The Third Annual Monitoring Report 2006 - 2007

MINERALS & WASTE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Third Annual Monitoring Report 2006 - 2007

of the Minerals & Waste Development Framework

December 2007

worcestershire countycouncil

SIMPLIFIED SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Core Output Indicator		*Financial Year*		
		2004/5	2005/6	2006/7
5a	Sand Gravel	☺ ↑	☺ ↔	☺ ↔
	Crushed Rock	☹ ↓	☹ ↔	☹ ↔
5b	Recycled Aggregates	😐	😐	😐
6a	New Waste Management Capacity	☺	☺ ↑	☺ ↑
6b	Municipal Waste	☺ ↑	☺ ↑	☺ ↑
7	Accepting EA advice	☺ ↔	☺ ↔	☺ ↔
9	Renewable Energy	😐 ↔	↔	↔
Compliance with Regulation 48		☺ ↑	☺ ↑	☹ ↓

Key

☺ = Fully Achieved
😐 = Adequate
☹ = Not Achieved
↑ = Improving
↔ = Same
↓ = Worsening
? = Insufficient data

ANNUAL MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME MONITORING REPORT 2006-2007
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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Local Output Indicator Results

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The statutory requirement for this, third, Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is to address the adequacy of the Council's Planning Policies for the period for the financial year, 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007.

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 Development Scheme

The Council asked the Secretary of State to withdraw the Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy and Waste Proposals Map on 28th June 2007. The Direction to do so had not been received before the report was completed on the 14th December. The Council nonetheless intends to draw up a new timetable for the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy and the Local Development Scheme will be reconsidered and rolled forward in 2008.

Saved Policies

A significant number of the policies in the Worcestershire Structure Plan and Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan were formally saved during the course of the year. The full list of saved policies is set out in Appendix 6. All of the Structure Plan policies relating to Minerals and Waste were saved.

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 cannot be published for Worcestershire. No new planning permissions have been given for crushed rock excavation over the year and the trend is therefore worse than last year. The Council's Regional Apportionment for crushed rock is to enable 163,000 t to be produced pa. Only

one site is operational, its productivity is below this and its landbank below 10 years. In Regional terms, the Council's contribution and the shortfall are both trivial. The Council is concerned nonetheless that its productive capacity and landbank for crushed rock will not realise the County sub regional apportionment and that its policies to ensure 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 during the course of the year for the extraction of sand and gravel. WMRAWP for 2005 estimates the landbank to be 4.9 years. This can be updated on the basis of officer information to 7.34. The decline in reserves has therefore been arrested and reversed. Two of the Preferred Areas for extraction identified in the Minerals Local Plan remain unworked and (at December 2007) there are four undetermined applications for planning permission to work other sites. If these were to be given permission, they would add about 1.5 and 6.5 years respectively to the landbank and they could temporarily postpone the need for a review of the Local Plan policies, so far as Sand and Gravel supply is concerned. The Council is unlikely therefore to begin pre-commencement work and evidence gathering during 2008 or to include a Minerals Core Strategy in its Local Development Scheme until 2010.

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 policies comply with some of the waste policies in the Regional Spatial Strategy but are not in complete accord with government policy as set out in PPS10. 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 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.

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; and particularly that for
- The treatment of Construction and Demolition Waste

It is clear that these are insoluble at County level.

2. ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT – Background

Minerals and Waste Issues: Economic Significance

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 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.

Legal Background to the AMR

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced substantial changes to the land use planning system in the UK. As part of which 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 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 third Annual Monitoring Report of its Minerals and Waste Development Scheme and is submitted to meet that requirement. Future Annual Monitoring reports will be produced to cover the period from the beginning of each financial year and will themselves evolve in response to changing circumstances.

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 annual Monitoring Reports could consider. However, because the whole Local Development system is still in its infancy and the Council has very limited resources at present, it may not be able to address issues not referred to in this report for some years.

If you would like further information or to comment on the contents of this report please contact:

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Purpose of the Report

The purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report is to:

- Review the progress of implementing the Local Development Scheme particularly whether the Council is meeting the timetables and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme;
- Provide realistic and useful indicators, targets and information to assess the effectiveness of the policies being implemented.

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, and
- Waste
- Comments on emerging LDDs and future issues relating to landscape, biodiversity and the Statement of Community Involvement are also included.

Policy Monitoring

The Policy Monitoring element of the Report has been changed from previous years. By definition, the 'saved' policies conform to the existing RSS. Unlike the two previous reports, no explicit reference is therefore made to the purpose of individual RSS policies. References to the emerging Sustainability Appraisal have however been added. Only national Core Output Indicators (COI) are used and Local Output Indicators have been clarified. As before, each section concludes with an analysis of the data. For the first time, trends are identified.

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

Context and Background for the AMR

The Community Strategy provides the strategic framework to which local strategies link and connect. A note on the Community Strategy and weblink is attached as Appendix 1.

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 and County Economic Assessment 2005-06 are attached as Appendix 2.

The Council is the third lowest spending shire county council per head of population and Value for Money remains key to achieving our high level of performance. The Council's budget setting process requires directorates to identify efficiencies year on year. The Annual Efficiency Forward Looking statement for 2007-08 is predicting to exceed our Gershon efficiency target of £19.8 million by £2.8 million.

Quartile Analysis

Worcestershire has continued to improve its performance, year on year, with 60% of our BVPIs in the top two quartiles (25% in the Top Quartile) – using the All England quartile data for 2005/2006. As part of the established Quarterly Monitoring Process the Council monitors progress against the CPA Service Blocks. Using latest date currently available (2007/08 Quarter 1), our CPA Service Blocks currently project scores of 3 for both the Cultural and Environmental Services.

Addressing areas where comparable performance does not compare favourably is also an integral part of our monitoring processes. At the end of the 2005/06 Financial Year, Worcestershire County Council was ranked in the bottom quartile for 10 BVPIs, using the All England comparisons. One of these PIs was deleted at the end of 2006/07.

These were:

- BV 16a: Percentage of local employees with a disability (CorpS).
- BV 84a: Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head (ES).
- BV99ai: Number of casualties killed or seriously injured in all road accidents (ES).
- BV99ci: Number of casualties slightly injured in all road accidents (ES).
- BV 157: Number of types of interactions enabled for electronic delivery (CorpS) (deleted for 2006/07).
- BV 161: Employment, education and training for care leavers (ChS).
- BV 170a: Number of visits to local authority museums (ACS).
- BV 170b: Number of visits to local authority museums in person (ACS).
- BV 178: Percentage of total length of rights of way that are easy to use (ES).
- BV 187: Percentage of category 1, 1a and 2 footway network where structural maintenance should be considered (ES).

BV 84a remains a particular concern in the context of the Local Development Scheme. Nonetheless, this year's results show an improvement against both the target and last year's performance. The proposed Review of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy and the Waste Core Strategy will both look to address this Indicator over the next three years, even if it is superseded by different LAAs.

Service delivery methods are kept under review to ensure the most effective provision: examples to be examined include the provision of day care for those in residential care and the provision of respite care. In other cases, as through the Waste Minimisation Action Plan, action is taken to reduce demand (or the rate of growth in demand) for services by influencing service users' behaviour. Across a number of service areas, fundamental reviews have been undertaken with a view to aligning service delivery and organisational structures to meet future needs and priorities. Staffing issues remain a problem, however; the Planning section of the Division has never had a full complement of staff since the Council's formation in 1998 and by the end of January 2008, four posts of an establishment of 16 Planners will be unfilled.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Worcestershire is one of the most diverse Counties in Britain. Not only does it have a very varied geology and landform but it 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. Cultural factors also have a significant influence. The County spans the boundary between what Oliver Rackham and other landscape experts describe as the ancient landscapes of the north and west of Britain and the planned landscapes associated with much of Central England. The Malvern Hills AONB is almost wholly, and the Cotswolds AONB is partly within the County. Part of the County has also been designated by the European Geoparks Association as part of the Abberley and Malvern Hills Geopark, one of only three geoparks in the UK. Further details about the nature and condition of the County set out in Appendix 2.

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 state of the local environment in Worcestershire. Called the State of the Environment report it tracks changes annually and over the longer term bring 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.

To see the State of the Environment report visit the Worcestershire Partnership website at www.worcestershirepartnership.org.uk.

As a general principle, however, 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.

3. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME DELIVERY

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

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: Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004

Achievements:
Regulation 48 (3a)
The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme was revised in April 2006. Documents specified in Schedule 2 of the Scheme are:-
Statement of Community Involvement

- Waste Core Strategy (DPD)
- Waste Proposals Map (DPD)

Regulation 48 (3b)(i)(ii)
The timetable specified for the production of these documents is for the period up to the end of 2007 (From Appendix 1 Mineral and Waste Development Scheme).

Table 1
Key: Target Date Achieved: ✓

Development document	Stage of Preparation	2004	2005				2006				2007			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Statement of Community Involvement	Scoping		✓											
	Pre-submission Consultation				✓									
	Submission to Secretary of State						✓							
	Proposed date for Adoption										✓			
Waste Core Strategy	Evidence Gathering			✓										
	Preparing issues and options in consultation – pre-submission consultation				✓									
	Public participation on Preferred Option							✓						
	Submission to Secretary of State									✓				

	Proposed date of Adoption													
Waste Proposals Map	Evidence gathering			✓										
	Preparing issues and options in consultation – pre-submission consultation				✓									
	Public participation on Preferred Option							✓						
	Submission to Secretary of State									✓				
	Proposed date of Adoption													

Regulation 48 (3b)(iii)(a)(a)
Stage each document has reached in its preparation (see Table above):

- Statement of Community Involvement; Adopted in November 2006.
- Waste Core Strategy; All stages were completed in accordance with the timetable set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme of April 2006. The Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State in January 2007. Following an Exploratory Meeting with Wendy Burden of the Planning Inspectorate on 27th June 2007, the Full Council resolved to ask the Secretary of State to withdraw the Regulation 28 Submission Document. On 28th June 2007, Officers did so. The Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken iteratively at the same time as the Waste Core Strategy was prepared and the final Appraisal undertaken by external consultants. All stages were completed on target.
- Waste Proposals Map (was developed in parallel with the Waste Core Strategy); again, all stages were completed on target but the Council also resolved to withdraw it at the same time as the Strategy.

Regulation 48 (3b)(b) and (c)(c)
(Documents submitted in accordance with the timetable) The Waste Core Strategy Submission Document was approved by the Council's Cabinet on 30th November 2006. The Council submitted it to the Secretary of State on 18th January 2007, 2½ weeks outside of the quarter prescribed in the Local Development Scheme. This was with GOWM's agreement however because submission before Christmas would have meant that the statutory public notification period would have taken place over the holiday period, (when the public would have been less able to engage with it. The delay meant that the statutory consultation could therefore take place during normal working time.

Regulation 48 (3c), (d), (e) and (f)
On 30th November 2007, the Cabinet Adopted the Statement of Community Involvement. No other documents specified or local development orders were adopted, approved or revoked between 31st March 2006 and 1st April 2007.

Regulation 48(4) and (5)
On 7th September 2007, the Secretary of State issued a direction that the following old policies, as defined in para 1(4) of Schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, would not be saved after 27th September 2007:

5D6, 5D7
CTC4, CTC13
D1, D2, D3, D4, D7, D9, D11, D13, D15, D20, D21, D22, D23, D30, D41, D42
T14
RST8, RST10
EN1

***Analysis**: Collectively the submissions for these Regulations represent compliance with BVPI 200(b). The Council intends to review the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme for Worcestershire in 2008 in order to set out a revised timetable for the Waste Core Strategy as soon as it receives the Secretary of State's Directions and GOWM's advice on the LDs it should include.*

Risks

The main risks that have been identified in respect to meeting the proposals for the Review of the MWDS are:

- *Staff Turnover – recruitment will be undertaken as quickly as possible and 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 and 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.*
- *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.*

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 Water, Energy and Climate Change Issues could be addressed in DPDs across the County are currently in preparation. Consultation on these papers and how they could be used will be undertaken during the course of the year.

4. ANALYSIS OF POLICIES IN EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Introduction

As in previous years, the format for monitoring the policies is based on an objectives-led approach. This section has however been substantially revised since last year's Report and is now based on the following:

Objectives	The objectives are based on securing the Government's aims for sustainable development
Policies	These relate to saved policies within the Worcestershire Structure Plan 1996-2011, Adopted Plan 2001 and the Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan, Adopted June 1997.
Core Output Indicators	These are set out in "Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide" (ODPM 2005) and the Update 1/2005/ODPM October 2005
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	These are from the Council's Waste Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal, Scoping Report, Version 2 (September 2005). Although they do not expressly refer to Minerals, they are of a sufficiently general nature to be applicable to the Council's Minerals Policies.
Local Indicators	Local indicators are set by the Council in all Structure Plan Monitoring Sections, or specially developed for the AMR or by government as Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs). They allow us to report performance annually against targets and previous performance.
Targets	Where a Development Plan Policy includes a specific requirement, this is expressed as a target against which progress can be measured.
Analysis	This describes the extent to which the Council are achieving planning objectives or targets. In the event that a policy is not being used or is failing to perform, our actions will be outlined. Where appropriate, future monitoring requirements are identified where systems are not currently in place or require review.

Table 2

AMR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 1	The first objective of the AMR is to assess if the Council's policies safeguard and, where possible, enhance the County's national and historic assets and amenities from the potentially adverse impacts of mineral sand waste development. This objective applies to both Mineral and Waste Development; other objectives are focused on either one or the other sector.
MONITORING OF "SAVED" STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES NOs	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
RELATED SA OBJECTIVES NOs	2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15
CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS	None
LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS	• 1.1 Number of minerals or waste planning applications permitted which would adversely affect a) natural or historic assets; or b) amenities. Target – None. • 1.2 Area of designated assets adversely affected by mineral and waste developments Target – None. • 1.3 Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which were modified/conditioned in order to protect a) designated assets; or b) amenities Target 100% • 1.4 Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which secured improvements a) designated assets; or b) amenities Target – 100%.
The results for the above indicators are set out in Table 3 overleaf.	

OUTPUT INDICATOR RESULTS FOR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 1

TABLE 3
Local Output Indicators (None)

Local Output Indicators	Number	3rd Year Trend	Performance
1.1 Number of minerals or waste applications permitted which would adversely affect natural or historic amenities or assets *Target (None)*	None	Continuing good	☺
1.2 Area of designated assets adversely affected by mineral and waste developments *Target (None)*	None	Continuing good	☺
1.3 Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which were modified/conditioned in order to protect designated assets or amenities. *Target – 100%*	— a) None permitted for minerals — b) 100% of waste developments	Continuing good	☺
1.4 Number and % of mineral or waste developments refused where the possibility of adverse effects on designated assets or amenities was one of the reasons for refusal.	None Refused	Continuing good	☺

Analysis

This is the first year in which this Objective has been overtly expressed; the background information for previous years is recorded in the Council's Register of Planning Applications and some analysis is therefore possible.

The purpose of the Objective is to assess if the County's planning policies safeguard and, where possible, enhance, the County's national 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 reserves exist in both of the Council's AONBs or that sand and gravel reserves coincide with wetlands or river systems, some of which are of high 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 would, or have, caused any harm to the designated features or to amenity. In this case no applications for the winning and working of minerals were permitted during the course of the year. No adverse effects were therefore possible. So far as waste development is concerned, the Council is satisfied that the current policies are sufficient to enable adequate conditions to be imposed to protect the County's assets on all the permissions granted. They were also sufficient to enable it to take successful enforcement action against a very complex unauthorised development at the Knowle, Sankyns Green. No immediate changes to these policies are therefore considered necessary.

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 and significant new land forms, some of which, notably rock faces, lakes and reed beds are locally very scarce.

Local Context and Background Data

AGGREGATE MINERALS

Permitted Mineral Sites in Worcestershire (and operational status during the financial year 2006-07)

Table 4 – Permitted Sand and Gravel Sites

Site	Type for site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Agg sales 2005	Reserves at 31/03/07
Church Farm East/ Ball Mill	Sand & Gravel	Ball Mill, GRIMLEY, Worcester	Tarmac	Active		Yes	Yes
Clifton	Sand & Gravel	Clifton Arles Wood Off A38, SEVERN STOKE, Worcester, WR8 9JE	Tarmac	Active		Yes	Yes
Mill Farm 3	Sand & Gravel	Chadwick Lane, BROMSGROVE, Worcester	Brian Hill Haulage	Active	Green Belt	No	Yes
Retreat Farm	Sand & Gravel	GRIMLEY, Worcester	Tarmac	Being Restored			No
Ripple	Sand & Gravel	Ripple, TEWKESBURY, Worcester	Cemex	Active		Yes	Yes
Sandy Lane	Silica Sand	Sandy Lane, Wildmoor, BROMSGROVE, Worcester, B61 0QT	Veolia	Active	Green Belt	Yes Aggregates and Foundry Sand	Yes
Wildmoor/ Cinetic Sands	Sand & Gravel	Sandy Lane, Wildmoor, BROMSGROVE, Worcester, B61 0QR	J Williams	Active	Green Belt	Yes Aggregates and Foundry Sand	Yes
Chadwich Lane	Sand	Chadwich Lane Quarry, Chadwich Lane, Madely Heath, BROMSGROVE, Worcester	Salop Sand and Gravel	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes
Church Farm West	Sand & Gravel	Ball Mill, GRIMLEY	Tarmac	Yet to begin			Yes
Blackstone	Sand	Lickey Quarry Complex	Hills	Active	Green Belt		Virtually exhausted

Table 5 – Permitted Crushed Rock Sites

Site	Type for site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Agg sales 2005	Reserves at 31/03/07
Broadway/ Fish Hill	Limestone	Fish Hill, BROADWAY, Worcestershire, WR12 7LL	Smith & Son (Bletchington)	Active	AONB	Yes Aggregates and non-aggregates	

Table 6 – Permitted Clay Sites

Site	Type for site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Agg sales 2005	Reserves at 31/03/07
New House Farm	Clay & Shale	Hartlebury, KIDDERMINSTER, Worcestershire	Baggeridge Brick	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes
Waresley/ Baggeridge Brick	Clay & Shale	Hartlebury Trading Est, Hartlebury Industrial Estate, KIDDERMINSTER, Worcestershire, DY10 4JB	Baggeridge Brick	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes

The following sites appeared in the AMR for 2005/06:

- Ryall House Farm and Saxon's Lode (Cemex). The processing plant and access to the highway which served both are however being retained to serve the working at Ripple. Barges are used to carry extracted material from Ripple to the plant in order to avoid the use of unsuitable roads.

Minerals Local Plan Allocations Unimplemented to Date

The County of Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan identified one Preferred Area for the extraction of crushed rock and eight Preferred Areas for extraction of sand and gravel in Worcestershire; application for one of these has yet to be made (at December 2007). Two sand and gravel sites remain therefore as unworked Preferred Areas in planning:.

Ryall North (600,000 tonnes) – No application for planning permission yet made.
Strensham (800,000 tonnes) – Planning application submitted, undetermined at time of writing.
If permitted, the sites at Ryall North and Strensham would release material equal to about 1.5 years' supply of sand and gravel.

Applications for aggregate minerals development determined 1st April 2006-31st March 2007

No applications for mineral development were determined but during this period there were four applications for mineral extraction which remained undetermined. These were:

- Strensham – Proposed extraction of sand and gravel with restoration to agriculture and woodland planting (800,000 t).
- Ball Mill (Church Farm South & West) – Proposed quarry extension and retention of existing processing plant (1,330,000 t).
- Chadwich Lane Quarry – Proposed extension to existing quarry (1,280,000 t)
- Wildmoor Quarry – Proposed extension to quarry and proposed development of an integrated resource recovery and recycling park (2,150,000 t).

If permitted, these would collectively release 5,560,000 tonnes of sand and gravel, equal to a landbank of 6.5 years.

TABLE 7

AMR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 2	To assess if the following policies ensure an adequate and steady supply of aggregates (in accordance with MPS1 and MPG6)
MONITORING OF "SAVED" STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES NOs	M1
MONITORING OF "SAVED" MINERALS LOCAL PLAN POLICIES NOs	1, 2, 6, 7
RELATED SA OBJECTIVES NOs	16
CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS	5a Annual production of land won aggregates 5b Annual production of secondary recycled aggregates
LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS	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
TARGETS FOR CO1 5a)	• Make provision for the regional apportionment guidelines of 0.871 mt pa of sand and gravel OR 8.6% of annual regional production of sand and gravel • 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. (Dual targets are preferred 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.
TARGETS FOR CO1 5b)	None.

The results for the above Core Output Indicators are set out in Table 8 and for Local Output Indicators and Targets in Table 9 below.

DATA COLLECTION: PRIMARY AGGREGATES: CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR 5a)

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
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.

In the circumstances, the only figures publicly available for primary extraction of aggregates for Worcestershire are for the period 1st January to 31st December 2005, i.e. sales of sand and gravel = 773,700 tonnes. Sales of crushed rock cannot be released for reasons of business confidentiality. (Source: WCC Officers. N.B. WMRAWP Annual Report 2005 states 750,000 t).

For reasons of confidentiality, no such update is possible for crushed rock reserves.

DATA COLLECTION: SECONDARY/RECYCLED AGGREGATES: CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR 5b)

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."

No more up to date information is available for 2007.

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.

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

Secondary/recycled aggregates are produced in two ways:

- at sites with specific planning permission for such production, and
- at "other" sites where processing takes place in association with recycling activities

These are considered below:

Sites with specific planning permission:
In Worcestershire only one site has a specific planning permission for such production. The operator mothballed the site after less than one year on the grounds that no regular supply of material could be obtained.

The Council is aware that specific waste transfer stations do crush materials on site and that their sites have a maximum permitted level of activity in their Waste Management Licences. There is no basis for assessing what proportion of this output is recycled into aggregates.

Other Sites:
In reality, production is likely to be much larger from "other" sites. 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 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.

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 be 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.

OUTPUT INDICATOR RESULTS FOR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 2

TABLE 8
Core Output Indicators

5a) Annual Production of land won aggregates (2005)	**Production 2006-07**	**Trend (3rd year)**	**Performance**
Sand and Gravel	773,700 tonnes	Same, good	☺
Crushed Rock	Confidential, but less than 163,000 tonnes	Same, unsatisfactory	☹
5b) Annual Production of Secondary/Recycled aggregates (2005)	1,000 tonnes (est)	Improving	😐
See para 4.6			

Notes
Re Core Output Indicator Est: 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.

OUTPUT INDICATOR RESULTS FOR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 2

TABLE 9
Local Output Indicators

	Years Supply	Trend	Performance
2.1 Landbank, Sand and Gravel reserves @ 31/12/07 (Officer estimate) (6,398,000 tonnes)	7.34	Improving	☺
2.2 Landbank Crushed Rock reserves @ 31/12/06 (Confidential)	Less than 10	Worsening	☹
2.3 Productive Capacity Sand and Gravel 2006-07	Number of productive units 7	Same, good	☺
2.4 Productive Capacity Crushed Rock 2006-07	Number of productive units 1 unit	Same, bad	☹

TABLE 10
Targets for CO1 5a)

	Production 2005-06	Trend	Performance
Sand and Gravel Apportionment 8.6% Regional production	8.24%	Slight reduction	😐
Crushed Rock Apportionment 2.8% Regional production	Confidential Below 2.8%	Consistent	☹

Analysis

Core Output Indicator 5a)

Sand and Gravel: *The 3-year trend is satisfactory. The Local Output Indicators and Targets are largely being met. The Council is very close to meeting its sub-regional apportionment of sand and gravel sales, has an adequate number of productive units to meet demand and now has an adequate landbank. Significant volumes of sand and gravel (equivalent to about 1.5 years' sales) exist in sites allocated as Preferred Areas for extraction in the Minerals Local Plan. At present applications for planning permission to extract about another 5.6 mt (equivalent to about 6.4 years' sales) are undetermined. Existing policies have worked satisfactorily so far as ensuring "adequate and steady" (MPS1) sand and gravel supplies are concerned but will need reassessment in the medium term if the landbank is to be maintained.*

Crushed Rock: *The supply of crushed rock is far more 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 and Minerals Local Plan Policy M7 is an enabling policy setting the criteria by which applications should be assessed. The Council considers that both policies are sound in principle and have been useful in practice. Difficulties arise however because only two applications for crushed rock extraction have been made in the County since 1997. This itself probably reflects the limited nature and distribution of hard rock within the County, very little of which is of aggregate quality or accessible outside of national e.g. AONB or local, e.g. Abberley Hills Quarrying Policy, designations.*

At present the Council is not aware of any difficulties there might be in supplying the market with crushed rock in Worcestershire in the short term. As reported in the AMRs for 2004-05 and 2005-06, 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 which may be caused. The Council is concerned however that the landbank for permitted crushed rock reserves is significantly below that recommended in Government guidance and it is very likely that the landbank of permitted reserves will be exhausted soon. This shortfall must be addressed. In the short to medium term the Council will consider whether the sub regional apportionment of crushed rock for Worcestershire can be maintained and what options might be explored. The Mineral and Waste Development Scheme will be reviewed during 2008 but the reviewed LDS is unlikely to set out proposals to prepare a Minerals Core Strategy and Crushed Rock DPD before 2010.

Two designations for Preferred Areas for Mineral Extraction for aggregates in the Adopted (saved) Minerals Local Plan Policies remain unimplemented, there are no reasons to believe that any of these policies are not appropriate, would conflict with the sustainability objective or need immediate amendment so far as aggregate provision is concerned.

Analysis

Core Output Indicator 5b)

The Council's Highway Contractor "Ringway" have 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. In the first six months of operations, 10,137 t were recycled to secondary aggregates.

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/disposed of in the most sustainable way. These matters will be addressed in the emerging Waste Core Strategy.

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.

NON AGGREGATE MINERALS: BACKGROUND

Worcestershire also contains resources of other, non-aggregate minerals. The Regional Spatial Strategy draws attention to these in paras. 8.5.7 and 8.5.8 and emphasises that some of these are of national and regional importance.

In particular reserves of brick clay and salt exist in the Triassic and Mercian mudstone strata in the north of the County. Of these:

Salt: Production ceased in the 1970's. No amendments to policy are considered necessary at present.

Clay: Is worked at two sites in Hartlebury, which supply two significant brickworks, one at Hartlebury, one at Waresley (both owned by) Baggeridge Brick; together these produce over 2 million bricks per week.

Extraction commenced at New House Farm during 2006, a site which has about a 30-year landbank. The other site, at Waresley, has been worked for some time and has a smaller, but nonetheless significant landbank of about 15 years production at current rates. Together these are enough to provide the brickworks for the 25 years' supply of clay recommended in MPS1.

Building Stone: Building stone is currently only produced at one quarry, Fish Hill, as ancillary to aggregate production. The material produced, Oolitic 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. The Council does not consider it necessary to define landbanks for this building stone.

Silicia Sand: The Wildmoor Sandstone Formation is worked in the Bromsgrove area to produce foundry sand from a naturally bonded sandstone and building sand. The decline of the foundry industry and availability of synthetic alternatives has 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, both have reserves and one of these quarries (Wildmoor Quarry) has an application for further mineral extraction outstanding..

Energy Minerals

The British Geological Survey states "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." (BGS: Mineral Resource Information for Development Plans: Hereford and Worcester, Resources and Constraints).

Permitted non-Aggregate Minerals Sites in Worcestershire (and operational status during the financial year 2006-07)

Table 11
Clay Sales (Confidential Officer estimates not supplied to RAWP)

Quarry	Operator	Environ Designation	Clay Sales 2005	Reserves 31/12/05
New House Farm	Baggeridge Brick	Green Belt	Yes	Yes
Waresley	Baggeridge Brick	Green Belt	Yes	Yes

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

Applications for non-aggregate minerals determined 1st April 2006-31st March 2007
None.

TABLE 12

AMR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 3:	To assess if the following policies ensure an adequate and steady supply of non-aggregate minerals
MONITORING OF "SAVED" STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES NOs	SD1, SD2, CTC1, CTC20
MONITORING OF "SAVED" MINERALS LOCAL PLAN POLICIES NOs	6
RELATED SA OBJECTIVES NOs	10, 15
CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS	None
LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS	3.1 Landbank of permitted clay reserves 3.2 Sufficient productive capacity for clay supply 3.3 Sufficient productive capacity for building stone supply
TARGETS	For 3.1 At least 25 years' supply 3.2 Sufficient mixture of materials to supply local brickworks for all except specialist products
The results for the above indicators are set out in Tables 13 and 14 overleaf.	

OUTPUT INDICATOR RESULTS FOR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 3: LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

TABLE 13
Local Output Indicators

	Production 2006-07	Trend	Performance
3.1 Landbank of permitted clay reserves	Confidential	Consistently satisfactory	☺
3.2 Sufficient productive capacity: Clay (2 sites supplying one brickworks)	Satisfactory	Consistently satisfactory	☺
3.2 Sufficient productive capacity: Building stone	Unsatisfactory	Consistently unsatisfactory	☹

TABLE 14
Targets for Local Output Indicators for Policy Monitoring Objective 3

	25 years' supply	Trend	Performance
For 3.1	Confidential	Consistently satisfactory	☺
For 3.2	2 Production sites No evidence of shortfalls	Consistently satisfactory	☺

DATA COLLECTION

The production of non-aggregate minerals in the County is only recorded as a sub set of the information requested through the WMRAWP regarding aggregate supplies. At present, most non-aggregate materials are only produced in the County from sites which also produce aggregates. The exception is clay production. The Council depends upon the goodwill of the operators for information about clay and this is only 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.

ANALYSIS: NON AGGREGATE MATERIALS

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

Building Stone

No applications for planning permission to work building stone were received during the year. 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. The conservation of listed and vernacular buildings and features and maintaining local distinctiveness are however 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 Oolothic 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. 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.

5. ANALYSIS OF POLICIES IN EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PLAN: WASTE ISSUES

Waste Issues

"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 7th September 2007. Details of the saved policies are set out in Appendix 6. The Council has also adopted a Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy with the six Worcestershire District Councils and Herefordshire. The Strategy sets out a Vision for waste management in the County, incorporates the Council's BPEO Strategy and sets out targets for participating authorities. During the year significant progress was made in developing a revised Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy. A draft document for consultation will be issued during 2008.

Background Data (Waste Volumes Managed)

The trend since 1998/9 is of a 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:

2004/5 Total Waste managed 1,386,000 tonnes, of which

- 924,000 tonnes (68%) was landfilled;
- 296,000 tonnes (21%) transferred elsewhere for treatment;
- 68,000 tonnes (5%) was treated in the County; and
- 98,000 tonnes (7%) was metal, reclaimed in the County

MSW was 315,000 tonnes (23%) of the total

Saved Development Plan Policies relevant to RSS Policy

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.

Planning Application Determinations

Since April 1998 Worcestershire County Council has determined a total of 232 applications (*For minerals and waste applications*) of which 172 were approved, 23 were refused, 36 were withdrawn and 1 determination by the Secretary of State.

Table 15: Total Number of Current Waste Management Permissions

Permitted Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities in Worcestershire *(Excluding Sewage Sites)* December 2007			
District	**Operational Sites**	**Extant Permissions (not yet implemented)**	**Undetermined Applications**
Bromsgrove	9	1	1
Malvern Hills	5	1	2
Redditch	3	0	0
Worcester City	4	1	0
Wychavon	8	4	0
Wyre Forest	9	1	1
Totals	38	8	4

A full list is attached as Appendix 5

Table 16: Applications for waste treatment and disposal facilities determined 1st April 2006-31st March 2007

Sewage Works (Approved)

1. 407635 – Construction of Layby for maintenance vehicles adjacent to oil interceptor in Honeyman's Brook, Kidderminster Road, Droitwich – Approved 19.04.06
2. 407644 – Modifications to Droitwich Sewage Works – Approved 13.06.06
3. 407651 – Erection of Control Kiosk, Bengeworth, Evesham – Approved 10.04.06
4. 407652 – Modifications to access to outfall to River Teme, Toronto Close, Lower Wick, Worcester – Approved 26.04.06
5. 407655 – Upgrading Sewage Pumping Station, Clifton on Teme – Approved 24.04.06
6. 407656 – Erection of Control Kiosk, Powick STW – Approved 25.04.06
7. 407657 – Erection of Two Control Kiosks, Worcester STW – Approved 13.07.06
8. 407660 – Upgrading Sewage Pumping Station, Alvechurch – Approved 03.07.06
9. 407662 – Erection of Control Kiosk, Blackmore Sewage Pumping Station, Malvern – Approved 26.07.2006
10. 407666 – Erection of Four Control Kiosks, Malvern STW – Approved 15.09.06
11. 407667 – Extension/Upgrading STW, Rock – Approved 29.09.2006
12. 407668 – Improvement Works to Kempsey Sewage Pumping Station – Approved

05.09.06

13. 407670 – Erection of Control Kiosk, Whittington Sewage Pumping Station, Worcester – Approved 15.09.06
14. 407672 – New Sewage Pumping Station, Oddingley – Approved 06.11.06
15. 407673 – Refurbishment of Sewage Pumping Station, Tenbury Wells – Approved 08.11.06
16. 407674 – Alterations and 6 enclosures at Wychbold STW – Approved 19.12.06
17. 407678 – Asset Renewal Works at Blakedown STW – Approved 27.11.06
18. 407682 – Erection of 2 Control Kiosks, Bath Road, Worcester – Approved 11.01.07
19. 407683 – Erection of a Control Kiosk, Bath Road, Worcester – Approved 12.02.07
20. 407685 – Erection of 6 Control Kiosks, Worcester STW – Approved 12.02.07
21. 406689 – Refurbishment of Sewage Pumping Station, Tenbury Wells – Approved 16.03.07

Waste (Approved)

22. 407650 – Change of use for processing and transferring of waste recycling associated with neighbouring Waste Transfer Station, Lawerence's Skip Hire, Hoobrook Industrial Estate, Kidderminster – Approved 18.05.06
23. 407681 – Removal of condition on application no 407496 for City Waste plc and/or John Williams Ltd, Wildmoor Quarry – Approved 20.12.06

Treatment *(In the sense of two district processes to treat materials enabling them to be reused/recycled/composted)* **(Approved)**

24. 407658 – Section 73 application to change condition for proposed waste treatment, Estech Europe Ltd, Hartlebury Trading Estate, Hartlebury – Approved 24.04.06
25. 407663 – Conversion of Hay store to Small Animal Incinerator Facility at Ha Farm, Malvern – Approved 14.09.07
26. 407665 – Change of use for wood storage and wood chipping until Dec 2012 Wildmoor Quarry, Wildmoor, Bromsgrove – Approved 07.02.07
27. 603353 – Installation for the recycling of highway waste (Road Planings) – Stanford Highways Depot, A449, Near Hartlebury – Approved 22.12.2006

Disposal (Approved)

28. 407677 – Retention of fill and removal of surplus material, land at The Knowle, Sankin's Green, Little Witley

Applications Withdrawn

29. 407676 – Construction of Sewer Outflow Site Compound Off Shuttlefast Lane, Malvern – Withdrawn 08.11.06
30. 407679 – Construction of Bays for Green Waste Composting, Badsey Lane, Evesham – Withdrawn 16.10.06
31. 407680 – Erection of Control Kiosk, Bath Road, Worcester – Withdrawn 17.11.06
32. 407675 – Sewage Pumping Station, Wichenford – Withdrawn 04.01.07

	2006/07	**2005/06**	**2004/05**
Total Number of Applications	32	31	34
Approved	28	29	25
Refused	0	2	2
Withdrawn	4	0	7

BPEO

Although the concept of BPEO is no longer part of national policy, on 10th July 2003 the Council adopted a Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO) Strategy, inter alia that the BPEO for:

- MSW will be based on a minimum of 33% recycling/ composting and a maximum of 22% landfilling and any balance managed through a form of thermal treatment,
- Commercial and Industrial waste will be based on reducing landfill to 23%, increasing recycling to 73% and 4% dealt with by existing thermal treatment,
- Construction and Demolition Waste will be based on reducing landfill to 24%, increasing recycling to 76%.
- It will be important to retain an element of flexibility when considering applications for waste management facilities. Processes or technologies put forward as an alternative to those which comprise the BPEO for a particular waste stream will have to clearly demonstrate how the impact of that process or technology will be equal to or not significantly greater than those which have been modelled for the agreed BPEO. The Council's Issues and Options consultation, undertaken in 2005 as part of its emerging Waste Core Strategy, asked the public whether the BPEO policy should be retained as part of the Strategy. There was no opposition to doing so and for the present the policy will be retained.

Structure Plan Policy WD1 states that proposals for waste management must have regard to the adopted BPEO and principles of proximity, regional self-sufficiency and waste hierarchy. The Secretary of State has formally saved this policy and hence the reference to BPEO.

AMR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 4

To assess if the following policies are effective in enabling the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, encouraging reuse and recovery, addressing waste as a resource.

MONITORING OF "SAVED" STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES NOs

WD1, WD2, WD3, WD4
SD9, M6, EN£

RELATED SA OBJECTIVES NOs

1, 2, 3,6, 7, 8

CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS

6a) Capacity of new waste management facilities by type.
6B) Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type and % each management type represents of the waste managed.

LOCAL OUTPUT

Total amount of waste managed in Worcestershire and by management

TARGETS

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

— Landfilling as a % of total C and D waste

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

— Diversion from landfill:

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

- To achieve a minimum waste treatment capacity (C and D and MSW) of 1.22m tonnes pa by 2026
- 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 2003/4, 2005/6 and 2010/11 and 2015/16 as a minimum.
JMWMS Target 2
To reduce the kg/head collected/disposed to 2001/02 levels by March 2006, and for the life of the Strategy.

TARGETS /cont…

JMWMS Target 3

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%

JMWMS 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.

JMWMS Target 5

A minimum of 50% of all waste deposited at Household Waste Sties will be recycled/composted by 2005/6 and 55% by 201/11.

JMWMS Target 6

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

JMWMS Target 7

To achieve the requirements of the Household Waste Recycling Act by 31st December 2010.

JMWMS Target 8

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).

TARGETS /cont…	- To achieve nationally imposed BVPI BV 82a BV 82a(i) BV82b BV82b(i) BV82c BV82d BV82d(i) BV84a BV84b BV87 BV82a & 82b

Results for these Indicators and targets are set out in Tables 18 to 29 overleaf

DATA COLLECTION

The principal source of data on C and D waste for this objective is the Environment Agency website. Abstracts and compilations from this site have also been made available through the West Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste. The principal source for MSW is the Council itself. One of the major weaknesses in the availability of data regarding C and D waste is the fact that DEFRA requires information down to regional level to be readily available annually to meet European reporting standards. There is no comparable pressure and, given the Environment Agency's limited and reducing resources, less capacity, to produce figures at a sub-regional level. The National Waste Data Strategy has been in preparation for three years now but is not yet much in evidence. Information about C and D and C and D waste at County level remains poor therefore.

TABLE 18
AMR Objective 4

Core Output Indicator 6a	Tonnes	3rd Year Trend	Performance
Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	60,000	Improving	☺
Analysis	NB. Not yet implemented		

TABLE 19
AMR Objective 4

Core Output Indicator 6b	Detail	3rd Year Trend	Performance
— *Amount of Municipal Waste Arising*			
— *Managed by management type*	*Total* *Recycled/ Composted*	*318,543 t - Improving* *34.6% - Improving*	☺ ☺
— *% each management type represents of the MSW managed* — *(Source DEFRA Website)*	*Recovered* *Landfilled*	*8.5% - Worsening* *56.8% Improving*	☹ ☺

TABLE 20
Local Output Indicators

4.1 Total amount of waste managed and by management method	**MSW (2006) (DEFRA Website)**					
	Total	**% Recycled/ composted**	**% Thermal**	**% Landfilled**	**3rd Year Trend**	**Performance**
	318,54e t	*34-6%*	*8.5%*	*56.8%*	*Improving*	☺
	Industrial (2002/3) (Environment Agency Website)					
	Total	**% Recycled/ Composted**	**% Thermal**	**% Landfilled**	**% Treatment**	**3rd Year Trend**	**Performance**
	321,000 t	*37.6%*	*-1%*	*53%*	*-1%*	*Improving*	☺
	Commercial (2002/3) (Environment Agency Website)					
	Total	**% Recycled/ Composted**	**% Thermal**	**% Landfilled**	**% Treatment**	**3rd Year Trend**	**Performance**
	(NB 7% not recorded) 307, 000 t	*30%*	*-1%*	*62%*	*-1%*	*Improving*	☺

Local Targets

Targets are from the Joint Municipal Waste Strategy for Herefordshire and Worcestershire 2004-34.

Figures are from Waste Data Flow and the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Joint Waste Forum.

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 21

Achieved	Statutory Target	Recycling	Composting	Combined	Difference	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove DC	18%	21.22%	19.61%	40.83%	22.83	Improving	☺
Malvern Hills DC	18%	24.70%	%	24.70%	6.70	Improving	☺
Redditch BC	18%	20.31%	%	20.31%	2.31	Improving	☺
Worcester City Council	24%	25.79%	0.06%	25.85%	1.85	Improving	☺
Wychavon DC	21%	21.95%	0.05%	22.00%	1.00	Improving	☺
Wyre Forest DC	18%	27.89%	%	27.89%	9.89	Improving	☺
						Improving	☺
Herefordshire	21%	18.59%	7.33%	25.92%	4.92	Improving	☺
Worcestershire	30%	22.50%	9.78%	32.28%	2.28	Improving	☺

Analysis: *The County has surpassed its Statutory targets for recycling and composting and is working to further improve the rate. Planned changes to Waste Collection Authority (WCA) recycling collection schemes and the completion of new recycling infrastructure in the county should result in all the Councils exceeding their Statutory targets in future years. The revised National Waste Strategy has set National recycling targets of 40% in 2010, 45% in 2015 and 50% in 2020. Local performance indicators will be set through the Local Area Agreement. To process materials arising from changes in recycling collection schemes, we are constructing a commingled MRF. This may be sufficient to meet revised targets however it will be necessary for other facilities to be constructed.*

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

Table 22

Achieved	2001/02 level	2006/07 Result	Difference	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove	405.90 kg/head	424.80 kg/head	18.90 kg/head	Improving	☺
Malvern Hills	323.00 kg/head	317.50 kg/head	5.50 kg/head	Improving	☺
Redditch	436.00 kg/head	406.30 kg/head	29.70 kg/head	Improving	☺
Worcester City	317.00 kg/head	347.70 kg/head	30.70 kg/head	Improving	☺
Wychavon	405.76 kg/head	359.00 kg/head	46.76 kg/head	Improving	☺
Wyre Forest	402.00 kg/head	359.50 kg/head	42.50 kg/head	Improving	☺
				Improving	☺
Herefordshire	493.70 kg/head	507.70 kg/head	14.00 kg/head	Improving	☺
Worcestershire	532.00 kg/head	517.87 kg/head	14.13 kg/head	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 about 64,000 bins have been provided to householders in Herefordshire and Worcestershire.*

Table 23: Compost Bins Sold

Year	Bins Sold	Diversion/bin (KG/year)	Diversion (Tonnes) 2004	Diversion (Tonnes) 2005	Diversion (Tonnes) 2006/07	Diversion (Tonnes) 2007
2004/05 (Herefordshire and Worcestershire combined)	24.685	140	1,728	3,352	3,352	3,352
2005/06 (Worcestershrie only)	16,061	140		1,124	2,181	2,181
2006/07 (Worcestershire only)	13,666	156				520
2007/08 (up to (Oct 07) (Worcestershire only)	5,486	178				
		Worcestershire		**Total Diverted**		20,925

Assumptions:

- The figure for 2004/05 is for Herefordshire and Worcestershire (WRAP did not distinguish between the two at this time as we cover both areas)
- All other years cover Worcs only
- When calculating the diversion rate, 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. It might be higher.

Source, WCC Waste Management section

NB The Council is now working towards a target of 485kg/head of waste collected/disposed and expects to achieve this by 2008-09.

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

Table 24

Achieved	Target Coverage	2006/07 Coverage	Difference	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove	90.00	4.12	4.12	Improving	☺
Malvern Hills	100.00	100.00	0.00	Same	😐
Redditch	92.00	93.97	1.97	Improving	☺
Worcester City	96.00	95.20	0.80	Improving	☺
Wychavon	94.00	94.00	0.00	Same	😐
Wyre Forest	84.00	88.40	4.40	Improving	☺
Herefordshire	59.00	70.00	11.00	Improving	☺
Worcestershire	Not as WCA				

Analysis: *Continued recycling scheme roll-outs by all WCAs has resulted in most achieving their coverage targets. Worcester City and Redditch have now implemented an alternate weekly collection of residual waste and commingled recyclables in wheeled bins which will increase coverage to the 2005/06 target level.*

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 25

Achieved	Target Coverage	Participation %	Difference	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove	75%	80.52%	5.52%	Improving	☺
Malvern Hills	75%	83.50%	8.50%	Improving	☺
Redditch	75%	64.00%	11.00%	Improving	☺
Worcester City	75%	88.10%	13.10%	Improving	☺
Wychavon	75%	77.28%	2.28%	Improving	☺
Wyre Forest	75%	85.00%	10.00%	Improving	☺
				Improving	☺
Herefordshire	75%	68.00%	-7.00%	Improving	☺
Worcestershire	N/A	Not a WCA			

Analysis: *Five districts now have a participation rate at or in excess of the 75% target. The move to alternate weekly kerbside collections using wheeled bins has resulted in an increased recycling participation rate.*

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 26

Achieved	Target 2006/07	Recycled and composted 2006/07	Trend	Performance
Herefordshire	51%	67.15%	Improving	☺
Worcestershire	51%	65.83%	Improving	☺

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 increase.*

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 27

	Recycled/ composted	Recovered	Landfilled	Trend	Performance
Target 2015	33%	45%	22%	Improving on all 3 counts	☺☺☺
Current	33.5%	6.7%	59.7%		

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 planned development of a state of the art, commingled MRF and arrangements to use Energy From Waste Facilities for residual waste disposal will enable Authorities to work towards these targets. It is nonetheless very frustrating that, although the Planning system for delivered planning permissions for two innovative autoclave facilities (at Hartlebury in Worcestershire and Madley in Herefordshire, the latter in spite of one full and second attempted, Judicial Reviews) which would have achieved the landfill target, these have not been implemented and the Joint Waste Management Forum will have to identify other means to meet the BPEO targets.*

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

Table 28

Achieved	Glass	Paper	Plastic	Textiles	Cans	Green	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Improving	☺
Malvern Hills	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Redditch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Worcester City	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Wychavon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Wyre Forest	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		
Herefordshire	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	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 29

Achieved	Initial Allowance Allocation + 2006/07	Banked from 2005/06	Transferred 2006/06	2006/07 Usage	Balance (banked for 2007/08)	Trend	Performance
Herefordshire	50,681	561	2,307	53,549	0	Improving	☺
Worcestershire	164,466	34,666	-2,307	133,045	63,780		
Total	215,147	35,227	0	186,594	63,780		

***Analysis**: Improved recycling and composting rates combined with waste reduction initiatives have led to both Counties meeting their LATS targets for 2006/07.*

Core Output Indicator

6(a)

Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities by Type (Core Output indicator 6(a)) (Local Development Framework Good Practice Guide)

Analysis:

Capacity of planning permissions for waste management facilities granted 2007-07.

- *Importation and recycling of wood waste at the existing WTS at Wildmoor Quarry – maximum of 20,000 tpa (est)*
- *Small animal incineration/cremation facility at Halfkey Farm near Malvern – 20kg/hour incinerator*
- *Regrading material tipped on land at the Knowle, Sankyns Green (part retrospective application submitted following enforcement investigation*
- *Recycling of Highway waste (road planings) at Stanford Depot, near Hartlebury (est capacity 42,000 tpa after 5 years).*

Achievement by Type [Permitted 2006-07, Not Yet Implemented]

Recycling/recovery – 60,000 tpa (wood waste and road planings)
Waste Transfer – None
Disposal – None

At 31st December 2007, there was one undetermined application for a resource recovery park at Wildmoor quarry with a capacity of 180,000 tonnes per annum. There were also three undetermined applications for waste disposal.

- *The Deer Park, Meadow Farm, Boynton (125,000 t)*
- *Blackstone Sand and Gravel Pit, Stourport, low level restoration by infill (130,000 t)*
- *Saxon's Lode Gravel Pit, Ryall, restoration by infill (c.300,000 t)*

The Council is still receiving significant numbers of applications for waste management facilities. In contrast to some other Counties in the Region, the range of sizes of facilities is mixed and in some cases the capacity proposed in large. 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 its emerging Waste Core Strategy.

6(b) Municipal Waste Arisings

Analysis

No new facilities specifically for the treatment of Municipal Waste were permitted or commenced during 2006-07. Nonetheless the Council has continued to improve its performance. Permission for a mixed MRF was, however, granted planning permission later in the year. This will have a capacity to sort and transfer 105,000 t of MSW pa. Details of how the County's MSW was managed, the relevant BVPIs and of Local Targets are set out below.

Table 30 - BVPI – Explanation to Tables

The Best Value Performance Indicators in the tables which follow, are listed under the criteria set by the ODPM.

The indicators provide a measurement of the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the Council as well as the quality of services provided. We have included the English National Average figures, compiled from the results of all the Councils in England, and that of all County Councils. This provides us with a guide to our comparative performance.

The indicators appear as follows:

The First Column	Details the number of the performance indicator.
The Second Column	Contains a brief description of the performance indicator. Definitions are provided by the ODPM.
The Third Column	Shows our target figure for 2005/06.
The Fourth Column	Shows the audited results (outturns) for 2005/06.
The Fifth Column	Gives the All England National Average for 2005-06
The Sixth Column	Gives the all County average for 2005/06.
The Seventh Column	Shows our target for 2006/07.
The Eighth Column	Shows our actual or estimated performance against the target.
The Ninth Column	Shows our target for 2007/08.
The Eleventh Column	Includes a commentary against the indicator on our year on year performance or against last year's target.

NB: These figures predate DEFRA's figures cited earlier in the report and therefore differ from them slightly.

PI No	PI Definition	2005/2006				2006/2007		2007/08	Medium Target 2008/9 2009/10	Commentary	PI No.
		Target	Outturn	English National Average	All Counties Average	Target	Outturn	Target			
	Waste & Cleanliness										
BV 82ai	Percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for recycling.	22%	21.95%	17.61%	19.5%	22.5%	22.46%	22.75%	23% 25%	Results show an improvement against both target and last year's performance, and better both the English and All Counties average.	BV 82ai
BV82aii	Total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for recycling.	64.606	63,887	16,732	71,207	64,486	64,708.00	63,858	62,003 67,395	As above.	BV 82aii
BV 82bi	Percentage of household waste arisings sent by the Authority for composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion.	8%	9.54%	8.95%	13.31%	8.25%	9.82%	8.5%	8.5% 8.5%	Results show an improvement against both target and last year's performance, and better the English average. Targets have been only slightly increased as a result of Bromsgrove DC taking the decision to stop collecting Green waste during the Winter months.	BV 82bi
BV 82bii	The tonnage of household waste arisings sent by the Authority for composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion.	23,493	27,752	9,187	47,224	23,911	28,282.00	23,859	22,914 22,914	As above.	BV 82bii
BV 82ci	Percentage of the total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy resources.	10%	6.72%	11.95%	3.08%	8%	9.34%	12%	13% 13%	Results show an improvement against both target and last year's performance, and better the All Counties average.	BV 82ci
BV 82cii	Tonnage of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources.	29,366	19,584	20,566	15,650	23,186	26,888.00	33,638	35,045 35,045	As above	BV 82cii
BV 82di	Percentage of household waste arisings which have been landfilled.	60%	61.79%	62.26%	63.83%	59%	58.38%	56.75%	55.5% 53.5%	Results show an improvement against both target and last year's performance.	BV 82di
BV 82dii	The tonnage of household waste arisings which have been landfilled.	176,198	179,830	131,442	228,612	170,997	168,022	159,295	149,616 144,225	As above.	BV 82dii
BV 84a	Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population.	532kg	527.16kg	438.6kg	530.2kg	525kg	518.0kg	505kg	485kg 485kg	Results show an improvement against both target and last year's performance.	BV 84a
BV 84b	Percentage change from the previous financial year in the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population.	-1.4%	-2.81%	-1.1%	-2.45%	-0.41%	-1.75%	-2.5%	-3.95% 0%	AS BV 84a.	BV 84b
BV 87	Cost of waste disposal per tonne of municipal waste.	£59.17	£60.56	£46.18	£48.49	N/A	£67.33	N/A	N/A		BV 87
BV 90c Triennial Survey	The percentage of people satisfied with waste disposal.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	92%	85%	N/A	N/A 88%	Triennial survey – next due to be carried out in 2009/10. Our 2003/04 outturn was 91%. The result may be influenced by the refurbishment programme for Household Waste sites.	

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 inability to obtain 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 divert approximately 80% of input waste away from landfill and enable 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.

The Planning permissions for Autoclave plants have been granted 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 had 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).

An opportunity arose for another company to step into the contract, which had been developed with Estech Europe, and discussions are still continuing albeit on a reduced capacity. During the Spring of 2007, Estech Europe again sought the chance to provide a solution also on a reduced capacity. Should either of these proposals be taken through to contract then there will still be a need for further disposal facilities to achieve the new targets and avoid Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme penalties. Waste to energy capacity outside the County has therefore been sought and we are currently awaiting the commissioning of a plant to finalise a contract which will secure the Council's position for the next few years until a final solution can be found nearer to the waste source. 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:

	Achievement
Bromsgrove	New location to be provided
Malvern	Malvern Link - achieved
Redditch	Crossgates Road - achieved
Wychavon	Droitwich and Hill and Moor - achieved
Worcester City	New location to be provided Bilford Road HWS refurbished in 2006/7
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:

	Achievement
Malvern Hills	Tenbury Wells (new site required). Not achieved.
	Upton-on-Severn (new site required). Not achieved.
Wychavon	Evesham (new site required). Not achieved.
Worcester City	Worcester (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, 25,857 tonnes of municipal waste from Worcestershire was processed during 2005/06 at a regional waste to energy plant. N.B. This figure does not include an estimate of the volume of Herefordshire's waste sent for treatment at an Energy from Waste 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 minimisation, reduction and recycling schemes. This joint working was put on a more formal footing in June 2000 when all the Authorities signed up to a Waste Minimisation Strategy.

The key objectives of the Strategy were to reduce waste, change behaviour and attitudes to waste, essentially promoting the '3Rs' of "reduce, re-use, recycle", before considering disposal.

Achievement

We have reduced the amount of Household waste from 526.97 kg/head in 2005/6 to 517.87 in 2006/7. 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 is starting to decline.

The Council have become a partner with WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) on their home composting pilot scheme, which offers reduced price compost bins. During 2006-07 18,314 more compost bins were sold in Worcestershire. This initiative has made a significant contribution to waste reduction.

The Council is also promoting the use of kitchen food waste disposers and offer a cash back scheme. 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. 576 more disposers were installed during 2006/07, a significant increase since the scheme started in April 2005.

Table 31
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	180 tonnes pa

Research undertaken by the Council (ref sinkyourwaste.com) found food waste disposers a cost effective alternative to landfill, with a payback to the Council of three years four months and a carbon footprint comparable to anaerobic digestion and significantly better than centralised composting. The additional financial cost to water companies is estimated at 0.68p/household/year with negligible operational effects. The reduction in waste landfilled is modest but should be repeated annually and, it is hoped, will increase. For some people, especially those living in flats, this may be the easiest and most effective way they can reduce the amount of biodegradable waste they produce.

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 two 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. An example of this, this year, is the introduction of alternate week collections of residual waste and commingled recyclables in Worcester City and Redditch. The Joint Members Waste Forum continues to help to drive the delivery of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

Analysis
Structure Plan Policy WD1 sets the principles by which waste management facilities will be assessed. It remains 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 which would not comply with these or the principles which 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 Council's Waste Core Strategy DPD will supersede the Structure Plan policies and clarify the status of the Council's BPEO Strategy, which parts of it are to be retained and how it will be applied.

The Waste Core Strategy could be adopted in 2011. All of the Structure Plan Waste policies will then be superseded. The Council does not however intend to prepare a sites 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 1st December 2007, the Council has received 151 applications for waste related facilities. Of these, 110 (73%) have been approved; 7 (4.6%) refused, a figure which continues to fall, 14 (9%) withdrawn and 2 (1.3%) still to be determined.

If those applications relating to sewage are discounted from the 151, then 79 applications for "mainstream" waste management development were received. Of these 43 (54%) were approved, 7 (9%) refused, a figure which continues to fall,, 11 (14%) withdrawn and 2 (less than 2%) are still to be determined. 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 greenwaste processing, 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 (100,000 tpa), which have all now been approved. 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 sites specific allocations for specific waste facilities could frustrate both alternative suitable sites (not known at the time of plan preparation) and innovative technology from being brought forward. The recently approved Estech facility at Hartlebury is a good example of this. The 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. Another comparable 'windfall' site was that of the MRF at Norton near Worcester, where the developer bought up existing industrial site which the Council had not identified as being available.

It intends therefore to base its determination of applications for planning permission for waste management related activity on the Waste Core Strategy as soon as it is adopted and RSS; unless and until either RSS policy or the Council's monitoring procedures indicate that this is not sufficient.

OTHER INDICATORS

The following are not Core Output Indicators for the County Council but are of considerable importance for the emerging revised Community Strategy for Worcestershire.

National Core Output Indicator No 7

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality:

None.

National Core Output Indicator No 9

Renewable energy capacity installed by type

None.

6. LANDSCAPE AND BIODIVERSITY ISSUES

The 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 is currently beginning 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 is developing a methodology to undertake this work and is currently exploring the development of baselines from which changes in the condition of the landscape will be measured.

Landscape change at a broader, regional level is currently monitored through Natural England's Countryside Quality Counts (QC) initiative.
Future annual monitoring reports could assess the implications of these changes and the need for future planning policies.

County Biodiversity Action Plan

The UK BAP targets were reviewed in 2005/06 to facilitate the government's commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010. In line with this, the Worcestershire BAP review commenced in October 2006 and is likely to be completed in 2008. This revised version of the Worcestershire BAP will use BARS (Biodiversity Action Reporting System) to monitor progress against targets in relation to local, regional and national targets.

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 higher quality repeatable monitoring data.

Subject to local authority and statutory agency funding, it is expected that the review which is being undertaken by the Worcestershire Wildlife Trust will be completed by 2009.

This work will be guided by national changes proposed by the Wildlife Trusts and future annual monitoring reports will report progress.

Worcestershire Habitat Inventory

The aims of the Worcestershire Habitat Inventory Project are to:

- Set up a GIS database that will enable a flexible approach to collation, storage, analysis and dispersal of habitat and land use data.
- Identify habitat/land use of every land parcel in Worcestershire by Aerial Photograph Interpretation, and analysis of existing habitat and Species data.
- To provide baseline habitat/land use information, derived from 2005 aerial photosets, that will enable monitoring of habitat/land use change to be undertaken in Worcestershire.
- To assist Worcestershire's local authorities to meet their obligations according UK legislation and Government policy guidance, for example:

    - Consideration, conservation and enhancement of biological diversity when exercising their functions
    - Monitoring of Local Development Frameworks and RSS
    - Obligations under SEA/SA
    - State of the Environment reporting
    - CPA, LPSA and LAA progress monitoring

At current levels of progress completion of the full county Habitat Inventory is likely to occur in 2008.

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.

Landscapes for Living

The Regional 'Landscapes for Living' Project, steered by the West Midlands Wildlife Trusts, will provide a strategic overview of biodiversity priorities for the region, together with more detailed assessments of the biodiversity resource, and priorities for action, within each county. The strategic assessment will be completed in 2007, the more detailed county studies by 2009.

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

7. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Statement of Community Involvement

Worcestershire County Council adopted the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) on the 30th 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 the SCI 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 17):

- **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 17.

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 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 rewritten.

Results of Monitoring to date

The results from indicators SCI 1a to 3c demonstrate that just over 50% of people questioned in the Citizens panel said they knew nothing of how planning policies are developed; 32% said they knew a small amount and almost 10% said they knew a fair amount with under 2% stating that they knew a great deal. Fewer people knew about the Local Development Scheme, Waste Core Strategy and Minerals Core Strategy. Of those that responded to the question, over 66% stated that they knew nothing of these documents, with over 22% claiming to know a small amount. When questioned about their knowledge on determination of planning applications, 42.48% had no knowledge of this process but over 33% had a small amount of knowledge and just under 15% had a fair amount.

Most people find out about County Council planning issues via their local newspaper. The next most popular places for finding planning information was site notices and neighbour notifications. Newsletters, leaflets or brochures were another popular way of finding out about planning issues.

The most popular reason given for not getting involved in the planning process was not being aware of the planning issues; next was thinking they wouldn't be able to make a difference and not having enough time.

Full results including a response breakdown by District, age, etc can be found at Citizen Panel response for June 2007 at http://worcestershire.whub.org.uk. A summary of this breakdown is included here. In Wyre Forest and Bromsgrove, 50% and 54% of respondents respectively know nothing about how planning applications are determined. The main reason preventing males from getting involved in county Council planning issues is that they didn't think they would be able to make a difference; for females it is because they were not aware of the planning issues.

BVPI results show that 84% of Minerals & Waste applicants were satisfied with the service received.

Since work commenced on the SCI the County has undertaken two workshops targeted at hard to reach groups. The first took place in September 2005 and was used to inform the SCI preparation and involved representatives from a number of Hard to Reach groups as documented in the SCI. The second took place in the summer of 2006 and was used to inform the preferred option of the Waste Core Strategy and SA and this was focused on the specific hard to reach group Young People.

In October 2007, a television interview was used to inform the public of the County Council's involvement in phase two of the Regional Spatial Strategy partial revision.

Analysis
Recommendations and Limitations

Between when the SCI was adopted on November the 30th 2006 and the 31st March 2007, the Local Development Scheme (LDS) did not include any consultation events, limiting the data that could be collected for this year's AMR.

Although no formal County Council policy consultations have occurred since the SCI was adopted, it would be good practice in the future to produce newsletters for interested parties, informing them when the next round of consultation will take place. This will be considered as part of the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy.

The SCI consultation database will need regular updating to ensure that it includes current contact details. Possibilities under consideration are that the database could be updated annually as part of a wider approach informing consultees of forthcoming consultations to identify which consultations they want to be involved with in the coming year. A questionnaire could be included to gauge satisfaction with the planning process and gain demographic information to inform the indicators.

The results from indicators SCI 1a to 2b highlight that work still needs to be undertaken to increase people's awareness/knowledge of the planning system, both from a Policy and Development Control perspective. The results found that newsletters, leaflets or brochures were a popular way of finding out about planning issues. This is a technique which should be employed in the future to inform the public about planning issues.

E-Planning Service Delivery

Since March 2007, the County Council has been implementing their E-planning service delivery for Development Control through its CAPS solutions software (UNI-form). This will enable all planning applications submitted to the Council to be recorded and monitored. Over the next 12 months, the County Council hopes to go live with electronic Development Condition Monitoring, Enforcement and Appeals systems.

The public service delivery for the Development Control Service is Public Access. This will enable the public to view planning applications and associated documents and search for planning applications either spatially or through the unique reference numbers. This system is likely to go live in the Spring/Summer of 2008. During the interim period, members of the public can view a list of planning applications, view decision notices and make comments on the website via the County Council's current PlanApps system.

8. LIMITATIONS AND PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE MONITORING

Currently the Council is experiencing difficulties with:

- Obtaining up to date information re: Waste Management Treatment capacity, and
- Ascertaining the volume and treatment of Construction and Demolition Waste are described above.

The difficulties it reported in the AMR for 2004-05 regarding the access to and the use of information about the sales and reserves of aggregates have largely been overcome.

Because this is only the Council's third 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 staff resources available to the Council to progress its planning work generally have significantly affected the production of this report and may continue to constrain future years' submissions.

APPENDIX 1

LINKS TO 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 only sets one target which specifically relates to the Council's role as the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority for the County. (To double the recycling rate for PE1 Municipal Solid Waste between 2000 and 2005). The Strategy does however provide the context for its planning work and was the basis for the Sustainability Appraisal (Scoping Report) for the Waste Core Strategy. The Worcestershire Partnership Management Group have been reviewing the Community Strategy during the year and a Consultation Draft of the Reviewed Strategy was made public at the Worcestershire Assembly on 22nd November 2007. The final document should be agreed by the Council and the 29 Partner Organisations during May and June 2008.

The proposed Priority Outcomes and Cross Cutting Themes will set the context within which the Waste Core Strategy and other Local Development Documents will be developed. A new set of Local Area Agreements will be agreed in the County by June 2008. Future Annual Monitoring Reports will explore possible common objectives between these wider community aims and the Council's Planning policies.

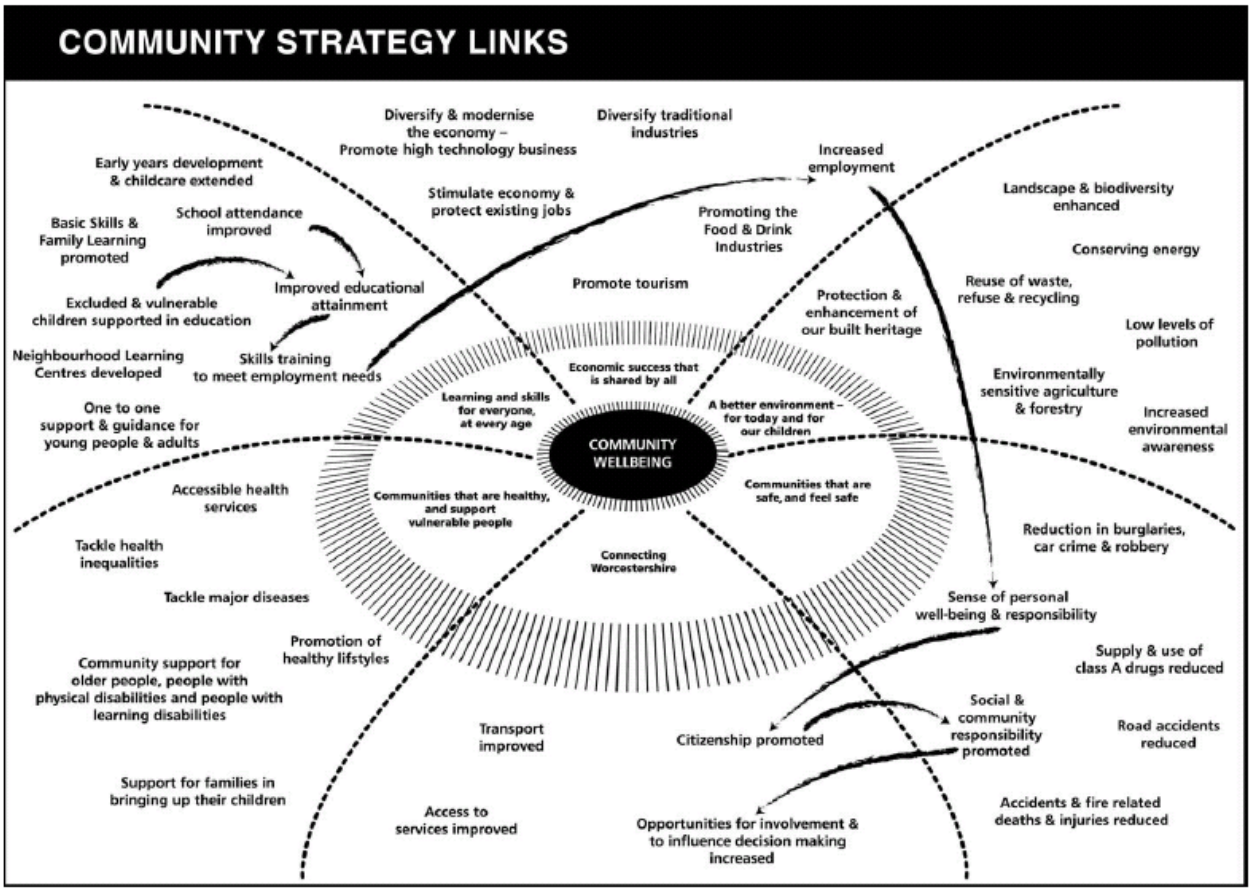
A link to the current and proposed Community Strategy, the Draft Second Edition of the Strategy for 2008-13 and the timetable for the review can be found at: http://www.worcestershirepartnership.org.uk/environment (under Strategies and Plans).

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 local Area. Progress against Worcestershire's existing LAA is reported to Government Office West Midlands. The exiting three-year agreement has been in place since April 2006.

The Council is due to begin negotiations for a New LAA in December 2007. The process will involve the submission of draft priorities to GOWM representing the '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 Council intends to develop the first draft of indicators by the end of November 2007. The second submission, including agreed targets, is required by 31st January 2008 and the final submission is timetabled for 31st March 2008, for CLG approval in June 2008.

The introduction of the Management Group in April 2006 and the involvement of Members in Themed Groups has increased the capacity of the Partnership to respond to the new agenda. Furthermore, The Worcestershire Partnership Board has agreed to a new structured business agenda approach, to ensure that key partners can fully discuss pertinent issues and influence outcomes. This is to be implemented from February 2008.


COMMUNITY STRATEGY LINKS
Diversify & modernise the economy – Promote high technology business
Diversify traditional industries
Increased employment
Early years development & childcare extended
Stimulate economy & protect existing jobs
Landscape & biodiversity enhanced
Basic Skills & Family Learning promoted
School attendance improved
Promoting the Food & Drink Industries
Conserving energy
Improved educational attainment
Promote tourism
Reuse of waste, refuse & recycling
Excluded & vulnerable children supported in education
Protection & enhancement of our built heritage
Low levels of pollution
Neighbourhood Learning Centres developed
Skills training to meet employment needs
Economic success that is shared by all
Environmentally sensitive agriculture & forestry
Learning and skills for everyone, at every age
A better environment – for today and for our children
One to one support & guidance for young people & adults
Increased environmental awareness
COMMUNITY WELLBEING
Accessible health services
Communities that are healthy, and support vulnerable people
Communities that are safe, and feel safe
Reduction in burglaries, car crime & robbery
Tackle health inequalities
Connecting Worcestershire
Tackle major diseases
Sense of personal well-being & responsibility
Promotion of healthy lifstyles
Supply & use of class A drugs reduced
Community support for older people, people with physical disabilities and people with learning disabilities
Social & community responsibility promoted
Transport improved
Citizenship promoted
Road accidents reduced
Support for families in bringing up their children
Access to services improved
Opportunities for involvement & to influence decision making increased
Accidents & fire related deaths & injuries reduced

APPENDIX 2

CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

The County of Worcestershire covers an area of 173,529 ha. and is part of the West Midlands Region, it is adjacent to the major West Midlands Conurbation and Staffordshire to the north, the Marches Counties of Herefordshire and Shropshire to the west, Gloucestershire and the South West Region to the south and Warwickshire to the east. It includes six District Councils, Bromsgrove, Malvern Hills, Redditch, Worcester City, Wychavon and Wyre Forest. (See Worcestershire County Structure Plan Key Diagram (last page of this report)).

The following is a summary of the issues most germane to Minerals and Waste Planning.

Topographically the contrast of hard rocks to the north and west and softer rocks in the central and southern areas gives Worcestershire the appearance of a shallow basin surrounded by a ridge of higher ground, forming the catchment of the River Severn and its tributaries the Teme, Avon and Stour. (See Topography from a New Look at Worcestershire: Landscape 2004 www.worcestershire.gov.uk).

This variety and richness of geology has important implications for the nature and extent of mineral resources in the County.

The greatest part of the County is associated with triassic mudstone, low lying, mostly below 60 metres AOD and subject to significant seasonal flooding. The issue of flooding and its relationship with sand and gravel resources will be explored during the evidence gathering stages of the Council's Minerals Core Strategy during 2007.

The soil structure of the County reflects its varied geology and drainage systems. (See Appendix 5, Soils: from a New Look at Worcestershire's Landscapes 2004). The central and western parts of the County are free draining, with better status sandy soils in the river valleys (albeit subject to seasonal flooding) and very fertile soils in the Vale of Evesham. Soils in the north of the County are the most acid and impoverished, large areas of gleyed soils occur associated with glacial drift, shales and lias clays and there are poorly drained wetland soils away from river valleys e.g. at Longdon and Feckenham. *Future Annual Monitoring Reports could explore soil sustainability and improvement issues, with a view to possibly using waste materials as a soil improver.*

Land Use

The greatest part of the County is in productive agricultural use. Most distinctively horticulture, particularly orchards and market gardening. Cash crops are also important in the Vale of Evesham, terraces of the Severn and sandstones of the north. Mixed farming is typical of most of the rest of the County. The river valleys are notable for their pastures with rough grazing limited to unenclosed common lands, notably around the Malverns. Forestry remains the principal land use of the Wyre Forest.

Agricultural change and its implications for landscape character and biodiversity and the designation of agricultural waste as Directive Waste could be addressed in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

Population

The latest estimates show the population of Worcestershire is 552,900 (ONS, 2006). This is anticipated to increase by about 38,000 or 7% by 2026 (ONS, 2004-based projections) to approximately 590,000. This compares with an estimated increase of about 10% in England over the same time period. Specifically, as is the case nationally, the most significant population growth in Worcestershire is amongst the older age groups. The 65 and older population is expected to rise by 56% to 151,000, with the 85+ population almost doubling to just over 24,000.

The percentage of young people in Worcestershire is expected to decline (in line with the national picture) between now and 2016. The percentage of people aged 0-19 in Worcestershire is projected to fall to 21% by 2016, and the 0-24 age group to around 26%.

Economy

Table 32: Economic Activity Rate by District, Oct 2005-Sept 2006

District	Males	Females	Total	*2001 Census*
Bromsgrove	92.5	88.9	90.8	81.2
Malvern Hills	88.6	77.6	83.3	78.8
Redditch	86.2	74.5	80.5	82.0
Worcester City	89.8	73.8	82.1	81.1
Wychavon	90.1	81.7	86.0	81.6
Wyre Forest	74.9	70.1	72.6	80.0
Worcestershire	**86.9**	**77.8**	**82.5**	**80.9**

Source: Annual Population Survey, 2006

From the latest Annual Population Survey figures, 82.5% of working age residents in Worcestershire are economically active. This is slightly higher than the corresponding figure from the 2001 Census of 80.9%. Regionally and nationally, the economic activity rate for residents of working age is lower than Worcestershire, at 77.1% and 78.5% respectively.

Homeworking

Homeworking could have an impact upon the amount of domestic waste generated, although no research has been undertaken to assess quite what this might mean. In 2005, 42,626 Worcestershire residents were classified as homeworkers. This relates to an individual's main job and is defined as working at their own home, same grounds or building as their home or different places with home as a base. Therefore, 15.1% of the residential workforce are classed as homeworkers from the definition above. This 3.8% higher than the corresponding figure for the West Midlands and 3.1% higher than the UK.

Table 33: Type of Homeworkers, Worcestershire, 2001-05

Year	Own Home		Same grounds or building		Different places with homes as base		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
2001	9,089	26.5	2,011	5.9	23,191	67.6	34,291
2002	9,973	27.1	1,926	5.2	24,866	67.6	36,765
2003	7,520	21.0	3,227	9.0	25,139	70.1	35,886
2004	7,892	22.8	1,877	5.4	24,814	71.8	34,583
2005	7,819	18.3	3,290	7.7	31,517	73.9	42,626

Source: Labour Force Survey, 2001-2005

Of the estimated 42,626 homeworkers across the County in 2005, just under three quarters are made up of individuals who work in different places with home as a base, 7,819 work mainly from their own home (18.3%) and 3,290 work in the same grounds or buildings as their home (7.7%)

Since 2001, there has been a reduction of the proportion of individuals working mainly from their own home but an increase in those working in different places with home as a base. Also, the proportion of individuals working in the same grounds or building as their home has increased slightly since 2001.

Self-Employment

Nearly 15% of those in employment are self-employed in Worcestershire, according to the Annual Population Survey, which is higher than the corresponding regional and national figures. Worcestershire's self-employment rate has seen an increase of 1.7 percentage points since 2001. The West Midlands and England have both seen increases of 1.0 percentage point since 2001. (Source: Annual Population Survey, 2006)

Employment and Agriculture

The Annual Business Inquiry and hence para 4.16 below does not accurately represent those employed in agriculture. The June 2005 Agriculture Census for England (DEFRA) shows that local labour in the Agricultural Sector numbers 7,716 in Worcestershire. This represents an increase of 3.5% from 2004. Changes in the local agricultural sector could have visible effects on the character of the County's landscape and less perceptibly on biodiversity and possibly soil sustainability and water quality. *Further Annual Monitoring Reports could explore these issues.*

Employment by Industry

Changes in the nature of the local economy could have implications for the nature and volumes of waste produced and the forms of management necessary. Future AMRs could assess the nature of changes in individual sectors and the possibility of significant effects.

Table 34: Employment by Industry

Industry	Worcestershire			West Midlands	England
	2004	2005	% Change (04/05)	% Change (04/05)	% Change (04/05)
Agriculture	7,985	7,716	-3.5	1.6	-0.7
Energy and water	1,129	1,043	-8.2	8.5	-1.4
Manufacturing	42,403	37,312	-13.6	-6.6	-4.7
Construction	11,490	10,866	-5.7	4.1	2.7
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	58,672	51,855	-13.1	-1.1	-0.6
Transport and communications	9,236	9,567	3.5	4.0	1.4
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	39,732	43,559	8.8	2.6	4.8
Public administration, education and health	57,549	62,000	7.2	4.9	3.5
Other services	12,449	11,103	-12.1	5.3	1.9
Total	**239,102**	**235,021**	**-2.4**	**1.2**	**1.5**

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2004, 2005, DEFRA, 2004, 2005.
*Taken from the Agricultural Census, DEFRA.
Note: The ABI excludes self-employed, working proprietors, domestic staff in private households and those in the armed forces.

The annual business enquiry estimates that the number of employee jobs in Worcestershire has fallen by 2.4% between 2004 and 2005. The number of employee jobs has risen by 1.2% across the West Midlands and 1.5% nationally over the year period.

Within Worcestershire, the largest decreases can be seen in manufacturing (13.6%) and distribution, hotels and restaurants (13.1%). The decrease in manufacturing jobs can also be seen at both regional and national levels. The biggest increases in employee jobs across the County are within banking, finance and insurance (8.8%), along with public administration, education and health (7.2%) sectors. Increases in these two sectors can also be seen at a regional and national level.

Two thirds of employee jobs are full-time, which is up 2% on 2004. Male full-time workers account for 43% of all employee jobs, whilst male part-time workers account for just 8% of jobs. The full-time/part-time split for females if much more even, 24% and 25% respectively. (Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2005)

The Council's initial assumption is that these changes will lead to reductions in the volume of waste being produced.

Local Economic Forecast 2007

The Local Economic Forecasting Model (LEFM) from Cambridge Econometrics provides future projections for a number of economic measures at county, regional and national level. Projections are available for 5-year periods from 2005 to 2020.

Employment Levels by Industry

Total employment levels in Worcestershire are projected to increase by 0.2% per annum during the period 2005-2010 and 04.4 % per annum for 2010-2015. However, the table above shows there are much larger variations between industry sectors in the projected level of employment growth, which are masked somewhat in this total figure.

Between 2005-2010 employment levels in Worcestershire are expected to decrease in Agriculture (-4.3%), Mining and Quarrying (-1.3%), Manufacturing (-1.4%) and Transport and Communications (-0.6%). Decreases in employment levels within these sectors are also projected across the West Midlands. Nationally, it is projected that there will actually be a rise in Transport and Communications employment levels (0.5%).

Other Indicators

Housing

Housing development could have implications for aggregate supply, the re-use of brownfield land and generation of alternative aggregates. The distribution of new housing could also have implications for municipal waste collection, the character of the landscape, traffic, pollution, water supply and quality. Effects on the local economy are also possible.

Regulation 48 (6) and (7) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 state that the Annual Monitoring Report must include an assessment of the number of dwellings built. These assessments are made by the six District Councils in the County. Their inclusion here could only be made on the basis of figures provided by these Councils and would inevitably not be as up to date as those shown in District Council's own Annual Monitoring Reports. GOWM's advice is that these Regulations do not apply where the Local Development Framework does not include any housing element and that no such figures need be included here.

New housing allocations for the County will be imposed when Phase 2 of the RSS Review is approved in 2008. The new figures will have implications for the need for aggregates in the short term and for the provision of waste management facilities in the longer. These issues will be explored in subsequent AMRs and will inform the emerging Minerals Core Strategy and future reviews of the Waste Core Strategy.

Deprivation

As a whole, Worcester mainly suffers from two types of deprivation: education and crime. According to the 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation for England, Worcester City is in the top half of the most deprived local authorities. Eleven areas in Worcester are in the top 20% most deprived nationally and two areas are in the top 10%. These are the areas of Old Warndon (east of Cranham Drive) and south-west Gorse Hill. The two areas experience multiple deprivation associated with income, employment, health, education and crime, but are ranked as particularly deprived for education, being in the most deprived 1% of areas nationally.

APPENDIX 3

DEVELOPMENT PLAN POLICIES

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.

APPENDIX 4

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/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)
- *The Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme (April 2006)
- 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 Worcestershire County Council 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 2006-2007 Worcestershire County Council

APPENDIX 5

Table 35: Operational sites and extant permissions for waste management activities within Worcestershire as at 26/11/07

Operational Sites within Worcestershire

WTS – Waste transfer station
HWS – Household waste site
MRF – Materials recycling facility
WEE – Waste electrical and electronic equipment

Bromsgrove

Site	Operator	Facility Type
Pinches Quarry, Chadwich Mill Farm	Brian Hill Haulage	Infilling
Weights Farm	S Wood	Landfilling
Former Stanley N Evans Sand Pit	Veolia Ltd (ex-Cleanaway)	Landfilling
Sandy Lane, Wildmoor	Wildmoor Waste Management	WTS
Chadwich Land Quarry	Mr B Wood	Infilling
Bromsgrove HWS Quantry Lane Quarry	Mercia Waste	HWS
Westside Forestry, Land Off Chadwich Lane Quarry	Mr B Kenward	Storage and recycling of timber by-products
Metal and Ores Ltd, Hanbury Road, Stoke Prior	Mr Banham	WTS

Malvern Hills

Site	Operator	Facility Type
Guiness Park Farm	Maile Skips	WTS
Newland Depot, Worcester Road	Mercia Waste	HWS
Hanley Road, Upton upon Severn	Mercia Waste	HWS
Palmers Meadows, Tenbury Wells	Mercia Waste	HWS
Land at The Knowle, Sankeys Green, Little Whitley	Mr Hughes	Regrading Works

Redditch

Site	Operator	Facility Type
Alexandra Hospital	Bromsgrove and Redditch Health Authority	Clinical Waste Incinerator
Redditch HWS, Crossgate Road	Mercia Waste	HWS
Redditch Bulking Up Facility, Crossgate Road	Mercia Waste	Bulking Up Facility

Worcester City

Site	Operator	Facility Type
Augean Treatment, Stain Road	Augean Treatment	WTS, Recycling Centre
Bilford Road	Mercia Waste	HWS
Hallow Road	Mercia Waste	HWS
Blackpole Recycling Centre, Unit 100	Blackpole Recycling	WTS

Wychavon

Site	Operator	Facility Type
Waresley Quarry	Biffa Waste	Landfill
Grove Farm, Radford	Mr M Fernihough	MRF, WTS
Hill and Moor Landfill	Mercia Waste	Landfill and MRF
Droitwich HWS, Hanbury Road	Mercia Waste	HWS
Throckmorton Airfield	DEFRA	BSE Leachate Treatment Plant
Stanford Highway Depot	Worcestershire County Council Highways	Highway Waste Recycling

Wyre Forest

Site	Operator	Facility Type
Blackstone Quarry, Lickhill Complex	Hills Ltd	WTS
No 2 Hoobrook Trading Estate	Lawrence Skip Hire	WTS
Wyre Forest Recycling, Sandy Lane Industrial Estate	Mr Downes	WTS

Site	Operator	Facility Type
Summerway Landfill	D E Talbots	Landfill
Pencroft, Arthur Drive, Hoobrook	Pencroft	WTS
Stourport HWS, Bonemill, Minster Road	Mercia Waste	HWS
HWS Kidderminster, Hoobrook	Mercia Waste	HWS
Bulk Storage, Hoobrook, Kidderminster	Mercia Waste	Bulk Storage for Recyclables
Former Collins and Aitkinson Site, Streatite Way	7Tek	WEE Recycling

Extant Permissions in Worcestershire

Bromsgrove

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Permission Ref.
Former Stanley N Evans Sand Pit, Wildmoor, Bromsgrove	Veolia Ltd (ex Cleanaway)	Green Waste Composting and Wood Chipping	407646 Approved 13/09/07

Malvern Hills

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Permission Ref.
Half Key Farm	Mrs K Preston	Pet Incinerator	407663 Approved 14/09/06

Worcester City

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Permission Ref.
Unit 61 Blackpole Trading Estate	UK Plant and Haulage Ltd	WTS	407602 Approved 30/12/04

Wychavon

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Permission Ref.
Hartlebury Quarry	Biffa Waste	Landfilling	407547 Approved 22/01/03
Chapel Lane, Offenham	Mr Tustin	Green Waste Composting	407636 Approved 22/03/06
Area 7 Norton Business Park	Mercia Waste	MRF	407669 Approved 16/07/07
Hartlebury Trading Estate	Estech Ltd	Waste Treatment Facility	407596 Approved 03/02/05

Wyre Forest

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Permission Ref.
The Forge, Kidderminster	Lawrence Skip Hire	WTS	407664 Approved 10/07/07

APPENDIX 6

SCHEDULE OF POLICIES CONTAINED IN THE WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY STRUCTURE PLAN (ADOPTED JUNE 2001)
Formally saved by the Secretary of State on 7th September 2007

Policy Number	Policy Name
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
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

Policy Number	Policy Name
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
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

Policy Number	Policy Name
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
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

Policy Number	Policy Name
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
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

SCHEDULE OF POLICIES CONTAINED IN THE COUNTY OF HEREFORD AND WORCESTER MINERALS LOCAL PLAN (ADOPTED APRIL 1997)
Formally saved by the Secretary of State on 7th September 2007

Policy Number	Policy Name
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

APPENDIX 7
LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

APPENDIX 8
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	**BIODEGRADABLE WASTE:** 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.	**NON-BIODEGRADABLE WASTE:** 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 9
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.

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 geo-morphological 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 met 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.

APPENDIX 10
WASTE MANAGEMENT TRENDS 1998/9-2004/5

Waste Trends: Landfill transfer & treatment deposits

Year	Site Type	Worcestershire	% of total
1998/99			
	Landfill	751	75%
	Transfer	199	20%
	Treatment	48	4.8%
	MRS	2	0.2%
	Total	**1,000**	
2000/01			
	Landfill	1,038	72%
	Transfer	317	22%
	Treatment	13	1%
	MRS	82	5%
	Total	**1,450**	
2002/03			
	Landfill	713	68%
	Transfer	273	26%
	Treatment	74	6%
	MRS	1	-1%
	Total	**1,051**	
2004/05			
	Landfill	924	67%
	Transfer	296	21%
	Treatment	68	5%
	MRS	98	7%
	Total	**1,386**	

Source: **Environment Agency.**
1998/99 figures from SWMA West Midlands 2000
All other figures from EA Website

NB: **An update from the Environment Agency may be possible after January 2008.**

APPENDIX 11

Waste Transfer and Treatment Trends from 1998/9

Environment Agency West Midlands: Transfer & treatment deposits by site type, waste type and sub-region 1998/9 (0000s tonnes

Year	Site Type		Worcestershire	% of total waste transferred and MRS	% of total waste treated incl MRS
1998/9	Transfer	Transfer Civic Amenity		25%	5%
	Transfer total		199		
	Treatment	Material recovery Physical Chemical Composting Biological			
	Treatment Total		48		
	MRS	Metal recycling			
	MRS Total		2		
2001/1 Total					
2001/1	Transfer	Transfer Civic Amenity	244 73	24%	14%
	Transfer total		317		
	Treatment	Material recovery Physical Chemical Composting Biological	- 13 - - -		
	Treatment Total		13		
	MRS	Metal recycling	82		
	MRS Total		82		
2001/1 Total			**412**		
2002/3	Transfer	28	192 81	21%	22
	Transfer total		273		
	Treatment	Material recovery Physical Chemical Composting Biological	86 52 - - -		
	Treatment Total		138		
	MRS		28		
	MRS Total		28		
2002/3 Total			**439**		
2004/5	Transfer	Transfer Civic Amenity	207 46	29%	14%
	Transfer total		353		
	Treatment	Material recovery Physical Physical Chemical Chemical Composting Biological	17 41 3 - - -		
	Treatment Total		60		
	MRS	Vehicle dismantler Metal recycling	17 100		
	MRS Total		117		
2005 Total			**531**		

Notes
1998/9 Figures from Environment Agency SWMA 2000, West Midlands
After this report, new classifications were introduced. The yearly comparison possible therefore is of total figures.

APPENDIX 12
Landfill Deposits since 1998/99

Environment Agency: Worcestershire
Landfill deposits by site type, waste type and sub-region 1998/9 to 2005 (000s tonnes)

Year	Site Type	Waste type	Worcestershire	% of total waste landfilled
1998/9	Open gate	All	751	75%
	Transfer total		751	
	Open gate Total		751	
1998/9Total			**751**	
2000/1	Co disposal	Inert/CAD	126	72%
		HIC	501	
		Hazardous	3	
	Co disposal total		630	
	Non-inert	Inert/CAD	47	
		HIC	49	
		Hazardous		
	Non-Inert Total		96	
	Inert only	Inert/CAD	312	
		HIC	-	
		Hazardous	-	
	Inert Only Total		312	
	Restricted user	Inert/CAD	-	
		HIC	-	
		Hazardous	-	
	Restricted user Total		-	
2001/1 Total			**1,038**	
2002/3	Co disposal	Inert/CAD	84	62%
		HIC	474	
		Hazardous	3	
	Co disposal total		560	
	Non-inert	Inert/CAD	15	
		HIC	45	
		Hazardous	-	
	Non-Inert Total		60	
	Inert only	Inert/CAD	93	
		HIC	-	
		Hazardous	-	
	Inert Only Total		93	
	Restricted user	Inert/CAD	-	
		HIC	-	
		Hazardous	-	
	Restricted user Total		-	
2002/3 Total			**713**	

Year	Site Type	Waste type	Worcestershire	% of total waste landfilled
2004/5	Hazardous	Inert/CAD	-	67%
		HIC	-	
		Hazardous	-	
	Hazardous total		-	
	Non-inert	Inert/CAD	246	
		HIC	375	
		Hazardous	3	
	Non-Inert Total		624	
	Inert only	Inert/CAD	300	
		HIC	-	
		Hazardous	-	
	Inert Only Total		300	
	Restricted user	Inert/CAD	-	
		HIC	-	
		Hazardous	-	
	Restricted user Total		-	
2004/5 Total			**924**	
2005	Hazardous	Inert/CAD	-	57%
		HIC	-	
		Hazardous	-	
	Hazardous total		-	
	Non-inert	Inert/CAD	64	
		HIC	454	
		Hazardous	1	
	Non-Inert Total		518	
	Inert only	Inert/CAD	160	
		HIC	13	
		Hazardous	-	
	Inert Only Total		173	
	Restricted user	Inert/CAD	-	
		HIC	-	
		Hazardous	-	
	Restricted user Total		-	
2001/1 Total			**692**	

Table Notes:
1998/9 figure from Environment Agency SWMA 2000, West Midlands
After this report, new classifications were introduced. The only comparison possible therefore is of total figures.
- HIC = Household, Industrial and Commercial combined
Data for 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.
Some non-hazardous sites can accept some Stable Non Reactive Hazardous Wastes (SNRHW) into a dedicated call, 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.

APPENDIX 13

Licensed Landfill Sites and Void Capacity ('000 cubic metres), West Midlands Region and Sub-Regions, 2005

		Met Area	Herefordshire	Worcestershire	Staffordshire and Stoke	Shropshire & Telford & Wrekin	Warwickshire	Total
Co-disposal	**No of sites**	3	0	2	5	4	2	**16**
	Void Space	4,191	0	******	13,713	7,008	******	**39,681**
Non-inert	**No of sites**	1	0	3	11	0	4	**20**
	Void space	******	0	5,834	5,953		8,942	**22,983**
Inert/ C&D	**No of sites**	7	0	3	8	2	3	**23**
	Void space	2,972	0	1,029	6,630	******	1,373	**14,969**
Restricted	**No of sites**	2	0	0	3	3	1	**9**
	Void space	******	0	0	24	776	******	**996**
Total	**No of sites**	**13**	**0**	**8**	**27**	**9**	**10**	**68**
	Void space	**9,226**	**0**	**9,740**	**26,696**	**10,830**	**22,136**	**78,629**

******data cannot be released because of commercial confidentiality
Source: Environment Agency survey

To be updated when data from 2006 survey is available (December 2007)

APPENDIX 14

Table 37: Landfill Capacity Trends, Worcestershire 1998/99-2005 (000s cubic metres)

Year	Site Type	Worcestershire
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**

Table Notes:
Landfill site classifications were changed for 2005. In this year the categories above include:
Inert – Inert landfill only
Non-inert – Non hazardous landfill sites, non hazardous sites with a Stable Non Reactive Hazardous Waste Cell (SNHRW), merchant hazardous landfill sites
Restricted User – Non-hazardous and hazardous restricted landfill sites
Source: Environment Agency Website

APPENDIX 15

Table 38, Incineration Capacity Worcestershire 2005
All figures provided in 000s tonnes

Incinerator Type	Worcestershire
Municipal	-
Sewage Sludge	-
Hazardous	-
Animal Carcass	-
Clinical	13
Co-Incineration	-
Energy from Waste	-
Total	**13**

(One site, Redditch Hospital)
Source: Environment Agency Website

APPENDIX 16

Regional Comparison: Figures from the West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report – 2004
Sand and Gravel Reserves 2004 and Landbanks 2002 to 2004

	Landbank at 31.12.02 (years)	*Landbank at 31.12.03 (years)*	*Reserves at 31.12.04 (million tonnes)*	*Local Apportionment annum*	*Estimated Landbank at 31.12.04 (years)*	*Estimated Landbank at 31.12.05 (years)*	*Estimated Landbank at 31.21.06 (years)*
Herefordshire	16.5	21.0	5.7	0.283	20.1		
Worcestershire	9.7	7.38	5.58	0.871	6.4	5	7.34
Shropshire	18.7	18.01	13.96	0.820	17.2		
Staffordshire	15.4	14.0	93.8	6.602	14.2		
Warwickshire	11.8	8.91	8.45	1.043	8.1		
W Mids County	7.1	5.97	2.5	0.506	4.94		

Source: West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report – 2004
NB: These are the most up to date published figures available to the general public

West Midlands Region
Crushed Rock Landbank 2002-2004

	Landbank at 31.12.02 (years)	*Landbank at 31.12.03 (years)*	*Reserves at 31.12.04 (mt)*	*Local Apportionment (mt)*	*Estimated Landbank at 31.12.04 (years) Estimated*	*Estimated Landbank at 31.12.05 (years) Estimated*	*Landbank at 31.21.06 (years) Estimated*
Herefordshire	40.8	40	16.5	0.424	38.9		
Worcestershire	4.0	3.31	confidential	0.163	confidential	confidential but declining	confidential but declining
Shropshire	35.15	32.83	84.93	2.662	31.9		
Staffordshire	117.46	126.27	176.6	1.395	126.6		
Warwickshire	54.9	53.12	31.4	0.593	52.95		
W Mids County	2.9	1.89	.045	0.575	0.78		

Reserves for Worcester are classified because from 2003 only 1 crushed rock quarry was in operation.
Source: West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report – 2004
NB: These are the most up to date published figures available to the general public

APPENDIX 17

SCI Theme and Indicators

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07		2007/08	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
SCI 1a	**Awareness of planning issues** % Surveyed who have a knowledge of how planning policy is formed. **Questioned posed** – How much do you know about, how planning policies are developed	Citizen Panel	June 2007 Every three years, next collected 2010	A great deal A fair amount A small amount Nothing Don't know/Not sure	1.54 % 9.68 % 32.57 % 50.84 % 5.37 %	N/A	% Of those that know about planning policy ↑	
SCI 1b	**Awareness of planning issues** % Surveyed who knew about the LDS, WCS, MCS. **Questioned posed** – 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 A fair amount A small amount Nothing Don't know/Not sure	1.18 % 5.00 % 22.39 % 66.44 % 4.99 %	N/A	% Of those that know about formulation of DPDs ↑	
SCI 1c	**Awareness of planning issues** % Surveyed who have a knowledge of planning applications **Questioned posed** – How much do you know about, how planning applications are determined	Citizens Panel	June 2007 Every three years, next collected 2010	A great deal A fair amount A small amount Nothing Don't know/Not sure	3.77 % 14.73 % 33.75 % 42.48 % 5.28 %	N/A	% Of those that know how planning applications are determined ↑	

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
SCI 2a	**Access to information** % Survey stating where they find out about planning issues	Citizen Panel & Annual satisfaction survey using SCI database	Citizen Panel 2007 Satisfaction survey	See below		N/A	
SCI 2b	**Access to information** % Surveyed who are satisfied with availability of information regarding Development Plan Documents	Annual satisfaction survey using SCI database	2007/2008 Annually	N/A		↑	To compare with 4d to asses whether we are providing information in accessible locations.
SCI 3a	**Consultation response rate/ involvement** Number of people making representations on LDS consultations.	Response rates for those consultations as documented in the LDS	2007/2008 Annually	N/A		↑	
SCI 3b	**Consultation response rate/ involvement** % Of representations made by 'Hard to Reach' groups on LDS consultations (including industry).	Equal opportunities monitoring section included on future consultation documents and evaluation forms	2007/2008 Annually	N/A		↑	

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
SCI 3c	***Consultation response rate/ involvement*** *Number of formal pre application meetings that were held*	All formal pre-app inquiries to be logged onto CAPS	Annually	N/A		↑	
SCI 3d	***Consultation response rate/ involvement*** • No. of consultation statements submitted • No. in compliance with the SCI	CAPS to record this data	Annually	N/A		↑	
SCI 3e	***Consultation response rate/ involvement*** Number of planning applications submitted on line	CAPS can record how many applications are received on-line /Planning Portal	Annually			↑	
SCI 4a	**Satisfaction with the planning process** Satisfaction levels of those involved planning policy consultation process	Annual satisfaction survey using SCI database	2007/2008 Annually	N/A		↑	
SCI 4b	**Satisfaction with the planning process** Satisfaction level of workshop/ consultation event attended	Evaluation sheet to be handed out.	Annually	N/A		↑ Satisfaction levels should not decrease	Standard evaluation sheet to be used at each consultation event. To gage participants views on the event they attended

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
SCI 4c	**Satisfaction with the planning process** % of Minerals & Waste applicants satisfied with the service received	BVPI 111	Every three years, next collected 2010	84%	N/A	↑	
SCI 4d	**Satisfaction with the planning process** Reasons for not getting involved in the planning process	Citizen Panel Annual satisfaction survey using SCI database	Citizen Panel 2007 Every three years, next collected 2010 Satisfaction survey 2007/2008 Annually	See below		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	**Consultation methods/ techniques and type of consultations received** Types and frequency of consultation methods/techniques used on LDS consultations.	Statement of Compliance	2007/2008 Annually	N/A		N/A	To compare with 4d and 5b to asses whether we are providing the types of techniques that people want to use.

SCI 5b	**Consultation methods/ techniques and type of consultations received** % Surveyed stating preferred consultation methods	Annual satisfaction survey using SCI database	2007/2008 Annually	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	**Consultation methods/ techniques** Types and frequency of consultation methods/techniques used for significant planning applications	Excel spread sheet	2007/2008 Annually	N/A		N/A	To compare with 4d to asses whether we are providing the types of techniques that people want to use.
SCI 6a	***Value for money*** Cost of undertaking planning policy consultation		Annually 2007/2008	N/A		N/A	

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

SCI 4d, Which of the following prevent you from getting involved in CC planning issues in the past	Number
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

APPENDIX 18
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL WASTE WORCESTERSHIRE 1989/90, VOLUMES AND METHOD OF MANAGEMENT

Volumes: 1989/90			2002/03		
Industrial	**Commercial**	**Total**	**Industrial**	**Commercial**	**Total**
510	302	**812**	321	307	**628**

METHOD OF MANAGEMENT

	1989	2002/03		
		Industrial	**Commercial**	**Sub-Total**
Land Disposal	272	172	191	363
Land Recovery	3	0	0	0
Reused/Recycled	428	121	96	217
Thermal	7	1	1	2
Treatment and Transfer	35	19	18	27
Not Recorded	65	8	1	9
Total	**810**	**321**	**307**	**628**

SOURCE BY WASTE SECTOR

Sector Group	1998/9	2002/03
Industrial		
Food, drink & tobacco	186	41
Textiles/wood/paper/publishing	75	63
Chemical/non-metallic minerals	57	88
Metal manufacturer	115	57
Machinery & equipment (other manufactured)	73	63
Power & Utilities	4	9
Total Industrial	**510**	**321**
Commercial		
Retail & wholesale	113	132
Public sector	46	39
Other services	143	137
Total Commercial	**302**	**307**
Total Industrial & Commercial	**812**	**629**

এই দলিলটি বুঝতে আপনার সাহায্যের দরকার হলে দয়া করে এই নম্বরে ফোন করুন: 01905 25121

اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز سے متعلق مدد درکار ہو تو براہ مہربانی 01905 25121 پر فون کریں۔

如果你在明白這份文件方面需要幫助的話，請致電 01905 25121。

ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਬਾਰੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਟੈਲੀਫ਼ੋਨ ਨੰਬਰ 01905 25121 'ਤੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Se con questo documento avete bisogno di aiuto pregasi telefonare a 01905 25121

Jeżeli potrzebujesz pomocy w zrozumieniu tego dokumentu, zadzwoń pod nr tel.: 01905 25121

This information can also be made available in large print, Braille or audio tape and can be supplied on request