

# The Fifth Annual Monitoring Report 2008 - 2009

MINERALS & WASTE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME



**Worcestershire**

The Fifth Annual Monitoring Report 2008 - 2009  
of the Minerals & Waste Local Development Scheme

**December 2009**

Find out more online:  
[www.worcestershire.gov.uk/wcs](http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/wcs)

 **worcestershire**  
county council

## Simplified Summary of Results

Core Output Indicator		Financial Year				
		2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9
M1	Sand Gravel	☺ ↑	☺ ↔	☺ ↔	M1 ☺ ↔	☹ ↑
	Crushed Rock	☹ ↓	☹ ↔	☹ ↔	M1 ☹ ↔	☹ ↓
M2	Recycled Aggregates	☹	☹	☹	M2 ☹	☺ ↑
W1	New Waste Management Capacity	☺	☺ ↑	☺ ↑	W1 ☺ ↑	☺ ↑
W2	Municipal Waste	☺ ↑	☺ ↑	☺ ↑	W2 ☺ ↑	☺ ↑
E1	Accepting EA advice	☺ ↔	☺ ↔	☺ ↔	E1 ☺ ↔	☺ ↔
E2	Changes in Areas of Biodiversity Importance	↑	↑	↑	E2 ↑	☺ ↔
E3	Renewable Energy	☹ ↔	↔	↔	E3 ↔	☺ ↔
Compliance with Regulation 48		☺ ↑	☺ ↑	☺ ↔	☺ ↔	☺

### Key

☺ = Fully Achieved  
 ☹ = Adequate  
 ☹ = Not Achieved

↑ = Improving  
 ↔ = Same  
 ↓ = Worsening  
 ? = Insufficient data

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# Executive summary

The statutory requirement for this, fifth, Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is to address the adequacy of the Council's Planning Policies for the period for the financial year, 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008 to 31st March 2009.

The report includes:

- Details of progress on implementing the Council's Mineral and Waste Development Scheme;
- An assessment of the effectiveness of how saved policies are being implemented; and
- Possible proposals for the future; and
- Other matters, including
  - A short summary of the physical and economic background of the County with an emphasis of how these relate to minerals and waste issues
  - A note on the relationship between the Annual Monitoring Report and the Community Strategy, and
  - Details of the policies themselves

## Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme

Recommencement of the Waste Core Strategy and Waste Proposals Map has been undertaken in accordance with the timetable set out in the LDS adopted in September 2008.

**Key Challenges:** To comply with the revised local Development Scheme. There are significant risks and uncertainties about matters outside of the County Council's control, which could affect this.

## Development Plan: Minerals and Waste Policies

The policies relating to Minerals and Waste Policies in Worcestershire consist of the policies in the Worcestershire Structure Plan and Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan that were formally saved by the Secretary of State in 2007.

## Monitoring of Saved Policies

### *Minerals:*

Current national policy is that the County should have minimum landbanks of permitted reserves of 7 years for sand and gravel and 10 years for crushed rock.

### Crushed Rock:

For reasons of business confidentiality separate figures for crushed rock production and reserves have not been published for Worcestershire for some years. The Council is currently negotiating with the Operators affected to see if they will agree to vary this. Two planning permissions were given for crushed rock excavation over the year. These sought retrospective variations to existing permission to deepen Fish Hill Quarry, extending its life to about 2010. In Regional terms, the Council's contribution and the shortfall are both trivial.

**Key Challenges:** The Council is concerned that the productive capacity and landbank at Fish Hill Quarry cannot realise the County's sub regional apportionment for crushed rock. The Council is concerned that all its significant resources of crushed rock are in areas of very high landscape value, all of which are covered by national (AONB) or local (Minerals Local Plan) designations. The Council's officers consider that both the sub regional apportionment for crushed rock and the Council's own policies for the production of crushed rock need re-assessment.

#### Sand and Gravel:

The position for sand and gravel is better but only just adequate. No planning permissions were given for the extraction of sand and gravel during the course of the year. Two of the Preferred Areas for extraction identified in the Minerals Local Plan remain unworked.

**Key Challenge:** To commence work on a Minerals Core Strategy after 2010. There are only very limited staff resources to undertake this work.

#### *Waste:*

The Council's saved Structure Plan policies for waste set out criteria to guide the location of waste management criteria and their assessment in accordance with its adopted BPEO (Best Practical Environmental Option) Strategy. The analysis confirms the need for a Waste Core Strategy Local Development Document and one is currently in preparation. The trend over the year continues to demonstrate however that the use of criteria based policies is effective in enabling waste management facilities to be developed in Worcestershire, confirming the appropriateness of the Council's current proposal not to prepare a site specific DPD for waste management uses.

**Key Challenges:** The policies comply with some of the waste policies in the Regional Spatial Strategy but are unfocused and do not "allocate sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities to support the apportionment set out in the RSS" (PPS10) and add little to government policy as set out in PPS10.

#### New waste management capacity

7 Planning permissions were granted for waste management related development in 2008/9, and for 2 other proposals associated with waste issues. No applications were refused. Two new facilities became operational.

#### *'Saved' Policies:*

A record of all the saved policies used by the County Council in the determination of planning permissions and an analysis of the value of the remainder is included. Some Structure Plan policies, notably CTC8, CTC11, CTC16, CTC18, CTC19, CTC20, CTC21, D39, M2 and M3 add little to national policy and need close scrutiny to see if they should be retained. For the present, however, no changes are considered necessary.

**Key Challenges:** Until the City, Borough and District Councils in the county have adopted Core Strategies which cover the entire county, Councils, including this one, will

have to rely on saved Structure Plan policies which are not as up to date or focused on the RSS as is desirable.

### *Natural Resources:*

The Council is leading work in the County to protect and enhance Worcestershire's natural resources. In particular, it has prepared Technical Resource Papers on Soils, Water, Energy and Climate Change (with a paper on Green Infrastructure in preparation) in order to assist District Councils' preparation of their own DPDs, is leading on Landscape Character Analysis, the Biodiversity Action Plan, Guidelines for creating Woodland in the County and Habit Mapping and provides the secretariat for the LSP Worcestershire Partnership and Environmental (WPEG) and Environmental and Transport Theme (ETTG) Groups.

#### **Key Challenges:**

- 1) completing these reports, encouraging the City, Borough and District Councils to use them in a consistent way across the County and keeping them up to date in the face of limited staff resources; and
- 2) it is important to note the Worcestershire Partnership Environment Group's successes to date but it must be recognised that the quality of both the background information and the monitoring assessments in the State of the Environment report are not as comprehensive as the group would wish.

### *Other key challenges*

#### Monitoring the State of the Environment

The State of the Environment report has been refined since previous AMRs and now provides a robust source of data across a range of indicators. It should be recognised that the waste indicators are provided by Environmental Services and rely heavily upon Environment Agency data, which is always some years behind due to reporting methods.

#### Minerals Local Plan

New Preferred Areas for Extraction will need to be identified in the next few years.

#### Core Output Indicator M1 – Clay

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

#### Core Output Indicator M1 – Building Stone

The only building stone available in the County is Cotswold Stone from Fish Hill Quarry. This is of very limited geographical value and is unlikely to be available after 2011. The conservation of listed and vernacular buildings and features in the south of the County and in Gloucestershire may suffer as a result. The position in the rest of the County is unsatisfactory. This will need to be addressed in the future Minerals Core Strategy.

#### Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)

The retention or otherwise of the Council's BPEO policy was one of the options for public comment in the Waste Core Strategy, Refreshed Issues and Options Report. Although it

remains adopted County Council policy there was little specific support for its retention and it will be given little weight in the development of the Waste Core Strategy.

Future proposals:

The report also identifies possible areas of interest for future monitoring.

Difficulties in producing this report:

The report continues to highlight limitations in the availability of data regarding:

- Waste management treatment and capacity; that for
- the treatment of Commercial and Industrial waste is not ideal,
- Data for arisings and the treatment of Construction and Demolition Waste is wholly inadequate.

These effectively render elements of government policy impossible to achieve. It is clear that these are insoluble at County level.



# Introduction and background

## Purpose of the report

### Legal background to the Annual Monitoring Report

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced substantial changes to the land use planning system in the UK. As part of this, existing Development Plans will be replaced by Local Development Documents. Under Section 35 of the Act the Council has to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to assess progress on the preparation of its Local Development Documents, the appropriateness of the Council's policies for Mineral and Waste planning and the need for changes to them. This is the Council's fifth AMR of its Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and is submitted to meet that requirement. The reports cover the period from the beginning, to the end of each financial year.

### Purpose of the Report

The purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report is to:

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

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

- Minerals
- Waste
- Emerging Local Development Documents
- Future issues relating to landscape, biodiversity and
- The Statement of Community Involvement.

By definition, the 'saved' policies conform to the existing RSS. No explicit reference is therefore made to the purpose of individual RSS policies. References to the Council's emerging Sustainability Appraisal have however been added.

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

The report is longer than the 30 pages requested, because the Council wishes to include material for its own purposes.

## Community Involvement

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

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

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

## Context and Background for the AMR

### The Worcestershire Story of Place

As part of the development of the themes and priority outcomes included in this AMR and in our Local Area Agreement we have developed a strong evidence base, which we have described as *Worcestershire's 'Story of Place'*.

The Sustainable Community Strategy sets out our vision and ambitions for Worcestershire, which is backed up by evidence and analysis contained within the Story of Place. The story draws on a wide range of statistical information, as well as survey evidence, to describe Worcestershire as it is now. It also highlights what the evidence tells us are some of the strengths, opportunities, issues and threats that face the county in the years ahead.

The Story of Place is a key piece of evidence underpinning our Community Strategy and all our related work. It can be found at: <http://www.worcestershirepartnership.org.uk> (under "Local Area Agreement").

The refreshed Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) was formally approved by Worcestershire County Council on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2008 and agreed by partner organisations through their own approval processes. Its preparation alongside the negotiation of the new Local Area Agreement (LAA) (2008-2011) ensured that the

evidence base for both documents and the priorities of partners and residents in the local area were consistent across the LAA and SCS and reflect the needs of our communities.

The full Sustainable Community Strategy is available electronically at [www.worcestershirepartnership.org.uk](http://www.worcestershirepartnership.org.uk) and provided in hard copy on request only.

A summary of the nature of the county, issues relating to Mineral and Waste Planning and web links to the County State of the Environment Report are attached as Appendix 2 of this Annual Monitoring Report.

Details of the local economy and an assessment of future economic prosperity can be found in Worcestershire County Economic Assessment 2008-09.

(<http://worcestershire.whub.org.uk/home/wcc-research-econ-assess-710.pdf>)

## Spatial Portrait

The County of Worcestershire covers an area of 173,529 ha and is part of the West Midlands Region. It is adjacent to the West Midlands Conurbation and adjoins, Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire and Warwickshire. It also adjoins the South West Region and Gloucestershire. There are six District, City and Borough Councils in Worcestershire: Bromsgrove; Malvern Hills; Redditch; Worcester City; Wychavon and Wyre Forest.

The population of the County is 555,400<sup>1</sup>, 71% of whom live in urban areas, principally Worcester, Redditch, Kidderminster, Stourport-on-Severn, Bromsgrove, Malvern, Droitwich and Evesham.

The following sections provide a brief outlines of some of the key characteristics of Worcestershire. These are set out in more detail in Draft Spatial Portrait which is available under the background documents section of [www.worcestershire.gov.uk/wcs](http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/wcs).

### *Economy*

Worcestershire has relatively full employment, with 83.5% of the working population economically active in 2006/7<sup>2</sup>. Employment in the County is predominantly urban, with Retail, Distribution and Hotels, Public Administration, Health and Education Services employing almost half of the workforce. Textiles and Clothing, Chemicals and other Manufacturing are also locally important.

The towns in the north of the county have traditionally relied on manufacturing. In Bromsgrove and Kidderminster, the collapse of the car and carpet industries respectively has weakened the local economies. Redditch, by comparison, has retained a more mixed, more robust employment base. Food-related industries are important in the southern half of the County. Worcester, Malvern and to a lesser degree Droitwich have large Distribution and Professional and Educational sectors. Some towns, notably Bewdley, Pershore, Upton and Tenbury, provide a traditional market town role, serving an extensive rural hinterland.

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<sup>1</sup> ONS mid year estimate 2007

<sup>2</sup> Office for National Statistics/NOMIS, 2007. Annual Population Survey  
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Product.asp?vlnk=10855> .

## *Transport*

River barriers significantly influence travel within Worcestershire, the main strategic transport routes in the county, notably the M5 and the Birmingham to Bristol Railway, are markedly north-south and river crossing points are often congested. Motorway links to the M42 and M50 do however mean that long distance movements into and across the county are easily possible<sup>3</sup>. This said, road congestion is a major constraint on growth. At present all of the county's waste is transported by road and as a general rule the capacity for increased freight movement by inland waterway or rail from and or within Worcestershire is not likely to be significant.

## *Natural environment and heritage*

Worcestershire's landscape is one of the most diverse in Britain. It spans the boundary between the ancient landscapes of the north and west of Britain and the planned landscapes associated with much of Central England; with a combination of geology, topography, soils, tree cover, settlement patterns and land use that have produced 22 significantly different rural landscape types. In addition the Malvern Hills AONB is almost wholly and the Cotswolds AONB is partly within the county. The European Geoparks Association has designated the west of the county as part of the Abberley and Malvern Hills Geopark, one of only three geoparks in the UK.

Land drainage and flooding issues are important influences on development in several of the county's towns. Approximately 10% of the land area of Worcestershire is at risk of flooding. This area includes at least 9,146 properties. Flooding affects every town in the county and will significantly affect where development can take place. It is equally possible that in the long term water shortages could frustrate future development.

Worcestershire encompasses the southern limit of many northern plant and animal species and the northern limit of species found in the south and so is exceptionally rich biologically. There are 111 SSSIs in the county, of which Worcestershire's unimproved neutral grasslands are of national importance with over one quarter of the UK resource. There are also two SACs (European designated Special Areas of Conservation) in the county and 5 other European protected sites within 15km of the county boundary.

There are over 15,000 archaeological sites, 235 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 6,800 Listed Buildings in the Worcestershire.

## *Sustainability*

The county produces significant volumes of greenhouse gas (around 5.3mt of CO<sub>2</sub>)<sup>4</sup>. At 9.7 tonnes/per head, emissions are higher than the West Midlands regional figure (9.1 t/head). It has been estimated that on average in Worcestershire each of us is living on a resource base equivalent to 2.93 planets<sup>5</sup>.

## **Minerals and Waste Issues**

The mineral and waste management industries in Worcestershire are not significant in terms of the numbers of people directly employed or their financial value to the County's economy (although they may be locally important at the Parish level and future AMRs

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<sup>3</sup> Worcestershire's Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 <http://worcestershire.whub.org.uk/ltp-2006/wcc-transport-ltp-final-2006-2011.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Environment Agency 2007, <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>.

<sup>5</sup> Worldwide Fund for Nature sustainability survey of 60 cities. (Worcester is ranked 24<sup>th</sup>)

may explore this). Their small scale however belies the significance mineral and waste development has in terms of sustainability and the considerable potential it has to enhance or, if inadequately addressed, to harm the environment. It also conceals the fact that the minerals and waste industries are fundamental to the workings of the economy, true primary industries on which all other economic activity depends and cannot function without. The Mineral and Waste Development Framework for Worcestershire will reflect this significance.

In general, waste arisings broadly reflects the distribution of population and the location of industry and waste sites tend to be clustered in or near to towns in the north of the County with few existing waste sites in Malvern Hills District and Worcester City. The most marked exceptions to this are civic amenity sites, which are found in or near to all towns in the County.

## **Council Performance**

Worcestershire County Council is rated through the Comprehensive Performance Assessment process to be a four star authority that is improving strongly. The Council focuses on delivering excellent and continuously improving services, with our partners, to meet the needs of our communities. Whilst historically we have always been in the lower quartile in terms of funding and council tax, we strive for upper quartile performance and for continuous improvement and efficiency. The Council's planning and budget setting process requires directorates to identify efficiencies year on year. In July 2008 the Council submitted the final Efficiency Statement for the three years 2005/06 to 2007/08 reporting cumulative efficiency gains of £26,719 million exceeding our Gershon efficiency target of £19,789 million by £6.930 million. In July 2009 the Council submitted its performance against National Indicator 179 – total net value of ongoing cash releasing value for money gains that have impacted since the start of the 2008/09 financial year. The Council reported gains in 2008/09 of £8.570 million against a forecast of £8.400 million made in October 2008. This represents 2.7% of baseline expenditure.

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) published the "Performance Framework for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships" in April 2008. This is intended to be a rationalisation of the performance reporting arrangements (from approximately 1,200 indicators) required by central Government, and is a replacement for, amongst other things, Best Value. The Framework or National Indicator Set (NIS) contains 188 performance indicators that apply across a range of organisations. In two-tier areas, the upper tier authority (Worcestershire County Council) has ultimate accountability for the co-ordination of the performance reporting of all 188 indicators under the auspices of the Local Strategic Partnership (Worcestershire Partnership). Indicators cover approximately 20 organisations but the majority are the responsibility of local authorities, the police and the Primary Care Trust. Performance against all of the 188 indicators will form part of the evidence base for the Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA). The Research & Intelligence (R & I) Unit undertakes quarterly monitoring of the 2008-11 LAA and the NIS.

The Local Government and Public Consultation in Health Act 2007 created a statutory requirement for all upper tier Authorities to put in place a new Local Area Agreement in co-operation with named partners. The Worcestershire Local Area Agreement (LAA) was developed by the council and its partners through the Worcestershire Partnership before its approval by Cabinet on 15 May 2008 and subsequent ministerial approval. Delivery of the 2009-2011 LAA continues through the Worcestershire Partnership. The 2008 – 2011

Worcestershire (LAA) has a total of 45 measures. 35 measures have been agreed between central government and Worcestershire, of which:

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

These reflect the changes to the status of indicators following the 2009 Annual Review and Refresh.

Performance reporting against the LAA was undertaken based upon the end of 2008/09 and data was available for 28 indicators. For the remaining 7 indicators there was no data available to report as either new systems were being set up for reporting or the indicator is only formally reported on an annual basis. Of the 35 measures, 21 have a 'RAG' (Red, Amber, and Green) judgement made:

- **7 below target/red**
- **3 borderline/amber**
- **11 on target/green**

Performance reporting of Worcestershire's performance against the National indicator set (NIS) was undertaken based upon the end of 2008/09 and a performance figure on 111 indicators was reported. We were unable to report a performance figure against the additional 78 indicators due to either new systems being set up for reporting or the indicator being only formally reported on an annual basis or indicators nationally deferred until 2009/10. Processes are in place to address reporting against the additional 78 indicators.

Of the 111, (including those national indicators which are included in the LAA 2008-11), targets were in place against 73 indicators and therefore a judgement was made against them. The setting of targets against indicators is being encouraged where appropriate for the 2009/10 financial year. At the end of 2008/09 performance was:

- **20 below target/red**
- **14 borderline/amber**
- **39 on target/green**

#### **2008/09 Actual performance**

National Indicators of importance to the AMR are:

- NI 191 – Residual household waste per head
- NI 192 – Household waste recycled and composted
- NI 193 – Municipal waste land filled

All were successfully exceeded.

## **Environmental context**

### *Monitoring the State of our Environment*

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

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

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

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

To see the State of the Environment report visit the Worcestershire Partnership website at [www.worcestershirepartnership.org.uk](http://www.worcestershirepartnership.org.uk).

### **Key Challenges**

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

The Council proposes to develop contextual indicators to assist its assessment of the context within which its LDS policies are being applied as part of its development of individual Core Strategies. The first set of these will be set out in its Waste Core Strategy Emerging Preferred Options consultation during the autumn of 2009. Question 7 of the consultation proposes possible indicators and asks for comments on these.

## Local Development Scheme - delivery

This section of the report gives details of progress in implementing the Council's Mineral and Waste Local Development Scheme (LDS).

**Statutory Requirement:** To comply with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: particularly Part 2, Sections 14, 16, 18 and 19

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

The Council's first LDS came into being in April 2005 for an initial three-year period. This scheme was revised in April 2006 to take account of progress made since the initial scheme and issues identified in previous AMRs. The Council asked the Secretary of State to withdraw the (submitted) Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy and Waste Proposals Map on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2007. The Direction to do so was received on 25<sup>th</sup> February 2008. This had the effect of rendering the existing Local Development Scheme irrelevant. A revised Mineral and Waste Local Development Scheme was agreed by GOWM in September and adopted on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2008.

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

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

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

## Timetable for preparation

*Regulations 48 (3b)(i)(ii); 48 (3b)(iii)(a)(a)*

The timetable specified for the production of the documents in the scheme revised in April 2006 was for the period up to the end of 2007. This applied to the DPDs withdrawn in February 2008.

The scheme adopted in September 2008 sets out a timetable for the period up to the end of 2012. Table 1 shows the timetable set out in the LDS for the Waste Core Strategy and Waste Proposals Map DPDs. The ticks within the table illustrate when the element was complied with. The Statement of Community Involvement was adopted in November 2006 and is therefore not included in this timetable.

Preparation of the Waste Core Strategy recommenced in 2008. The Council prepared a *Waste Core Strategy: Refreshed Issues and Options Report* and made it available for public consultation on 29<sup>th</sup> September until 19<sup>th</sup> December 2008, completing the Reg 25 Public Participation Options Consultation on target.

The Waste Proposals Map is being developed in parallel with the Waste Core Strategy. All stages to date have been completed on target.

The consultation comments received made on the Revised Issues and Options Consultation have been taken into account and *Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy*



*Emerging Preferred Options Report* will be made available for public consultation between November 2009 and February 2010. In accordance with County Council policy the consultation will be for a 3 month period.

### Analysis

Recommencement of the Waste Core Strategy and Waste Proposals Map has been undertaken in accordance with the timetable set out in the LDS adopted in September 2008. Withdrawal of the Waste Core Strategy and Waste Proposals Map in effect rendered the previous scheme irrelevant.

### *Risks*

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

- **Staff Retention:** this is a serious problem throughout the Council. Where appropriate consideration will be given to the use of additional in-house or external assistance (e.g. secondments or agency staff/consultants).
- **Outside Agencies:** the timetable may be influenced by the capacity of outside agencies such as the Planning Inspectorate (PINS), the Government Office and key stakeholders. However, regular liaison (and where appropriate advance agreements for the provision of a service) will reduce the risk of this causing delays.
- **Slippage in the timetable:** the possibility of this will be minimised by the prior agreement of timetables with the Government Office.
- **Legal Challenge/Soundness:** the risk of this will be minimised by taking all the required steps to ensure that work is 'sound' and sustainable; this will include working closely with the Government Office at key stages in Plan preparation. The Council is also considering the possibility of commissioning PINS to undertake an Advisory Visit whilst preparing the Strategy. Future AMRs may explore this. To date Local Authorities nationally have found it very difficult to progress Waste Core Strategies and the lack of detailed guidance about what constitutes 'soundness' remains a matter of considerable concern to the Council.
- **Slippage of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)** may result in subsequent slippage of the Waste Core Strategy. The RSS informs the development of minerals and waste policy from the regional level and the Minerals and Waste Development Plan must be in general conformity to the RSS. This could be difficult if RSS guidance is not clear.
- **New legislation and policy, e.g. Habitats Regulations, Planning Policy Statements, Revision of the National Waste Strategy,** requiring consideration and additional work to be undertaken.

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

**Table 1 Progress on achieving the Local Development Scheme**

Development document	Stage of Preparation	2008			2009				2010				2011				2012				
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<b>Waste Core Strategy</b>	Recommendation		✓																		
	Reg 25 Public Participation Options Consultation			✓																	
	Reg 25 Public Participation on Preferred Options																				
	Reg 27 Pre-Submission Publication																				
	Reg 30 Submission to Secretary of State																				
	Examination																				
	Reg 36 Adoption																				
<b>Waste Proposals Map</b>	Recommendation		✓																		
	Reg 25 Public Participation Options Consultation			✓																	
	Reg 25 Public Participation on Preferred Options																				
	Reg 27 Pre-Submission Publication																				
	Reg 30 Submission to Secretary of State																				
	Examination																				
	Reg 36 Adoption																				

## Natural resources strategy

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

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

could be addressed in DPDs across the County have been prepared following consultation and the Council expects these papers to be used as part of the evidence base in DPD preparation by all of the LPAs 9in the county.

# Analysis of policies in existing development plans

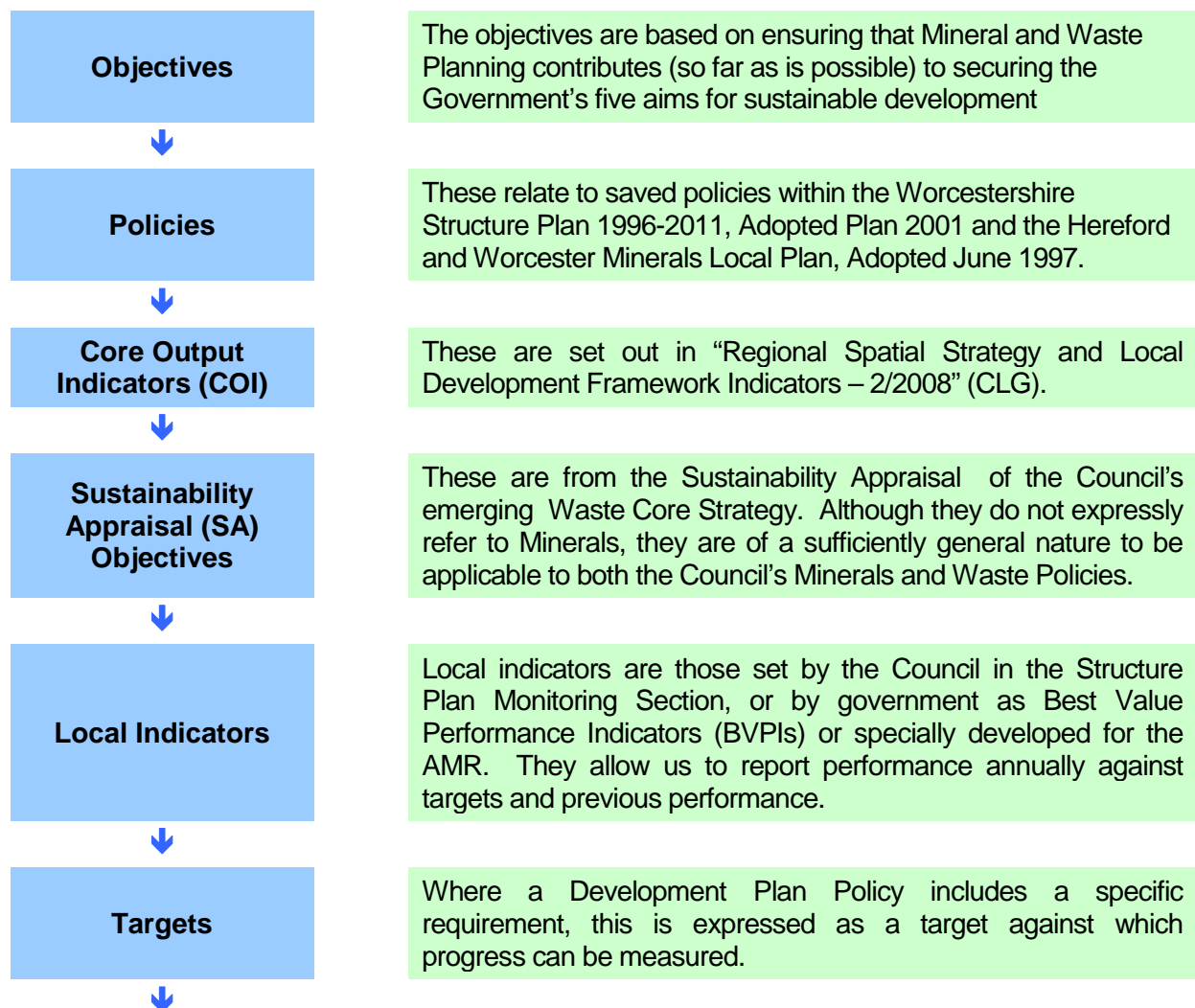
## Introduction

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

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

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

As in previous years, the format for monitoring the Worcestershire County Structure Plan and Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan saved policies is based on an objectives-led approach.



## **Analysis**

This describes the extent to which the Council are achieving planning objectives or targets. The policies being monitored are listed under each policy monitoring objective, whether they contribute to meeting that objective, a brief comment and conclusion are set out in a table and supplemented with an analysis of the wider issues and Key Challenge for the Council. In the event that a policy is not being used or is failing to perform, our actions will be outlined.

# AMR Policy Monitoring Objective 1: Living within Environmental Limits

<b>AMR Policy Monitoring Objective 1</b>	The first objective of the AMR is to assess how the Council's policies contribute to the principle of "Living within Environmental Limits". We have interpreted this to mean whether it safeguards and, where possible, enhances the County's natural and historic assets and amenities from the potentially adverse impacts of mineral and waste development. This objective applies to both Mineral and Waste Development.
<b>Monitoring of "saved" Structure Plan policies</b>	SD1, SD2, SD3, SD5, SD8, CTC1, CTC2, CTC3, CTC5, CTC7, CTC8, CTC9, CTC10, CTC11, CTC12, CTC14, CTC15, CTC16, CTC17, CTC18, CTC19, CTC20, CTC21 D39, D40 T1 M2, M3, M4, M5 WD2, WD3, WD4
<b>Related Sustainability Appraisal objectives</b>	2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18
<b>Core output indicators (COI)</b>	None
<b>Local output indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.1 Number of minerals or waste planning applications permitted which would adversely affect             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) natural or historic assets; or</li> <li>b) amenities</li> </ul> <b>Target – None</b> </li> <li>• 1.2 Area of designated assets adversely affected by mineral and waste developments             <b>Target – None</b> </li> <li>• 1.3 Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which were modified/conditioned in order to protect             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) designated assets; or</li> <li>b) amenities</li> </ul> <b>Target – 100%</b> </li> <li>• 1.4 Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which secured improvements             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) designated assets; or</li> <li>b) amenities</li> </ul> <b>Target – 100%</b> </li> </ul>

The results for the above indicators are set out in Table 2 and Table 29 overleaf.

## Monitoring of "saved" Structure Plan policies

Table 2: Do the "saved" policies contribute to achieving objective 1?

Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
SD1	Used by WCC	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
SD2	Used by WCC	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
SD3	Used by WCC	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
SD5	Used by WCC	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
SD8	-	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain for now
CTC1	Used by WCC	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
CTC2	Used by WCC	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
CTC3	Used by WCC	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
CTC5	Used by WCC	Appropriate in a very wide range of circumstances	Retain
CTC7	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC8	Used by WCC	Supports national policy	Retain
CTC9	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC11	Used by WCC	Supports national policy	Retain
CTC12	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC14	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC15	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC16	-	Supports national policy	Retain for now
CTC17	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy.	Retain
CTC18	-	Supports national policy	Retain for now

Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
CTC19	Used by WCC	Supports national policy	Retain for now
CTC20	Used by WCC	Supports national policy	Retain for now
CTC21	-	Supports national policy	Retain for now
D39	Used by WCC	Supports national policy	Retain for now
T1	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain
M1	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain
M2	-	Supports national policy	Retain for now
M3	Used by WCC	Supports national policy	Retain for now
M4	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain
WD2	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy but is not entirely in accordance with PPS10	Retain for now, replace by Waste Core Strategy
WD3	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain
WD4	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain



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

## Local output indicators

Table 3: Local Output Indicators for Policy Monitoring Objective 1

Local output indicators	Number	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year Trend	Performance
1.1 Number of minerals or waste planning applications permitted which would adversely affect a) natural or historic assets; or b) amenities <b>Target – None</b>	None	Continuing good	😊
1.2 Area of designated assets adversely affected by mineral and waste developments <b>Target – None</b>	None	Continuing good	😊



<p>1.3 Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which were modified/conditioned in order to protect</p> <p>a) designated assets; or b) amenities</p> <p><b>Target – 100%</b></p>	<p>a) 1 (100% of minerals developments)</p> <p>b) 20 (100% of waste developments)</p>	<p>Continuing good</p>	
<p>1.4 Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which secured improvements</p> <p>c) designated assets; or d) amenities</p> <p><b>Target – 100%</b></p>	<p>2</p> <p>(100%) (reduction in adverse effects on Amenity and Green Belt)</p>	<p>Continuing good</p>	

### Analysis

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

### Key Challenges

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

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

adversely affect determination time targets, but is considered worthwhile to achieve better quality decisions.

## **BPEO**

On 10th July 2003 the Council adopted a Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO) Strategy but the concept of BPEO is no longer part of national policy. The BPEO informed the revision of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy but following consultation on the Waste Core Strategy Refreshed Issues and Options Report in autumn 2008 it is unlikely that it will be given significant weight in the development of the Waste Core Strategy.

# AMR objective 2: Achieving a sustainable economy by ensuring an adequate supply of aggregates

## Mineral issues

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

Three applications for mineral working were determined during the year (at Blackstone and Fish Hill). Although the decisions took place outside this monitoring period two further applications for gravel working (at Chadwich Lane Quarry and Ball Mill Quarry, Grimley, land known as Church Farm South) were refused permission against officer advice; both were permitted at appeal (in June and November 2009). All of these were extensions or alterations to existing sites. One application for a new gravel pit has been made and withdrawn but there seems to be little interest from the industry in establishing new sites in the county, in spite of the very low landbanks in the County for both Sand and Gravel and Crushed Rock.

Four trends were detected last year and merit continued attention:

- The revised Biodiversity Plan for the County is now actively driving (and in some cases revising) site restoration.
- Inert waste (from developments other than mineral working) is no longer easily available to restore mineral workings. This is not necessarily a problem and more sites are likely to be restored for Biodiversity or Geodiversity end uses as a result.
- The area of land restored to agricultural use is however likely to reduce. These changes will affect the final landscapes produced, but again these could be beneficial.
- The County is less and less able to meet its sub regional apportionment for crushed rock. This will cause problems for the future.

## AMR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 2

To assess if the following policies contribute to the principle of "Achieving a Sustainable Economy" by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of aggregates (in accordance with MPS1 and MPG6)

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

## Monitoring of "saved" policies

**Table 4: Do the policies contribute to AMR objective 2 by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of aggregate minerals?**

Policy	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
<b>Structure Plan</b>			
M1	Core Output Indicators M1, M2 and	See Analysis below	The policy is sound in principle. Its application has been wholly

	Local Output Indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4		appropriate in determining planning applications. Difficulties in meeting the Core and Local Output Indicators discussed below reveal the need for a major review of land allocations in the near future.
<b>Minerals Local Plan</b>			
1	Used by WCC	Significantly amplifies national policy	Retain
2	Used by WCC	Significantly amplifies national policy	Retain
6	Used by WCC	Significantly amplifies national policy	Retain
7	Used by WCC	Significantly amplifies national policy	Retain

### Minerals Local Plan Allocations

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

- **Ryall North** (600,000 tonnes) – No application for planning permission yet made.
- **Strensham** (800,000 tonnes) – Planning application submitted and withdrawn.

## **Core output indicators**

### *Core output indicator M1: Primary Aggregates*

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

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

Returns are collected by MPAs and forwarded to the WMRAWP Secretary for agglomeration, in a way that protects commercial sensitivity, for subsequent publication

in the WMRAWP Annual Report. The WMRAWP Annual Report for 2007 for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007 is the most recently available at the time of writing. Sales of sand and gravel were 810,000 tonnes. Sales of crushed rock in Worcestershire cannot be released for reasons of business confidentiality, however combined sales of crushed rock in Herefordshire and Worcestershire amounted to 366,000 tonnes in 2007.

Table 5 shows the sites in Worcestershire with permitted reserves.

**Table 5: Permitted Reserves in Worcestershire (and operational status during the financial year 2008-09)**

Site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Aggregate sales 2007	Reserves at 31/03/09
Permitted Sand and Gravel Reserves						
Church Farm East/ Ball Mill	Ball Mill, Grimley, Worcester	Tarmac	Worked out	none	Yes	No
Clifton	Clifton Arles Wood Off A38, Severn Stoke, Worcester, WR8 9JE	Tarmac	Active	none	Yes	Yes
Ripple	Ripple, TEWKESBURY, Worcester	Cemex	Active	none	Yes	Yes
Sandy Lane	Sandy Lane, Wildmoor, Bromsgrove, Worcester, B61 0QT	Veolia	Active	Green Belt	Yes Aggregates and Foundry Sand	Yes
Wildmoor/ Cinetic Sands	Sandy Lane, Wildmoor, Bromsgrove, Worcester, B61 0QR	J Williams	Active	Green Belt	Yes Aggregates and Foundry Sand	Yes
Chadwich Lane	Chadwich Lane Quarry, Chadwich Lane, Madely Heath, Bromsgrove, Worcester	Salop Sand and Gravel	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes
Church Farm West	Ball Mill, Grimley	Tarmac	Active	none	Yes	Yes
Permitted Crushed Rock Reserves (limestone)						
Broadway/ Fish Hill	Fish Hill, Broadway Worcestershire, WR12 7LL	Smith & Son Bletchington	Active	AONB	Yes Aggregates and non- aggregates	Yes
Permitted Clay Reserves (clay and shale)						
New House Farm	Hartlebury, Kidderminster, Worcestershire	Baggeridge Brick	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes

Site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Aggregate sales 2007	Reserves at 31/03/09
Waresley/ Baggeridge Brick	Hartlebury Trading Est, Hartlebury Industrial Estate, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, DY10 4JB	Baggeridge Brick	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes

Three applications for aggregate minerals development were determined 2008-2009. All of these were granted.

**Table 6: Applications for aggregate minerals development determined 1st April 2008-31st March 2009**

County Matters Applications: Minerals	
<b>407693 (07/0418/COUN)</b> Granted 01/07/08	Non compliance with conditions 4, 22, 23 and 24 of planning permission 407410 (WF/103/97) to facilitate the restoration of Blackstone Quarry to a lower level at Lickhill Quarry Complex, Bewdley Road North, Stourport on Severn, Worcestershire.
<b>08/000029/CM</b> Granted 06/10/08	To continue the winning and working of mineral without complying with conditions 6, 8, 21 and 22 of planning permission reference 407510 at Broadway Quarry, Fish Hill, Broadway, Worcestershire.
<b>08/000024/CM</b> Granted 14/10/08	To continue the winning and working of mineral without complying with conditions 5, 6, 19 and 20 of planning permission reference 107107 at Broadway Quarry, Fish Hill, Broadway, Worcestershire.

The following decisions were made outside but cross over the period and are also relevant:

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

**Table 7: Targets for M1**

	Production 2006-07	Trend	Performance
<i>Sand and Gravel Apportionment 8.5% Regional production</i>	8.08%	Slight increase	☺

Crushed Rock  
Apportionment 2.8%  
Regional production

Confidential,  
Below 2.8%

Less, inadequate,  
likely to cease within 2  
years

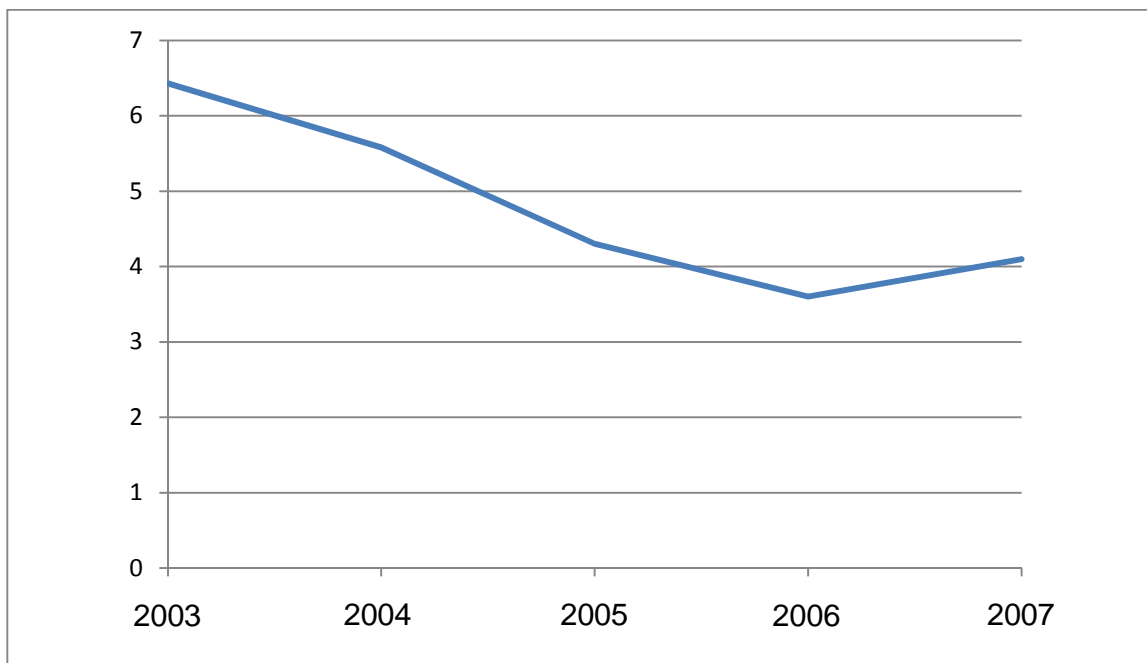


## Analysis

Sand and Gravel: The previous 4 years saw a slight but continuous decline in sales. However 2007 saw a small increase in sales to almost 2005 levels.

Output appears to be adequate to meet local need. Conversations between planning officers and operators suggest that the “credit crunch” in 2008 has reduced local demand for sand and gravel. This will be considered in more detail when the WMRAWP Annual Report for 2008 is available. Officers estimate that the County’s landbank (at 31/12/08) is 5 years. This is below the 7 years recommended in government policy. It would be just above 7 years, however, if permission were to be granted for the two sites identified as Preferred Areas in the Minerals Local Plan but not yet permitted. In addition reduced sales currently experienced will further extend the landbank.

**Figure 1: Sand and Gravel Sales 2003 – 2007 (WMRAWP Annual Report 2007)**



Existing policies are perceived to be adequate in themselves but two applications for sand and gravel working were refused (or refused in part) by Members against Officer recommendation, during the previous (2007-8) year. It appears therefore to be difficult for developers to source planning permissions for gravel pits in areas which are outside the Preferred Areas for extraction in the Minerals Local Plan but which nonetheless pass the sieve test in (saved) Policy 2 in the Local Plan. The RSS Minerals policies are currently under revision and the County’s apportionment may well change; all the policies will therefore need re-assessment in the medium term if the landbank is to be maintained.

## Key Challenge



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

### Crushed Rock

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

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

### Landbank

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

### Minerals Local Plan Designations

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

### *Core output indicator M2: Secondary and recycled aggregates*

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

“The amount of construction and demolition waste produced in the Region is estimated to have reduced from 8.6 million tonnes in 2001 to 8.1 million tonnes in 2003. In 2001/02 the total estimated construction and demolition waste arising in the Region was 8.6 million tonnes, of which half was recycled, 46% was used on exempt sites for engineering and land restoration purposes, and just 5% was landfilled. By 2003, the quantity of C & D waste produced in the Region had reduced by 6% to 8.13 million tonnes, the proportion recycled increased from 50% to 61% (the highest performance for any region in England), and the quantity of material used at exempt sites halved (to

the lowest level of any region other than London). Indications are that at least some parts of the construction industry are securing significant reductions in waste.”

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

No more up to date information is available for 2008.

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

Secondary/recycled aggregates are produced in two ways:

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

These are considered below:

#### Sites with specific planning permission

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

#### Recycling of Highway Materials

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

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

This represents a significant change in the Council’s policy. The previous contract precluded off-site recycling construction materials. At that time the small scale of many arisings made them uneconomic to process on site, much useful material was wasted. This is no longer the case. The recycling of material is now a matter of course for works carried out on the highways maintenance contract and these are taken to the Stanford recycling facility. The Council’s Highway Contractor “Ringway” opened a depot at Stanford near Hartlebury on 30th April

2007. In time, this is expected to recycle up to 40,000 t of highway materials pa. During the current monitoring period April 1st 2008 – March 31<sup>st</sup> 2009 14,856 t were recycled to secondary aggregates.

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

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

### Other Sites

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

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

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

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

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

**Core Output Indicator M2**

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

- 2008**
- 6,276 tonnes of foam base
- 10,296 tonnes of recycled type 1
- 2009 (Current Monitoring year)**
- 14,856 tonnes of recycled type 1

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

**Table 8: Core output indicators M1 and M2**

	Production 2008-09	Trend (5 <sup>th</sup> year)	Performance
M1 Annual Production of land won aggregates			
Sand and Gravel	810,000 (estimated)	improving	☺
Crushed Rock	Confidential	Temporary improvement, unsatisfactory	☹
M2 Annual Production of Secondary/Recycled aggregates			
Secondary	None (estimated)	Same	☹
Recycled	14,856 tonnes	Improving	☺

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

**Local output indicators**

**Table 9: Local output indicators**

Years Supply	Trend	Performance
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2.1 Landbank, Sand and Gravel reserves @ 31/12/08 (Officer estimate) (tonnes)	6 (4.765 mt)	Inadequate	☹
2.2 Landbank Crushed Rock reserves @ 31/12/08 (Confidential)	Less than 10 (tonnage cannot be released)	Inadequate, likely to be exhausted soon	☹
2.3 Productive Capacity Sand and Gravel 2007-08	Number of productive units 6	Same, good	☺
2.4 Productive Capacity Crushed Rock 2007-08	Number of productive units 1 unit	Same, bad	☹

### Analysis

The county is currently meeting its sub-regional apportionment for sand and gravel and with 6 operational units has adequate productive capacity. The same could not be said for crushed rock production, which is not adequate in terms of production or the number of operational units. The council's landbank for both sand and gravel and crushed rock are inadequate. There does not seem to be any interest from the industry in correcting these problems however and 2 Preferred Areas for sand and gravel working in the Minerals Local Plan remain unworked. There do not seem to be any problems in policy terms in producing aggregates from recycled or secondary materials.

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

<b>AMR policy monitoring objective</b>	To assess if the following policies contribute to the principle of “Achieving a Sustainable Economy” by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of non-aggregate minerals
<b>Monitoring of 'saved' Structure Plan policies</b>	SD1, SD2, CTC1, CTC20
<b>Monitoring of 'saved' Minerals Local Plan policies</b>	6
<b>Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives</b>	5, 18
<b>Core output indicators</b>	None
<b>Local output indicators</b>	3.1 Landbank of permitted clay reserves 3.2 Sufficient productive capacity for clay supply 3.3 Sufficient productive capacity for building stone supply
<b>Targets</b>	3.1 At least 25 years' supply 3.2 Sufficient mixture of materials to supply local brickworks for all except specialist products

## Background

The Regional Spatial Strategy (para 8.57) states that:

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

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

- **Salt:** Production ceased in the 1970s. There is no suggestion that it might recommence. No amendments to policy are considered necessary at present.
- **Clay:** Is worked at two sites in Hartlebury; Hartlebury Quarry and New House farm and one at Waresley (both owned by Weinerberger); together these are capable of producing over 2 million bricks per week.

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

- **Building Stone:** Building stone is only produced at one quarry, Fish Hill, as ancillary to aggregate production. The material produced, Oolithic Limestone, is used in only a few parishes in the south western corner of the County. Sales are mostly into Gloucestershire, where numerous comparable sites exist. Production at Fish Hill is expected to cease within two years. The Council does not consider that other sources can easily be identified, or that it would be useful or necessary to define landbanks for building stone in Worcestershire.
- **Silica Sand:** The Wildmoor Sandstone Formation is worked in the Bromsgrove area to produce foundry sand from naturally bonded sandstone, and building sand. The decline of the foundry industry and availability of synthetic alternatives have reduced demand for this material. It is listed as being of national importance in MPG13. Two quarries currently produce very small volumes of this material. Reserves are modest but appear to be adequate for the present.

### Energy Minerals

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

- **Hydrocarbons:** "the prospects for discovery of oil and gas in Herefordshire and Worcestershire are very low. Three exploration wells have been drilled in the County, none of which discovered oil or gas. Lack of source rocks in the Worcester Basin indicates that it is not prospective for oil and gas. The hydrocarbon potential of lower Palaeozoic rocks has been downgraded following the drilling of two dry holes on anticlines west of the Worcester Basin. Although some exploration licenses have been taken out on parts of the South Staffordshire and Wyre Forest coalfields that extend into Worcestershire, evidence from other parts of the West Midlands suggests that these rocks are unlikely to contain coal bed methane in commercial quantities. The Carboniferous rocks of the Forest of Dean coalfield are low in methane.
- **Coal:** A small area of Worcestershire... lies off the southern end of the South Staffordshire coalfield. However the productive coal measures are absent... Another comparatively small area of Worcestershire to the north west of Kidderminster lies at the southern end of the Wyre Forest coalfield. This coalfield was worked underground ... up until the 1940s. Applications for open cast working in the 1980s were refused ... These coalfields are unlikely to attract any further open cast interest."

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

**Table 10: Permitted non-aggregate minerals sites in Worcestershire (and operational status during the financial year 2007-08) (Confidential Officer estimates, not supplied to WMRAWP)**

Quarry	Operator	Designation	Clay Sales 2008	Reserves 31/12/08
New House Farm	Baggeridge Brick	Green Belt	Yes	Yes
Waresley	Baggeridge Brick	Green Belt	Yes	Yes

NB – Extraction from Waresley is current mothballed.

## Monitoring of "saved" policies

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

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

There are No Minerals Local Plan Designations for non-aggregate minerals.

**Applications for non-aggregate minerals determined 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008-31<sup>st</sup> March 2009**  
None.



## Local output indicators

### Data collection

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

### *Clay*

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

### **Key Challenges**

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

### *Building Stone*

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

### **Key Challenges**

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

### *Energy Minerals*

There is no evidence that commercially attractive reserves of energy minerals exist in the County. Structure Plan policy M3 sets general criteria for their development, the national policy framework is clear enough and there is no information to suggest that the absence of specific policies for the development of energy minerals is significant. Applications to

work such minerals are unlikely but the proposed Minerals Core Strategy will consider if specific policies are necessary as part of its issues and options development.

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

	Production 2007-08	Trend	Performance	25 years' supply	Trend	Performance
3.1 Landbank of permitted clay reserves	Confidential	Consistently satisfactory	☺	Confidential	Consistently satisfactory	☺
3.2 Sufficient productive capacity: Clay (2 sites supplying three brickworks)	Satisfactory	Consistently satisfactory	☺	2 production sites No evidence of shortfalls	Consistently satisfactory	☺
3.2 Sufficient productive capacity: Building stone	Unsatisfactory	Consistently unsatisfactory, likely to cease within two years	☹	n/a Consistently unsatisfactory		☹

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

## AMR policy monitoring objective 4

To assess if the following policies contribute to the principle of “Achieving a Sustainable Economy” by enabling the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy and addressing waste as a resource.

### Monitoring of 'saved' Structure Plan Policies

WD1, WD2, WD3, WD4  
SD9, M6, EN3

### Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

1, 2, 5, 7, 9

### Core output indicators

W1 Capacity of new waste management facilities.  
W2 Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type.

### Local output indicators

Total amount of waste managed in Worcestershire by management type.

### Targets

4.2 To meet the targets set out in RSS policy (emerging targets at time of writing)

a) Landfilling as a % of total C and I waste

2002	2010	2015	2020	2025
42%	35%	30%	25%	25%

b) Diversion from landfill:

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

### Targets

c) To achieve a minimum waste treatment capacity ( C and D and MSW) of 1.22m tonnes pa by 2026

4.3 To achieve the targets in the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS)

<b>JMWMS Target 1</b>
<i>To achieve Government Targets for recycling and composting of domestic waste by the end of 2003/4, 2005/6 and 2010/11 and 2015/16 as a minimum.</i>
<b>JMWMS Target 2</b>
<i>To reduce the kg/head collected/disposed to 2001/02 levels by March 2006, and for the life of the Strategy.</i>
<b>JMWMS Target 3</b>
By 31 March 2005 the Local Authorities will provide a household or kerbside recycling collection to % of their properties as shown in the table below:

Bromsgrove DC	90%
Malvern Hills DC	100%
Redditch BC	92%
Worcester City	96%
Wychavon DC	94%
Wyre Forest DC	84%
Herefordshire Council	59%

<b>JMWMS Target 4</b>
The Local Authorities within Herefordshire and Worcestershire will continue to promote and encourage participation in the household collection of recyclables to achieve 75% active participation by 2006.
<b>JMWMS Target 5</b>
A minimum of 50% of all waste deposited at Household Waste Sites will be recycled/composted by 2005/6 and 55% by 201/11.

<b>JMWMS Target 6</b>
By 2015 or earlier, if practicable, a minimum of 33% of waste to be recycled and/or composted, 45% of waste to be recovered with a maximum of 22% to be landfilled as per the Best Practicable Environmental Option for Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

<b>JMWMS Target 7</b>
To achieve the requirements of the Household Waste Recycling Act by 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2010.

<b>JMWMS Target 8</b>
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targets  
/cont...

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The Authorities will work together to achieve the Landfill Directive targets for 2009/10, 2012/13 and 2019/20 and voluntary targets as set within table 11 (chapter 5).
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4.4 To contribute towards national targets:

- NI 191
  - NI 192
  - NI 193
- 

## Background

“People produce waste, it is a fact of life; a fact we cannot change”. (DEFRA Website)  
The nature of the materials discarded and public recognition of the pollution and climate change effects created, the unsustainability of current practices and the environmental and economic costs generated, mean that waste management is now an increasing political priority. However it is now the case that waste production nationally and locally is increasing at a slower rate than economic growth, a trend continued since last year’s AMR.

### *Local Context and Background: Policies*

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

### *Background Data (Waste Volumes Managed)*

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

2007 Total Waste managed in the County was 1,150,938 tonnes, of which

- 633,466 tonnes (55%) was landfilled;
- 355,766 tonnes (30%) transferred elsewhere for treatment (the data is not specific enough to identify if this was within or outside of the County);
- 161,705 tonnes (14%) was treated in the County; and
- 108,144 tonnes (9%) was metal, reclaimed in the County.

(Source Environment Agency –RATS data 2007)

Alternative ways of presenting this data can be obtained from the EA Waste Data Interrogator (2007) to identify the composition of the waste as:

- Municipal – 299,863 tonnes - (26%)
- Commercial and Industrial - 492,552 tonnes (44%)
- Hazardous – 49,761 tonnes - (1%)
- Construction and Demolition - 323,129 tonnes - (29%)

(Source Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator)

### Data collection

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

## Monitoring of 'saved' Structure Plan Policies

Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
<b>WD1</b>	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy but is not entirely in accord with PPS10	Retain for now, replace by Waste Core Strategy
<b>WD2</b>	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy but is not entirely in accord with PPS10	Retain for now, replace by Waste Core Strategy
<b>WD3</b>	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain for now, replace by Waste Core Strategy
<b>WD4</b>	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain for now, replace by Waste Core Strategy
<b>SD9</b>	Used by district councils	Supports national policy	Retain for now
<b>M6</b>	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain for now
<b>EN3</b>	-	Amplifies national policy	Retain for now

### Analysis

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

The saved Structure Plan policies and the BPEO Strategy address the requirements of RSS policies WD3A (i) and (ii), B and C. No permissions have been granted or allowed at appeal that would not comply with these or the principles that the RSS policy seeks to

achieve. In general terms, however, the Council considers that the saved policies and the BPEO strategy are inadequate in the longer term.

The Waste Core Strategy could be adopted in 2012. All of the Structure Plan Waste policies and the Council's BPEO policy will then be superseded. No Waste Local Plan has ever been prepared. The Council does not however intend to prepare a site specific Waste DPD in the short term. The Council has serious shortages of staff resources at present and is concerned that the preparation of a site identification document would delay the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy unacceptably. It also considers there are good practical reasons for not doing so. The Council does not believe that the absence of a site specific DPD is holding back the provision of adequate and appropriate sustainable waste management facilities. Between the adoption of the County BPEO in July 2003 and 1<sup>st</sup> December 2008, the Council has received 182 applications for waste related facilities. If those applications relating to sewage are discounted from the 182, then 98 applications for "mainstream" waste management development were received.

These applications have been for a range of facilities across the waste streams including landfill and tipping, aggregate recycling and crushing, waste transfer and bulking facilities, anaerobic digestion, composting and green waste processing. These have included a major waste treatment autoclaving facility for MSW at Hartlebury (109,000 tpa), a recycling depot at Kidderminster, (250,000 tpa) and an MRF at Norton near Worcester (105,000 tpa), which have all been approved. None of these were on land specifically identified for waste related development. It is clear therefore that the absence of sites specific proposals has not unduly delayed the provision of appropriate sustainable waste management facilities in Worcestershire.

The Council has one further reservation, that site specific allocations for defined waste facilities could frustrate both alternative suitable sites (particularly sites which are not available or not known of at the time of plan preparation) and innovative technologies from being brought forward. All three sites referred to above are good examples of this. The Estech site had been previously discounted as it had a planning permission for alternative use. The application was for an emerging and developing technology previously not considered a viable waste management option within Worcestershire. The MRF at Norton near Worcester and the Forge at Stourport were both sites where the developer bought up existing industrial land that the Council could not have identified as being available. Together, these three represent windfall capacity of 464,000 tpa. It would not have been in the interests of waste management if prescriptive planning policies had required these to be refused on the grounds that they were not "Preferred Areas" for waste development.

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

## Core output indicators

### *W1: Capacity of new waste management facilities.*

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

**Table 6: Permitted waste treatment and disposal facilities in Worcestershire (excluding sewage sites) March 2009**

District	Operational Sites	Extant Permissions (not yet implemented)
Bromsgrove	9	1
Malvern Hills	5	1
Redditch	3	0
Worcester City	4	1
Wychavon	8	4
Wyre Forest	10	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>

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

**Table 7: Applications for waste treatment and disposal facilities determined 1<sup>st</sup> April 2008-31<sup>st</sup> March 2009**

<b>County Matters: Waste, permitted.</b>	
<b>08/000011/CM (407711)</b> Granted 24/09/08	Variation of condition two of planning permission 407606 (1267/04) to allow the recycling of soils to continue at Summerway Landfill Site, Hillary Road, Stourport on Severn, Worcestershire.
<b>08/000012/CM (407712)</b> Granted 24/09/08	Variation of condition one of planning permission 407628 (WF.651/05) to allow the continued use of the site for the importation and stock piling of hardcore and road planings for offsite distribution at Summerway Landfill Site, Hillary Road, Stourport on Severn Worcestershire.
<b>08/000059/CM (08/01476/CDM)</b> Granted 31/03/09	Proposed Green Waste Composting Facility on Hardstanding site with existing road access at Croome Farm, Croome D'Abitot, Severn Stoke, Worcester



<b>County Matters: Sewage Works, permitted.</b>	
<b>407710</b> <b>(08/000008/CM)</b> <b>(C/08/00232/CM)</b> Granted 21/01/08	Extension and up-grading of existing sewage treatment works at Naunton Beauchamp Sewage Treatment Works, Orchard Lea, Naunton Beauchamp
<b>407709</b> <b>(08/0053/COUN)</b> Granted 08/04/08	Repositioning of control kiosk, Gardners Meadow Car Park Severn Side South Bewdley
<b>08/000054/CM</b> <b>(08/0811)</b> Granted 27/10/08	Construction of a sewage treatments works and access improvements, at Dark Lane Wythall
<b>08/000073/CM</b> Granted 31/03/09	Proposed extension of sewage pumping station at Severn Trent Pumping Station, Birts Street, Birtsmorton.

Permissions were also granted for the restoration of Blackstone Quarry through infilling (07/00087/CM) (as reported on page 30 of this report) and for a replacement landfill gas flare at the closed Shirley landfill site (08/000045/REG3). The gas flare does not generate electricity but is used for the management of landfill gas. No applications were refused during this period.

	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2007/06</b>	<b>2006/05</b>	<b>2004/05</b>
<b>Total number of applications for waste related development</b>	7	24	32	31	34
<b>Approved</b>	7	20	28	29	25
<b>Refused</b>	0	2	0	2	2
<b>Withdrawn</b>	0	3	4	0	

**Table 13: AMR Objective 4, Core Output Indicator W1**

<b>Type of Facility</b>	<b>Total Capacity of new waste management facilities</b>	<b>Maximum annual operational throughput of new waste management facilities</b>
Inert Landfill	130,000m <sup>3</sup>	(25,000 tpa)
Non-hazardous landfill		
Hazardous landfill	-	-
Energy from waste incineration	-	-
Other incineration	-	-
Landfill gas generation plant	-	-

Metal recycling site	-	-
Transfer stations	-	(200,000 tpa <sup>1</sup> )
MRF	-	-
Household civic amenity sites	-	-
Open windrow composting	-	-
In-vessel composting	-	-
Anaerobic digestion	-	-
Mechanical biological or heat treatment	-	-
Sewage treatment works	Permission was granted for the construction or extension of 3 STWs with local capacity	
Other treatment	-	-
Recycling facilities, construction, demolition and excavation waste	-	-
Storage of waste	4,000 tonnes at any one time	-
Other waste management	-	-
Other developments	-	-
<b>Total</b>	NA	NA

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

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

### Analysis:

Two new Waste Management Facilities became operational during the year 2008-2009:

- *Kingsmoor Farm: Composting Facility* This facility is no longer operational. The use has been abandoned and has been returned to agricultural use.
- *The Forge, Kidderminster.* this facility is thought to be the largest covered recycling site in Europe. In the item reported to Planning and Regulatory Committee on 10 July 2007 it was reported that the Materials Reclamation Facility (MRF) would be capable of handling up to 250,000 tonnes of waste material per annum. The MRF would transfer and recycle the following materials:-
  - Construction and demolition waste materials
  - Waste electrical equipment
  - Scrap tyres
  - Plastics
  - Wood

The applicant estimated that the resulting material would be 36% rubble, 40% soils, 2% metals, 0.5% wood chippings and timber , 0.5% waste electrical equipment, 0.25% shredded scrap tyres, 0.25% plastics and 20% non recoverable wastes which would be sent to landfill.

The Council gave planning permission for 7 waste management related applications during the year. And for 2 others associated with waste issues. This is markedly fewer than previous years. The Council still has no difficulty however in granting permission for waste management facilities. The Council regards this as continued vindication of its choice of policy direction – to rely on criteria based policies rather than the prescription of

specific sites. It has continued this approach in the development of the emerging Waste Core Strategy.

The Council recognises, however, that its current Structure Plan policies are framed at a very strategic level and do not fully comply with PPS10. It intends therefore to replace them all with the Core Strategy as soon as possible.

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

**Table 14: Municipal waste arisings**

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

Source: Defra Municipal Waste Management Statistics

**Table 15: AMR Objective 4, Core Output Indicator W2**

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

**Analysis:**

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

**Local output indicators**

*Target 4.2: To meet the targets set out in RSS policy*

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

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

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

### **Target 4.3: To achieve the targets in the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy**

JMWMS Target 1: To achieve Government targets for recycling and composting of domestic waste by the end of 2003/04, 2005/06 and 2015/16, as a minimum

**Table 17: AMR Objective 4, JMWMS target 1**

Achieved	Recycling	Composting	Combined	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove DC	20.83%	22.55%	43.38%	Worsening	☹
Malvern Hills DC	27.39%	0.03%	27.42%	Improving	☺
Redditch BC	31.37%		31.37%	Worsening	☹
Worcester City Council	36.01%	0.03%	36.04%	Improving	☺
Wychavon DC	25.75%	6.84%	32.58%	Improving	☺
Wyre Forest DC	28.24%		28.24%	Worsening	☹
Herefordshire	24.28%	8.91%	33.19%	Improving	☺
Worcestershire	29.02%	12.55%	41.57%	Improving	☺

#### **Analysis**

The County is working to further improve the recycling and composting rate by working with the Waste Collection Authorities (WCA) to improve recycling collection schemes and complete new recycling infrastructure in the county. The revised National Waste Strategy has set National recycling targets of 40% in 2010, 45% in 2015 and 50% in 2020. To process materials arising from changes in recycling collection schemes, we are constructing a new MRF. This may be sufficient to meet revised targets however it could be necessary for other facilities to be constructed.

Target 2: To reduce the kg/head collected/disposed to 2001/02 levels by March 2006 and for the life of the Strategy

**Table 18: waste collected per head 2001/02 and 2008/09**

Achieved	2001/02 level (kg/head)	2008/09 Result (kg/head)	Difference Kg/head	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove	405.90	431.63	25.73	Worsening	☹
Malvern Hills	323.00	305.41	-17.59	Improving	☺
Redditch	436.00	361.35	-74.65	Improving	☺
Worcester City	317.00	315.85	-1.15	Improving	☺
Wychavon	405.76	358.04	-47.72	Improving	☺
Wyre Forest	402.00	350.86	-51.14	Improving	☺
Herefordshire	493.70	463.06	-30.64	Improving	☺
Worcestershire	532.00	480.80	-51.20	Improving	☺

#### **Analysis**

The County has succeeded in reducing the waste kg per head to less than 2001/02 levels. A major factor in this is likely to be the continued provision of low cost compost bins to county households along with raised awareness through widespread advertising campaigns and other waste reduction initiatives. To date over 82,000 bins have been provided to householders in Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

**Table 19: Compost bins sold**

Year	Bins Sold	Diversion / bin (kg/year)	Diversion (Tonnes) 2004/5	Diversion (Tonnes) 2005/6	Diversion (Tonnes) 2006/7	Diversion (Tonnes) 2007/8	Diversion (Tonnes) 2008/9
2004/05	24,685	140	1,728	3,352	3,252	3,154	3,059
2005/06	21,577	140	-	1,510	2,930	2,842	2,757
2006/07	18,314	156	-	-	1,428	2,771	2,688
2007/08	11,889	178	-	-	-	1,058	2,053
2008/09	6,028	178	-	-	-	-	536
<b>Total bins</b>	<b>82,493</b>		<b>1,728</b>	<b>4,863</b>	<b>7,610</b>	<b>9,826</b>	<b>11,094</b>

Assumptions:

- When calculating the diversion rate in the first year, the total tonnage has been halved, in order to account for the possibility that the resident could have bought a compost bin at any time throughout the year.
- Bin Diversion rates from WRAP figures.
- Drop-out rate 3% per year.

Source, Worcestershire County Council Waste Management section

Target 3: By 31 March 2005 Local Authorities will provide a household or kerbside recycling collection to % of their properties as shown below

**Table 20: % of properties provided with kerbside recycling collection**

Achieved	Target Coverage	2008/09 Coverage	Difference	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove	90	93.9	3.9	Improving	☺
Malvern Hills	100	100.0	-	Same	☺
Redditch	92	98.5	6.5	Improving	☺
Worcester City	96	96.5	0.5	Improving	☺
Wychavon	94	99.8	5.8	Improving	☺
Wyre Forest	84	98.6	14.6	Same	☺

**Analysis:** All Waste Collection Authorities have achieved their coverage targets.

Target 4: The Local Authorities within Herefordshire and Worcestershire will continue to promote and encourage participation in the household collection of recyclables to achieve 75% active participation by 2006

**Table 21: Participation in household collection of recyclables**

Achieved	Target Coverage	Participation %	Difference	Trend	Performance
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Bromsgrove	75%	81%	6%	Same	☹
Malvern Hills	75%	84%	9%	Same	☹
Redditch	75%	92%	17%	Improving	☺
Worcester City	75%	96%	21%	Same	☹
Wychavon	75%	100%	25%	Improving	☺
Wyre Forest	75%	75%	0%	Worsening	☹

### Analysis

All the WCA's now have participation rates at or in excess of the 75% target.

Target 5: a minimum of 50% of all waste deposited at Household Waste Sites will be recycled/composted by 2005/06 and 55% by 2010/11

**Table 22: % of waste deposited at Household waste site that is recycled/composted**

Achieved	Target 2008/09	Recycled and composted 2008/09	Trend	Performance
Herefordshire	55%	65.61%	Worsening	☹
Worcestershire	54%	63.55%	Worsening	☹

### Analysis

Continued investment in HWS sites across the two counties has resulted in recycling and composting rates exceeding targets. Staff training, site refurbishment and the provision of recycling facilities for a wider range of waste types have been responsible for this.

Target 6: By 2015 or earlier if practicable, a minimum of 33% of waste to be recycled and/or composted, 45% of waste to be recovered with a maximum of 22% to be landfilled as per the Best Practicable Environmental Option for Herefordshire and Worcestershire

**Table 23: Municipal Waste Recycled/composted, recovered and landfilled**

	Recycled/composted	Recovered	Landfilled	Trend	Performance
Target 2015	33%	45%	22%	Improving on all 3 counts	☺☺☺
Current	41.1%	8.1%	50.8%		

### Analysis

We are well on the way to achieving these targets. Changes to kerbside collection schemes and investment in HWSs have improved recycling and composting levels. The development of a new MRF and arrangements to use Energy From Waste Facilities for residual waste disposal will enable Authorities to work towards these targets whilst a more permanent solution is found.

Target 7: To achieve the requirements of the Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 by December 31<sup>st</sup> 2010 to provide kerbside collection of at least two recyclable materials from all households (in conjunction with Target 3 above).

Achieved	Glass	Paper	Plastic	Textiles	Cans	Green	Food	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Improving	☺

Malvern Hills	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		
Redditch	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N		
Worcester City	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N		
Wychavon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Wyre Forest	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		
Herefordshire	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		

### Analysis

All WCAs provide a kerbside collection of at least two recyclable materials. Target achieved.

Target 8: The Authorities will work together to achieve the Landfill Directive targets for 2009/10, 2012/13 and 2019/2020 and voluntary targets.

**Table 24: Landfill Directive targets**

Authority	Initial banked allowance	Banked from 2007/08	Transferred 2008/09	2007/08 Usage	Balance banked for 2009/10	Trend	Performance
Herefordshire Council	41,577	0	2,570	44,147	0	Improving	☺
Worcestershire County Council	136,980	102,550	-2,570	96,701	0		
Combined Total	178,557	102,550	0	140,848	0		

### Analysis

Improved recycling and composting rates combined with waste reduction initiatives have led to both Counties meeting their LATS obligations for 2008/09.

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

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

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

Ref.	National Indicator	2008/09 Outturn
NI191	Residual Household Waste per Household	636.89 kg Target 716kg <i>Successfully exceeded</i>
	Tonnage	156,236

NI192	Percentage of Household Waste sent for Recycling, Reuse and Composting	41.61% Target 37.5% <i>Successfully exceeded</i>
	Tonnage	111,351
NI193	Percentage of Municipal Waste Landfilled	46.47% Target (LAA) 53.00% <i>Successfully exceeded</i>
	Tonnage	137,200

These indicators are the basis of those developed in the JMWMS review. Future AMRs are also likely to report on other targets and indicators set out in the revised JMWMS.

## **Integrated Waste Management Contract**

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

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

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

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

### Other Proposals



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

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

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

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

	<b>Achievement</b>
Malvern Hills	Tenbury Wells (new site required). Not achieved. Upton-on-Severn (new site required). Not achieved.
Wychavon	Evesham (new site required). Not achieved.
Wyre Forest	Hoobrook, Kidderminster (change of use from Household Waste Site to a recycling/re-use centre). Not achieved.

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

#### Short term diversion from landfill to energy from waste plants

As a contribution to diverting waste away from landfill, 31,317 tonnes of municipal waste from Worcestershire was processed during 2008/09 at a regional waste to energy plant. Worcestershire County Council and Herefordshire Council will continue to use regional waste to energy facilities as a short to medium term measure for diverting waste away from landfill.

#### Awareness raising and publicity

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

#### **Achievement**

We have reduced the amount of Household waste from 526.97 kg/head in 2005/6 to 480.80 kg/head in 2008/09. We need to continue to reduce the amount of waste created and also divert more waste away from landfill. A major waste reduction campaign – Mission Impossible – has been running since 2003-04. This 'call to action' has seen the growth in waste stopped and waste generation to decline.

The Council as a partner with WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) on their home composting pilot scheme, which offers reduced price compost bins. During 2008-

09, it sold 6,028 compost bins in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. This initiative has made a significant contribution to waste reduction but unfortunately WRAP is pulling out of it at the end of September 2009.

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

**Table 25: Food waste disposers subsidised**

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

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

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

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

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

### Partnership Working

#### **Achievement**

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

# Other National Core Output Indicators

## National Core Output Indicators E1, E2, E3

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

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

### *National Core Output Indicator E1*

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

Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: 3, 9

**Table 26: National core output indicator E1**

	Flooding	Water Quality	Total
E1	None	None	None

### *National Core Output Indicator E2*

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

Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: 9, 12

**Table 27: National core output indicator E2**

	Loss	Addition	Total
E2	None	None	None

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

### *National Core Output Indicator E3*

Renewable energy generation

Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: 2, 8

**Table 28: National core output indicator E3**

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

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

# Other local output indicators

## “Saved” Structure and Minerals Local Plan Policies used during the course of the year

One of the most important elements of the AMR is the assessment of whether Development Plan policies are relevant or adequate and whether they need to be amended or deleted. Table 29 shows the policies which were used by the County Council during the course of the year in the determination of applications for planning permissions, for both “County Matters” and the Council’s own development. This shows only those policies formally saved by the Secretary of State on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2007.

**Table 29: "Saved" Structure and Minerals Local Plan Policies used during the course of the year 1st April 2008 - 31st March 2009**

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

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

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

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



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

## Analysis

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

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

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

Until Phase 3 of the RSS Revision has been completed and the revisions adopted and until Core Strategies have been adopted by all of the City, Borough and District Councils in the County, the County Council considers it essential to retain all of the “saved” Development Plan policies.

### **Key Challenge**

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

## **Landscape and biodiversity issues**

Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: 9, 12, 16

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

### **Measure Landscape Character Change**

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

Landscape change at a broader, regional level is currently monitored through Natural England’s Countryside Quality Counts (CC) initiative.

*Future annual monitoring reports could assess the implications of these changes and the need for future planning policies.*

## **Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan**

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

## **Biological Records Centre**

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

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

## **Special Wildlife Site Review**

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

A review of Special Wildlife Sites was completed by the Worcestershire Wildlife Trust in 2009. There are currently 459 Special Wildlife Sites and 91 Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGs) in Worcestershire.

## **Worcestershire Habitat Inventory**

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

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

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

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

Simplified and interpreted versions of the WHI will be made available to Local Planning Authorities and the general public.

## Woodland Opportunities Mapping

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

The Council is preparing “Worcestershire Woodland Guidelines”, a document and website that will provide Worcestershire specific guidance on biodiversity and landscape aspects of woodland and tree planting in the county. Work should be completed in early 2009.

## Regional Biodiversity work

The Worcestershire Biodiversity Partnership has undertaken Opportunities mapping to identify priorities for biodiversity action in the short-term to 2015. Using data from the Worcestershire Habitat Inventory four project areas have been identified in Worcestershire. These are the north Worcestershire heathlands, the Severn and Avon vales, the Bow brook and a pastoral landscapes project based on the forest of Feckenham and Malvern Chase. Three of these project areas (Bow brook being the exception) have been adopted as part of a suite of 18 regional provisional priority areas.

The implications of all of these matters could be addressed in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

## Community involvement

Related Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: 6
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### Statement of Community Involvement

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

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

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

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

- **Value for money**

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

### *Targets and trigger for remedial action*

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

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

### *Results of Monitoring to date*

During spring 2008 the first SCI Annual Satisfaction survey was sent out to contacts on the SCI database, as recommended in last year's AMR, to collect data that would allow the Local Authority Planning team to establish how successful the SCI has been in fostering community engagement. To save on resources and to prevent consultation fatigue, the questionnaire was also used as an opportunity to inform contacts on the SCI database of the current position of the Waste Core Strategy and to ask how they would like to be kept informed and consulted with in the coming year.

Findings from the 2008 Satisfaction survey found the following:

- The most popular way to keep people informed of the Waste Core Strategy process was letters and emails, with Newsletters another popular method.
- The most popular way to be consulted/involved was by postal questionnaire; other popular methods included web based questionnaires and workshops.
- Direct mailings and local newspapers were the most common sources of information about planning issues.
- Over half of the respondents, 53%, were satisfied or very satisfied with the availability and access to information, while 9% were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.
- 46% of respondents were satisfied or very with past with county council planning policy consultations while 13% were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. 8% stated that they had not taken part in the relevant consultation before.
- The most cited reason for not getting involved in planning policy consultations was lack of time, not being aware of the planning issue or ability to make a difference.

## *Natural Resource Technical Research Papers*

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

## *Citizens Panel*

In 2007 the Citizens Panel was used as a method of collecting data to inform the indicators. The questionnaire sought respondents' views on, awareness of planning issues, access to planning information and reasons for not getting involved. In 2010 this exercise will be carried out again to inform next year's AMR.

## *Our Service Challenge*

Our Service Challenge is a vehicle for engaging teams to look at what they can do to make their services even better for the customer. The Planning Unit are currently taking part in Service Challenge workshops, with the aim of improving customer service. The outcomes of the Service Challenge will be fully reported on in next year's AMR. However one of the immediate changes to come out of the first round of workshops was to aim to extend consultation period on policy documents past the six week consultation period.

## **Development Control**

During 2008-9, those making planning applications have been referred to the SCI and strongly advised to undertake pre-application discussions in line with the recommendations in this document. On the occasions where applicants have followed this advice, there has generally been less public comment and objection to any subsequent application, due to the public having prior knowledge of what the application comprises. In some cases, applicants have incorporated changes suggested by members of the public into the final application, demonstrating the benefits of consultation for both sides. On top of the main techniques that are always employed by the county council when a significant planning application comes in, a number of additional methods were used by the applicant to bring the application to the attention of others, for example public exhibitions. In the case of a number of other major applications that do not qualify as significant, pre application has also been undertaken. In one particular case this included meetings with local schools and numerous local interest groups.

63 Planning applications were received during April 2008 to March 2009 this compares to 91 the previous year. 43 out of the 63 that were submitted were submitted online. Fewer formal pre application meetings were held during this period than the previous year. Of the 63 planning applications submitted this period 27% of them had taken part in formal pre application meetings, 38% the previous year.

The percentage of consultation statements being submitted with planning applications has increased. During this period it has risen to 22% from 18% the previous period and all those submitted have been in conformity with the SCI.

## *E-Planning Service Delivery*

Since March 2007, the County Council has been implementing its E-planning service delivery for Development Control through its CAPS solutions software (UNI-form), enabling all planning applications submitted to the Council to be recorded and monitored. In April 2008, the County Council went live with this electronic Development Control system and the majority of the applications (over 68%) are now submitted on line.

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

Between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009 62 applications received were listed on Public Access. Of these 56 were determined during the period. Basic details were provided for all applications and it was possible to download copies of 91% of decision notices. In addition it was possible to view copies of the application form for 59% applications determined. It was not possible for application forms for the majority of County Matter applications to be viewed through Public Access due to the format in which the applications they were received. The Development Control team are hoping to make steps to address this over the coming months. Additional information was also available to view for two applications and this is an element that will be developed further in the future.

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

## **Recommendations and Limitations**

It came out through the results of the 2008 satisfaction survey that people did not take part in past consultations as they did, not have enough time to respond, were not aware of the planning issue and didn't feel their response would make a difference.

To address these issues it is recommended that consultation periods are extend, this has already been done for the consultation on the Waste Core Strategy. It was found that direct mailings and local press were the main methods people used to find out about planning issues, as a result it is recommended that we continue to use these methods when carrying out consultations. This has been put in to practice for the consultation on the Waste Core Strategy Emerging Preferred Options Consultation. With local press, trade press and County Council publications being used to inform people of the consultation taking place, in addition to direct mailings.

To combat the issue of people feeling their response will not make a difference feedback will be provided to respondents after the consultation period has ended and as part of this they will be asked to complete a very short satisfaction survey, this will provide a more instantaneous response on what people thought of the consultation process they took part in.

The annual satisfaction survey will be replaced with a biennial rather than annual satisfaction survey this will still allow the collect of data, but save on resources for the County Council and reduce the risk consultation fatigue occurring.

Further data is required to monitor those indicators that are related to planning applications, to establish if the indicator is going in the correct direction.

### **Key Challenge**

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

To encourage people to take part, the Council planning department will continue to make use of direct mailings, local newspapers and the County Council website to keep people informed when consulting on statutory consultations. These are the methods most people used to find out about planning issues. It will continue however to look for new ways to consult and keeping people informed. To give people time to respond to consultations, it will also aim to ensure that all consultations periods for policy documents are extended past the 6 week consultation period.

### *Suggestions for future monitoring*

- A biennial satisfaction survey will be sent out to all members on the consultation database; in addition it will ask them what future consultations they want to take part in.
- As part of the feedback process after consultations, respondents will be asked to comment on how they felt the consultation was run.
- Questions added to a 2010 Citizens Panel to inform next year's AMR.
- Continue to collect data to monitor those indicators related to planning applications.



# Limitations and proposals for future monitoring

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Because this is only the Council's fifth Annual Monitoring Report it is not possible to identify trends or to assess the volume of some of the indicators chosen. The Local Development Document now in preparation and the Sustainability Appraisal being developed to assess it will include specific monitoring indicators and should enable more precise analysis to be made. Other documents prepared by the Council, notably the Community Plan are also in time likely to set measures by which policies should be

assessed. Future Annual Monitoring Reports may be able to include these and analyses of their implementation.

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

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

# Appendix 1: Links to the Worcestershire Partnership

## The Community Strategy

The Community Strategy provides the strategic framework to which local strategies link and connect. A diagram of how the current themes interconnect and their relationship to waste planning is attached.

The current Strategy identifies one priority outcome which specifically relates to the Council's role as the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority for the County (to maximise the diversion of waste away from landfill through prevention, re-use, recycling/composting and recovery). The Strategy also provides the context for its planning work and was the basis for the Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report) for the Waste Core Strategy. The Worcestershire Partnership began to refresh the Sustainable Community Strategy during 2007 and a Consultation Draft of the Refreshed Strategy was made public at the Worcestershire Assembly on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2007. A 12-week consultation period followed, ending on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2008, and over 40 comprehensive responses were received. Following this consultation period and redrafting of the Strategy, the refreshed Sustainable Community Strategy was formally adopted by Worcestershire County Council on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2008, with approval by the member organisations of the Worcestershire Partnership following.

The proposed Priority Outcomes and Cross Cutting Themes in the refreshed Sustainable Community Strategy will set the context within which the Waste Core Strategy and other Local Development Documents will be developed. A new Local Area Agreement for 2008-2011 was agreed in the County by June 2008 and will act as the central delivery plan for the Sustainable Community Strategy, alongside other delivery documents. Future Annual Monitoring Reports will explore possible common objectives between these wider community aims and the Council's planning policies.

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

## Local Area Agreements

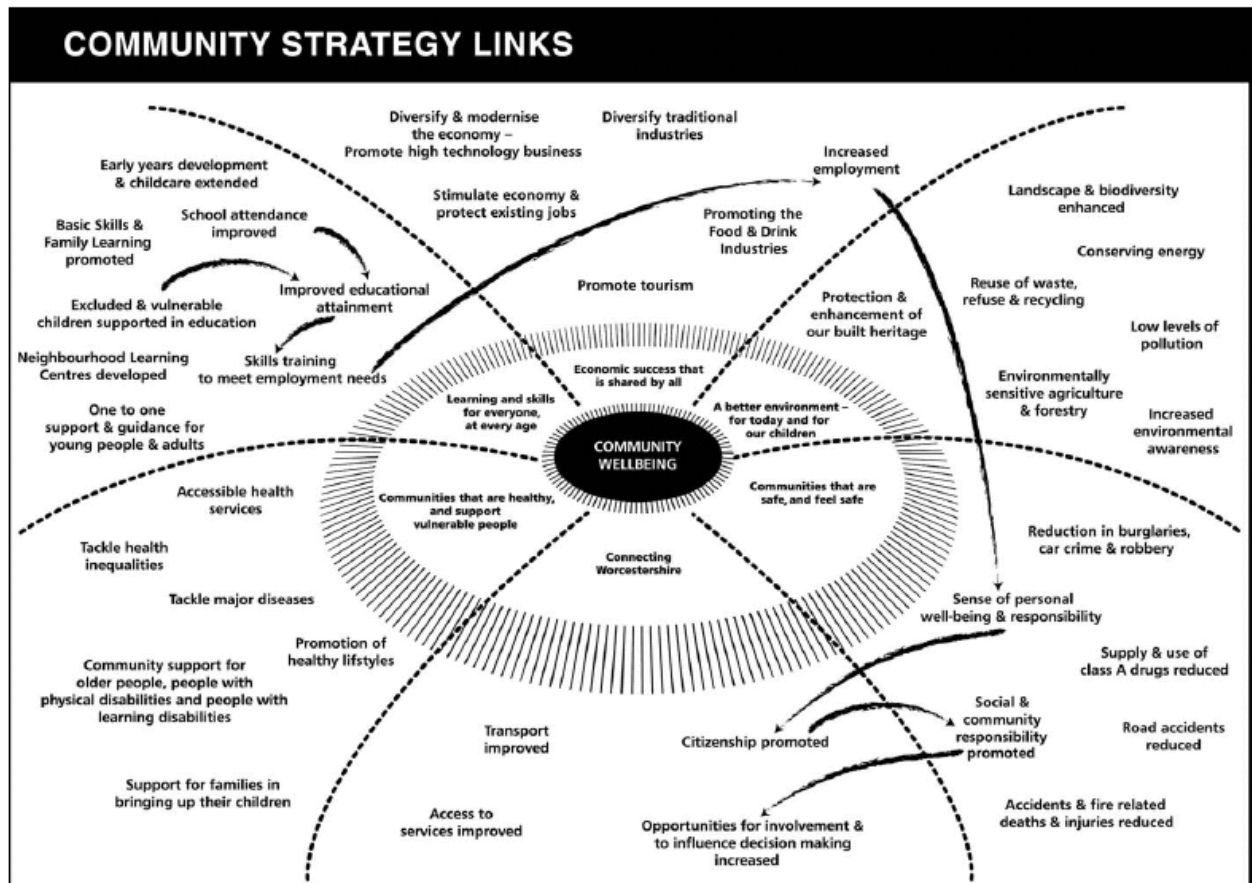
Local Area Agreements (LAAs) are a key part of the Government's ten-year strategy for public service delivery and improvement. They consist of a three-year agreement between Central Government and a locality, in this case Worcestershire, within which targets are set against the shared priorities of local partners. Progress against Worcestershire's existing LAA is reported to Government Office West Midlands.

Worcestershire's first LAA was in place from April 2006 to March 2009. It included one priority outcome relating to the Council's role as the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority for the County: "To reduce waste and increase recycling", which has specifically measured the non-biodegradable element of BVPI 82a, "the percentage of household waste arising which has been sent by the Authority for recycling". This target

is a reward target and achievement will secure a reward grant for the Worcestershire Partnership. Performance at the end of the 2006-2009 LAA was above target.

The Council began negotiations for a new LAA in October 2007, through the Worcestershire Partnership. The process involved the submission of draft priorities to GOWM and a 'story of place' detailing evidence of issues that affect our locality and building on the extensive consultations that have taken place for the revision of the Sustainable Community Strategy. The Partnership developed a first draft of indicators in November 2007 and a final list of 35 national and local indicators and associated targets were submitted to the Secretary of State in May 2008, for CLG approval in June 2008. One relevant national indication (NI 193) (the amount of municipal waste landfilled) has been included in the 2008-2011 LAA. Delivery to date is on target.

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



# Appendix 2: Relevant Documents - Mineral and Waste planning

## Regional Planning

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

## Worcestershire County Council

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

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

## Saved Plans

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

## Other WCC documents referred to in the text

- \*Worcestershire State of the Environment Report (on-going)
- “Managing Waste for a brighter Future” Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Herefordshire and Worcestershire 2004-2034 (November 2004)
- Economic Assessment 2007-2008 Worcestershire County Council

# Worcestershire Partnership

Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire.

## Appendix 3: SA Decision making criteria

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



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



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

# Appendix 4: Operational waste sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2008 – 1st April 2009

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

**Table 30: Operational waste Sites (excluding sewage operations) within Worcestershire**

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

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

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

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

## Extant Permissions in Worcestershire, not yet implemented.

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

# Appendix 5: Worcestershire waste management trends

**Table 31: Waste Management Trends: (Landfill, transfer & treatment volumes) ('000 tonnes)**

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

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

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

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

**Table 32: Worcestershire Waste Deposit Trends - Transfer & treatment deposits by site type and waste type 2000/1 to 2008 (000s tonnes)**

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

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



	Metal recycling	105
	MRS Total	110
2008 Total		539

Source: [http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/111318.aspx#West\\_Midlands](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/111318.aspx#West_Midlands)

**Table 33: Worcestershire Waste Deposit Trends - Landfill deposits by site type and waste type 2000/1 to 2008 (000s tonnes)**

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

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

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

Source: [http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/111318.aspx#West\\_Midlands](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/111318.aspx#West_Midlands)

**Table Notes:**

Data since 2005 has been reclassified into categories used under the PPC permitting of landfills and because of the ban on the co-disposal of waste in landfill in July 2004.

From 16 July 2004, hazardous landfills have only been able to accept wastes classified as hazardous under the Hazardous Waste Directive.

Some non-hazardous sites can accept some Stable Non Reactive Hazardous Wastes (SNRHW) into a dedicated cell, but this is usually a small part of the overall capacity of the site.

The Hazardous category refers to merchant hazardous landfills only.

The Restricted User category includes restricted hazardous landfills.

The Non-inert category includes non-hazardous landfills with SNRHW cells.

**Table 34: Worcestershire Landfill Capacity Trends – 1998/99 – 2008 (000s cubic metres)**

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

2008 Total	9,356
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Source: [http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/111318.aspx#West\\_Midlands](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/data/111318.aspx#West_Midlands)

**Table Notes:**

Landfill site classifications were changed in 2005. The categories above include:

Inert - Inert landfill only

Non -Inert: Non hazardous landfill sites, non-hazardous landfill sites with a Stable Non Reactive

Hazardous Waste Cell(SNHRW), merchant hazardous landfill sites

Restricted User: Non-hazardous and hazardous restricted landfill sites

# Appendix 6: Incineration Capacity in Worcestershire

Information presented in Table 35 is from the Environment Agency and therefore does not include facilities operating under exemptions.

**Table 35: Incineration Capacity Worcestershire 2005 and 2007 (000s tonnes)**

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

(One site, Redditch Hospital)

Source: Environment Agency Website

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

**Table 36: Sand and Gravel Reserves 2007 and Landbanks 2005 to 2007**

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

\*Staffordshire include 3.5 million tonnes permitted in Statutory Dormant Sites

**Table 37: Crushed Rock Sales for Aggregate Purposes 2003 – 2007 (million tonnes)**

	2003	2004 (est)	2005	2006	2007
Herefordshire/ Worcestershire©	0.42	0.46	0.29	0.3	0.366
Shropshire	2.46	2.47	2.5	2.6	2.33
Staffordshire	1.05	0.87	Confidential *	Confidential *	Confidential *
Warwickshire*	0.70	0.66	1.4*	1.4*	1.39*
W Midlands County	0.80	0.63	0.31	-	-
<b>Regional Total</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.086</b>

© combined figures for Worcestershire/Herefordshire for reasons of confidentiality.

\* Warwickshire and Staffordshire combined for reasons of confidentiality.

# Appendix 8: SCI Themes and Indicators

**Table 38: SCI Themes and Indicators**

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
SCI 1a	<b>Awareness of planning issues</b> % Surveyed who have a knowledge of how planning policy is formed. <b>Questioned posed</b> – How much do you know about, how planning policies are developed	Citizen Panel	June 2007  Every three years, next collected 2010	A great deal 1.54 % A fair amount 9.68 % A small amount 32.57 % Nothing 50.84 % Don't know/Not sure 5.37 %	N/A	N/A	% Of those that know about planning policy ↑	
SCI 1b	<b>Awareness of planning issues</b> % Surveyed who knew about the LDS, WCS, MCS. <b>Questioned posed</b> – How much do you know about, the Local Development Scheme, Waste Core Strategy and Minerals Core Strategy	Citizen Panel	June 2007  Every three years, next collected 2010	A great deal 1.18 % A fair amount 5.00 % A small amount 22.39 % Nothing 66.44 % Don't know/Not sure 4.99 %	N/A	N/A	% Of those that know about formulation of DPDs ↑	
SCI 1c	<b>Awareness of planning issues</b> % Surveyed who have a knowledge of planning applications <b>Questioned</b>	Citizens Panel	June 2007  Every three years, next collected	A great deal 3.77 % A fair amount 14.73 % A small amount 33.75 %	N/A	N/A	% Of those that know how planning applications	



Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
	<b>posed</b> – How much do you know about, how planning applications are determined		2010	Nothing 42.48 % Don't know/Not sure 5.28 %			are determined ↑	
SCI 2a	<b>Access to information</b> % Survey stating where they find out about planning issues	Citizen Panel & Biennial satisfaction survey using SCI database	Citizen Panel 2007 Satisfaction survey	See below		N/A	N/A	
SCI 2b	<b>Access to information</b> % Surveyed who are satisfied with availability of information regarding Development Plan Documents	Biennial satisfaction survey using SCI database	Biennial	N/A	125 responses Very satisfied 14.4%; Satisfied 38.4%; Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 38.4%; Dissatisfied 7.2%	N/A	↑	To compare with 4d to assess whether we are providing information in accessible locations.
SCI 3a	<b>Consultation response rate/ involvement</b> Number of people making representations on LDS consultations.	Response rates for those consultations as documented in the LDS	Biennial	N/A		108 responses received on the <i>Refreshed Issues &amp; Options Report Consultation</i> ; this gave a response rate of 8.3%.	↑	
SCI 3b	<b>Consultation response rate/ involvement</b> % Of representations made by 'Hard to Reach' groups on LDS consultations (including industry).	Equal opportunity monitoring section included on future consultation		N/A	In response to the satisfaction survey of the 151 responses received 2 people represented Black and Minority Ethnic Groups, 3	N/A	↑	

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
		documents and evaluation forms			represented People living in rural areas and 1 represented Older people			
SCI 3c	<b>Consultation response rate/ involvement</b> Number of formal pre application meetings that were held	All formal pre-app inquiries to be logged onto CAPS	Annual	N/A	Yes 34 No 57 Total 91	Yes 17 No 46 Total 63	↑	
SCI 3d	<b>Consultation response rate/ involvement</b> • No. of consultation statements submitted • No. in compliance with the SCI	CAPS to record this data	<b>Biennial</b>	N/A	<b>Statement submitted</b> Yes 16 No 75 Total 91  <b>Statement in compliance with SCI</b> Yes 15 No 1 Total 16	<b>Statement submitted</b> Yes 14 No 49 Total 63  <b>Statement in compliance with SCI</b> Yes 14 No 0 Total 14	↑	
SCI 3e	<b>Consultation response rate/ involvement</b> Number of planning applications submitted on line	CAPS can record how many applications are received on-line /Planning Portal	Annual	N/A	N/A	43 out of 63 planning applications submitted online.	↑	
SCI 4a	<b>Satisfaction with the planning process</b> Satisfaction levels of those involved planning policy consultation process	<b>Biennial</b> satisfaction survey using SCI database	2007/2008  <b>Biennial</b>	N/A	127 responses  Very satisfied 12.6% Satisfied 33.1% Neither satisfied 33.1%	N/A	↑	

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
					nor dissatisfied Dissatisfied 7.1 Very dissatisfied 6.3 Not taken part in consultation before 7.9			
SCI 4b	<b>Satisfaction with the planning process</b> Satisfaction level of workshop/ consultation event attended	Evaluation sheet to be handed out.	<b>Biennial</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑ Satisfaction levels should not decrease	Standard evaluation sheet to be used at each consultation event. To gauge participants views on the event they attended
SCI 4c	<b>Satisfaction with the planning process</b> % of Minerals & Waste applicants satisfied with the service received	BVPI 111	Every three years, next collected 2010	84%	N/A	N/A	↑	
SCI 4d	<b>Satisfaction with the planning process</b> Reasons for not getting involved in the planning process	Citizen Panel  <b>Biennial</b> satisfaction survey using SCI database	Citizen Panel 2007 Every three years, next collected 2010  Satisfaction survey 2007/2008  <b>Biennial</b>	See below	See below	N/A	N/A	To compare with 2b, 5a, 5b and 5c to asses whether we are providing the types of techniques that people want to use.
SCI 5a	<b>Consultation methods/ techniques and type of</b>	Statement of	2007/2008 Annually	N/A	N/A	Refreshed Issues and	N/A	To compare with 4d and 5b to

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
	<b>consultations received</b> Types and frequency of consultation methods/techniques used on LDS consultations.	Compliance				Options for Refreshed Issues and Options 2008: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Postal &amp; web based questionnair e.</li> <li>• Documents available for viewing at usual locations &amp; website</li> <li>• Local media to inform</li> <li>• Liaison with the Local Strategic Partnership</li> <li>• Liaison with industry</li> </ul>		assess whether we are providing the types of techniques that people want to use.
SCI 5b	<b>Consultation methods/ techniques and type of consultations received</b> % Surveyed stating preferred consultation methods	<b>Biennial</b> satisfaction survey using SCI database	2007/2008  <b>Biennial</b>	N/A	See below	N/A	N/A	To compare with 4d, 5a and 5c to asses whether we are providing the types of techniques that people want to use.
SCI 5c	<b>Consultation methods/ techniques</b> Types and frequency of consultation	Excel spread sheet	2007/2008  Annually	N/A	See below	See below	N/A	To compare with 4d to asses whether we are providing the

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
	methods/techniques used for significant planning applications							types of techniques that people want to use.
SCI 6a	<b>Value for money</b> Cost of undertaking planning policy consultation.		Annually 2007/2008	N/A	N/A		N/A	

2007 Citizen Panel Results	
SCI 2a Where do you usually find out about planning issues	Number
Ask Me!	28
County Council website	205
Direct mail	173
Local newspaper	786
Other media	146
Neighbourhood notification	366
Site notices	380
Information at Council buildings	193
Public meetings or exhibitions	145
Focus groups	27
Newsletters, leaflets or brochures	335
Surveys	62
I do not find out about planning issues	216
Other	42

2008 Annual Satisfaction Survey Results (From 151 responses)	
SCI 2a Where do you usually find out about planning issues	Percentage
Ask Me!	0.7%
County Council website	22.5%
Direct mail	53.6%
Local newspaper	31.1%
Other media	4.0%
Neighbourhood notification	2.0%
Information at Council buildings	2.0%
Public meetings or exhibitions	9.3%
Focus groups	4.6%
Newsletters, leaflets or brochures	16.6%
Surveys	4.6%
I do not find out about planning issues	7.9%
Other	6.6%

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

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

<b>1 April 2007 – 31 March 2008 - SCI 5c Types and frequency of consultation methods/techniques used for significant planning applications</b>	
<b>Method of Community Engagement</b>	<b>No of applications using this method</b>
Public Notice in the Press	9
Neighbour Notification	9
Site Notice	9
Notify District, Town or Parish Council	9
Deposit Location	9
Published on Website	9

<b>1 April 2008 – 31 March 2009 - SCI 5c Types and frequency of consultation methods/techniques used for significant planning applications</b>	
<b>Method of Community Engagement</b>	<b>No of applications using this method</b>
Public Notice in the Press	9
Neighbour Notification	9
Site Notice	9
Notify District, Town or Parish Council	9
Deposit Location	9
Published on Website	9

Liaison Groups	0
Media Release	1
Stakeholders Meeting	1
Public Exhibition	5
Area Forums	0
Planning Aid	0
Hard to reach groups	0
Other Methods – leafleting supermarkets	1

Liaison Groups	0
Media Release	0
Stakeholders Meeting	1
Public Exhibition	4
Area Forums	0
Planning Aid	0
Hard to reach groups	0
Other Methods	0

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

# Appendix 9: List of acronyms

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



# Appendix 10: Waste Stream Definitions

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

# Appendix 11: Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Clay** – A very fine-grained mineral with particles measuring less than 0.002 mm. It has high plasticity when wet and

considerable strength when air-dry. Raw material for brick making.

**Coal** – A fossil fuel commonly used in energy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

national governments within a prescribed timescale.

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

*Environment Agency*

*A Code Listing*

- A01 Co-disposal landfill
- A02 Other landfill site taking special waste
- A03 Borehole
- A04 Household commercial and industrial waste landfill
- A05 Landfill taking non-biodegradable waste
- A06 Landfill taking other waste
- A07 Industrial waste landfill (factory cartilage)
- A08 Lagoon
- A09 Special waste transfer station
- A10 In house storage facility
- A11 Household commercial and industrial waste transfer station
- A12 Clinical waste transfer station
- A13 Household waste amenity site
- A14 Transfer station taking non-biodegradable waste
- A15 Material recycling facility
- A16 Physical treatment facility
- A17 Physico-chemical treatment facility
- A18 Incinerator
- A19 Metal recycling site (vehicle dismantler)
- A19a End of Life Vehicles facility
- A20 Metal recycling site (MRS) (Mixed)
- A21 Chemical treatment facility
- A22 Composting facility
- A23 Biological treatment facility
- A24 Mobile Plant

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

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

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

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

**Greenfield Site** – A site previously unaffected by built development.

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

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

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

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

**Landfill** – The deposit of waste onto and into land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Permitted Reserves** – Mineral deposits with the benefit of planning permissions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Resources** – A potential mineral deposit where the quality and quantity of

material present has not been tested. *These sites do not have planning permission and have not been included in the landbank or counted as permitted reserves.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

strategy and how the results will feed into DPD preparation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

