from national measures, 1.9% from local measures)	
To improve flood mitigation measures and improve drainage	* NI 188 Adapting to climate change		2008/9 = *All Districts & County to achieve at least level 1.  2009/10 = *All Districts to achieve at least level 1 & County to achieve level 2.  2010/2011 = *All Districts to achieve at least level 2 & County to achieve level 3	*Worcestershire County Council, District Councils
To maximise the diversion of waste away from landfill through prevention, reuse, recycling/composting and recovery	* NI 193 Municipal waste land filled	57%(2006-07)	2008/9 = *53%  2009/10 = *51%  2010/11 = *48%	*Worcestershire County Council District councils
To improve flood mitigation measures and improve drainage	All vulnerable areas identified, integrated flood risk management plans developed and implemented. Improved flood-warning system in place at Parish level	0	2008/9 = 5% of total  2009/10 = 50% of total  2010/11 = 100% of total	*District Councils, Worcestershire County Council Environment Agency, Parish Councils, land owners, Severn Trent Water

## Adjoining Authorities

### Birmingham City Council LAA

The Birmingham LAA sets out 5 key outcomes that it aims to achieve one of which is to 'Succeed Economically'. Within this is the priority 'create a vibrant low carbon, low waste economy through the best use of environmental technologies, and ensure that Birmingham is prepared for the impact of climate change' priority. One of the ways in which this will be measured will be against the amount of

household waste per household, aiming to reduce this from 1,053 Kg (2000/1) to 727Kg in 2010/2011 (Be Birmingham, 2009, p. 19).

## **Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council LAA**

The Dudley New Generation LAA has a specific section that refers to waste titled 'waste reduction and the local environment'. This outlines what the Dudley New Generation LAA will seek to achieve in regards to waste. Specifically it focuses on Dudley's poor position in the recycling and composting league table, and suggests that this will be best 'tackled by a partnership approach across the Local Authority area to fully engage the community in reducing waste and increasing recycling, which will compliment and add value to the Dudley MBC's planned infrastructure developments and investments to increase recycling and composting levels' (Dudley Community Partnership, 2008, p. 14).

The Dudley Community Partnership New Generation LAA (March 2009) has set an agreed priority that refers to waste that states 'improving waste reduction and the local environment' the national indicator utilised to measure this success is that of 'household waste recycled and composted' and has set targets of 30% for 2008/2009, 32% for 2009/2010, and 36% 2010/2011 (Dudley Community Partnership, 2009, p. 5).

## **Gloucestershire County Council LAA**

Gloucestershire County Council LAA states that Local authorities have an important role to play in assisting their residents to reduce waste and encourage the sorting of waste for recycling, re-use, home composting and other forms of home treatment of waste and therefore reduce the amount of waste that is sent to landfill, incineration or energy recovery (Gloucestershire Conference, 2008, p. 48).

The updated (March 2009) refreshed LAA 2008-2011 contains a priority called 'more resilient communities', this contains performance indicators that are related to waste. These are:

- 'NI 191 – residual household waste per Household' setting targets of:
  - 718 for 2008/2009,
  - 618 for 2009/2010, and
  - 610 for 2010/2011 (Gloucestershire Conference, 2009, p. 8) and
- 'NI 192 – percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting' setting target of:
  - 39.00% for 2008/2009,
  - 48.00% for 2009/2010, and
  - finally 49.00% by 2010/2011 (Gloucestershire Conference, 2009, p. 9)

## **Herefordshire Council LAA**

The Herefordshire LAA does refer to waste through its priority: 'Environment' which contains an outcome which states 'minimise domestic and commercial waste, and increasing recycling'. The refreshed targets (2009) for this outcome are for residual household waste per household to reach 764 Kg in 2008/2009, 759 Kg in 2009/2010 and finally 691 Kg in 2010/2011 (Herefordshire Partnership, 2009).

## **Shropshire Council LAA**

Waste is mentioned in the Shropshire LAA and is referred to in quite some detail in the LAA 2008-2011 Delivery Plan. The Delivery Plan sets out a variety of success criteria/miles stones, these consist of:

- Increasing coverage of recycling and green waste kerbside collection;
- Introduction of kerbside plastic collection countywide;
- Expansion of food waste collections;
- Provision of new facilities in Oswestry and Bridgnorth;
- Support the Shropshire County Council recycling and voluntary community sector,
- Waste prevention, reuse, recycling and composting projects; and finally,
- Work with the PFI contractors to promote waste prevention, reuse, recycling and composting (Shropshire Partnership, 2008).

The Shropshire LAA refreshed (2009) indicators and targets sets out 2 indicators which are:

- 'Percentage of household waste recycled and composted' setting targets of:
  - 44% for 2008/2009,
  - 48% for 2009/2010 and
  - 50% for 2010/2011, and also the indicator
- 'Percentage of municipal waste landfilled' setting targets of:
  - 57% for 2008/2009,
  - 49% for 2009/2010 and
  - 46% for 2010/2011 (Shropshire Partnership, 2009).

## **Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council LAA**

The Solihull LAA 2008-2011 contains twelve of the rolled forward rewards targets from the previous LAA 2007/2008 which have 2 years remaining. One of these reward targets is relevant to that of waste management and it states 'increase the proportion of non-biodegradable municipal waste that is recycled by 5.5% for 2008/2009 and 7.7% for 2009/2010' (Solihull Partnership, 2008, p. 10).

## **Staffordshire County Council LAA**

The priority which covers waste in the Staffordshire County Council LAA is that of 'a protected, enhanced and respected environment'. The targets set out are for residual household waste to be 800kg per household in 2008/09, 775kg per household in 2009/10 and 735kg per household in 2010/11 (Staffordshire County Council, 2008b, p. 13).

## **Warwickshire County Council LAA**

The Warwickshire County Council LAA 2007-2008 does refer to waste in the 'Climate Change & the Environment' theme, which contains a priority headed 'Waste and Recycling'. Within which is the outcome 'reduce waste to landfill' which comprises of a number of indicators, which are:

- 'reduction in the percentage of municipal waste landfilled' by:
  - 0.1% in 2007/2008,
  - 5.27% in 2008/2009 and
  - 14.65% in 2009/2010;
- 'Increase in the percentage of municipal waste recycled/composted' by:
  - 32.56% in 2007/2008,

- 36.4% in 2008/2009 and
  - 39.52% in 2009/2010; and finally,
- 'Measure of waste minimisation' which is identified as being 550Kg/head from 2206 to 2010 (Warwickshire Together, 2007, 126).

However, Warwickshire have recently submitted proposals for a new LAA 2008/2011 to Government Office West Midlands, and within the Warwickshire LAA Indicators and targets for 2008-2011 it includes an indicator titled:

- 'Residual household waste per household' aiming for:
  - 746 Kg (11% reduction) for 2008/2009,
  - 702 Kg (6% reduction) for 2009/2010 and
  - 671 Kg (5% reduction) for 2010/2011 (Warwickshire Together, 2008).



# Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Health and Social Care (JSNA)

The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 require Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) and Local Authorities to produce a JSNA of the health and wellbeing of their local community (Department of Health, 2009).

Apart from the implications of demographic change, there are not any linkages to waste within the Worcestershire County Council's, Shropshire Council's, Solihull MBC, Warwickshire County Council's or Staffordshire County Council's JSNA.

## **Birmingham City Council JSNA**

In the present Birmingham City Council's JSNA there are no specific references made to waste, however, the JSNA is currently being revised and this may include linkages to waste. If it were to include such linkages the Joint Director of Public Health states that these would likely be:

- 'Disposal of waste incontinence and other clinical and sub-clinical waste from people needing care in their own homes. I anticipate as the numbers needing care in their own homes increases, the levels of waste coming through this route will also increase correspondingly. In particular, waste from those receiving palliative care may be an issue.
- Disposal of toxic waste products such as radioactive isotopes etc from hospitals using existing arrangements. I expect these to continue at current levels with some increase due to rise in incidence of lung and other cancers related to smoking.
- I am not aware at this stage of any environmental issues (e.g. waste on land or large scale waste) affecting the health and care needs of communities, but this will become clearer as we work on the JSNA<sup>5</sup>.

## **Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council JSNA**

From analysing the Dudley MBC's JSNA there does not appear to be any references to waste, but there is specific reference to Worcestershire in terms on migration figures between Worcestershire and Dudley.

## **Herefordshire Council JSNA**

Herefordshire Council have stated that 'Environmental factors are covered in section 4 of the Herefordshire JSNA. Although waste is not specifically mentioned Herefordshire Council do acknowledge the need to continue to reduce the amount of Carbon Dioxide within Herefordshire and part of this will be to improve the disposal of waste in such a way as to reduce Carbon Dioxide levels<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> Birmingham City Council email, dated 15<sup>th</sup> April 2009, titled Waste Core Strategy

<sup>6</sup> Herefordshire Council, letter dated 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2009, received 7<sup>th</sup> July 2009, titled 'Worcester's Waste Core Strategy

# Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy (CDRS)

The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 placed a statutory duty on Local Authorities and the Police to work in partnership with a variety of other organisations and agencies such as the Probation Service and Health Authorities to develop and implement a strategy with an agreed set of priorities for tackling crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and drug misuse in their area. Each Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership is required to produce a crime reduction strategy every 3 years.

## Worcestershire

The Worcestershire CDRS has been essentially replaced by the Worcestershire Safer Communities Board - Community Safety Agreement 2009/10 (Draft). 'The Safer Communities Board is a sub-group of the Worcestershire Partnership, responsible for delivering Theme 1 – Communities that are safe and feel safe – of the LAA' (Worcestershire Safer Communities Board, 2009).

The Draft Worcestershire Community Safety Agreement 2009/10 does have references to waste under the countywide priority of 'Public Reassurance'. It states that 'there is an opportunity for the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership to contribute to community cohesion by improving people's sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, via effective communication of positive messages, and to prevent negative perceptions of areas by coordinating efforts to clean up local environmental issues such as litter and fly-tipping, and prevent their reoccurrence via effective enforcement' (Worcestershire Safer Communities Board, 2009).

## **Bromsgrove District Council CDRS (Community Safety Partnership 2008/2009 Local Delivery Plan)**

The Delivery Plan does not explicitly refer to waste but it does state that 'neighbourhood wardens funded via the Community Safety Partnership are working with the Probation Service to tackle littering (Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership, 2008, p. 5).

## **Malvern Hills District Council, Worcester City Council and Wychavon District Council CDRS (South Worcestershire Community Safety Partnership – Partnership Plan)**

This does refer to waste but only very tenuously. It aims to 'build community confidence and address anti-social behaviour' this includes people dumping rubbish and abandoning cars (South Worcestershire Community Safety Partnership, 2008, p. 11).

## **Redditch Borough Council – CDRS (Redditch Community Safety Partnership, Partnership Plan 2008-2011)**

The Redditch Partnership Plan 2008-2011 has no connections or links to waste.

## **Wyre Forest District Council – CDRS (Wyre Forest Community Safety Partnership, Partnership Plan 2008-2011)**

This does not explicitly reference waste but it does link to waste through the existing activities which includes children working with Community Housing Group's Neighbourhood Wardens carry out litter picks' (Wyre Forest Community Safety Partnership, 2008, p. 13).

## **Adjoining Authorities**

### **Cotswold District Council CDRS**

The Cotswolds Safer Stronger Communities Partnership Action Plan from April 2009 does refer to waste in that one of the priorities titled 'Anti-social Behaviour'<sup>7</sup> refers to tackling offences which cause concern to the community including 'fly-tipping'.

### **Birmingham City Council CDRS**

The main issues identified by the Birmingham Community Safety Strategy for 2005-2008 that are related to waste are that of abuse of fly-tipping and drug abuse, with which is associated discarded needles.

One of the Core Strategies of the Birmingham Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008 is that of Safer and Cleaner Neighbourhoods Group. This will be managed by a Partnership Group, which will address a wide range of issues with their own targets. One of which will be to support and oversee a Second Generation Local Public Service Agreement to reduce litter, abandoned vehicles and fly-tipping (Birmingham Community Safety Partnership, 2005, p. 27).

### **Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council CDRS**

The Dudley CDRS does refer to waste in terms of litter and fly-tipping, but this is not extensive, and they reflect the public's view of the environmental part of anti-social behaviour. The Dudley Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership accept these elements (litter & fly-tipping) as a legitimate priority for action arrived at through consultation with the community, (i.e. not a 'top down' Government target.)

The Dudley Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership aim to tackle this issue through their Joint Action Group, which comprises a number of service managers from their Partners, for example Police Inspectors and the Section Head from their street cleansing part of their Department of the Urban Environment. They

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<sup>7</sup> Cotswold District Council, email dated 03.07.2009, titled 'Worcs. Waste Core Strategy'

will look at the value of including litter picks etc. in their 'Beat Sweep' operations and utilise unpaid work teams to carry out such activities in targeted areas<sup>8</sup>.

## **Gloucestershire County Council CDRS (Community Safety Strategy 2007-2010)**

From our own reading the Gloucestershire Community Safety Strategy does not contain any connections to Waste or to Worcestershire.

## **Herefordshire Council CDRS**

According to the Herefordshire Community Safety and Drugs Partnership there is no direct mention of waste in their CDRS for 08/11. The Community Safety and Drugs Partnership 'are however working with Street Scene to look at how to best manage the safe disposal of discarded needles found in the community and have worked with the local drugs forums and Amey to install needle bins in public toilets, including agreement for the regular emptying of the bins and monitoring of the number of needles in (and outside) the bins'<sup>9</sup>. The plans for this are included in the Herefordshire Community Safety and Drugs Partnership – 'Harm Reduction Strategy' (see 'Other Plans' section of this background paper).

## **Shropshire Council CDRS**

The Safer and Stronger Communities Partnership is no longer required to produce a three year Crime Reduction Strategy. What is now produced is a Delivery Plan which sets out Shropshire's priorities for the coming twelve months, updated following the production of an annual Strategic Assessment. However, due to the Community Safety Managers post being vacant from April 2009 the Delivery Plan for this year (2009) has not been produced, and it is now entering into the next phase to produce the Strategic Assessment for 2010<sup>10</sup>.

## **Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council CDRS (Solihull Safer Communities Plan 2008-2011)**

The Solihull Safer Communities Plan 2008-2011 does refer to waste although not directly. It contains a outcome which aims to 'achieve a better quality of life for our communities by reducing the incidents of antisocial behaviour experienced by the public' this encompasses environmental crimes such as noise nuisance, fly-tipping and littering (The Solihull Partnership, 2008b, p. 11).

## **South Staffordshire Council Crime and Disorder Community Safety Strategy**

The only reference to waste in the South Staffordshire Crime and Disorder Community Safety Strategy is to fly-tipping. To help combat this issue Environmental Action Groups have been set up where Parish Councils, residents and businesses have an opportunity to raise issues and concerns (South Staffordshire Community Safety Partnership, 2005, p. 21).

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<sup>8</sup> Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, email dated 08.04.2009, titled CDRP Strategy

<sup>9</sup> Herefordshire Community Safety & Drugs Partnership, email dated 16.04.2009

<sup>10</sup> Shropshire Council, email dated 13.10.2009, titled Waste Core Strategy

## **Stratford-on-Avon District Council (South Warwickshire) CDRS**

Currently developing new strategy – as current strategy is for the period of 2005 to 2008. Waste is not referred to in the current 2005-2008 South Warwickshire CDRS.

## **Warwickshire County Council CDRS**

According to Warwickshire County Council – South Warwickshire Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership there is no reference either specific or implied to waste within their Strategic Assessment and Partnership Plan which address community safety concerns in South Warwickshire.

# Local Transport Plan (LTP)

The Transport Act 2000 introduced a statutory requirement for Local Transport Authorities to produce a LTP every 5 years and to keep it under review. LTPs are a strategy for the management, maintenance, development and monitoring of a Local Transport Authorities area.

## Worcestershire

Waste is referred to in Worcestershire's LTP2 (2006-2011). The Worcestershire LTP states that "the Asset Management Plan will develop better maintenance techniques to minimise the use of natural resources and promote recycling of materials where possible. As part of the new Term Maintenance Contract which will operate through the LTP2 period, it is proposed to introduce waste recycling works at the highways depot at Hartlebury to allow processing of waste and re-use of old material. This will require an investment of around £1 million, but it is estimated that this sum would be saved over the LTP2 period' (Worcestershire County Council, 2006b, p. 157).

Furthermore, there is a specific policy that refers to waste:

**Policy SEA2:** Where transport schemes are implemented, every effort will be made to meet the following environmental objectives:

- Support the sustainable extraction, re-use and re-cycling of minerals and aggregates;
- Encourage the re-cycling of waste and use of renewable resources (amongst other non waste related objectives) (Worcestershire County Council, 2006b, p. 158).

LTP2 acknowledges the potential for increasing the use of more sustainable means of freight transport. It states that the County Council will support the development of railfreight facilities within the County and that the River Severn is a historic transport corridor with potential for greater use to be made of it for freight movement. It contains policies which are relevant to the transportation of waste freight:

**Policy FQP1:** Support to the Freight Quality Partnership in identifying solutions to local issues relevant to the improved movement of freight in a sustainable way.

**Policy FQP3:** To explore the greater use of rail and inland waterways for the carriage of freight within the County.

**Policy FQP4:** Work with District Councils to identify opportunities for the re-location of freight generators from environmentally sensitive locations to sites with direct access to strategic road or rail network.

Work is currently being undertaken to produce LTP3 for 2011 to 2026 but, at the time of writing this document, is at a draft stage which has not yet undergone

public consultation. As such, the following information is based on officer indications and is not adopted council policy.

The SEA scoping report for LTP3 includes the objective "Minimise waste produced and resources consumed by transport infrastructure and operation of transport services". The LTP development will be assessed against the SEA objectives.

A Multimodal Freight Policy is being developed. It states that the availability and rising costs of fuel resources, together with the environmental impacts of road transport in general are causing the government and freight operators to consider other, more sustainable transport modes for moving freight, such as by rail or water – particularly for bulk goods and waste.

The Multimodal Freight Policy is likely to contain a number of specific objectives:

- Complementing and supporting the strategic planning and delivery of transport infrastructure and services in Worcestershire;
- Encouraging more efficient operation of freight movements across Worcestershire;
- Enhancing the safe operation of freight movements across Worcestershire;
- Encouraging the use of more sustainable transport modes for freight movements;
- Reducing the impacts (environmental, social and financial) of freight on Worcestershire's transport networks; and
- Improving integration between different freight modes of transport.

Draft policies on rail and water freight state:

**Rail Freight in Worcestershire:** Worcestershire County Council will work with the Worcestershire Freight Quality Partnership, partners in the rail industry as well as the Borough, City and District Councils and landowners to identify and develop opportunities to develop rail freight infrastructure and services in Worcestershire, and to promote the use of rail freight for long-distance freight movements emanating from Worcestershire.

**Water Freight In Worcestershire:** Worcestershire County Council will work with the Worcestershire Freight Quality Partnership and partners such as British Waterways and the Worcestershire Borough, City and District Councils to identify and develop opportunities to develop water freight infrastructure and services in Worcestershire, and to promote the use of water freight for freight movements

## Adjoining Authorities

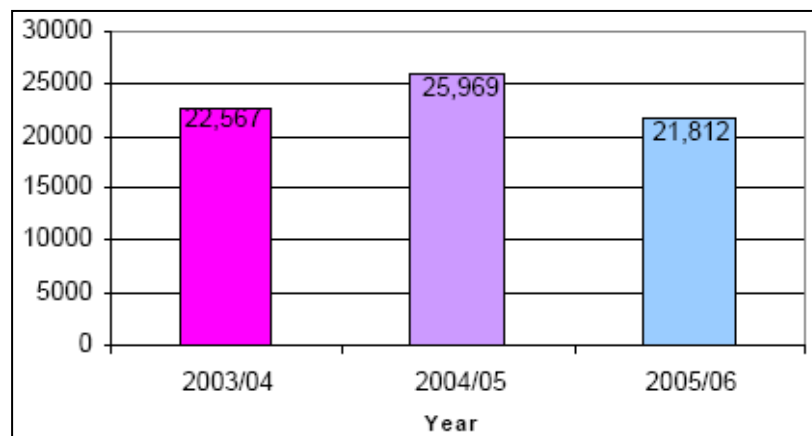
### Gloucestershire County Council LTP

One of the aims of the Second Gloucestershire LTP Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is to maximise the efficient use of materials and greater use of recycled and waste materials (Gloucestershire County Council, 2006a, p. 20).

The highway maintenance Biodiversity Plan identifies recycling of road materials as a key area where mitigation of environmental damage as a result of delivering highway improvements can be achieved. This has formed part of Gloucestershire LTP for the past few years and the results are illustrated in fig. 3, below: over 20,000 tonnes, per year, of materials from road works have been recycled and reused in projects. (Gloucestershire County Council, 2006a, p. 47).

**Figure 2: Recycling of Highway Materials (Gloucestershire)**

(Gloucestershire County Council, 2006, p. 48)



The above represents the tonnage of materials Gloucestershire Highways department have diverted from their own waste stream and used again back in our own works. (Value for 2005/06 excludes March 2006).

The Gloucestershire LTP Maintenance Strategy addressing indicators and responses to customer comments sets out that there has been a 13 fold increase in the use of recycled materials in the last 4 years. This remains a high priority (Gloucestershire County Council, 2006a, p. 86).

One of Gloucestershire County Council's key Council-wide service aims is to manage the Environment and the Economy and to accomplish this; one of the objectives set is to manage waste in a sustainable way (Gloucestershire County Council, 2006, p. 224). Furthermore, an intended improvement aim is to increase recycling and composting, and work to change community behaviour (Gloucestershire County Council, 2006a, p. 225).

## Herefordshire Council LTP

Herefordshire Council makes no references to issues regarding waste or recycling in the existing LTP (2006/07 to 2010/11).

## Shropshire Council LTP

The Shropshire LTP has a specific action plan to enhance the use of sustainable practices, one of which is to increase the use of sustainable techniques in the maintenance and improvement of the highway network. The purpose of this is to encourage the repair, reuse and recycling ahead of the responsible disposal of surplus materials, and minimise waste generation for highways and bridge maintenance (Shropshire Council, 2005, p. 165).



There are also SEA objectives of the Shropshire LTP, one of particular relevance is to maximise efficient use of materials and greater use of recycled and waste materials. Within the SEA this was measured against 3 options, these were:

- **Option 1:** Safety and accessibility - focused on those priorities which stakeholder consultation highlighted were of most importance to the people of Shropshire.
- **Option 2:** Safety, accessibility, congestion and air quality - focused on addressing all 4 of the Government's key priorities,
- **Option 3:** Safety, accessibility, congestion and air quality & quality of life issues - in addition to those issues addressed in option 2 this option also aimed to address a range of other quality of life issues. The environmental effect of the 3 strategic LTP options was assessed and compared to a do-nothing option (Shropshire Council, 2005, p. 368).

These results of there are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.:**

**Table 5: SEA Objectives and Links to SEA Topics**

SEA Topic	Shropshire SEA Objective	Without LTP	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Material assets	To maximise efficient use of materials and greater use of recycled and waste materials	Slightly adverse	Moderately adverse	Moderately adverse	Slightly beneficial

Option 3 was the preferred option of the LTP and consequently through the implementation of the Shropshire LTP there should be a slight benefit to that of material assets (efficient use if materials and greater use of recycling).

Finally, in order to contribute to the Shropshire LTP objectives and priorities Shropshire's Asset Management and Highway Maintenance programme aims to achieve arrange of outcomes, specifically related to waste is that of reducing environmental damage through the application of sustainable maintenance practices - using recycled construction materials, sustainable drainage and energy efficient lighting (Shropshire Council, 2005, p. 303).

## Staffordshire County Council LTP

The Stratford County Council LTP does not refer to Worcestershire but does reference waste in that it wants to expand the use of recycled materials in the highway construction and maintenance contracts (Staffordshire County Council, 2006, p. 14). According to the Staffordshire County Council LTP Staffordshire highways are currently recycling 50,000 tonnes annually (Staffordshire County Council, 2006, p. 123).

## Warwickshire County Council LTP

Warwickshire County Council states that, their current LTP does not contain any specific references to the transport implications of waste. However, Warwickshire County Council did indicate that in Chapter 20, Annex 2 of the LTP sets out the Warwickshire County Council's strategy in relation to Sustainable Freight

Distribution. Many of the principles which are set out in this strategy could equally be applied to the movement of waste. Some of the principles that would relate to that of the movement of waste are:

- Promote the use of a defined and agreed 24 hour lorry route network, establishing a zoning system in each urban area so that signage can be introduced to direct heavy goods vehicles to industrial estates via the best routes;
- Ensure that reasonable access for heavy goods vehicles is maintained in connection with measures for their control and restriction;
- Seek to identify overnight parking facilities for HGVs where a known demand exists;
- Seek to control heavy goods vehicle movements through or near environmentally sensitive areas (Warwickshire County Council, 2006).

## **West Midlands CEPOG Core Support Team LTP**

There was no response from the West Midlands Chief Engineers and Planning Officers support team, however from our own reading and interpretations of the West Midlands LTP there appears to be no explicit references to waste.

Although the West Midlands LTP focuses on the Metropolitan area (Black Country, Birmingham/Solihull, and Coventry) it does include a section highlighting some examples of cross boundary working with adjoining authorities, including Worcestershire County Council. The West Midland LRP states that:

- We supports the principle of a Worcester Parkway station, to help relieve traffic on the M5 leading into the metropolitan area.
- We plan to extend the Help2Travel (MATTISSE) information system to cover much of Worcestershire, particularly to assist travel in the Central Technology Belt that includes Worcester and Malvern.
- The development of the Longbridge Link Road is also being developed in partnership with Worcestershire County Council.

# Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP)

Local Authorities are required to work with the relevant partner agencies to publish a single strategic, over arching strategy covering services for children, young people and their families in a Local Authorities area. CYPPs set out:

- The outcomes to be achieved for children and young people over a 3 year period;
- The strategies and services needed to achieve these outcomes; and
- The arrangements for monitoring and evaluating progress towards these outcomes.

According to Worcestershire County Council, Herefordshire Council and Solihull MBC there are no connections to waste in their CYPP's. From our own reading and interpretations the Dudley CYPP, Gloucestershire CYPP and Staffordshire CYPP do not contain any references to waste or to Worcestershire.

## **Birmingham City Council CYPP**

According to Birmingham City Council the Birmingham CYPP does relate to waste and sustainability issues vaguely in that it states that in making decisions about new services, and refocusing existing services, they recognise that:

- Impact on the environment will be a consideration in relation to all innovation (Birmingham City Council, 2008a, p. 32).

## **Shropshire Council CYPP**

The current Shropshire CYPP runs from 2007 to 2010 and does include tenuous references to waste in that it encourages EcoSchools and environmental awareness, thus encouraging the principles of reduce, re-use and recycle.

According to the Shropshire CYPP '76 schools are involved in the EcoSchools programme in Shropshire, encouraging young people to understand and look after their environment' (Shropshire Children's Trust, 2007, p. 34).

In the new draft CYPP more emphasis will be placed on Sustainable Schools and EcoSchools and so again will encourage reduce, re-use and recycle principles.

## **Warwickshire County Council CYPP**

Although the main text of the CYPP for Warwickshire does not contain any references to waste it does have an action record which relates to a project which fosters sustainability issues, 'Environmental Management Standard ISO140001 in the Children, Young People and Families Directorate in the CYPP<sup>11</sup>'.

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<sup>11</sup> Warwickshire County Council, email dated 15.04.2009, titled Waste Core Strategy and the CYPP – Response from Warwickshire

# Municipal Waste Strategy (MWS)

The MWS sets out a vision of how municipal<sup>12</sup> waste management arrangements will be developed and implemented over the short, medium and long-term to meet the challenges with dealing with waste. It is clear that waste will be a key factor within these strategies. From our own research the only Municipal Waste Strategies (MWS) that referred to Worcestershire are outlined below:

## Worcestershire

### **The Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Herefordshire and Worcestershire 2004 – 2034 First Review 2009)**

The document continues to promote movement up the waste hierarchy.

**Prevention  
Re-use  
Recycle/Compost,  
Energy Recovery  
Safe disposal to landfill**

The review also sets out 10 principles for municipal waste management:

1. Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change by viewing waste as a resource.
2. Commitment to the Waste Hierarchy of which Waste Prevention is top.
3. Influencing Government, Waste Producers and the Wider Community.
4. Continued Commitment to Re-use, Recycling and Composting.
5. Minimising the Use of Landfill.
6. Partnership.
7. Monitoring and Review.
8. Customer Focus.
9. Value for Money.
10. Consideration of Social, Environmental and Economic Impacts.

Following this approach, waste prevention forms a key area of the strategy. The targets are set out in Table 6 below.

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<sup>12</sup> Municipal Waste is household waste and any other wastes collected or managed by either a Waste Disposal Authority or a Waste Collection Authority in carrying out their duties. It is mainly comprised of 'dustbin' waste and waste received at the Household Waste Sites, but also includes street cleansing waste, waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped material and any commercial and industrial waste for which the Waste Collection Authority takes responsibility (Worcestershire County Council, 2009, p. 4).

**Table 6: Waste Prevention Targets**

(Herefordshire and Worcestershire JMWMS Review, 2009, p. 10)

Authority	Kg per household 2000	Current performance	Target 2010	Target 2015	Target 2020
Herefordshire	1,077	914	764	700	592
Worcestershire	806	849	572	524	443

The review also aims to achieve national recycling/composting levels of household waste of 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020. It also sets a target of recovering value from a minimum of 78% of municipal waste by 2015, or earlier if practicable.

In addition the Partnership will work together to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled in order to meet the yearly allowances set by Government under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme. In particular in target years as below:

- 154,164 tonnes during April 2009 to March 2010
  - 102,684 tonnes during April 2012 to March 2013
  - 71,851 tonnes during April 2019 to March 2020
- (Herefordshire and Worcestershire JMWMS Review, 2009, p. 15)

The strategy makes predictions based on an unchanged level of waste per household but a growth in household numbers<sup>13</sup>, estimating an 82, 204tpa increase over the life of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

The JMWMS review makes a range of growth projections relating to municipal waste. The WCS for Worcestershire will be based on scenario 3 of these projections; this is set out in Table 7, below;

**Table 7: Projections of MSW arisings (tonnes) (Worcestershire & Herefordshire combined)**

2010	2015	2020	2034	Difference 2007/8 to 2034
405,139	421,817	438,496	485,197	82,204

Note: These figures are based on a stable level of arisings per household with an annual increase based on the number of households.

(Herefordshire and Worcestershire JMWMS Review, 2009, Annex A)

The revised JMWMS for Herefordshire and Worcestershire has been adopted by the council and is one of the most significant matters which the Waste Core Strategy must address. The WCS will make provision to enable the JMWMS to be fulfilled in its entirety.

<sup>13</sup> To 2034, based on the figures set out in Regional Spatial Strategy Option 2

## **Adjoining Authorities**

### **Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council MWS**

Dudley Borough Council informed us that the Dudley MWS is not currently for public release as it is currently awaiting Council approval. The only link Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council believes that there may be with Worcestershire is that Dudley sends about 12,000 to 13,000 per annum of municipal waste to Veolia landfill, Wildmoor, near Bromsgrove.

### **Warwickshire's Municipal Waste Management Strategy**

Worcestershire is not referred to directly but cross boundary issues regarding Household Waste Recycling Centre's (HWRCs) with Warwickshire's surrounding Local Authorities are mentioned. It states that: 'although Warwickshire's HWRCs are strictly for the use of Warwickshire residents, sites are used by residents from outside Warwickshire. Currently we do not ask for proof of residence to allow householders to use the sites. Typically, residents will use the most convenient site irrespective of whether it is their area. It is generally accepted that HWRCs will be used by residents from outside Warwickshire, and Warwickshire residents will use sites outside Warwickshire. This does not currently cause a problem. If it became apparent that a site was being used predominantly by users from outside Warwickshire the situation would be reviewed' (Warwickshire Waste Partnership, 2006 p. 44).

It may be inferred that similar cross boundary use of HWRC's takes place all around the County. This is particularly important around Tenbury where in the absence of local provision residents are assumed to take materials into Shropshire and Herefordshire. The JMWMS for Herefordshire and Worcestershire proposes the provision of a site in Tenbury to make this unnecessary; the WCS for Worcestershire will address this. Such cross boundary movements may be logical in terms of reducing traffic movement but are not desirable in terms of local self sufficing. The WCS will be developed on the assumption that facilities should be provided in Worcestershire to make it unnecessary for residents to leave the County to use HWRCs. No provision is in the JMWMS to provide HWRCs for the residents of adjoining Counties and the WCS will be developed accordingly.

# Licensing Policy

The Licensing Act 2003 requires the Licensing Authority (District Councils) to produce a 'Statement of Licensing Policy' this sets out the policies that the Licensing Authority will apply to promote the following 4 licensing objectives:

1. Prevention of Crime and Disorder;
2. Public safety;
3. Prevention of public nuisance; and
4. Protection of children from harm.

All the District and Unitary Authorities within and surrounding Worcestershire were contacted and of those, only 1 Local Authority's (Worcester City) Licensing Documents contained any reference to waste or contained any clear links to the WCS for Worcestershire.

Worcester City Council's licensing policy does make tenuous connections to waste, as '1 of the 4 licensing objectives of the Licensing Act 2003 (which should be adopted by all Districts) is 'prevention of public nuisance' which can relate to waste. Many licences contain conditions requiring licence holders to make provision for litter and refuse arising from the operation of the business (i.e. litter picks, provision of refuse containers etc)'<sup>14</sup>. 'Environmental Health General Enforcement Policy' encompasses the work of Pollution, Food Control, Health and Safety at Work and Licensing (other than Licensing Act 2003 matters). The policy makes provision for enforcement action in relation to deposit of litter, refuse on land, enforcement of litter control orders and issuing of fixed penalty notices. Under this act and within the terms of this policy Worcester City, similar to other Local Authorities, periodically undertakes initiatives with Police and Vehicle and Operator Service Agency to stop and check waste carriers to ensure compliance with waste transfer licences<sup>15</sup>.

Consequently, for the purposes of developing the WCS we intend to proceed therefore on the understanding that in all Local Authorities Licensing Policies there are connections to waste, although they may be tenuous and not spatial in nature such as the control of public nuisance. We intend to proceed on the basis that our response to these issues must be to ensure that facilities exist to address the waste arising which are collected as a consequence of District Council's Licensing (and enforcement) policies.

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<sup>14</sup> Worcester City Council, email dated 30.06.2009, titled 'Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy'

<sup>15</sup> See footnote 18

# Partners' Corporate and Operational Plans

Within this background document this has been referred to as the Corporate Strategy and the Council Plan.

- **Corporate Strategy:** The Corporate Strategy describes the Councils ambitions and Council-wide service aims. It also details the Council's values that shape the way that it's staff are expected to do their job.
- **Council Plan:** The Council Plan summarises a Council's performance and sets out their priorities and the milestones and indicators used to track progress each year.

## Worcestershire

### Worcestershire County Council

#### *Building on Success – Corporate Plan 2005-2009*

The Worcestershire Corporate Plan 2005-2009 specifically refers to the Waste Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Contract, which it identifies as at a high risk, as since the contract was signed in 1998 various legislation changes - the introduction of Statutory Performance Standards and an increase in environmental issues have significantly altered the 'playing field' for waste management (Worcestershire County Council, 2005, p. 36). The revised JMWMS for Herefordshire and Worcestershire has been adopted by the Council and will be the mechanism by which the PFI contract is implemented. The WCS will enable the JMWMS to be realised. The Councils LAA reflects this.

### Bromsgrove District Council

#### *Bromsgrove Council Plan 2009/2012*

Bromsgrove District Council's Council Plan 2009/2012 refers to waste in that it has a priority titled 'Clean Streets and Climate Change (CP4) with a key deliverables being to 'reduce the level of unacceptable litter', 'improve customer perceptions of cleanliness' and 'increase recycling rates'. This last key deliverable will be measured against the percentage of household waste sent for reuse recycling and composting and the action to be taken is to change the method of collection to co-mingled with new vehicles<sup>16</sup>.

### Redditch Borough Council

#### *Corporate Plan 2009-2012*

The Redditch Corporate Plan sets out a variety of key actions of which refer to waste. Within the 'deliver a cleaner, green Borough and improve the quality of green spaces' objective there is one key action referring to waste, this states: 'develop a cross-service working group and a 3 year action plan to reduce fly-tipping and inappropriately disposed of waste' (Redditch Borough Council, 2009, p. 24). Furthermore, within the 'deliver improved and sustainable waste

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<sup>16</sup> Bromsgrove District Council, email dated 24.04.2009, titled 'Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy'



management services' objective there are 3 key actions that relate to waste. These are:

- Work with Bromsgrove District Council and Worcestershire County Council to develop a business case for a paid garden waste collection to a percentage of properties in the Borough.
- Develop and implement revised policies and waste collections from charities, schools and residential homes.
- Work with Worcestershire County Council to promote additional products that can be recycled in the kerbside collection (Redditch Borough Council, 2009, p.25).

### *Environment Service Plan 2009-2010*

The Environment Service Plan has an objective titled 'EOS2: Deliver improved and sustainable waste management services'. This contains a range of key actions in which to accomplish this objective, including adopting and implementing the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) and minimise residual waste collected and increase recycling rates to help meet the targets in the JMWMS<sup>17</sup>.

### *Operational Services Service Plan 2009-2010*

Again this has the same objective titled 'EOS2: Deliver improved and sustainable waste management services'. Its key actions again include minimising waste collected but also include an action to that the waste collection service for Redditch meets legal requirements and the needs of the community, it aims to achieve this aim by developing and implementing revised policies and waste collections from charities, schools and residential homes<sup>18</sup>.

## **Malvern District Council**

### *Malvern Hills District Council - Annual Report 2008*

This sets out what Malvern Hills District Council has achieved, where they have spent their budget, where they will spend their budget and what they intend to accomplish over the next 3 years, setting targets.

Within 'Our Impact on the Environment' theme Malvern Hills District Council state they said they will reduce, re-use and recycle waste material and reduce their impact on the environment. They have:

- Reduced the waste collected to one of the lowest levels in the Country.
- Recycled 26% of all household waste.
- Established more bring sites to make it easier for residents to recycle waste.
- Reduced the number of missed collections by 30% (Malvern Hills District Council, 2008, p. 7).

Over the next 3 years Malvern Hills District Council aims to:

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<sup>17</sup> Redditch Borough Council, Email dated 23.07.2009, titled 'Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy – Corporate Plans'

<sup>18</sup> Redditch Borough Council, Email dated 23.07.2009, titled 'Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy – Corporate Plans'

- Reduce the amount of waste going to landfill by 5%.
- Increase the recycling rate by 27.5%.
- Reduce the incidence and amount of fly-tipping and other improper waste disposal.
- Reduce the environmental impact of waste collection activity by 2% (Malvern Hills District Council, 2008, p. 15).

## Worcester City Council

### *Corporate Plan*

Priority 1 of the Worcester City Council Corporate Plan is 'Cleaner and Greener City'. This contains a range of outcomes, these are:

- **Outcome 1: clean streets and open spaces in the city**  
Worcester City Council will continue to provide a citywide cleansing service to an agreed standard and will extend the service to cover parts of the city being regenerated, setting a target of reducing fly-tipping (Worcester City Council, 2008, p. 12).
- **Outcome 2: reduce the amount of waste going to landfill**  
To achieve this Worcester City Council will continue to operate an efficient refuse collection and recycling, promote recycling to homes and businesses, in particular the new materials that households can put in their recycling bins due to the new waste processing plant at Norton. Worcester City Council will also promote the composting of food waste in conjunction with Worcestershire County Council, and make a new garden waste collection service available to city households (Worcester City Council, 2008, p. 13).

It was agreed by the Council's Cabinet in March 2009, that Worcester City will introduce an additional chargeable garden waste collection service (via a further wheeled bin) and it is estimated that this will attract around 4,000 customers and will probably collect 1,600-1,700 tonnes of garden waste<sup>19</sup>

Within this heading the targets set by Worcester City Council are to reduce residual household waste per household with the aim to achieve 460Kg for 2009/10 compared to the original target in 2008/09 of 520Kg and actual figure for 2008/09 of 440Kg. Also there is a household waste recycled and composted target of 38% for 2009/10 compared to the actual result of 36.8% in 2008/09 (Worcester City Council, 2008, p. 13).

## Wychavon District Council

Under the second Priority – 'Greener: A better environment – for today and tomorrow' of the Wychavon Corporate Strategy waste is referred to. It states that in 5 years Wychavon District Council will be recycling 45% of all household waste (Wychavon District Council, 2009, p. 2). Furthermore, this priority is then broken down into a set of goals, these are to minimise waste and increase recycling and to create a clean environment (Wychavon District Council, 2009, p. 2).

<sup>19</sup> Worcester City Council, letter dated 3.04.2009, received 06.04.2009, titled 'Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy – Background Document'

## Wyre Forest District Council

A key aim of the Wyre Forest District Council Corporate Strategy is 'A Sustainable Environment' within which is a priority to 'reducing waste to landfill and increasing recycling'. This contains 3 target areas, these are: domestic waste recycling, business waste recycling and on-street recycling. The Wyre Forest District Council Corporate Strategy also sets out 3 actions and 3 targets to help to accomplish this priority (see **Error! Reference source not found.**) (Wyre Forest District Council, 2008, p. 7).

**Table 8: Actions and Tasks for Reducing Waste to Landfill & Increasing Recycling Priority**

(Wyre Forest District Council, 2008, p. 14)

Reducing Waste to Landfill & Increasing Recycling	
Action	Target 2008/2009
Further encourage and raise awareness of recycling, including via microsites / bring-sites.	Set up awareness campaign, including road show & publicity on environmental health, by 31 July 2008.
Carry out feasibility study for the introduction of business waste recycling.	Recommendations reported by 30 September 2008.
Provide more recycling facilities in the public areas throughout the District.	Introduce 3 on-street recycling points by 30 June 2008.

Furthermore, the Wyre Forest District Council Corporate Strategy also sets indicators and targets to which this can be measured (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

**Table 9: Indicators and Targets for Reducing Waste to Landfill & Increasing Recycling Priority**

(Wyre Forest District Council, 2008, p. 14)

Reducing Waste to Landfill & Increasing Recycling	
Indicator	Target 2008/2009
Residual household waste per head	700 Kg
Household waste recycled and composted	28.03%
Municipal waste to landfill	53% (Countywide LAA target)

## Adjoining Authorities

### Birmingham City Council

#### *Birmingham City Council Plan 2008-2013*

The Birmingham City Council Plan sets the scene for waste in Birmingham stating that recycling in Birmingham has leapt ahead in just 2 years. Birmingham City Council understands the importance of regular refuse collection and will continue to provide a first-class weekly collection. Birmingham City Council will also extend and improve doorstep recycling and bulk waste collections (Birmingham City Council, 2008b, p. 12).

The Birmingham City Council Plan also sets out the achievements so far and in relation to waste these are:

- Green waste collections have been expanded, so waste recycling has risen significantly from last year. Paper and card collections also rose by 26 per cent and landfill has been reduced (Birmingham City Council, 2008b, p. 13).
- While unsatisfactory levels of litter and debris across the city have fallen by 14 per cent over the past 12 months (Birmingham City Council, 2008b, p. 13).

Finally, a key priority action referring to waste set out in the Birmingham City Council Plan is to improve waste and recycling services up to 2013 (Birmingham City Council, 2008b, p. 13).

## **Cotswold District Council**

### *Corporate Strategy 2009/2010 – 2011/2012 and Corporate Plan 2009/2010*

By 2016, the existing landfill sites in Gloucestershire will be full. This means that at that time there will be no space for waste that is neither recyclable nor compostable and there will be substantial financial penalties for excess amounts of residual waste. Improved recycling and composting as well as waste minimisation are becoming an ever important measure to mitigate residual waste (Cotswold District Council, 2009, p. 9).

The main objectives of the Cotswold District Council Corporate Strategy will be to re-use, recycle and compost in excess of 60% of household waste by 2011/12 and to increase the range of materials accepted at bring sites to 10 by the end of 2009/10, subsequently reducing the amount of waste going to landfill.

## **Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council**

### *Council Plan 2010, 2009-10 Annual Review and Performance Plan 2009*

The Dudley Council Plan contains a variety of thematic priorities one of which relates to waste. It states; the Environment matters: Dudley MBC want their environment, parks, open space and town centres to be clean and attractive places to be enjoyed by everyone. Dudley MBC will work towards a decent standard of homes and encourage everyone to recycle and compost more of the waste they produce.

Also the Dudley Council Plan sets out a priority titled 'improved waste handling through increased recycling', this aims to increase participation in recycling schemes, with a target of increasing this from 30.1% in 2008/2009 to 36% in 2010/2011.

## **Gloucestershire County Council**

### *Corporate Strategy 2006 Onwards*

The Gloucestershire County Council Corporate Strategy very briefly refers to waste in its Aim 5: managing our environment and economy' which states 'managing waste in a sustainable way'.

### *Draft Council Plan 2009/10*

The Gloucestershire Draft Council Plan does reference waste, specifically identifying waste as an area in need of continuing improvement. The reason for this is that by managing Gloucestershire's waste they can continue to be less reliant upon landfill - in conjunction with the District Council waste collection services, Gloucestershire County Council aim to meet national targets for reduced usage of landfill sites by facilitating and promoting a mix of waste reduction and recycling for householders. Via the OHIO programme.

Gloucestershire County Council Draft Council Plan then sets out a key priority linked to waste, stating the 'priority is to encourage everyone to reduce, reuse and recycle their household waste. Gloucestershire residents produce over 310,000 tonnes of household waste each year. The rate of growth over 10 years has dropped by over half, from 3% per year to 1.3%, but Gloucestershire need to do even better. Gloucestershire is currently recycle about 42% of their household waste, compared to only 14% in 2003/04, but the long-term aspiration for recycling is to achieve over 60%.

The cost of waste disposal is increasing and will continue to do so, with Government imposed fines and taxes. For 2009/10 Gloucestershire will work to tackle these projected cost increases in 2 ways:

- 'Through the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership continue to work to reduce the amount of waste generated by Gloucestershire's residents, and in particular the amount that goes to landfill.
- Progress the procurement of a contract to give the Council access to a residual waste management facility or facilities, building on the successful Government award of £92m PFI credits towards this project'.

Finally, the Gloucestershire County Council Draft Council Plan sets out 2 indicators to measure their progress that are relevant to waste these are 'NI 191 residual household waste per head aiming for 618 kgs/head in 2009/10 and 610kgs/head 2010/11' and 'NI 192 percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting – aiming for 48% in 2009/10 and 49% in 2010/11'.

The draft plan does not specifically refer to more detailed waste policies but the Council is preparing a WCS what will so.

## **Herefordshire Council**

The Herefordshire Council's Corporate Plan sets out what Herefordshire Council intend to do between 2008- 2011 to achieve their shared vision for Herefordshire (agreed between Herefordshire Partnership, Herefordshire Council, the Primary Care Trust and other local public, private and voluntary sector partners within Herefordshire). The strategy states 'Herefordshire will be a place where people, organisations and businesses, working together within an outstanding natural environment, will bring about sustainable prosperity and well-being for all' (Herefordshire Council, 2008, p. 4). To achieve this vision the Corporate Plan sets out 7 themes, with the 'Sustainable Communities' theme having particular relevance to waste. Within this theme the Corporate Plan states:

### **Key commitments during 2008-09**

- Continue to reduce the amount of residual waste per household and increase the proportion of waste recycled or composted (Herefordshire Council, 2008, p. 17).

#### **Key commitments for future years 2009-11**

- Increase the percentage of household waste recycled or composted.
- Continue to reduce the amount of residual waste per household and increase the proportion of waste recycled or composted (Herefordshire Council, 2008, p. 17).

### **Shropshire Council**

The aim of the Shropshire Council's Corporate Plan is 'to build sustainable communities for local people to live and work in Shropshire' (Shropshire Council, 2009, p. 13). Within this aim is a priority to reduce waste to landfill and the Shropshire Council Corporate Plan states that Shropshire Council will begin the roll out of kerbside collection of plastic bottles to areas across Shropshire; complete the development of the integrated waste management facility in Oswestry providing improved recycling facilities to the community; and increase the amount of household waste that is recycled and composted to 49% (Shropshire Council, 2009, p. 13) and accomplish this aim.

The Council is preparing a WCS which will address waste issues in detail.

### **Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council**

#### *Council Plan 2007-2010*

The plan does refer to waste although briefly, it states that Solihull MBC aim is to reduce waste to landfill and increase recycling. The targets within this are to increase the proportion of non-biodegradable municipal waste that is recycled setting a target of a reduction by 7.7% on the baseline figures of 4.2% (Solihull MBC 2007, p. 5).

### **South Staffordshire Council**

#### *Corporate Strategy 2008 - 2012*

The South Staffordshire Council Corporate Strategy refers to waste stating: 'we will reduce pollution and waste to landfill, increase recycling and reduce emissions arising from our own operations' it also states: 'we will ensure that our District is clean, free from litter and fly-tipping' (South Staffordshire Council, 2008b).

### **Staffordshire County Council**

#### *Staffordshire County Council's Strategic Plan*

Sets out what Staffordshire County Council's priorities are for the next 3 years from 2009-2012. The Strategic Plan does link to waste is that it aims 'to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill and increase the rate of recycling' (Staffordshire County Council, 2009, p. 37). The key indicators in which this will be judged against are:

- Reducing the amount of residual waste produced by households;
- Improving the percentage of waste reused, recycled and composted in Staffordshire; and

- Reducing the amount of municipal waste landfilled (Staffordshire County Council, 2009, p. 41).

## **Stratford-on-Avon District Council**

### *Corporate Strategy Review 2009*

Aim 2: 'A Clean and Green District' of the Stratford-on-Avon Corporate Strategy Review 2009 refers to waste and sets out the 2008 Corporate Strategy priorities these are:

- **Increased recycling and less waste sent to landfill**
  - Introduce plastic and cardboard recycling.
  - Help and encourage residents to recycle more.
- **Reduction in the Council's carbon footprint**
  - Reduce energy consumption and maximise recycling in Council buildings (Stratford-on-Avon District Council, 2009a).

The Corporate Strategy Review 2009 also proposes a set of additional priorities to the above priorities, these are:

- **A high quality environment**
  - Keep the streets and public spaces of Stratford-on-Avon District clean.
- **Minimise future climate change**
  - Increase recycling and reduce waste to landfill (Stratford-on-Avon District Council, 2009a).

### *Environment Service – Service Plan Actions 2009-2012*

This Service Plan relates to waste in that it sets a variety of objectives/outcomes, the relevant objectives to waste are 'minimise future climate change by waste minimisation: increase recycling and reduce waste to landfill' (Stratford-on-Avon District Council, 2009b, p. 1).

## **Tewkesbury Borough Council**

### Vision, Aims & Objectives

The Tewkesbury Borough Council Corporate Plan – Our Vision, Aims & Objectives refers 'to waste under the heading 'Clean & Green'. Priority 1 of which is to ensure the amount of household waste reduces and the level of recycling increases'. The target within this states that: 'targeted activity with groups and individuals to achieve a recycling rate of 40% by 2010/11'.

## **Warwickshire County Council**

### *Corporate Business Plan 2009-2012*

Warwickshire County Council Corporate Business Plan refers to waste stating that 'a significant reduction in the quantity of waste going to landfill' is a key outcome/target. It places a great importance on partnership working, by suggesting that this outcome/target will be achieved by working with District and Borough Councils through the Warwickshire Waste Partnership to deliver integrated waste management, aiming to minimise household waste through initiatives to reduce waste, reuse and recycle.

The Warwickshire County Council Corporate Business Plan sets 3 targets to measure their success, set out in table 4 below:

**Table 10: Targets for Outcome - A Significant Reduction in the Quantity of Waste Going to Landfill**

<b>Outcome – A significant reduction in the quantity of waste going to landfill</b>				
<i>Undertaking projects to minimise the impact of Warwickshire's waste</i>				
	<b>Targets for 2009 - 2012</b>			
<b>Success will be measured by:</b>	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>Rationale for measure/target</b>
Residual household waste per household (equates to % reduction) (Kg)	702 Kg (6% Reduction)	671 Kg (5% Reduction)	638 Kg (5% Reduction)	-
Household waste recycled and composted (%)	43.5%	46%	47.87%	Targets have been based on the planned charges to County and District Waste Management Services over the forthcoming year(s)
Municipal waste landfilled (%)	51.8%	46.46%	35.9%	Targets have been based on the planned changes to County and District Waste Management Services over the forthcoming year(s)



# Other plans and strategies

This consists of any other plans, policies and strategies that the Local Authorities within and adjoining Worcestershire produce, and have suggested that they may have a bearing on the WCS for Worcestershire. These consist of plans such as Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy, Carbon Management Action Plan and Harm Reduction Strategy.

## Worcestershire

### Bromsgrove District Council

#### *Street scene and Community Services Business Plan 2009/2012*

A key deliverable of the Street Scene and Community Services Business Plan is 'to develop an integrated approach to the waste management collection service to deliver high level performance and public satisfaction. To achieve this key deliverable it has an array of performance indicators, set out in table 9 below;

**Table 11: Key Performance Indicators and Outcomes and Targets<sup>20</sup>**

Ref.	Key Performance Indicator	2007/2008 Actual	2008/2009 Est. Outturn	2009/2010 Provisional Target	Measure Frequency
NI 191	Residual Household Waste per Household	597	591	589	Annual
NI 192	Percentage of household waste reused, recycled and composted	43.56%	42%	45%	Annual
LPI	Number of missed household waste collections	1081	1150	1140	Annual
LPI	Number of missed recycling waste collections	336	250	240	Annual

## Adjoining Authorities

### Birmingham City Council

#### *Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy for Birmingham*

This is the second Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy and it details the progress to date in implementing the Strategy, the revised priorities and an outline of the proposed programme for implementation. All the land within Birmingham City is being assessed to identify sites of potential concern according to the risk they pose to human health, the environment or pollution of controlled waters.

This Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy does refer to waste in that it outlines potential contaminative land uses identifying waste disposal activities as having considerable potential for land contamination. Disposal activities in Birmingham range from complex waste treatment plants dealing with highly hazardous waste

<sup>20</sup> Bromsgrove District Council, email dated 24.04.2009, titled 'Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy'

to waste transfer stations handling inert building waste and soil. It states particular waste disposal land uses that have potential for considerable contamination are:

- Treatment of sewage or other effluent (Sewage works and farm).
- Storage, treatment or disposal of sludge including sludge from water treatment works.
- Treating, keeping, depositing or disposing of waste, including scrap and includes infilled canal basins, docks or river courses (Landfills and other treatment and disposal sites, scrap yards, drum and tank cleaning)
- Storage or disposal of radioactive materials (Birmingham City Council, 2008c, p. 43).

### *Carbon Management Action Plan*

The purpose of the Carbon Management Action Plan (CMAP) is to define the steps that Herefordshire Council will take to secure its contribution to the carbon dioxide reduction targets as part of the Herefordshire Partnership Climate Change Strategy (Herefordshire Council, 2005).

The CMAP is separated into two, 3-year phases. Phase 1 runs from 2005 to 2008 and Phase 2 from 2009 to 2012. Phase 1 aligns with current government emissions objectives, including the first round of the European Emissions Trading Directive, while Phase 2 concludes at the end of the first 'Kyoto' commitment period (Herefordshire Council, 2005).

The CMAP covers emissions from a variety of sources including waste from closed and operational landfill sites (Herefordshire Council, 2005). The CMAP states that the total emissions from waste management have shown a 54% reduction since 1990 and are projected to continue to reduce to around 25% of 1990 levels by 2020 (Herefordshire Council, 2005).

Of particular reference to Worcestershire are the 2002 emissions for Hill and Moor Landfill site (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

**Table 12: Baseline Emissions - Landfill Gas 2002**

(Herefordshire Council, 2005)

Landfill Site	Status - Notes	Assessed Emissions (CH <sub>4</sub> tonnes/annum) 2002	Emissions CO <sub>2</sub> (tonnes per annum) 2002
Hill and Moor	Largest operational site, situated in Worcestershire. Accepts 100% of Herefordshire Solid Municipal Waste (SMW). Herefordshire assessed emissions scaled by SMW tonnage proportion originating in Herefordshire. Figures represent residual emissions after flaring and power recovery.	335	7,445

### *Herefordshire Harm Reduction Strategy 2008 - 2010*

Waste is linked to tenuously in the Herefordshire Harm Reduction Strategy 2008/2010 in that the first strategic priority is to increase the distribution of injecting equipment and promote safer use and disposal.

'The out of hours needle exchange provision within Herefordshire is currently limited. The outreach team often provide needle exchange during out of office hours, however this is not consistent. Some of the community hospital needle exchange services are available out of office hour, but again this is not constant throughout the county. Service providers need to ensure that harm reduction messages are also communicated during out of hours and ensure that service users have access to needle disposal facilities' (Herefordshire Community Safety and Drugs Partnership, 2009, p. 13).

Furthermore, 'street needle bins are currently located in 2 different areas within the county – Leominster and South Wye – which have been commissioned by local area drug forums. The HCSDP are currently liaising with the Street Scene team to build and maintain a clear recording system for discarded needles, so this issue can be monitored on a regular basis' (Herefordshire Community Safety and Drugs Partnership, 2009, p. 13).

# Summary of issues

The main issues from the Plans/Strategies are outlined below in 3 sections:

- Strategies/Plans relating to waste (from Districts within Worcestershire);
- Plans/Strategies from surrounding Local Authorities relating to waste; and
- Plans/Strategies from surrounding Local Authorities which specifically refer to Worcestershire

## **Strategies/plans relating to waste (from Districts within Worcestershire)**

Issues referred to:

- Raise awareness of the need to curb the growth of waste
- Promote and increase recycling rates
- Increase recycling facilities
- Promote composting of food waste
- Change the method of recyclable collection to co-mingled- through the opening of the Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) – Norton
- Reduce the number of missed collections
- Reduce the environmental impact of waste collection
- Increase the use of sustainable techniques in the maintenance and improvement of the highway network
- Promote movement up the waste hierarchy
- Meet national landfill targets
- Deter fly-tipping, littering and the abandonment of vehicles
- Prevention of public nuisance
- Development of Throckmorton Airfield
- Plan for future development at Hill and Moor Landfill site
- Demographic change

## **Plans/strategies from surrounding Local Authorities relating to waste:**

Issues referred to:

- Encourage the reduction, reuse and recycling of domestic and commercial waste
- Increase the range of recyclable items able to be collected at kerbside
- Increase the level of home composting bins
- Encourage and promote community based recycling and reuse schemes
- Support the recycling and voluntary community sector
- Increase the recycling of road materials
- Meet national landfill targets
- Reduce the number of abandoned vehicles, littering and fly-tipping
- Manage the safe disposal of discarded needles found in the community – install needle bins in public toilets
- Encourage EcoSchools and environmental awareness (Promote movement up the waste hierarchy)
- Waste disposal activities have considerable potential for land contamination

- Demographic change
- Potential for waste to be moved by rail (Herefordshire)
- By 2016, the existing landfill sites in Gloucestershire will be full
- Complete the development of the integrated waste management facility in Oswestry (Shropshire)
- All municipal solid waste generated within Herefordshire and disposal by landfill is currently taken to Hill and Moor in Worcestershire

## **Plans/strategies from surrounding Local Authorities which specifically to Worcestershire**

Issues referred to:

- The West Midlands LTP supports the principle of Worcestershire Parkway railway station – to help relieve traffic on the M5 leading into the Metropolitan area
- Although Warwickshire's HWRC are strictly for the use of Warwickshire's residents, HWRC are used by residents from outside Warwickshire and vice versa - HWRC outside Warwickshire are used by Warwickshire residents, this could apply to Worcestershire.

## **Conclusions - what this means for the WCS**

In conclusion, waste is considered in many of the Plans/Strategies in adjoining Councils however, apart from MSW, waste is usually referred to very broadly, such as in terms of increasing recycling rates. There are however other implications for the WCS and these are discussed below:

As a result in the potential increase in the recycling rate, the WCS will need to support the expansion of current waste sites in the County and may need to allocate new waste sites such as Waste Transfer Stations, Bulking Bays, HWRCs and MRFs. Also, due to the aim to promote more sustainable measures to reuse and recycle highways materials, there may be a need for the WCS to support the expansion of current aggregate recycling facilities including Highway depots or to allocate new aggregate recycling facilities within the County. Furthermore, the WCS will likely need to expand the existing composting facilities or to allocate new composting sites due to the promotion of composting through initiatives such as kerbside green waste collection.

The promotion of the core area of Throckmorton Airfield as a site suitable for environmental technology employment development may have implications for the WCS. This is because although the site is allocated for B1 (business office, research and development, light industry) and B2 (general industrial/hi-tech) uses, waste transfer stations can be classed as B2 where there is processing to assist the recovery of materials. Waste sites could be a suitable land use for the development of Throckmorton Airfield. In practice however the Adopted

Supplementary Planning Document (Policy ECON10) for the development of Throckmorton Airfield is aims to encourage hi-tech industry and so the opportunity for waste sites may be limited. Nevertheless, this is something that the WCS should be aware of and could consider when allocating areas for future waste sites.

The Wychavon Community Strategy includes an aim which is to plan for the future development of the Hill & Moor landfill site, near Pershore. If this plan is to expand the landfill site, the composting facility, HWRC or MRF then this would have direct repercussions for the WCS. The WCS would have to acknowledge this potential expansion and its implications for these facilities. Close liaison with the County Council's Waste Management Services and Severn Waste Services will be required to explore this further.

Also related to the lifetime of the Hill & Moor landfill site is that of the status of other landfill sites surrounding the County. A key rationale that underpins the Cotswold District Council Corporate Strategy and Corporate Plan is that by 2016 the existing landfill sites in Gloucestershire will be full. This may impact on the Hill & Moor landfill site. Unless a new means of disposal, such as a new landfill site is opened in Gloucestershire by 2016, the waste from Gloucestershire will need to be exported to other areas in the Country, one of which may be Hill & Moor landfill site. In theory this could shorten the lifetime of the Hill & Moor landfill site, for contractual reasons we consider this unlikely but the WCS will have to take this into account if this is the case and will need to be informed by the latest figures and projections for the lifetime of the Hill & Moor landfill site.

A further issue that the WCS will need to be aware of is the opening of the MRF at Norton. This is outlined in the Worcester City Council Corporate Plan as it is identified as an option for reducing the amount of waste going to landfill due to the MRF at Norton being able to process other materials, increasing the amount of recyclables householders can put in their recycle bins. As a result the WCS will need to bear in mind the future potential throughput of Norton when calculating the capacity gap and when allocating new waste sites

This background paper will be updated regularly to ensure it considers the most up to date Plans/Strategies and this in turn will help to inform the WCS for its production and subsequent revisions.

# List of acronyms

<b>AMR</b>	Annual Monitoring Report
<b>CDRS</b>	Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy
<b>CLG</b>	Communities and Local Government
<b>COP</b>	Corporate and Operational Plans
<b>CMAP</b>	Carbon Management Action Plan
<b>CYYP</b>	Children and Young People's Plan
<b>HCSDP</b>	Herefordshire Community Safety and Drugs Partnership
<b>HWRC</b>	Household Waste Recycling Centre
<b>JCS</b>	Joint Core Strategy
<b>JMWMS</b>	Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy
<b>JSNA</b>	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
<b>LAA</b>	Local Area Agreement
<b>LDF</b>	Local Development Framework
<b>LP</b>	Licensing Policy
<b>LSP</b>	Local Strategic Partnership
<b>LTP</b>	Local Transport Plan
<b>MBC</b>	Metropolitan Borough Council
<b>MRF</b>	Material Recycling Facility
<b>MWS</b>	Municipal Waste Strategy
<b>PFI</b>	Private Finance Initiative
<b>PPS</b>	Planning Policy Statement
<b>SCI</b>	Statement of Community Involvement
<b>SCS</b>	Sustainable Community Strategy
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment
<b>UDP</b>	Unitary Development Plan
<b>WCS</b>	Waste Core Strategy

# Glossary

<b>Composting</b>	A biological process in which micro-organisms work in the presence of air to convert biodegradable organic matter into a stabilised residue known as compost
<b>Green Waste:</b>	This is an undefined term but green waste would normally comprise plants, leaves and twigs. <sup>21</sup>
<b>Local Persons:</b>	Refers to those likely to be affected by, or interested in a particular authority function. This is not simply a reference to local residents. It also covers those who work or study in the area; visitors; service users; local third sector groups; businesses; bodies such as parish councils; and anyone else likely to be affected by, or interested in the function (CLG, 2008).
<b>Materials Recycling Facility:</b>	This is a waste facility where components of a mixed waste stream are extracted. Often materials are carried by conveyors which carry the recyclables over sorting screens or other sorting mechanisms.
<b>Municipal Waste:</b>	This is household waste and any other wastes collected or managed by either a Waste Disposal Authority or a Waste Collection Authority in carrying out their duties. It is mainly comprised of 'dustbin' waste and waste received at the Household Waste Sites, but also includes street cleansing waste, waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped material and any commercial and industrial waste for which the Waste Collection Authority takes responsibility (Worcestershire County Council, 2009, p. 4).

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<sup>21</sup> Environment Agency *The UK waste Classification Scheme*



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# Appendix 1: list of Local Authorities plans/strategies

The following list of Local Authorities Plans/Strategies are not currently included in this background paper as either no response was received from the Local Authority regarding these Plans/Strategies, the relevant Plan/Strategy is being updated/developed and so is not available or the Plan/Strategy could not be found on the Local Authorities website. These Plans/Strategies will be incorporated in to this background document when the information becomes available.

- Gloucestershire County Council – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- Staffordshire County Council – Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy
- Tewkesbury Borough Council – Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy

# Appendix 2: Other Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy background documents

To help provide a robust evidence base for the Waste Core Strategy the Council has prepared a series of background documents. These outline current thinking and have informed the approach taken to date in the development of the waste core strategy. All of these background documents are *living document* and are in a state of development and comments are invited on all available documents during the consultation period.

## Key Themes

- *Towards a Vision Statement*: sets out the vision which is driving the Waste Core Strategy and details how it has evolved through consultation process.
- *Spatial Portrait*: provides additional detail to the spatial portrait set out in this consultation. It includes a description of the County and the local factors that need to be taken into account in developing the Waste Core Strategy.
- *Spatial Strategy*: Set out how the Spatial Strategy for the WCS has been developed
- *Arisings and capacity gap*: considers waste arisings in Worcestershire and makes projections about future arisings, treatment capacity and the need for facilities.
- *Monitoring Baseline*: Establishes the baseline for indicators set out in the WCS monitoring schedule and makes recommendations for those indicators that are not currently monitored
- *Identifying 'areas of search'*: sets out the approach to identifying locations suitable for waste management development, termed 'areas of search' and details all of the alternatives methods considered. It lists all potential locations assessed and details why they were, or were not, considered suitable for waste management development. This document has been informed by *ERM Industrial Estate Report*.
- *Climate Change*: is intended to form a basis for addressing climate change issues in the Waste Core Strategy. It considers mitigation through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, energy demands and the adaptation of waste management facilities to climate change.

- *Links with Districts & Neighbouring Local Authorities Plans and Strategies:* identifies the aspects of the guidance 'Creating Strong, Safe and Prosperous Communities' which are relevant to the production of the Waste Core Strategy. As a result of the guidance, this paper goes on to examine the links to waste in Worcestershire's Districts and neighbouring Local Authorities plans and strategies. It also evaluates what these links mean for the Waste Core Strategy.
- *Waste Sites in Worcestershire:* details existing waste management operations in Worcestershire and analysis of the relationship between size and throughput. In order to gain this information, the majority of known waste sites in the County were visited between September 2008 and July 2009. During these visits operators were asked about any issues currently faced, any future changes anticipated, these meetings are summarised in the report.
- *Inland Waterways:* The document was developed in response to consultation comments received on behalf of British Waterways regarding the Worcestershire County Council Waste Core Strategy: Refreshed Issues & Options Consultation. It sets out the policy context relating to Inland Waterways in Worcestershire.
- *Waste Freight by Rail:* considers the potential for movements of waste by rail in Worcestershire.

## Waste Streams

- *Municipal Waste:* sets out the national and local policy context. It also includes details of the waste arisings and available capacity for treatment of municipal waste within the County.
- *Commercial and Industrial Waste:* sets out the national and local policy context. It also includes details of the waste arisings and available capacity for treatment of municipal waste within the County.
- *Construction and Demolition Waste:* sets out the national and local policy context. It also includes details of the waste arisings and available capacity for treatment of municipal waste within the County.
- *Agricultural Waste:* considers waste arising from agricultural activities in Worcestershire. It examines what agricultural waste is, how it is treated and explores the planning permitted development rights. and identifies the potential options for making provision through the Waste Core Strategy.
- *Hazardous Waste:* The document considers hazardous waste arising in Worcestershire. It includes information relating to hazardous waste in a national and regional policy context and includes details of the demand and available capacity for the treatment of hazardous waste within the County.
- *Waste Arisings from Healthcare and Related Activities - Clinical Waste and Low Level Radioactive Waste:* considers waste arising from health care and

related activities, focusing on Clinical waste; and Non-nuclear low level radioactive waste. It includes information relating to clinical waste and non-nuclear low level radioactive waste in a policy context. It also includes details of the demand and available capacity for treatment of clinical and non-nuclear low level radioactive waste within the County.

Annex I considers low level radioactive waste from the nuclear industry in more detail, however it is not felt to be a significant issue in the County and is, therefore, not considered in the main body of the report.

## Management Facilities

- *Types of Facilities:* is intended to be a simple guide that gives an overview of the processes that tend to happen at a range of different facilities and lists the things that might need to be thought about when deciding where a facility would be best situated. It also sets out some of the possible impacts and benefits of each type of facility.
- *Landfill* includes background data and considers issues around types of landfill and the policy context. It also details of the demand and available capacity for landfill within the County, based on EA data and the Council's own research.
- *Metal Recycling Sites:* considers all sites in Worcestershire involved in the recycling of metal, this includes sites which sort, bulk and/or process metal and any other sites that form part of the chain of processes of recycling waste metal into a material which can be re-used. It sets out the context and background data relating to metal recycling, detailing the demand and available capacity for metal recycling within the County.
- *Waste Transfer Stations:* considers Waste transfer stations, looking at the current need and capacity in Worcestershire and wider policy context.
- *Resource Recovery from Biodegradable Waste - Composting and Anaerobic Digestion* The document considers composting and anaerobic digestion. These treatment options are considered in the same document as they both offer the opportunity to recover resources from biodegradable waste. It sets out the context and background data relating to composting and anaerobic digestion.
- *Recovering Energy from Waste - Biological and Thermal Treatment Technologies:* sets out the context and background data relating to biological and thermal technologies for recovering energy from waste including anaerobic digestion, incineration and refuse derived fuels. There is some overlap with the Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy Background Document: Resource Recovery from Biodegradable Waste: Composting and Anaerobic Digestion.
- *Waste Water Treatment Infrastructure:* examines the need for waste water treatment infrastructure in Worcestershire. It includes information relating to waste water treatment policy context. It also proposes a possible way forward for the potential issues regarding who is responsible for what aspects of managing waste water treatment and related development.

# Appendix 3: further consultation

This document will provide supporting evidence for the Waste Core Strategy. Comments on this background document will be welcome at any stage prior to the submission of the Waste Core Strategy to the Secretary of State in Spring 2011, however early comment is encouraged in order for these to be fully considered in the development of the Core Strategy.

## Preparation

The following bodies were contacted for information during the preparation of the background document:

- Birmingham City Council
- Bromsgrove District Council
- Cotswold District Council
- Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council
- Gloucestershire County Council
- Herefordshire Council
- Malvern Hills District Council
- Redditch Borough Council
- Shropshire Council
- Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council
- South Staffordshire Council
- Staffordshire County Council
- Tewkesbury Borough Council
- West Midlands – Chief Engineers and Planning Officers Support Team
- Worcester City Council
- Wychavon District Council
- Wyre Forest District Council

## Representations on the background document consultation draft

The following parties were contacted and asked to comment on the consultation draft of this background document (All of these bodies are either directly involved in management or regulation of waste in the County or is a Local Authority that within or adjoining Worcestershire):

- Birmingham City Council
- Bromsgrove District Council
- Cotswold District Council
- Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council
- Gloucestershire County Council
- Herefordshire Council
- Malvern Hills District Council
- Redditch Borough Council
- Shropshire Council

- Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council
- South Staffordshire Council
- Staffordshire County Council
- Tewkesbury Borough Council
- West Midlands – Chief Engineers and Planning Officers Support Team
- Worcester City Council
- Wychavon District Council
- Wyre Forest District Council

The draft will be amended in response to the comments made and a list of the comments and responses will be included as an appendix in the final background document.

## **Further consultation**

This document will provide supporting evidence for the Waste Core Strategy. The Waste Core Strategy will be consulted on:

- **Autumn 2009:** The Waste Core Strategy Preferred Options
- **Early 2011:** Submission Draft

For further information, copies of other published background papers or to join in the Waste Core Strategy for Worcestershire consultation please contact Nicholas Dean, Minerals and Waste Team Leader, Planning at Worcestershire County Council, County Hall, Spetchley Road, Worcester, WR5 2NP, telephone (01905) 766374 or email [wcs@worcestershire.gov.uk](mailto:wcs@worcestershire.gov.uk).