The Fourth

The Fourth Annual Monitoring Report 2007 - 2008

worcestershire

SIMPLIFIED SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Core Output Indicator		*Financial Year*			
		2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8
M1	Sand Gravel	☺ č	☺ ċ Č	☺ ċ Č	M1 ☺ ċ Č
	Crushed Rock	L Ď	L ċ Č	L ċ Č	M1 L ċ Č
M2	Recycled Aggregates	K	K	K	M2 K
W1	New Waste Management Capacity	☺	☺ č	☺ č	W1 ☺ č
W2	Municipal Waste	☺ č	☺ č	☺ č	W2 ☺ č
E1	Accepting EA advice	☺ ċ Č	☺ ċ Č	☺ ċ Č	E1 ☺ ċ Č

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.

(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:

Nick Dean
Team Leader: Minerals and Waste Policy

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 opportedscom of £1W;atioa6 -1.1458 TD0.0

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															

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).*

4. ANALYSIS OF POLICIES IN EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Introduction

As in previous years, the format for monitoring the policies is based on an

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.	

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

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		

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

Policy (Structure Pl-Objective 1?

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

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

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	L
M2 Annual Production of Secondary/Recycled aggregates	Secondary **(est)** None Recycled **4,971**tonnes	Improving	K

Notes
Re Core Output Indicator Est: Sand and Gravel production is an Officer estimate. The most up to date publicly available figure is 2006 in the AMP Annual Report for 2006 which is for 700,00t.

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)	fBT/TT63.98.56445558.3463.98.774.952 0 0.243774.952 0 0.243564455105 T	

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

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*

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 fullsignificant e shut mn is the us

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.

R RESULTS FOR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 3: LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Indicators			
	Production 2007-08	**Trend**	**Performance**
rmitted	Confidential	Consistently satisfactory	☺
uctive hree	Satisfactory	Consistently satisfactory	☺
uctive stone	Unsatisfactory	Consistently unsatisfactory, likely to cease within two years	L

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 env*

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

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 Land adjacent to Sandy Lane Landfill Site
Granted Sandy Lane, Wildmoor, Near Bromsgrove
13/9/07

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

.

	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.

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	Total amount of waste managed in Worcestershire and by management type.

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

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

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

	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 f
W1										

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**

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

Analysis: *Continued recycling scheme roll-outs by all WCAs has resulted in most*

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.*

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 471 0.1.63 13.2 0.47998 ref12h1Cch havuf123.7hn 5608 re42ln* n5392 scn120.12 256.13.2(V)6.2(01Cch h)ercentage 2671 .16471 -60.7te ar2.3T0 1481c32.25% re32.50% 22 r9% 2 sc9% re32.75% r-e37.38% r-.0737.5% r re-0..48Qe.5 -60									

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
	None	None	None

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 -ss Us5(D.33)-1916.D0 Tc0 6B14 1llEutDD0 Tc0 6B14 1ll

- 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

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.

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

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

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).

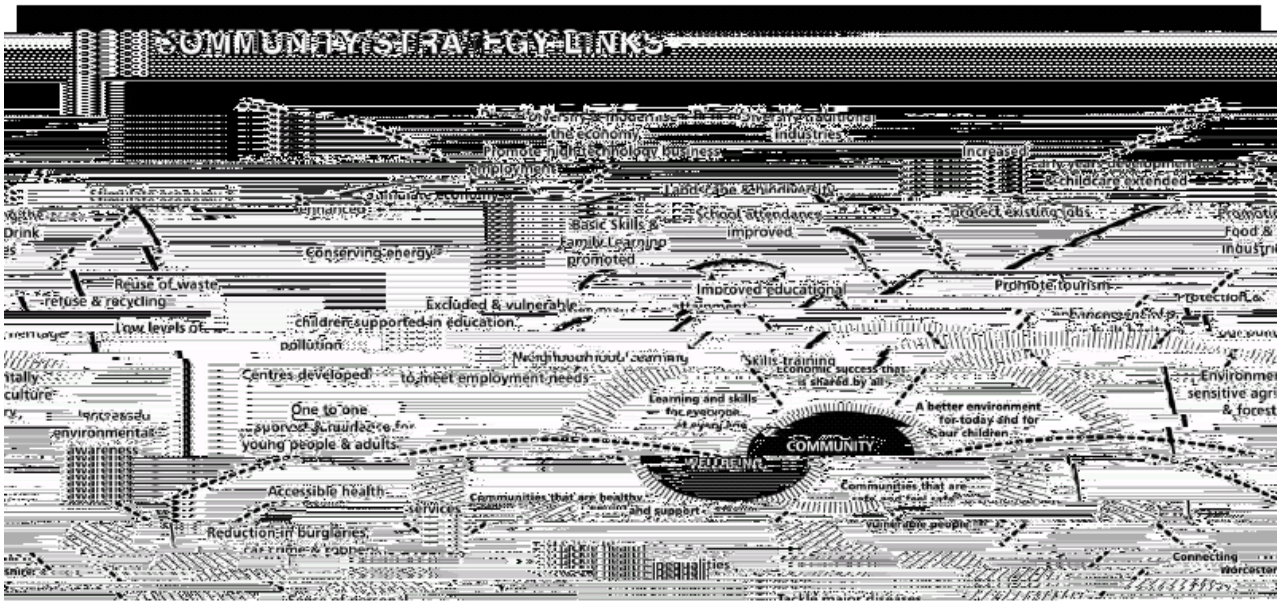
Local Area Agreements

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
COMMUNITY
Basic Skills & Family Learning promoted
Conserving energy
Reuse of waste, refuse & recycling
Excluded & vulnerable children supported in education
Low levels of pollution
Centres developed
One to one support & guidance for young people & adults
Neighbourhood learning to meet employment needs
Skills training
economic success that is shared by all
Learning and skills for everyone at every time
A better environment for today and for our children
Improved educational
School attendance improved
Childcare extended
Protect existing jobs
Promote tourism
Accessible health services
Communities that are healthy and support
Communities that are
vulnerable people
Reduction in burglaries,
Connecting

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

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**

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

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

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

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

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 Bn9G5L s

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 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	

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

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

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		

	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**

APPENDIX 12
TABLE 40

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		

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		

APPENDIX 15
TABLE 43

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 ă	
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 ă	
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					

Code	

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment 90.36 7998 ref

Code

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

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

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

幫助的話，請致電 01905 25121。

如果你在明白這份文件方面需要

egasi telefonare a 01905 25121

Se con questo documento avete bisogno di aiuto pr

Planning, Economy & Performance Directorate