The Fourth Annual Monitoring Report 2007 - 2008

MINERALS & WASTE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Fourth Annual Monitoring Report 2007 - 2008

of the Minerals & Waste Local Development Scheme

December 2008

worcestershire county council

SIMPLIFIED SUMMARY OF RESULTS

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

Key

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

ANNUAL MINERALS AND WASTE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME MONITORING REPORT 2007-2008
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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Section

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The statutory requirement for this, fourth, Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is to address the adequacy of the Council's Planning Policies for the period for the financial year, 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008.

The Report includes:-

- Details of progress on implementing the Council's Mineral and Waste Development Scheme;
- An assessment of the effectiveness of how saved policies are being implemented; and
- Possible proposals for the future and

other matters, including:

- A short summary of the physical and economic background of the County with an emphasis of how these relate to minerals and waste issues
- A note on the relationship between the Annual Monitoring Report and the Community Strategy, and
- Details of the policies themselves.

Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme

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 was received on 25th February 2008. This had the effect of rendering the existing Local Development Scheme irrelevant. Formal notice was put in all the County's newspapers during the week beginning 19th March 2008 and a letter sent to everyone who had participated in, or commented on, the Waste Core Strategy. Discussions were held with GOWM over how to proceed and a revised Scheme was sent to GOWM in March. Although outside of the period of this report, the revised Mineral and Waste Local Development Scheme was agreed by GOWM in September and adopted on 11th September 2008. **Key Challenges:** To comply with the revised local Development Scheme. There are significant risks and uncertainties about matters outside of the County Council's control, which could affect this.

Development Plan: Minerals and Waste Policies

The policies relating to Minerals and Waste Policies in Worcestershire consist of the policies in the Worcestershire Structure Plan and Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan that were formally saved by the Secretary of State last year. The full list of saved policies is set out in Appendix 6.

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. One planning permission was given for crushed rock excavation over the year, for the deepening of Fish Hill Quarry, extending its life to about 2010. In Regional terms, the Council's contribution and the shortfall are both trivial. **Key Challenges:** The Council is concerned that the productive capacity and landbank for Fish Hill Quarry cannot realise the County sub regional apportionment for crushed rock. The Council is concerned that all its significant resources of crushed rock are in areas of very high landscape value, all of which are covered by national (AONB) or local (Minerals Local Plan) designations. The Council's officers consider that both the sub regional apportionment for crushed rock and the Council's own policies for the production of crushed rock need re-assessment.

Sand and Gravel:

The position for sand and gravel is better but only just adequate. One planning permission was given for the extraction of sand and gravel during the course of the year. WMRAWP for 2006 estimates the landbank to be 3.6m tonnes, 4.1 years. This can be updated on the basis of officer information to 6 years at 31st December 2008. The decline in reserves has therefore been slowed. Two of the Preferred Areas for extraction identified in the Minerals Local Plan remain unworked. At December 2008 there are also an undetermined application for planning permission and another application subject to Appeal to work other sites. If these were to be given permission, they would add enough to the landbank to 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 before 2010. **Key Challenge:** To commence work on a Minerals Core Strategy after 2010. There are only very limited staff resources to undertake this work.

Waste:

The Council's saved Structure Plan policies for waste set out criteria to guide the location of waste management criteria and their assessment in accordance with its adopted BPEO (Best Practical Environmental Option) Strategy. The analysis confirms the need for a Waste Core Strategy Local Development Document and one is currently in preparation. The trend over the year continues to demonstrate however that the use of criteria based policies is effective in enabling waste management facilities to be developed in Worcestershire, confirming the appropriateness of the Council's current proposal not to prepare a site specific DPD for waste management uses. **Key Challenges:** The policies comply with some of the waste policies in the Regional Spatial Strategy but are unfocused and do not "allocate sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities to support the apportionment set out in the RSS (PPS10 para ") and add little to government policy as set out in PPS10.

"Saved" Policies:

A record of all the saved policies used by the County Council in the determination of planning permissions and an analysis of the value of the remainder is included. **Key Challenges:** Until the City, Borough and District Councils in the county have adopted Core Strategies which cover the entire county, Councils, including this one, will have to rely on saved Structure Plan policies which are not as up to date or focused on the RSS as is desirable.

Natural Resources:

The Council is leading work in the County to protect and enhance Worcestershire's natural resources. In particular, it has prepared Technical Resource Papers on Soils, Water, Energy and Climate Change in order to assist District Councils' preparation of their own DPDs, is leading on Landscape Character Analysis, the Biodiversity Action Plan, Guidelines for creating Woodland in the County and Habit Mapping and provides the secretariat for the LSP Environmental and Business and Transport Group. **Key Challenges:**

1) completing these reports encouraging the City, Borough and District Councils to use them in a consistent way across the County and keeping them up to date in the face of limited staff resources; and

2) the report notes the Worcestershire Partnership Environment Group's successes to date but finds that the quality of both the background information and the monitoring assessments in the State of the Environment report are not as comprehensive as it would wish.

OTHER KEY CHALLENGES (SUMMARISED)

(Monitoring the State of the Environment)

Neither the background information or monitoring assessments are as comprehensive as is desirable.

(Policy Monitoring)

Some Structure Plan policies, notably CTC8, CTC11, CTC16, CTC18, CTC19, CTC20, CTC21, D39, M2 and M3 add little to national policy and need close scrutiny to see if they should be retained. For the present, however, no changes are considered necessary.

(Minerals Local Plan)

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

(Core Output Indicator M1 – Clay)
The Council does have the 25-year landbank recommended but the issue of long-term supply will need to be addressed in a future Minerals Core Strategy.

(Core Output Indicator M1 – Building Stone)
The only building stone available in the County is Cotswold Stone from Fish Hill Quarry. This is of very limited geographical value and is unlikely to be available after 2011. The conservation of listed and vernacular buildings and features in the County must be suffering as a result. This will need to be addressed in the future Minerals Core Strategy.

(BPEO)

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

(Saved Policies)

To monitor the value of those policies which were not used by the Council by linking with District Council monitoring procedures.

(Community Involvement)

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 fourth 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.

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

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

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

Policy Monitoring

By definition, the 'saved' policies conform to the existing RSS. No explicit reference is therefore made to the purpose of individual RSS policies. References to the Council's emerging Sustainability Appraisal have however been added. Only seven national Core Output Indicators (COI) are used but Local Output Indicators are included. As before, each section concludes with an analysis of the data and trends are identified.

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

Context and Background for the AMR

The refreshed Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) was formally approved by Worcestershire County Council on 11th September 2008. The document is being taken through the approval processes of all other partner organisations, with the majority of organisations having formally adopted the strategy at the time of writing. Its preparation alongside the negotiation of the new Local Area Agreement (2008-2011) ensured that the evidence base for both documents and the priorities of partners and residents in the local area were consistent across the LAA and SCS and reflect the needs of our communities.

A short guide to the Sustainable Community Strategy – outlining its vision, priorities and delivery and implementation arrangements – will be published by the end of the year. This will be made publicly available in hard copy and electronically on the Worcestershire Partnership website (www.worcestershirepartnership.org.uk). The full strategy document will be made available electronically and provided in hard copy on request only.

A summary of the nature of the County, issues relating to Mineral and Waste Planning and web links to the County State of the Environment Report and County Economic Assessment 2005-06 are attached as Appendix 2 of this Annual Monitoring Report.

Worcestershire County Council is a four star authority which focuses on delivering excellent and continuously improving services, with our partners, to meet the needs of our communities. Whilst historically we have always been in the lower quartile in terms of funding and council tax (the third lowest funded county council in the country with the fourth lowest council tax), we strive for upper quartile performance and for continuous improvement and efficiency. The Council's planning and budget setting process requires directorates to identify efficiencies year on year. In July 2008 the Council submitted the final Efficiency Statement for the three years 2005/06 to 2007/08 reporting cumulative efficiency gains of £26,719 million exceeding our Gershon efficiency target of £19,789 million by £6.930 million.

An established feature of the strategic planning and budget preparation process within the Authority is Corporate Strategy Week held each September. This gives an opportunity for Cabinet Members and Chief Offices to consider, in an informal environment, the pressures, priorities and opportunities being faced by services and by the organisation as a whole. The week is informed by discussion papers prepared by directorates; by statistical analyses of costs and performance (including IPF comparison with other authorities); and by detailed Factsheets, produced by the Research and Intelligence Unit which highlight key performance data and key consultations in respect of corporate priorities. The outcome of CSW is clarity about priorities and challenging targets for improvement.

In 2007 Corporate Strategy Week gave particular attention to the development of the Medium Term Financial Strategy, preparing for a three-year grant settlement, anticipating a need to reduce recurring revenue expenditure by £25 million over the period 2008/09-2010/11. This gave rise to specific proposals to secure cash releasing efficiencies; to "spend less, do less", as well as some proposals for meeting emerging challenges.

Performance Analysis

The Council has an excellent track record on performance management, supported by active benchmarking and good user focus to help drive service improvement. 2008 Audit Commission PI profile data shows that Worcestershire County Council is ranked first out of 388 authorities for the proportion of indicators that have improved in the last three years. The Council has 86% of PIs that have improved compared to the County average of 66.8%-71.2%.

Worcestershire's improvement profile for last year (2007-2008) is ranked sixth out of 388 authorities – maintaining its ranking in the top ten of all councils for the past three years. The Council has 78% of its PIs improving in this period compared to the county council average of 63.6%-68.4%.

The Council also participates in the PriceWaterhouseCoopers Local Authority Benchmarking Club. This enables comparison of performance data over time and between authorities and also enables the Council to understand its improvements in performance relative to the improvement of others.

The Council has consistently been issued with an unqualified audit opinion on our statement of accounts and achieved early compliance with national accounts closure timescales for four years running. The financial standing of the authority is strong with reserves and working balances maintained at a level proportionate to the risks we face. This has enabled us to respond to new and unexpected challenges, such as Building Schools for the Future advance bid.

Our high standards of performance, including those relating to the Mineral and Waste Local Development Scheme, need to be seen in the context of the Council's funding position.

BVPIs

Last year's AMR expressed concern about the Council's performance for BV84 a) (No. of kg of household waste collected per head). Performance over the year 2007-08 for this indicator was very good and the target has been exceeded.

The Council failed to meet its targets for two BVPIs (BV82 ci and cii: the percentage of household waste arisings used for heat recovery) by 3%. This is not considered significant.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Monitoring the State of our Environment

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

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

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

This information is updated as regularly as possible; in general the Environment Partnership works well, is attended by senior members of the organisations involved and is growing in usefulness. **Key Challenges:** The Council is concerned that the quality of both the background information and the monitoring assessments available are not as comprehensive as it would wish.

3. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME DELIVERY

This section of the report gives details of progress in implementing the Council's Mineral and Waste Local 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 (As amended)

Achievements:

Regulation 48 (3a) (requirement to specify documents in the Local Development Scheme)

The Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme for the period 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008 was revised in April 2006. Documents specified in Schedule 2 of the Scheme are:-

Statement of Community Involvement

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

Regulation 48 (3b)(i)(ii) (timetable)

The timetable specified for the production of the documents in this scheme was for the period up to the end of 2007. The Secretary of State directed the withdrawal of the Regulation 28 Waste Core Strategy Submission Document and Proposals Map of January 2007 on 21st February 2008, effectively rendering the Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme of April 2006 irrelevant. The Council has spent some time negotiating with GOWM over a new scheme, which, although outside the remit of this AMR, was adopted by the Council on 11th September 2008. The notes relating to Regulation 48 below relate to compliance with the Local Development Scheme of April 2006 details of which are set out in Table 1 below; subsequent AMRs will refer to the Local Development Scheme of September 2008.

Table 1 Progress on achieving the Local Development Scheme

Key: Target Date Achieved: ✓

Development document	Stage of Preparation	2004	2005				2006				2007				2008
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
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									✓					Withdrawn
	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									✓					Withdrawn
	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. On 21st February 2008, the Secretary of State directed that the Waste Core Strategy Submissions document should be withdrawn. The Council has done so.
- 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 and has done so.

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. The Waste Core Strategy Submission Document and Proposals Map have now been withdrawn and the timetable in the Local Development Scheme of April 2006 has now been superseded.

Regulation 48 (3c), (d), (e) and (f)
(Documents adopted, approved or revoked) The Waste Core Strategy Submission Document and Proposals Map were withdrawn by direction of the Secretary of State on 21st February 2008.

Regulation 48(4) and (5)
(Decision not to implement a policy) All of the policies in the Worcestershire County Structure Plan and Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan, which were saved by the Secretary of State on 7th September 2007, are being implemented by the Council.

***Analysis**: Collectively the above represent compliance with the Regulations. The Council adopted a reviewed Minerals and Waste Development Scheme for Worcestershire in September 2008 that sets out a revised timetable for the Waste Core Strategy and Proposals Map and should therefore be able to recommence the Strategy.*

Risks

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

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

Natural Resources Strategy

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

- Soils
- Water
- 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 was undertaken during the course of the year and the Council expects these papers to be used as part of the evidence base in DPD preparation.

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.

Objectives	The objectives are based on ensuring that Mineral and Waste Planning contributes (so far as is possible) to securing the Government's five 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 "Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Indicators – 2/2008" (CLG).
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 both the Council's Minerals and Waste Policies.
Local Indicators	Local indicators are those set by the Council in the Structure Plan Monitoring Section, or by government as Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) or specially developed for the AMR. 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. The policies being monitored are listed under each policy monitoring objective, whether they contribute to meeting that objective, a brief comment and conclusion are set out in a table and supplemented with an analysis of the wider issues and Key Challenge for the Council. In the event that a policy is not being used or is failing to perform, our actions will be outlined.

Table 2

AMR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 1	The first objective of the AMR is to assess how the Council's policies contribute to the principle of "Living within Environmental Limits". We have interpreted this to mean whether it safeguards and, where possible, enhances the County's national and historic assets and amenities from the potentially adverse impacts of mineral and waste development. This objective applies to both Mineral and Waste Development.
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 b) designated assets; or c) 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

Local Output Indicators	Number	3rd Year Trend	Performance
1.1 Number of minerals or waste applications permitted which are likely to adversely affect undesignated 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) 1 (100% of minerals developments) — b) 20 (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.	2 (100%) (adverse effects on Amenity and Green Belt)	Continuing good	☺

TABLE 4
Do the policies listed in Table 2 contribute to achieving Objective 1?

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

TABLE 4
Do the policies listed in Table 2 contribute to achieving Objective 1?

Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
CTC14	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC15	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain
CTC16	Used by WCC	Supports national policy	Retain for now
CTC17	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy. Successfully protected a site from development at Church Farm West for many years until the applicant could demonstrate that ploughing had reduced the archaeological value of the site and that excavation and rescue archaeology were justified.	Retain
CTC18	Used by District Councils	Supports national policy	Retain for now
CTC19	Used by District Councils	Supports national policy	Retain for now
CTC20	Used by District Councils	Supports national policy	Retain for now
CTC21	Used by District Councils	Supports national policy	Retain for now
D39	Used by WCC	Supports national policy	Retain for now
T1	Used by WCC	Amplifies national policy	Retain

TABLE 4
Do the policies listed in Table 2 contribute to achieving Objective 1?

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

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

Analysis

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

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

Part of the Council's success in meeting this Objective is the result of its practice of encouraging extensive pre and post application discussions with applicants – without charge. A major part of these discussions is to negotiate away proposals that might adversely affect natural and/or historic assets or amenities. This takes time and can adversely affect meeting BVPIs for planning, but is considered worthwhile to achieve better quality decisions.

MINERAL ISSUES

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

One new planning permission for mineral extraction was partly granted during the year. Part of this application and another were also refused, both against Officers' advice, one of which (at the time of writing) has been appealed.

Three trends can be detected over the year which merit attention:

- The revised Biodiversity Plan for the County is now actively driving (and in some cases revising) site restoration,

– Inert waste (from developments other than mineral working) is no longer easily available to restore mineral workings. This is not necessarily a problem and more sites are likely to be restored for Biodiversity or Geodiversity end uses as a result.

  The area of land restored to agricultural use is however likely to reduce. These changes will affect the final landscapes produced, but again these could be beneficial,

– The County is less and less able to meet its sub regional apportionment for crushed rock. This will cause problems for the future.

DATA COLLECTION: PRIMARY AGGREGATES: CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR M1

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 from the WMRAWP Annual Report for 2006 (draft at the time of writing) for the period 1st January to 31st December 2006, i.e. sales of sand and gravel = 700,000 tonnes. Sales of crushed rock cannot be released for reasons of business confidentiality. (Source: WCC Officers).

DATA COLLECTION: SECONDARY/RECYCLED AGGREGATES: CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR M2

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

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

The most recent survey (Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005. Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste – Final Report, Capita Symonds Ltd, in association with WRc plc, February 2007 for Department for Communities and Local Government: London) reveals, at national level, an increase in the production of recycled aggregates from 2003 levels but this is not statistically significant. For the West Midlands, the production of recycled aggregate appears not to have changed from 2003 levels, but there would seem to have been an overall increase in the amount of construction and demolition waste disposed of at landfills and used at registered exempt sites. Regional and sub-regional level data from the survey are subject to wide confidence levels, however, and these results should be treated with caution.

No more up to date information is available for 2008.

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

Secondary/recycled aggregates are produced in two ways:

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

These are considered below:

Sites with specific planning permission:
In Worcestershire two sites have a specific planning permission for such production – at Ball Mill gravel pit and The Forge, Stourport on Severn, permitted 14th September 2007. The operator of the Ball Mill site mothballed the site after less than one year on the grounds that no regular supply of material could be obtained. The Forge site has not commenced yet. The application estimated that it could treat 90,000 tpa of rubble for secondary aggregate use.

The Council is aware that some waste transfer stations do crush materials on site and that their sites have a maximum permitted level of activity in their Waste Management Licences. The EA lists 15 sites as receiving 42,621 tonnes of Construction and Demolition Waste in Worcestershire in 2006. There is no basis for assessing what proportion of this output is recycled into aggregates.

Other Sites:
In reality, production of secondary/recycled aggregates is likely to be much larger from "other" sites. These are mostly on-site production of recycled materials from demolition contractors, who now routinely clear previously developed land, crush hard materials on site and re-use them as foundations or sell them. Such activity may be permitted development under the General Permitted Development Order 1995, 28-day rule, or as part of the implementation of a 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. The recycling of material is now a matter of course for works carried out on the highways maintenance contract and these are taken to the Stanford recycling facility. The following quantities have been re-used in highways works since January 2008:

January to October 08
6,276 tonnes of foam base
10,296 tonnes of recycled type 1
Total: 16,572 tonnes (for the purpose of this AMR this has been averaged to 1,657t per month, i.e. Jan –April 4,971t)

The contractor has not undertaken much on-site recycling due to process difficulties and having appropriate sites available. However, we can report some new commitments to recycling being established with the contractor from January 2009 e.g.

In addition to all the current ongoing recycling techniques we intend to introduce an asphalt recycling process which, during year one, we will trial on site. In year two we plan to utilise the same technology to introduce a depot batching facility

Year 1: 2,000 tonnes
Year 2: 15,000 tonnes

Initially we will carry out recycling on site using arisings excavated on site and planings to manufacture base and wearing course using a mobile asphalt recycler. This will be carried out as a trial to demonstrate the effectiveness of the process. There will be an early design stage, higher-level review to introduce currently unused recycling activities (including micro surfacing, repave, retread and new recycling techniques). Utilising the existing skills within the team we will review the annual schemes programme and carry out a whole scheme life analysis to introduce techniques to provide the best value for money taking into account the current material and process costs.

TABLE 7

AMR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 2	To assess if the following policies contribute to the principle of "Achieving a Sustainable Economy" by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of aggregates (in accordance with MPS1 and MPG6)
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	M1 Annual production of primary land won aggregates M2 Production of secondary and 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 M1)	• Make provision for the regional apportionment guidelines of 0.871 mt pa of sand and gravel OR 8.5% of annual regional production of sand and gravel • 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. (Two targets have been chosen because the RAWP allocation includes both. Successive WM RAWP Annual Reports have recorded total regional production of aggregates of significantly lower tonnage than the original guidelines predicted. The proportions produced by each MPA have remained consistent however and the % produced may be a more realistic interpretation of the supply position than tonnages.
TARGETS FOR M2)	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.

AGGREGATE MINERALS

Permitted Mineral Reserves in Worcestershire (and operational status during the financial year 2007-08)

Table 5– Permitted Sand and Gravel Reserves

Site	Type for site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Agg sales 2006	Reserves at 31/03/08
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	N V Kelly	Not Active	Green Belt	No	Yes
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

Table 6 – Permitted Crushed Rock Reserves

Site	Type for site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Agg sales 2005	Reserves at 31/03/08
Broadway/ Fish Hill	Limestone	Fish Hill, BROADWAY, Worcestershire, WR12 7LL	Smith & Son (Bletchington)	Active	AONB	Yes Aggregates and non-aggregates	Yes

Table 7 – Permitted Clay Reserves

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 site appeared in the AMR for 2005/06 and 2006/07:

- Ryall House Farm (Cemex). Mineral working at the site has finished but planning permission has been granted for the processing plant and access to the highway to be retained to serve the working at Ripple. Barges are used to carry extracted material from Ripple to this plant in order to avoid using unsuitable roads. A planning permission for the site remains active therefore, although it should be considered as undergoing restoration rather than an active mineral working.

- Mill Farm. Permission for excavation has lapsed. An application to re-open the working was submitted outside this monitoring year but has not been determined.

- Retreat Farm is now being restored.

- Saxon's Lode is exhausted; an application to restore it by infilling was submitted outside the monitoring year but has not been determined.

Minerals Local Plan Allocations Unimplemented to Date

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

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

Applications for aggregate minerals development determined 1st April 2007-31st March 2008: Sand and Gravel

Two applications for mineral development were determined this period. One was refused, one part permitted/part refused, two were withdrawn, one (Chadwich Lane) is subject to appeal. These were:

- Strensham – Proposed extraction of sand and gravel with restoration to agriculture and woodland planting (800,000 t). Submitted March 2005, withdrawn April 2008.
- Ball Mill (Church Farm South & West) – Proposed quarry extension and retention of existing processing plant (1,330,000 t). Planning permission for part of the site (515,000 t) was granted in April 2007. Permission for part of the site was refused, against Officer recommendation.
- Chadwich Lane Quarry – Proposed extension to existing quarry (1,280,000 t). Submitted September 2005 refused February 2008 against Officer recommendation. Subject to appeal.
- Wildmoor Quarry – Proposed extension to quarry and proposed development of an integrated resource recovery and recycling park (2,150,000 t). Submitted July 2006, withdrawn January 2008.
- An application for the extension of an existing gravel pit at Ball Mill Quarry, into an area known as Church Farm South for 549,000 t, was submitted in August 2008.

Significant applications submitted after 1st April 2008

- Crushed Rock – An application to deepen Fish Hill Quarry, Broadway, releasing 100,000 t, was submitted in April 2008.

OUTPUT INDICATOR RESULTS FOR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 2

TABLE 8
Core Output Indicators M1 and M2

M1 Annual Production of land won aggregates	**Production 2007-08**	**Trend (4th year)**	**Performance**
Sand and Gravel	Est 700,000	Same, good	☺
Crushed Rock	Confidential, but less than 163,000 tonnes	Temporary improvement, unsatisfactory	☹
M2 Annual Production of Secondary/Recycled aggregates	Secondary **(est)** None / Recycled **4,971**tonnes	Improving	😐

Notes
Re Core Output Indicator Est: Sand and Gravel production is an Officer estimate. The most up to date publicly available figure is in the WMRAWP Annual Report for 2006 which is for 700,00t. Crushed Rock production is from 1 site only, for reasons of Commercial Confidentiality the figure cannot be published. It is, however, less than the WMRAWP apportionment for annual crushed rock production.

OUTPUT INDICATOR RESULTS FOR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 2

TABLE 9
Local Output Indicators

	Years Supply	Trend	Performance
2.1 Landbank, Sand and Gravel reserves @ 31/12/08 (Officer estimate) (tonnes)	6 (5.326 mt)	Slight improvement, inadequate	☹
2.2 Landbank Crushed Rock reserves @ 31/12/08 (Confidential)	Less than 10 (tonnage cannot be released)	Slight improvement, inadequate, likely to cease within 2 years	☹
2.3 Productive Capacity Sand and Gravel 2007-08	Number of productive units 6	Slight reduction, good	☺
2.4 Productive Capacity Crushed Rock 2007-08	Number of productive units 1 unit	Same, bad	☹

TABLE 10
Targets for M1

	Production 2006-07	Trend	Performance
Sand and Gravel Apportionment 8.5% Regional production	7%	Slight reduction	😐
Crushed Rock Apportionment 2.8% Regional production	Confidential, Below 2.8%	Slight improvement, inadequate, likely to cease within 2 years	☹

TABLE 14
Do the policies contribute to Objective 3 by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of aggregate minerals?

Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
M1	See Core Output Indicators M1, M2 above	See Analysis below	The policy is sound in principle. Its application has been wholly appropriate in determining planning applications. Difficulties in meeting the Core and Local Output Indicators reveal the need for a major review of land allocations in the near future.
	Local Output Indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 above		
Policy (Minerals Local Plan)	**Indicators and Targets**	**Comments**	**Conclusion**
1	Used by WCC	Significantly amplifies national policy	Retain
2	Used by WCC	Significantly amplifies national policy	Retain
6	Used by WCC	Significantly amplifies national policy	Retain
7	Used by WCC	Significantly amplifies national policy	Retain

Notes: The comments made at the bottom of Table X also apply here

Analysis

Core Output Indicator M1

Sand and Gravel: *The 4-year trend is of a slight but continuous decline in sales. Output appears to be adequate to meet local need. Officers assume that the "credit crunch" at the end of the year is likely to reduce local demand for sand and gravel even further.*

The Council's landbank (at 31/12/08, as estimated by Officers) is below the 7 years recommended in government policy. It would be just above 7 years, however, if permission were to be granted for the two sites identified as Preferred Areas in the Minerals Local Plan but not yet permitted. Reduced sales will further extend the landbank.

Existing policies are perceived to be adequate in themselves but two applications for sand and gravel working were refused (or refused in part) by Members against Officer recommendation, during the year. It appears therefore to be difficult for developers to source planning permissions for gravel pits in areas which are outside the Preferred Areas for extraction in the Minerals Local Plan but which nonetheless pass the sieve test in (saved) Policy 2 in the Local Plan. The RSS Minerals policies are currently under revision and the County's apportionment may well change; all the policies will therefore need re-assessment in the medium term if the landbank is to be maintained. ***Key Challenge:*** *To maintain the landbank of sand and gravel reserves at at least 7 years.*

Crushed Rock: *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, Policy M2 realises this, Policy M6 applies this principle to other minerals and Minerals Local Plan Policy M7 is an enabling policy setting the criteria by which applications should be assessed. The Council considers that policies are sound in principle and have been useful in practice. Difficulties arise however because only three applications for crushed rock extraction have been made in the County since 1997 (one at Shavers End and two at Fish Hill). 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. It is many years since anyone proposed offering a new crushed rock quarry in the County.*

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

Key Challenges: *The Council is concerned however that the landbank for permitted crushed rock reserves is well below that recommended in Government guidance and it is very likely that the landbank of permitted reserves will be exhausted within two years at current rates of production. This shortfall must be addressed. In the short to medium term the Council is waiting for Phase 3 of the revision of the Regional Spatial Strategy to consider if the sub regional apportionment of crushed rock for Worcestershire can be maintained and what options might be explored.*

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

Analysis

Core Output Indicator M2

The Council's Highway Contractor "Ringway" opened a depot at Stanford near Hartlebury on 30th April 2007. In time, this is expected to recycle up to 40,000 t of highway materials pa. In the first six months of operations, 10,137 t were recycled to secondary aggregates.

Planning permission for (inter alia) the treatment and recycling of up to 90,000 tonnes of potential recycled aggregates pa (at The Forge, Stourport) was granted and production commenced at a new waste transfer station (Pete Botts skips) capable of producing up to 5,000 tpa during the year.

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.

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

NON AGGREGATE MINERALS: BACKGROUND

Worcestershire also contains resources of other, non-aggregate minerals. The Regional Spatial Strategy draws attention to these (RSS 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 1970s. There is no suggestion that it might recommence. No amendments to policy are considered necessary at present.

Clay: Is worked at two sites in Hartlebury, which supply three significant brickworks, two at Hartlebury, one at Waresley (both owned by Weinerberger under the name 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 to supply the Hartlebury Brickworks. The other site, at Waresley, has been worked for some time and has a smaller, but nonetheless significant landbank of about 15 years' production to supply the Waresley Brickworks (at high rates of production) at current rates. Together these are enough to provide the brickworks for the 25 years' supply of clay recommended in MPS1. The company have just announced that as a result of the slowdown in the national economy they have shut the Waresley factory, announced 70 redundancies and with 70 million bricks in store (5 million tonnes is the usual stock), they do not expect to get back into full production until 2010. In the medium term, therefore, there does not appear to be any pressing need to review the Council's Mineral Planning policies so far as the provision of Brick Clay is concerned.

Building Stone: Building stone is 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. Production at Fish Hill is expected to cease within two years. The Council does not consider that other sources can easily be identified, or that it is useful or necessary to define landbanks for building stone in Worcestershire.

Silica Sand: The Wildmoor Sandstone Formation is worked in the Bromsgrove area to produce foundry sand from 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. Reserves are modest but appear to be adequate for the present.

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). No specific policies for the development of energy minerals are considered necessary at present.

Permitted non-Aggregate Minerals Sites in Worcestershire (and operational status during the financial year 2007-08)

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

Quarry	Operator	Environ Designation	Clay Sales 2008	Reserves 31/12/08
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 2007-31st March 2008

None.

TABLE 12

AMR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 3:	To assess if the following policies contribute to the principle of "Achieving a Sustainable Economy" by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of non-aggregate minerals
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.	

TABLE 13
Do the policies contribute to Objective 3 by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of non-aggregate minerals?

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

Notes: The comments made at the bottom of Table X also apply here.

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

TABLE 14
Local Output Indicators

	Production 2007-08	Trend	Performance
3.1 Landbank of permitted clay reserves	Confidential	Consistently satisfactory	☺
3.2 Sufficient productive capacity: Clay (2 sites supplying three brickworks)	Satisfactory	Consistently satisfactory	☺
3.2 Sufficient productive capacity: Building stone	Unsatisfactory	Consistently unsatisfactory, likely to cease within two years	☹

TABLE 15
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

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

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

Building Stone

No applications for planning permission specifically to work building stone were received during the year, the permission granted at Fish Hill is likely to extend production for about two years, after which it is expected to close. Officers are not aware of any interest in the development of such sites and there is no evidence that the saved policies are frustrating any such developments. ***Key Challenges:*** *The conservation of listed and vernacular buildings and features and maintaining local distinctiveness are some of the basic principles of planning, both depending partly at least on the supply of local building stone. None has been available in Worcestershire for decades other than the supplies of Oolithic 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 is preparing to review the current Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy with the six Worcestershire District Councils and Herefordshire. The Strategy will set out a Vision for waste management in the County and set targets for participating authorities. A draft document for consultation will be issued during 2009.

Background Data (Waste Volumes Managed)

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

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

- 633,466 tonnes (55%) was landfilled;
- 355,766 tonnes (30%) transferred elsewhere for treatment;
- 161,705 tonnes (14%) was treated in the County; and
- 108,144 tonnes (9%) was metal, reclaimed in the County
  (Source Environment Agency – RATS data)

MSW was 299,863 tonnes (26%) 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 254 applications (*For minerals and waste applications*) of which 192 were approved, 25 were refused (3 of these were determined by the Secretary of State) and 38 withdrawn.

Table 6: Total Number of Current Waste Management Facilities

Permitted Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities in Worcestershire *(Excluding Sewage Sites)* December 2008			
District	**Operational Sites**	**Extant Permissions (not yet implemented)**	**Undetermined Applications at 1/12/08**
Bromsgrove	9	1	0
Malvern Hills	4	2	0
Redditch	3	0	0
Worcester City	4	1	0
Wychavon	7	4	2
Wyre Forest	9	1	4
Totals	36	9	6

A full list is attached as Appendix 5

Table 7: Applications for waste treatment and disposal facilities determined 1st April 2007-31st March 2008

COUNTY MATTERS: WASTE	
407684 Granted 16/4/07	Summerway Landfill and Recycling Hilary Road, Stourport on Severn Proposed lean-to for existing workshop
407687 Granted 23/4/07	Land off Steatite Way, Stourport on Severn Change of use from industrial to computer dismantling and other electrical equipment recovery centre
407688 Granted 5/4/07	Ridgeway Grand site Long Lane, Throckmorton Leachate treatment plant for DEFRA foot and mouth burial site
407690 Granted 5/4/07	Redditch HWS, Crossgates Road Park Farm Industrial Estate New access to existing HWS

407646 **Granted** **13/9/07**	Land adjacent to Sandy Lane Landfill Site Sandy Lane, Wildmoor, Near Bromsgrove Wood chipping and windrow composting
407664 **Granted** **14/9/07**	The Forge, Stourport Road, Kidderminster Materials recycling facility *Note: Proposed capacity 250,000 tonnes per year. Construction and demolition materials, waste electrical equipment, scrap tyres, plastics, wood wastes* *Applicant estimate:* *36% rubble* *40% soils* *2% metals* *0.5% wood chippings and timber* *0.5% waste electrical equipment* *0.25% scrap tyres (shredded)* *0.25% plastics* *20% non-recoverable waste – sent to landfill*
407669 **Granted** **12/6/07**	Materials Reclamation Facility at Area 7 Industrial Park Norton, Near Worcester *Capacity – 105,000 tonnes per annum kerbside collected materials collected from households consisting of paper, cardboard, plastics, cans and glass would be brought to the MRF for separation, sorting and packing and sent to recycling facilities elsewhere.* *Note: This development is currently under construction.*
407694 **Refused** **13/7/07**	Raising of levels by one metre for soil drainage purposes to allow tree planting Land at Wellend Meadow, off the A4104 Road, Duckswich, near Upton *Note: Raising ground levels by one metre by the importation of 10,000 m^3 soils.*
407706 **Granted** **6/2/08**	Proposed replacement of existing boundary fencing and gates Hallow Road HWS, Worcester
407703 **Granted** **28/3/08**	Open windrow green composting facility on land at OS 7890 3219 Adjacent to B4208 road, South of Pendock *Note: To process 6,000 tonnes per annum of green waste arising from the Pendock estate land and other sources.*
407642 **Refused** **11/2/08**	Extension to Chadwich Lane Quarry with restoration to agriculture with new access Land adjacent to Chadwich Lane Quarry, Bromsgrove *Note: If permitted on appeal, as each phase of sand is extracted it would be infilled with imported inert waste material. The maximum void space would be 800,000 m^3.*
407708 **Granted** **18/3/08**	Replacement of existing perimeter fence and gates at Hoobrook HWS Worcester Road, Kidderminster

SEWAGE WORKS – Decisions 1st April 2007-31st March 2008	
407691 Granted 01/5/07	New control kiosk for existing sewage works, rear of footpath East of Sutton Road, Kidderminster
407692 Granted 18/6/07	Erection of two kiosks, lift gantry and realignment of the existing boundary hall Diglis Siphon, Portland Walk, Worcester
407695 Granted 5/6/07	Construction of grasscrete access track to Sewage Works on land adjacent to Kenilworth Close, Redditch
407696 Granted 7/6/07	Erection of one GRP kiosk at Bromsgrove sewage treatment works Aston Road, Bromsgrove
407697 Granted 10/7/07	Erection of a central kiosk, new access road and hardstanding on land off Frederick Road, at the junction of Howsell Road, Malvern
407698 Granted 01/8/07	Construction of a combined sewer outflow including two kiosks and access track on land off Shuttlefast Lane, Malvern Wells
407699 Granted 16/8/07	Erection of enclosure and new wastewater water pumping enclosure Priest Bridge sewage treatment works South of Stock Green, Redditch
407700 Granted 4/7/07	Erection of control kiosk at Honeybourne sewage treatment works Weston Road, Honeybourne
407707 Granted 4/2/08	Construction of sewerage pumping station on land opposite Woodlands, Earls Common Road, Stock Green, Worcester
407704 Granted 30/1/08	Construction of temporary road entrance Off Cleeve Road, Middle Littleton, Evesham

WITHDRAWN – Waste Planning Applications 1st April 2007-31st March 2008	
407686 Withdrawn 21/5/07	Change of use to receive and store double bagged asbestos prior to transfer to final disposal site Matthew Lane, Hoo Farm Industrial Estate, Kidderminster
407671 Withdrawn 25/1/08	Extension of Wildmoor Quarry and development of an integrated resource Recovery and recycling facility with restoration to nature conservation, amenity and agriculture Wildmoor Quarry, Sandy Lane, Bromsgrove *Note: The integrated waste recovery and recycling facility would handle 180,000 tonnes of waste material a year of which 100,000 tonnes would be*

	construction and demolition wastes; 50,000 tonnes of commercial and industrial wastes per annum (catering waste, wood/green waste, paper, glass and plastics) and 30,000 tonnes of green waste per annum
407604 Withdrawn 4/2/08	Landfilling of inert construction and demolition wastes, land at Meadow Farm, Bayton, near Kidderminster.

OTHER: Appeals

– Appeals A to C, Planning Inspectorate References: APP/E1855/C/06/20/9649, 2019664 and 2019675 (Worcestershire County Council ref: 407638/1A), land at Causeway Meadows Farm, Shaw Lane, Stoke Prior, Bromsgrove.

– Appeals against enforcement notice issued by Worcestershire County Council

– Breach of planning control alleged in the enforcement notice: -

Without the benefit of planning permission, the change of use of: -

i. land within the vicinity of the building from agricultural use to a use associated with the transfer recycling of waste including the importation, deposit, storage, sorting, treatment, recovery, preparing by shredding, composting, transfer and disposal of waste materials; and

ii land within the vicinity of the building to a use associated with the storage of plant equipment and machinery associated with the transfer and recycling of waste.

The enforcement notice required, inter alia, the cessation of the use of the building as a waste transfer station/recycling centre and removal of the wastes from the building and nearby operational land.

Decision: The enforcement notice was upheld with variations so that one period for compliance was extended (appeal decision letter dated 19th June 2007).

Appeal b: Planning inspectorate Ref: APP/E1855/A/05/1180004, land at Causeway Meadows Farm, Shaw Lane, Stoke Prior, Bromsgrove (Worcestershire County Council ref no: 407586).

Appeal against refusal to grant planning permission for the change of use of existing industrial building (B1) to waste transfer facility, dust curtain and skip storage area.

Decision: Appeal dismissed (appeal decision letter dated 19th June 2007). Appeals determined following a three-day Public Inquiry

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	2007/08	**2006/07**	**2005/06**	**2004/05**
Total Number of Applications for waste related development	24	32	31	34
Approved	20	28	29	25
Refused	2	0	2	2
Withdrawn	3	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%; and that
- 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 has been retained. The Council has undertaken a further consultation on the appropriateness of retaining its BPEO Strategy as part of its "Refreshed Issues and Options" consultation for the Waste Core Strategy. Responses have not been analysed at the time of writing.

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. **Key Challenges:** The Council is currently (at the time of writing) consulting on a Waste Core Strategy Refreshed Issues and Options Report; the retention, or otherwise, of the BPEO policy is one of the options for public comment.

TABLE 18

AMR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 4	To assess if the following policies contribute to the principle of "Achieving a Sustainable Economy" by enabling the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy and addressing waste as a resource.
MONITORING OF "SAVED" STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES NOs	WD1, WD2, WD3, WD4 SD9, M6, EN3
RELATED SA OBJECTIVES NOs	1, 2, 3,6, 7, 8
CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS	W1 Capacity of new waste management facilities. W2 Amount of municipal waste arising and managed by management type.
LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS	Total amount of waste managed in Worcestershire and by management type.
TARGETS	4.2 To meet the targets set out in RSS policy viz (emerging targets at time of writing) a) Landfilling as a % of total C and D waste 2002 2010 2015 2020 2025 42% 35% 30% 25% 25% b) Diversion from landfill:

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

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

4.3 To achieve the targets in the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

JMWMS 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.

TARGETS /cont…

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

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, 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.

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

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 19
AMR Objective 4

Core Output Indicator W1

W1	Inert Landfill	Non-hazardous landfill	Hazardous landfill	Energy from waste inciineration	Other incineration	Landfill gas feneration plant	Pyrolysis/gasification	Metal recycling site	Transfer stations	Material recovery/recycling facilities (MRFs)	Household civic amenity sites	Open windrow composting	In-vessel composting	Anaerobic digestion	Any combined mechanical, biological and/or thermal treatment (MBT)	Sewage treatment works	Other treatment	Recycling facilities, construction, demolition and excavation waste	Storage of waste	Other waste management	Other developments	TOTAL
The total capacity (m^3 tonnes) or litres	28,700 m^3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,700 m^3
Maximum annual operational through put (tonnes (or litres if liquid waste)	720t	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,600t	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,600t

TABLE 20
AMR Objective 4

Core Output Indicator W2

W2	Landfill	Incineration with EfW	Incineration without EfW	Recycled/Composted	Other	Total waste arisings
Amount of (Municipal Solid) waste arisings in tonnes	155,929 (52%)	25,518 (8.51%)	-	118,416 (39.4%)	-	299,863

TABLE 21
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**
	299,863e t	*39.49%*	*8.51%*	*52.0%*	*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 22

Achieved	Statutory Target 2007/08	Recycling	Composting	Combined	Difference	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove DC	20%	22.53%	43.56%	23.56	22.83	Improving	☺
Malvern Hills DC	20%	26.01%		26.01%	6.01	Worsening?	☹
Redditch BC	20%	32.16%		32.16%	12.16	Improving	☺
Worcester City Council	24%	34.03%	0.05%	34.08%	10.08	Improving	☺
Wychavon DC	21%	23.90%	0.08%	23.98%	2.98	Improving	☺
Wyre Forest DC	20%	28.45%		28.45%	8.45	Worsening?	☹
Herefordshire	21%	22.67%	7.59%	30.26%	9.26	Improving	☺
Worcestershire	30%	27.81%	10.54%	38.35%	8.35	Improving	☺

Analysis: *The County has surpassed its Statutory targets for recycling and composting and is working to further improve the rate by working with the Waste Collection Authorities (WCA) to improve recycling collection schemes and complete new recycling infrastructure in the county. The revised National Waste Strategy has set National recycling targets of 40% in 2010, 45% in 2015 and 50% in 2020. 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 new MRF. This may be sufficient to meet revised targets however it could be necessary for other facilities to be constructed.*

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

Table 23

Achieved	2001/02 level	2007/08 Result	Difference	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove	405.90 kg/head	430.70 kg/head	24.80 kg/head	Worsening	☹
Malvern Hills	323.00 kg/head	319.22 kg/head	-3.78 kg/head	Worsening	☹
Redditch	436.00 kg/head	374.22 kg/head	-61.78 kg/head	Improving	☺
Worcester City	317.00 kg/head	325.55 kg/head	8.55 kg/head	Improving	☺
Wychavon	405.76 kg/head	363.27 kg/head	-42.49 kg/head	Worsening	☹
Wyre Forest	402.00 kg/head	359.86 kg/head	-42.14 kg/head	Worsening	☹
				Improving	☺
Herefordshire	493.70 kg/head	488.91 kg/head	-4.79 kg/head	Improving	☺
Worcestershire	532.00 kg/head	492.60 kg/head	-39.40 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 over 804,000 bins have been provided to householders in Herefordshire and Worcestershire.*

Table 24: Compost Bins Sold

Year	Bins Sold	Diversion/bin (KG/year)	Diversion (Tonnes) 2004/5	Diversion (Tonnes) 2005/6	Diversion (Tonnes) 2006/7	Diversion (Tonnes) 2007/8
2004/05	24.685	140	1,728	3,352	3,252	3,154
2005/06	21,577	140		1,510	2,930	2,842
2006/07	18,314	156			1,428	2,771
2007/08	11,889	178				1,058
Total bins	76,465			**Total Diverted**		**24,027**

Assumptions:

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

Source, WCC Waste Management section

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

Table 25

Achieved	Target Coverage	2007/08 Coverage	Difference	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove	90.00	93.8	3.80	Improving	☺
Malvern Hills	100.00	100.00	0.00	Same	😐
Redditch	92.00	96.20	4.20	Improving	☺
Worcester City	96.00	96.10	0.10	Improving	☺
Wychavon	94.00	91.50	-2.50	Worsening	☹
Wyre Forest	84.00	98.60	14.60	Improving	☺
Herefordshire	59.00	75.6	16.60	Improving	☺
Worcestershire	Not a 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 has increased coverage above 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 26

Achieved	Target Coverage	Participation %	Difference	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove	75%	81%%	6%	Improving	☺
Malvern Hills	75%	84%	9%	Improving	☺
Redditch	75%	75%	0%	Improving	☺
Worcester City	75%	96%	21%	Improving	☺
Wychavon	75%	70%	5%	Worsening	☹
Wyre Forest	75%	80%	5%	Worsening	☹
Herefordshire	75%	70%	5%	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 27

Achieved	Target 2006/08	Recycled and composted 2006/07	Trend	Performance
Herefordshire	55%	66.67%	Worsening	☹
Worcestershire	52%	63.68%	Worsening	☹

Analysis: *Continued investment in HWS sites across the two counties has resulted in recycling and composting rates exceeding targets. Staff training, site refurbishment and the provision of recycling facilities for a wider range of waste types have been responsible for this 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 28

	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 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 whilst a more permanent solution is found..*

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 29

Achieved	Glass	Paper	Plastic	Textiles	Cans	Green	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Same	😐
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 30

Authority	Initial banked allowance	Banked from 2006/07	Transferred 2007/08	2007/08 Usage	Balance banked for 2008/09	Trend	
Herefordshire Council	**46,635**	**0**	**1,366**	**48,001**	**0**	**Improving**	☺
Worcestershire County Council	**152,250**	**63,780**	**-1,366**	**112,114**	**102,550**		
Combined Total	198,885	63,780	0	160,115	102,550		

Analysis: *Improved recycling and composting rates combined with waste reduction initiatives have led to both Counties meeting their LATS obligations for 2007/08.*

Core Output Indicator

W1

Capacity of New Waste Management Facilities (by Type) (Core Output indicator W1

Analysis:

Capacity and operational throughput of new waste management facilities.

Two (2) New Waste Management Facilities became operational during the year 2007-08, viz:-

- *Tickeridge Farm (Bromsgrove): Inert Landfill. Capacity 28,700m^3.*
- *Pete Botts Ships (Wychavon): Waste Transfer Station. Capacity 5,600 tpa.*

The Council gave planning permission for an additional 10 new waste management facilities during the year and refused permission for two. A further refusal was upheld at Appeal during the year.

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.

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

W2 Municipal Waste Arisings

Analysis

Permission for a mixed MRF was granted planning permission in July 2007 at Norton near Worcester and is now under construction. This will have a capacity to sort 105,000 t of recyclables pa from MSW stream. Details of how the County's MSW was managed, the relevant BVPIs and of Local Targets are set out below.

Table 31 - BVPI – Explanation to Tables

The Best Value Performance Indicators in the tables which follow, are listed under the criteria set by the ODPM. Only those relating to Waste Management are shown.

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 CLGM.
The Third Column	Shows our target figure for 2006/07.
The Fourth Column	Shows the audited results (outturns) for 2006/07.
The Fifth Column	Gives the All England National Average for 2006-07.
The Sixth Column	Gives the all County average for 2006/07.
The Seventh Column	Shows our target for 2007/08.
The Eighth Column	Shows our actual or estimated performance against the target.
The Ninth Column	Shows our target for 2008/09.
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.

TABLE 31

PI No	PI Definition	2006/2007				2007/2008		2008/09	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.	22.25%	22.50%	19.59%	21.69%	22.75%	27.38%	27.5%	These figures exclude wood recycling at HWS.	BV 82ai
BV82aii	Total tonnage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the Authority for recycling.	64,486	64,761.85	18,865.37	80,643.91	63,858	80,113	N/A	Estimated outturn for 2007/08.	BV 82aii
BV 82bi	Percentage of household waste arisings sent by the Authority for composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion.	8.25%	9.78%	10.91%	8.81%	8.5%	10.69%	10.5%	Targets have been dropped 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.	23,911	28,155.17	11,072.42	54,236.19	23,859	30,735	N/A	Estimated outturn for 2007/08.	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.	8%	8.98%	12.57%	3.62%	12%	9.28%	9.5%		BV 82ci
BV 82cii	Tonnage of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and other energy sources.	23,186	25,857.26	23,210.27	19,339.32	33,638	30,715	N/A	Estimated outturn for 2007/08.	BV 82cii
BV 82di	Percentage of household waste arisings which have been landfilled.	59%	59.03%	57.98%	59.67%	56.75%	52.65%	52.5%		BV 82di
BV 82dii	The tonnage of household waste arisings which have been landfilled.	170,997	169,898.32	122,913.32	214,709.05	159,295	135,833	N/A	Estimated outturn for 2007/08.	BV 82dii
BV 84a	Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head of the population.	525kg	517.9kg	441.3kg	533.8kg	505kg	490.42kg	485kg	Waste Minimisation may level out in the future.	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.	-0.41%	-1.77%	0.33%	0.76%	-2.5%	-5.32%	-3.96%		BV 84b
BV 87	Cost of waste disposal per tonne of municipal waste.	N/A	£67.12	£48.44	£51.61	N/A	£71.82	N/A	Estimated outturn for 2007/08.	BV 87
BV 90c Triennial Survey	The percentage of people satisfied with waste disposal.	92%	85%	79.5%	82.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A	Triennial surveys are to be replaced from 2008/09 with the Place Survey.	BV 90c Triennial survey

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 - achieved
Wyre Forest	Stourport - achieved

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

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

	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, 25,513 tonnes of municipal waste from Worcestershire was processed during 2007/08 at a regional waste to energy plant.

Worcestershire County Council and Herefordshire Council will continue to use regional waste to energy facilities as a short to medium term measure for diverting waste away from landfill.

Awareness Raising and Publicity

In recognising that Herefordshire's and Worcestershire's waste affects all residents, the Authorities have been working together on waste minimisation, reduction and recycling schemes.

Achievement

We have reduced the amount of Household waste from 526.97 kg/head in 2005/6 to 492.60 kg/head in 2007/8. We need to continue to reduce the amount of waste created and also divert more waste away from landfill.

A major waste reduction campaign – Mission Impossible – has been running since 2003-04. This 'call to action' has seen the growth in waste stopped and waste generation to decline.

The Council have become a partner with WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme) on their home composting pilot scheme, which offers reduced price compost bins. During 2007-08, 8,623 more compost bins were sold in Herefordshire and 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. 806 more rebates were made for disposers during 2007/08, a significant increase since the scheme started in April 2005.

Table 32
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
2007/08	806	£50,510	250 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. The Joint Members Waste Forum continues to help to drive the delivery of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

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

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

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

The Waste Core Strategy could be adopted in 2012. 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 2008, the Council has received 175 applications for waste related facilities.

If those applications relating to sewage are discounted from the 175, then 95 applications for "mainstream" waste management development were received. Of these 51 (54%) were approved, 9 (10%) refused, 13 (14%) withdrawn and 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 site specific allocations for defined waste facilities could frustrate both alternative suitable sites (not known at the time of plan preparation) and innovative technology from being brought forward. All three sites referred to above are good examples of this. The Estech site had been previously discounted as it had a planning permission for alternative use. The application was for an emerging and developing technology previously not considered a viable waste management option within Worcestershire. The MRF at Norton near Worcester and the Forge at Stourport were both sites where the developer bought up existing industrial land that the Council could not have identified as being available. Together, these three represent windfall property of 460,000 tpa. It would not have been in the interests of waste management if prescriptive planning policies had required these to be refused on the grounds that they were not "Preferred Areas" for waste development.

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

TABLE 34
National Core Output Indicators E1, E2, E3

The following are not Core Output Indicators for the County Council but are of considerable importance for the emerging revised Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire. N.B. The data relates solely to decisions made by the County Council as County Planning Authority.

National Core Output Indicator E1

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

	Flooding	Water Quality	Total
E1	None	None	None

National Core Output Indicator E2

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

	Loss	Addition	Total
E2	None	None	None

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

National Core Output Indicator E3

Renewable energy generation:

E3	wind onshore	solar photovoltaics	hydro	biomass						Total
				Landfill gas	Sewage sludge digestion	Municipal (and industrial) solid waste combustion	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels	Animal biomass	Plant biomass	
Permitted installed capacity in MW										None
Completed installed capacity in MW										None

NB. The Council has granted planning permission for a number of applications for environmentally friendly development on its own premises (notably schools). These include proposals for solar and ground source heating and for wood chip boilers. The above does not enable these to be recorded.

6. "SAVED" STRUCTURE AND MINERALS LOCAL PLAN POLICIES USED DURING THE COURSE OF THE YEAR

One of the most important elements of the AMR is the assessment of whether Development Plan policies are relevant or adequate and whether they need to be amended or deleted. The following policies were used by the County Council during the course of the year in the determination of applications for planning permissions, for both "County Matters" and the Council's own development.

The following policies were used in determining planning permission from 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008

NB. The whole of the Structure Plan and Minerals Local Plans were valid up to 27th September 2007 and could therefore be used in the determination of applications for planning permissions up to that date. After that date only certain policies were "saved" and could be used. The list of saved policies is set out in Appendix 6.

TABLE 35

Worcestershire County Structure Plan

Sustainable Development Policies
- 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.7 A Sequential Approach to the Location of Development

Conservation of Town & Country Policies
- CTC.1 Landscape Character
- CTC.5 Trees, Woodlands & Hedgerows
- CTC.7 Agricultural Land
- CTC.8 Flood Risk & Surface Water Drainage
- CTC.9 Impact on Watercourses & Aquifers
- CTC.11 Sites of National Wildlife Importance
- CTC.12 Sites of Regional or Local Wildlife Importance
- CTC.13 Protection of Species
- CTC.14 Features in the Landscape of Nature Conservation Importance
- CTC.15 Biodiversity Action Plan
- CTC.16 Archaeological Sites of National Importance
- CTC.17 Archaeological Sites of Local Importance

Development Policies
- D.39 Control of Development in the Green Belt

Transport Policies
- T.1 Location of Development
- T.15 Freight/Goods Transfer

Minerals Policies

- M.1 Regional Production
- M.3 Mineral Extraction
- M.4 Restoration & Aftercare
- M.6 Recycled Materials

Waste Management Policies

- WD.1 Waste Management
- WD.2 Location of Waste Handling & Treatment Facilities
- WD.3 Waste Management Facilities
- WD.4 Landfill

The County of Hereford & Worcester Minerals Local Plan

- Policy 2 Other Sand & Gravel Deposits

The following policies were NOT used in the determination of planning applications by the County Council between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008

WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY STRUCTURE PLAN

Sustainable Development Policies

- SD.5 Achieving Balanced Communities
- SD.8 Development in Sustainable Rural Settlements
- SD.9 Promotion of Town Centres

Conservation of Town and Country Policies

- CTC.2 Skylines and Hill Features
- CTC.3 Area Of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- CTC.6 Green Open Spaces and Corridors
- CTC.10 Sites of International Wildlife Importance
- CTC.18 Enhancement & Management of Archaeological Sites
- CTC.19 Areas and Features of Architectural Significance
- CTC.20 Conservation Areas
- CTC.21 Re-use and Conversion of Buildings

Development Policies

- 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
- D.40 Green Belt Boundary Definition
- D.43 Crime Prevention and Community Safety
- D.44 Telecommunications

Transport Policies

- 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.16 Accident Reduction
- T.17 Retention of Rail Policy
- T.18 River Severn
- T.19 Airfields

Recreation Policies

- RST.1 Criteria for the Development of Recreation and Sports Facilities
- RST.2 Location of Informal Countryside Recreation Developments
- RST.3 Public Rights of Way
- RST.4 Recreational Walking Routes
- RST.5 Recreational Cycling Routes
- RST.6 Horse Riding Routes
- RST.7 Recreation in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- RST.9 Waterways and Open Water Areas
- RST.11 Major Sports Facilities
- RST.12 Recreation Provision in Settlements
- RST.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

Minerals Policies
- M.2 Safeguarding of Deposits
- M.5 Abberley and Malvern Hills

Energy Policies
- EN.2 Wind Turbines
- EN.3 Waste to Energy

Implementation
- IMP.1 Implementation of Development

County of Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan Policies: Not used by the County Council in the determination of planning applications between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008

- 1 Preferred Areas (S&G)
- 5 Abberley Hills Quarrying Policy
- 6 Extraction of Minerals Other than Aggregates
- 7 Preferred Hard Rock Extension Areas

Analysis

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

Many policies were not used by the County Council, however. These fall into two broad groups:
- *those which the Council considers potentially useful for its own purposes, e.g. policies relating to the Conservation of Town and Country or the Green Belt or Minerals or Waste related policies, which amplify national or regional policy; and*
- *those which are useful in the absence of appropriate Regional Local Plan or LDD policies.*

Until Phase 3 of the RSS Revision has been completed and the revisions adopted and until Core Strategies have been adopted by all of the City, Borough and District Councils in the County, the County Council considers it essential to retain all of the "saved" Development Plan policies. ***Key Challenge:*** *To monitor the value of those policies which were not used by the County Council. Future AMRs could link more closely with the Worcestershire District Councils' monitoring procedures to assess that value.*

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

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

Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan

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

Biological Records Centre

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

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

Special Wildlife Site Review

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

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

WHI is a field-by-field GIS database of habitat and land-use data with entire county coverage. The data is derived from digitisation of existing available datasets, a systematic field-by-field aerial photo interpretation survey (derived from a late summer 2005 flight) and limited, targeted ground survey. Mapping was completed in Spring 2008. Data capture will be ongoing and it is hoped that a re-survey will be undertaken based on a 2010 aerial photoset.

The GIS functionality enables full integration of habitat and land-use data with other available electronic datasets that have a spatial element, for example other environmental, species (WBRC), archaeological, socio-economic and demographic datasets.

Analysis of the WHI will commence in early 2009. This will provide interpreted spatial datasets and mapping that will enable, for example, identification of habitat networks, habitat creation potential, opportunities and priority mapping, identification of key existing green infrastructure biodiversity elements and requirement for additional GI elements to connect, expand and buffer the existing resource.

The WHI analysis outputs will inform the county level *Landscapes for Living* project; provide underpinning information that will enable better informed strategic and operational land-use-change decision-making; enable improved monitoring and reporting of land-use and environmental change and; will inform BAP targeting, monitoring and reporting. This in turn will enable improved local authority adherence to statutory duties and policy obligations.

Simplified and interpreted versions of the WHI will be provided for non-ecologists; for example, Local Planning Authorities and the general public.

Woodland Opportunities Mapping

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

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

Landscapes for Living

The Regional 'Landscapes for Living' Project, steered by the West Midlands Wildlife Trusts, provides a strategic overview of biodiversity priorities for the region. The Worcestershire Biodiversity Partnership has led the development of detailed assessments of the county biodiversity resource and priorities for action (based on analyses of the Worcestershire Habitat Inventory, which they County Council is undertaking), together with more detailed assessments of the biodiversity resource, and priorities for action, within each county. The Regional strategic assessment will be completed in 2008 and it is hoped that the more detailed county study will be completed by the end of 2009.

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

8. 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 it has been in fostering community engagement. It will also provide baseline data to monitor successive years.

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

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

Results of Monitoring to date

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

Of the questionnaires that were sent out, 151 replies were received. When asked

for each stage of the Waste Core Strategy process whether people wanted to be informed or consulted/involved, around a third of respondents would like to be kept informed and about 40% would like to be actively consulted or involved. By far the most popular way to keep people informed of the Waste Core Strategy process remains letters and emails. Newsletters were another popular method. With regards to consulting and involving people in the Waste Core Strategy process the most popular way was by postal questionnaire; other popular methods included web based questionnaires and workshops.

The Annual Satisfaction Survey found that direct mailings and local newspapers are the most common sources of information about planning issues. Just over a fifth of respondents get this information from the county council website. Over half of the respondents, 53%, were satisfied or very satisfied with the availability and access to information, while 9% were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. When asked how satisfied respondents had been in the past with county council planning policy consultations, 46% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied, while 13% were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. 8% stated that they had not taken part in the relevant consultation before. The most cited reason for not getting involved in planning policy consultations was lack of time, then not being aware of the planning issue.

The Strategic Planning team are developing a series of natural resource technical research papers including Climate Change, Renewable Energy and Water for use by District LPAs and other plan makers. To inform the papers individual targeted consultations on the above three documents took place during the first part of 2008. Paper and electronic versions of the draft documents were sent out to those consultees whom it was felt would have an interest in the above papers. The comments received were used to amend the draft papers. The majority of responses received on all three of the draft papers agreed that the papers identify the key issues and challenges and identify appropriate and realistic suggestions for addressing the issues and challenges described. The updated technical research papers, together with a summary of comments received will be published in the Winter of 2008/09.

During 2007-08, those making planning applications have been referred to the SCI and strongly advised to undertake pre-application discussions in line with the recommendations in this document. On the occasions where applicants have followed this advice, there has generally been less public comment and objection to any subsequent application, due to the public having prior knowledge of what the application comprises. In some cases, applicants have incorporated changes suggested by members of the public into the final application, demonstrating the benefits of consultation for both sides. On top of the main techniques that are always employed by the county council when a significant planning application comes in, a number of additional methods were used by the applicant to bring the application to the attention of others, for example public exhibitions.

Analysis
Recommendations and Limitations

Between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008, the Local Development Scheme (LDS) did not include any consultation events, limiting the data that could be collected.

This year's AMR relies largely on the results from the SCI Annual Satisfaction Survey, as more data is collected in subsequent years it will be possible to carry out more detailed analysis of the results.

When comparing SCI indicators 2b, 5a and 5b against 4d, it would seem that respondents were happy with past planning policy consultations and the reasons for not getting involved were not related to access to information, or not providing the correct method to get involved. In fact, over half of the people who responded to the SCI Annual Satisfaction survey stated that they were either satisfied or very satisfied with the ability to get access to information and the majority of respondents had been satisfied or very satisfied with planning policy consultations that had taken place in the past. However, the reasons, as highlighted in this year's survey, that prevented people taking part in consultations; namely, not enough time, not aware of the planning issue and ability to make a difference, need to be addressed. Although a direct comparison cannot be made with last year's findings from the Citizens Panel, the same three issues also scored highly last year as reasons for not getting involved. Ways to tackle this include making consultees more aware of the consultations that are planned, to make them more aware of the planning issue and to enable them to plan the consultation deadlines into their work plans. This can be done by making better use of the County Council Ask Me Consultation Planner and Finder and producing articles in the County Council Publication Word of Worcestershire. Ensuring that feedback is always provided to respondents, detailing how their comments have been taken into account, will enable them to see how their responses have made a difference.

Key Challenge: *The Council will continue to make use of direct mailings, local newspapers and the County Council website to keep people informed, as it was found that these were the methods most people used to find out about planning issues, whilst continuing to look for new ways to consult and keeping people informed.*

E-Planning Service Delivery

Since March 2007, the County Council has been implementing its E-planning service delivery for Development Control through its CAPS solutions software (UNI-form). This will enable all planning applications submitted to the Council to be recorded and monitored. In April 2008, the County Council went live with this electronic Development Control system.

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

9. LIMITATIONS AND PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE MONITORING

Currently the Council is experiencing difficulties with:

- Obtaining up to date information re: Waste Management Treatment capacity (and has included questions about how it should be calculated in its Waste Core Strategy Refreshed Issues and Options consultation); and
- Ascertaining the volume and treatment of Construction and Demolition Waste.

Because this is only the Council's fourth 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.

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 identifies one priority outcome which specifically relates to the Council's role as the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority for the County (to maximise the diversion of waste away from landfill through prevention, re-use, recycling/composting and recovery). The Strategy 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 began to refresh the Sustainable Community Strategy during the year and a Consultation Draft of the Refreshed Strategy was made public at the Worcestershire Assembly on 22nd November 2007. A 12-week consultation period followed, ending on 14th February 2008, and over 40 comprehensive responses were received. Following this consultation period and redrafting of the Strategy, the refreshed Sustainable Community Strategy is due to be formally adopted by Worcestershire County Council on 11th September 2008, with approval by the member organisations of the Worcestershire Partnership being given during August and September.

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

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

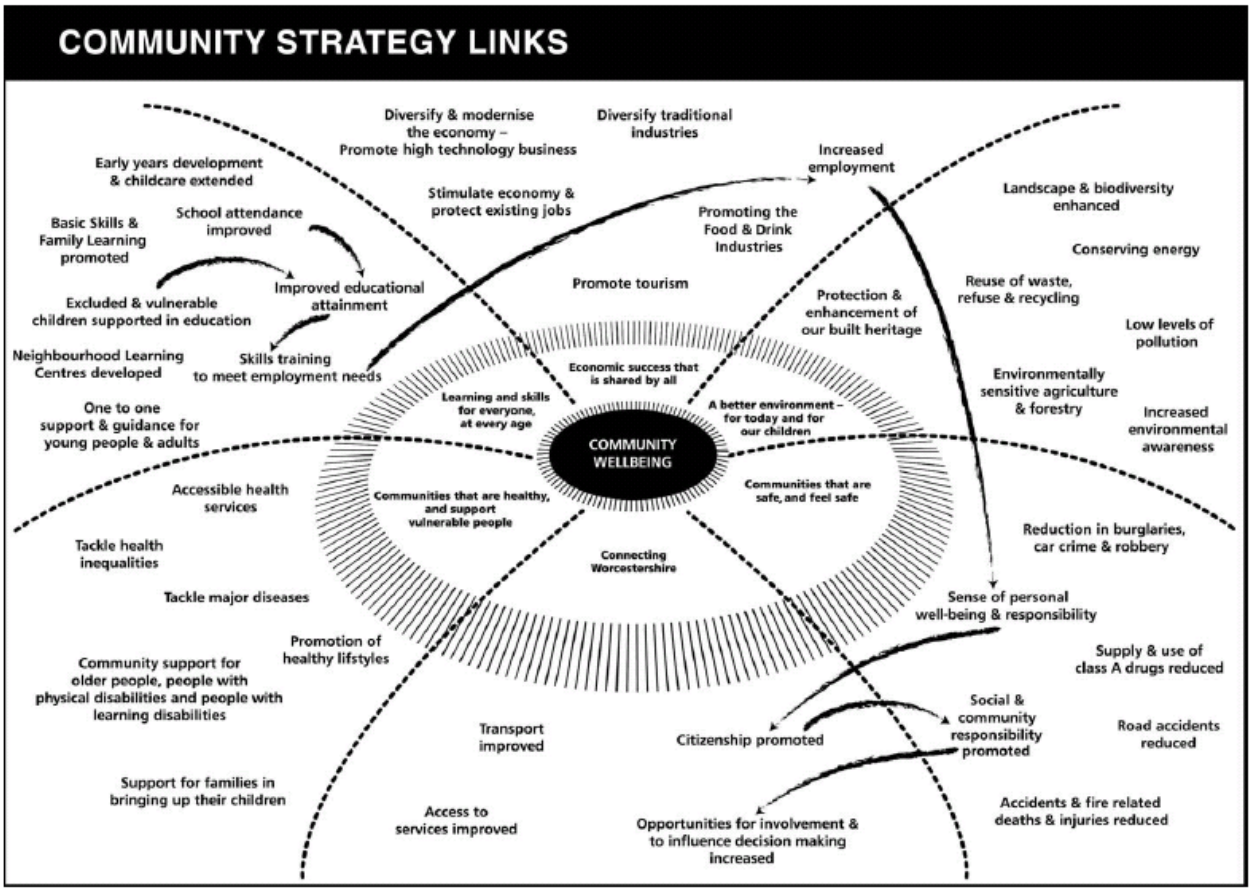
Local Area Agreements

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

The existing three-year agreement has been in place since April 2006 and will end in March 2009. It includes one priority outcome relating to the Council's role as the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority for the County: "To reduce waste and increase recycling", which has specifically measured the non-biodegradable element of BVPI 82a, "the percentage of household waste arising which has been sent by the Authority for recycling". This target is a reward target and achievement will secure a reward grant for the Worcestershire Partnership. Performance at April 2008 was above target.

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

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 and the Management Group have played a key role in the agreement of LAA priorities and the negotiation of targets during this year. 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 was 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
Increased environmental awareness
One to one support & guidance for young people & adults
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

The Council proposes to develop contextual indicators to assist its assessment of the context within which its LDS policies are being applied as part of its development of individual Core Strategies. The first set of these will be set out in its Waste Core Strategy Preferred Options consultation during the autumn of 2008. The following set out the context for development generally in the County.

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 the possible significance of 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.

The following data has been extracted from the June Agricultural Survey, conducted each year by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).

The total agricultural land area in Worcestershire was 131, 164 hectares in 2006. This represents an increase of 2,253 hectares on the 2005 figure. Of this total, 51.8 per cent was grassland. There have been noticeable decreases in set-aside land and in land classified as 'other' over the year.

Almost 59 per cent of cropland in Worcestershire is given over to wheat production.

Of the 4,137 holdings in Worcestershire in 2006, 44 per cent are less than five hectares in size. Between 2005 and 2006, this figure only showed a small change (a 0.8 per cent decrease). The most significant change between 2005 and 2006 was an increase of 8.4 per cent within the size band of 20 to <50 hectares. The largest decrease was in the size band of 50 to <100 hectares, with a decrease of 3.3 per cent.

Agricultural change and its implications for landscape character and biodiversity and agricultural waste as Directive Waste could be addressed in future work regarding Landscape and Biodiversity change in the County. One of the issues needing further analysis is whether changes in the profitability of farmland is accompanied by diversification into other activities and the waste implications of these. Much more detail about the nature of the County can be found in:

The Worcestershire Story of Place

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

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

The Story of Place is a key piece of evidence underpinning our Community Strategy and all our related work. It can be found at: http://www.worcestershirepartnership.org.uk/home/story of place final submission march 2008-2.doc.

Details of the local economy and an assessment of future economic prosperity can be found in **Worcestershire County Economic Assessment 2007-08** (http://worcestershire.whub.org.uk/home/wcc-research-econ-assess-710.pdf

Employment and Agriculture

The Annual Business Inquiry and hence para 4.16 below does not accurately represent those employed in agriculture. The June 2006 Agriculture Census for England (DEFRA) shows that local labour in the Agricultural Sector numbers 7,712 in Worcestershire. This represents a very small reduction of 0.1% from 2005. 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 36: Employment by Industry

Industry	Worcestershire			West Midlands	England
	2004	2005	% Change (04/05)	% Change (04/05)	% Change (04/05)
Agriculture	7,716	7,712	-0.1	0.2	-1.1
Energy and water	1,100	1,000	-9.1	-16.4	3.0
Manufacturing	37,000	40,100	8.4	-3.0	-2.7
Construction	10,900	9,300	-14.7	10.9	3.0
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	52,700	56,700	7.6	-1.7	-3.1
Transport and communications	9,500	9,400	-1.1	-0.9	-1.7
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	43,600	44,500	2.1	2.0	2.1
Public administration, education and health	61,900	59,300	-4.2	-0.4	-0.5
Other services	11,100	13,200	18.9	8.9	1.9
Total	**235,516**	**241,212**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**-0.6**

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2005, 2006, DEFRA, 2005, 2006.
*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.

Local Economic Forecast 2008

The Local Economic Forecasting Model (LEFM) from Cambridge Econometrics provides future projections for a number of economic measures at county, regional and national level. However, whilst being a useful indicator of potential future change, it should be noted that the historical data used to produce the projections discussed below do not fully reflect the recent changes in economic conditions, in part resulting from the "credit crunch".

Employment by Occupation

Changes to the proportion of residents with higher qualifications will affect the occupation structure of the workforce. It is forecast that the highest level of increase in employment per annum over the period 2006 to 2010 in Worcestershire will be in Personal Service and Professional Occupations (both 1.5%).

Elementary Occupations are projected to experience the largest decrease in employment, falling by –2.2% per annum. This is not surprising given that these are occupations that are prevalent in the Manufacturing sector, which is projected to experience a 1.5% decrease in employment levels per annum. The projections for Worcestershire follow a similar pattern to those expected to occur regionally and nationally.

In Worcestershire, the patterns predicted for 2006-2010 are forecasted to continue in the longer term for the period 2010-2015.

The annual business inquiry estimates that the number of employee jobs in Worcestershire has risen by 2.4% between 2005 and 2006. The number of employee jobs has risen by only 0.1% across the West Midlands compared with a reduction of 0.6% nationally over the year period.

Within Worcestershire, the largest decreases can be seen in construction (-14.7%) and energy and water (-9.1%), while manufacturing (8.4%) has seen the largest increase, despite falls across the region and nationally.

A total of 67.7% of employee jobs are full-time, which is up 0.7 percentage points on 2005. Male full-time workers account for 43.5% of all employee jobs, whilst male part-time workers account for just 7.5% of jobs. The full-time/part-time split for females is much more even, 24.1% and 24.8% respectively (Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2006).

The Council's initial assumption is that these changes will lead to changes in the volume of C and D waste being produced. Volumes of C and D waste production have been falling; these changes are likely to slightly reduce the rate of decrease. We think it likely, however, that the cost of landfilling C and D waste means that most is likely to be managed elsewhere. It is possible, however, that financial pressures might encourage more fly tipping and unauthorised disposal of this waste stream.

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 and local waste streams 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 Councils' 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 2009. 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.

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 (July 2008)
- Waste Development Framework Report of the Stakeholder Workshops (December 2004)
- *Planning Best Practical Environmental Option (Cabinet approved) (July 2003)

Saved Plans

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

Other 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 2007-2008 Worcestershire County Council

Worcestershire Partnership

Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire

APPENDIX 5

Table 37: Operational sites and extant permissions for waste management activities within Worcestershire as at 11/11/88 (other than Sewage Works)

Operational Sites within Worcestershire

WTS – Waste transfer station
HWS – Household waste site
MRF – Materials recycling facility
WEE – Waste electrical and electronic equipment
* - confirmed during this monitoring year (2)

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
Tickeridge Farm, Timberhanger Lane, Bromsgrove	Warwick Stone	Landfill

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,	Mercia Waste	HWS

Tenbury Wells		
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
Pete Bott Skips	Mr Pete Bott	WTS

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
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

Operations that ceased during the monitoring year None

Extant Permissions in Worcestershire
(* Indicates sites were given planning permission but were not operational during the year)

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
*Land at OS 7890 3219 – Pencroft	Carver Knowles	Open Windrow Composting	47703 Approved 28/03/08

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.

Environment Agency
A Code Listing

A01	Co-disposal landfill
A02	Other landfill site taking special waste
A03	Borehole
A04	Household commercial and industrial waste landfill
A05	Landfill taking non-biodegradable waste
A06	Landfill taking other waste
A07	Industrial waste landfill (factory cartilage)
A08	Lagoon
A09	Special waste transfer station

A10 In house storage facility
A11 Household commercial and industrial waste transfer station
A12 Clinical waste transfer station
A13 Household waste amenity site
A14 Transfer station taking non-biodegradable waste
A15 Material recycling facility
A16 Physical treatment facility
A17 Physico-chemical treatment facility
A18 Incinerator
A19 Metal recycling site (vehicle dismantler)
A19a End of Life Vehicles facility
A20 Metal recycling site (MRS) (Mixed)
A21 Chemical treatment facility
A22 Composting facility
A23 Biological treatment facility
A24 Mobile Plant

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

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

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

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

Greenfield Site – A site previously unaffected by built development.

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

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

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

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

Landfill – The deposit of waste onto and into land.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Permitted Reserves – Mineral deposits with the benefit of planning permissions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regionally Important Geological Site (RIG) - A non-statutory regionally important geological or 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 1998/9-2007

TABLE 38
Waste Management Trends: (Landfill, transfer & treatment volumes) ('000 tonnes)

Year	Site Type	Worcestershire	% of total *Figures rounded up*
1998/99			
	Landfill	751	75%
	Transfer	199	20%
	Treatment	48	4.8%
	MRS	2	0.2%
	Total	**1,000**	**100%**
2000/01			
	Landfill	1,038	72%
	Transfer	317	22%
	Treatment	13	1%
	MRS	82	5%
	Total	**1,450**	**100%**
2002/03			
	Landfill	713	68%
	Transfer	273	26%
	Treatment	74	6%
	MRS	1	-1%
	Total	**1,051**	**100%**
2003/04	*No data available*		
2004/05			
	Landfill	924	67%
	Transfer	296	21%
	Treatment	68	5%
	MRS	98	7%
	Total	**1,386**	**100%**
2005	*No data available*		
2006			
	Landfill	520	51%
	Transfer	362	36%
	Treatment	32	3%
	MRS	101	3%
	Total	**1,016**	**10%**
2007			
	Landfill	633	55%
	Transfer	355	32%
	Treatment	53	5%
	MRS	108	9%
	Total	**1,150**	**100% (rounded)**

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

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

Source: Environment Agency.
1998/99 figures from SWMA West Midlands 2000
All other figures from RATS data

APPENDIX 11
TABLE 39
Waste Transfer and Treatment Trends from 1998/9

Environment Agency West Midlands: Transfer & treatment deposits by site type, waste type and sub-region (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		
1998/9 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	Transfer Civic Amenity	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		
2004/5 Total			**531**		

	Site Type	Site Code	Input Tonnes
2006/7	Hazardous waste	A9	2
	HIC	A11	238
	Clinical	A12	0
	Non-biodegradable	A14	-
	Civic amenity site	A13	433
	Transfer Total		**673**
	Material recovery	A15	16
	2006/7 Physical	A16	16
	Physico-chemical	A17	-
	Chemical	A21	-
	Composting	A22	-
	Biological	A23	-
	Treatment Total		**32**
	Vehicle dismantler	A19	0
	Vehicle dismantler	A19a	3
	Metal recycling site	A20	98
	Metal Recycling Site Total		**102**

			Capacity (tonnes)	Input (tonnes)
2007/8	Hazardous waste	**A09 Total**	84,988	155
	HIC	**A11 Total**	1,274,006	326,056
	Clinical	**A12 Total**	250	3
	HWS	**A13 Total**	57,373	29,552
	Transfer		1,416,617	355,766
	Material recovery	**A15 Total**	24,999	22,863
	Physical	**A16 Total**	392,000	30,656
	Physico-chemical	**A17 Total**	24,999	0
	Chemical	**A18 Total**	182	43
	Treatment Total		**442,180**	**53,562**
	Vehicle dismantler	**A19 Total**	14,997	81
	Vehicle dismantler (ELV)	**A19a Total**	29,994	6,425
	Metal recycling	**A20 Total**	233,339	101,638
	Metal Recycling Site Total		**278,330**	**108,144**
	Mobile Plant	**A24 Total**	75,000	0

Notes
1998/9 Figures from Environment Agency SWMA 2000, West Midlands. After this report, new classifications were introduced; comparison with 1998/9 is therefore limited.

APPENDIX 12
TABLE 40
Landfill Deposits 1998/99-2007

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		-	
2000/1 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		**264-**	
	Non-inert	Inert/CAD	246	
		HIC	375	
		Hazardous	3	
	Non-Inert Total		**360**	
	Inert only	Inert/CAD	300	
		HIC	-	
		Hazardous	-	
	Inert Only Total		**300**	
	Restricted user	Inert/CAD	-	
		HIC	-	
		Hazardous	-	
	Restricted user Total		**0**	
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		**-**	
2005/6 Total			**692**	
2006	Hazardous		0	35% (NB: figures do not tally with RATS figures in table and are under discussion with the Environment Agency)
	Non-Hazardous		148	
	Inert		0	
	Restricted user		214	
2006/7 Total			**429**	
2007	Non-Hazardous		579	51%
	Non-Biodegradable		53	
	Restricted User		0	
2007/8 Total			**632**	

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 from 16th 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

Table 41: Landfill Capacity Trends, Worcestershire 1998/99-2007 (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**
2006	Inert	1,711,270
	Non-Inert (SNRHW)	Not calculated
	Non-Hazardous	7,578,441
	Restricted	-
2006 Total		**9,289,711**
2007	Inert	805,454
	Non-Hazardous (SNRHW)	1,080,000
	Non-Hazardous	7,127,193
	Restricted User	-
2005 Total		**9,012,647**

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 14

Table 42, Incineration Capacity Worcestershire 2005 and 2007
All figures provided in 000s tonnes

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

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

APPENDIX 15

TABLE 43

Regional Comparison: Figures from the West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party Annual Report – 2006

Sand and Gravel Reserves 2004 and Landbanks 2002 to 2006

	Landbank at 31.12.02 (years)	*Landbank at 31.12.03 (years)*	*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	0.283	20.1	18	14
Worcestershire	9.7	7.38	0.871	6.4	4.9	4.1
Shropshire	18.7	18.01	0.820	17.2	16.8	17.3
Staffordshire	15.4	14.0	6.602	14.2	15.2	13.4
Warwickshire	11.8	8.91	1.043	8.1	8.1	5.9
W Mids County	7.1	5.97	0.506	4.94	4.0	3.1

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 2002-2006

	Landbank at 31.12.02 (years)	*Landbank at 31.12.03 (years)*	*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	0.424	38.9	37.5	18
Worcestershire	4.0	3.31	0.163	confidential	confidential but declining	confidential but declining
Shropshire	35.15	32.83	2.662	31.9	32.7	32.6
Staffordshire	117.46	126.27	1.395	126.6	116.5	115.4
Warwickshire	54.9	53.12	0.593	52.95	30.8	35
W Mids County	2.9	1.89	0.575	0.78	0	0

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 16

TABLE 44
SCI ThemeS 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	125 responses Very satisfied 14.4%; Satisfied 38.4%; Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 38.4%; Dissatisfied 7.2%	↑	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	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
		consultation documents and evaluation forms					
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

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
							participants views on the event they attended
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 17

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL WASTE WORCESTERSHIRE 1989/90, 2002/03 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

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