



**Worcestershire Mineral and Waste
Development Framework**

**Annual Monitoring
Report**

April 2010 March 2011

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Executive Summary

The Annual Monitoring Report 2010/11 is structured differently to previous Annual Monitoring Reports prepared by the Council. The indicators have been updated to reflect the monitoring schedule set out in the emerging Waste Core Strategy. They show that progress towards most indicators is adequate. The main areas of concern are:

- Progress towards the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy was slightly behind target. The council considers that the delay was justified and is not significant. The Local Development Scheme has been revised to take this into account.
- Performance of several indicators relating to aggregate minerals were below target. This will be considered during the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy. It is anticipated that work will start on this in 2012.

The Waste Core Strategy has not been adopted yet. This means that many of the new indicators monitor the impacts of policies which are not yet in place. It is useful to monitor the indicators in this AMR to establish a starting point to build upon in the future but it means that in some cases performance appears to be below target.

Monitoring indicators have been defined according to the following convention:

	supply annually from renewable energy supplies.	
W5	Permissions for waste management development that include measures for water efficiency.	-
W6	Permissions for new landfill capacity that include landfill gas management systems.	-
W7	Permissions for new built waste management development that include provision for biodiversity enhancement.	
W8	Permissions that have an unacceptable adverse impact on landscape character, scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas, battlefields or registered historic parks and gardens.	
W9	Permission for new waste management/minerals development granted in the Malvern Hills or Cotswolds AONB.	
W10	Permissions for new waste management/minerals development take into account local characteristics.	
W11	Permissions for new waste management/minerals development take into account amenity considerations.	
W12	Permission for new waste management/minerals development on Greenfield sites	
W13	Permission for new waste management/minerals development in the Green Belt.	
W14	Permissions granted in accordance with highways advice.	
W15	Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in re-use and recycling.	
W16	Waste sent to landfill.	
W17	Re-use, recycling and 'other recovery' of waste.	
W18	Adoption of appropriate policies regarding managing waste arising from all new developments in City, Borough and District DPDs.	
W19	Development permitted within 250m of a waste management facility against County Council advice.	-

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1. Introduction and background

Purpose of the report

1.1. The County Council is required to produce an *Annual Monitoring Report*¹ of the Minerals and Waste Development Framework (AMR). The purpose of the AMR is to:

- r

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Structure of the report

1.7. The structure of this AMR and the indicators reported on differ significantly from previous years.

1.8. In the past the AMR has been structured around five broad objectives:

- Monitor progress on the implementation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.
- Assess how the Council's policies contribute to a better environment for today and tomorrow²
- Assess if the policies contribute to sustainable economic development³ by ensuring an adequate and steady supply of aggregate and non-aggregate minerals.
- Assess whether the policies contribute to sustainable economic development by enabling the management of waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy and addressing waste as a resource.
- Assess whether the policies contribute towards empowering contribute towards empowag

Chapter

Implementation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.



Local Development Scheme



- Achievement of milestones in the Local Development Scheme

Involving all those affected as openly and effectively as possible.



Mineral planning decisions

WO6

SA6

SCI



- W23 & M17: Permitted applications for waste management /minerals development which include a consultation Statement
- SCI themes and indicators: SCI2 Access to information; SCI3: Consultation response rate/involvement; SCI 4: Satisfaction with the planning process, SCI5: Consultation methods, SCI 6: Value for money

Direct development to the most appropriate locations in accordance with the Spatial Strategy.

Mineral

WO6

1.10. If monitoring indicates that targets have been missed, the process outlined in Figure 2 will be followed. In essence, the process sets out to establish if a failure to meet a target is significant, in which case we need to review and

in previous years, with the addition of some new indicators which mirror those for waste where appropriate.

- 1.12. In subsequent years the waste indicator will be the same as those set out the Waste Core Strategy once they have been tested at public examination. Minerals indicators will be developed through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy.

2. Summary of applications determined by the County Council 2010-11

- 2.1. The County Council determined 70 planning applications between 1st April 2010 and 31st March 2011. Permission was granted for 68 of these applications, with 2 proposals for Regulation 3 development being withdrawn by the applicant. No applications for planning permission for waste management related development or for the winning and working of minerals were refused.

Table 2: Planning applications determined by the County Council

	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Waste management development	22	7	29	18

Kennels, Leigh Sinton, Malvern. It was refused by Worcestershire County Council on 13 November 2009.

- 2.4. The appeal was made under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and was lodged on 23rd December 2009 (Appeal Reference APP/E1855/A/10/2119968/NWF). The main issue in this appeal was whether the location would be a sustainable for the proposed development, having regard to policies for waste management. The Appeal was dismissed on 30 July 2010.
- 2.5. The appointed Planning Inspector did not consider that the evidence before them demonstrated that the facility would be required to meet local needs. The Inspector therefore considered there to be a conflict with Malvern Hills Local Plan Policy DS1 and Worcestershire County Council Structure Plan Policy WD.2. The Inspector was unable to find that this would be a sustainable location for a small scale animal carcass incinerator, having regard to policies for waste management. In the absence of evidence to indicate otherwise, the Inspector found that the proposal would not accord with Structure Plan Policy SD.2 or Local Plan Policy DS1.

3. Implementation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

Section Summary: Implementation of the Council's Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

This section monitors the Statutory requirement to comply with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: particularly Part 2, Sections 14, 16, 18 and 19

Indicators:

Indicator	Target	Current performance
Compliance with Regulation 48 (3): Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (As amended)	Achievement of milestones in the Local Development Scheme	

Other issues to be monitored: Other planning documents prepared by Worcestershire County Council which are not set out in the Minerals and Waste Development.

Table 3 Progress on achieving the Local Development Scheme (against the 2010 LDS)

DPD	Stage of Preparation	2008			2009	2010	2011	2012
		Q 2	Q 3	Q				

LDSs) but because of the need to allow time for possible legal challenges into any of the decisions made at Council, actual submission could not be until the following, 3rd, quarter of the year.

3.11. These issues have been taken into account in preparing the LDS 2011. The LDS 2011 timetable is set out below.

Table 4 Progress on achieving the Local Development Scheme (against the 2011 LDS)

**Stage of
Preparation**

waste management developments and for its own developments such as schools, roads and libraries.

- 3.14. To enable us to accept and validate applications more quickly and reduce delays that would otherwise occur in the processing of applications, the Council is producing a Validation Document. This is part of a Government initiative to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning system.
- 3.15. The Validation Document, once adopted will provide applicants and their agents with guidance on the information required when submitting a planning application. If an applicant fails to submit an application in accordance with the requirements set out in the Validation Document we will be entitled to declare the application invalid.
- 3.16. The document was published for an 8 week period of consultation on 15 February 2011. Adoption is anticipated to be in Spring 2012.

Landscape Character Assessment supplementary guidance

- 3.17. The Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Guidance (LCA SG) is a non-statutory document that will provide guidance on the application of landscape character principles to development. The Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Guidance will ultimately be used to help guide and determine relevant planning applications in the county. It is intended that once adopted or endorsed, the guidance will be used at both county and district levels. Whilst it will not constitute a formal part of the Local Development framework, it is intended that the final document will carry

- Climate change

Soils

- 3.21. The Planning for Soils in Worcestershire, Technical Research Paper has been developed in partnership with the Environment Agency, Natural England and the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust to raise awareness of the importance of soils and to provide technical guidance for Local Planning Authorities. The paper aims to inform the strategic consideration of soils in the development of Core Strategies and other DPDs. It contains emerging best practise, and policy guidance.
- 3.22. Between 22nd October and 10th December 2010 the council carried out a targeted consultation on the above document and received a total of 27 responses out of 30 consultees via on-line questionnaire, letter and e-mail. The majority of organisations supported our research paper with some providing additional comments and suggestions for improvement.
- 3.23. These comments are currently being analysed. The Paper is being reviewed and updated accordingly to the comments and the newest policy and research.

Water

- 3.24. The Planning for Water in Worcestershire, Technical Research Paper has been developed in collaboration with the Environment Agency, Severn Trent Water and Natural England. This paper intends to provide a consistent approach to water management and acts as an evidence base to inform policy and strategy development. It is directed at everybody involved in plan making in Worcestershire and adjacent areas.
- 3.25. Between 11th October and 23rd December 2010 the council carried out a targeted consultation on the above document and received a total of 10 responses out of 22 consultees via on-line questionnaire, letter and e-mail. The majority of them supported our research paper with some providing additional comments and suggestions for improvement.
- 3.26. These comments are currently being analysed. The Paper is being reviewed and updated accordingly to the comments and the newest policy and research.

intended to help create new woodland or manage existing woodland in a way which compliments or improves the current woodland landscape character and ecology of the county. It does not aim to present an all-embracing guide to the creation and management of woodland and tree cover - its focus is purely landscape and biodiversity. The commercial aspects of timber growing in Worcestershire are not covered, nor are archaeological considerations. The landscape elements of this guidance are based on the Landscape Character Assessment for Worcestershire, and the Ecological Zones are derived from work to identify Natural Areas for Worcestershire.

3.35. The document has been endorsed by Worcestershire Partnership Environment Group (WPEG) and the County Council in April 2010.

Infrastructure Planning

3.36. During 2010 / 11, Worcestershire County Council's Strategic Planning team have been updating evidence in relation to infrastructure needs. This evidence will be used to inform the preparation of an Infrastructure Strategy and Investment Plan, to be written during 2011 / 12.

3.37. The evidence base is in the form of four research papers:

- Infrastructure Needs and Issues
- Viability of Infrastructure (Assumptions)
- Infrastructure Funding Mechanisms
- Establishing Priorities

3.38. The Infrastructure Strategy and Delivery Plan will be used to inform statutory (strategic & district) planning across Worcestershire, service delivery planning within Worcestershire County Council (WCC) and requirements for developer contributions / CIL.

Sub-regional Green Infrastructure Planning

3.39. Worcestershire County Council have been working with partners including the Environment Agency, Natural England, Forestry Commission and Worcestershire Wildlife Trust to develop a multi-disciplinary approach to environmental planning across the county at a range of spatial scales.

3.40. This multi-disciplinary and multi-functional approach to land planning and management has included the development of a Green Infrastructure Study (version 2), which draws together a range of evidence sets to enable the development of a strategic approach to green infrastructure planning across the county. The version 2 paper is expected to be published in late summer 2011.

3.41. This non-statutory document will provide evidence to support Local Planning Authorities in the development of planning documents and will also be of interest to the development industries in planning for multifunctional green infrastructure.

3.42. In addition work has been commissioned to understand the strategic need and opportunities for green infrastructure provision and potential future methods of funding. The outcomes of this work are also due to be published late summer 2011.

4. Basing decisions on the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to be resilient to climate change

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W1 M1 Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on flooding.	
W2 M2 Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to the EA advice on water quality.	
W3 Permissions for waste management development that include measures for energy efficiency.	-
W4 Permissions for waste management development with a gross floor space of over 1000 sq m gaining at least 10% of energy supply annually from renewable energy supplies.	-
W5 Permissions for waste management development that include measures for water efficiency.	-
W6 Permissions for new landfill capacity that include landfill gas management systems.	-

Other issues to be monitored: Changes in national policies or targets relating to climate change, flood risk, energy efficiency and water efficiency. Review trigger: WCS or Minerals Local Plan conflict with national policy.

Indicators W1 & M1: Permissions for waste management/minerals development granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding

Target: None

Review trigger: One permission granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

Analysis:

Table 5: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Waste Management Development					

Actual	None	None	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?					
Minerals Development					
Actual	None	None	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?					
Regulation 3 Development					
Actual	None	None	None	None	None

Is target being achieved?

Regulation 3 Development					
Actual	None	None	None	None	None
Is target being achieved?					

Action

This indicator has been achieved and no action is required.

Issues addressed in a Sustainability Statement

Indicators W3, W4 and W5 have been monitored in 2023. reW* n5286.74 580.87 TB6CID 2

Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	13 (23%)
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	

In future indicators W3, W4 and W5 will be monitored. They are addressed individually below.

Indicator W3: Permissions for waste management development that include measures for energy efficiency

Target: 100%

Review trigger: Less than 90% of permissions comply for three years in any five.

Action

This indicator has been monitored to establish a baseline for future AMRs. It will be monitored over the next two years to assess progress following the adoption of the Waste Core Strategy and Validation Document. Action will then be taken to address any outstanding issues.

Indicator W4: Permissions for waste management development with a gross floor space of over 1000 sq m to gain at least 10% of energy supply annually from renewable energy supplies

Target: 100%

Review trigger: One permission granted that does not comply.

Analysis:

Table 9: Percent of new built waste management development and significant alterations to buildings with a gross floor space of over 1000 sq m to gain at least 10% of energy supply annually from renewable energy supplies

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period			

Is target

5. Basing decisions on the principles

Indicator W7 and M3: Permissions for new built waste management development that include provision for biodiversity enhancement.

Indicator W7 has been included in this AMR to provide a baseline, however provision for biodiversity enhancement is not currently required by policy and the

2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11

Indicator W8 & M4: Permissions having an unacceptable adverse impact on landscape character, scheduled ancient monuments, listed building, conservation areas, battlefields or registered historic parks and gardens.

Target: None

Review trigger: Permission granted for one application that does not comply.

Proposals will be considered to have an unacceptable adverse impact where this is identified by a statutory body or in the committee or delegated report prepared.

Analysis

Table 14: Permissions having an unacceptable adverse impact on landscape character, scheduled ancient monuments, listed building, conservation areas, battlefields or registered historic parks and gardens

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	
Minerals development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	
Regulation 3 development					
Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	

Action

This indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present. This

Indicator W10 and M6: Permissions for new waste management development take into account local characteristics

Target: No unacceptable adverse impact on local characteristics.

Review trigger: One permission with an unacceptable adverse impact.

Proposals will be considered to have an unacceptable adverse impact where this is identified by a statutory body or in the committee or delegated report prepared.

Analysis

Table 16: Number of permissions for new waste management development take into account local characteristics

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Permissions granted with unacceptable adverse impact on local characteristics	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	

Action:

This is not currently monitored, but will be monitored when applications are determined.

Proposals will be considered to have an unacceptable adverse impact where this is identified by a statutory body or in the committee or delegated report prepared.

Indicator W11 and M7: Permissions for new waste management/minerals development that take into account amenity considerations

Target: No unacceptable adverse impact on amenity.

Review trigger: One permission which has an unacceptable adverse impact.

Proposals will be considered to have an unacceptable adverse impact where this is identified by an Environmental Health Officer, statutory body or in the committee or delegated report prepared.

Analysis

Table 17: Permissions for new waste management and minerals development that take into account amenity considerations

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009
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Actual	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	Not monitored during this period	None
Is target being achieved?	?	?	?	?	

Action

This indicator has been achieved and no action is required at present. This indicator will continue to be monitored once the Waste Core Strategy is adopted.

6. Making driving waste up the waste hierarchy the basis for waste management in Worcestershire

Section Summary

Indicators:

	Indicator	Current performance
W15	<i>Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency (full details in section 8).</i>	
W16	Waste sent to landfill.	
W17	Re-use, recycling and 'other recovery' of waste.	
W18	Adoption of appropriate policies regarding managing waste arisings from all new developments in City, Borough and District DPDs.	
M9	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates.	-

Other issues to be monitored: Changes in national policies or targets relating to climate change, flood risk, energy efficiency and water efficiency. Review trigger: WCS or Minerals Local Plan conflict with national policy.

Percentage of all waste managed in Worcestershire	-	80%	68%	64%	59%
Is target being achieved?	-	-			

Figures based on Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator figures for Household and C&I waste landfilled in Worcestershire. (Note: 2007 data is based on different data and categorisations of waste management facilities)

The Waste Data Interrogator gives figures for Transfer, Metal Recycling Sites, Treatment and Landfill. The percentage landfilled is calculated as below:

$$\frac{\text{Total waste landfilled}}{(\text{Total waste managed in Worcestershire} - \text{Transfer})} \times 100 = \text{Percentage landfilled}$$

It is however acknowledged that many transfer facilities also undertake some form of treatment activities. If more robust data becomes available this will be considered in future monitoring.

Action:

The percentage of waste disposed of to landfill declined steadily between 2007

The 75% recycling and recovery will be retained as a target for both waste streams and will be monitored separately if data becomes available but it is not possible to monitor this effectively for the foreseeable future. Instead the HCI (household, commercial and industrial waste) figures from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator will be used as the best source of data. The following interpretation will be used to measure this indicator:

$$\frac{\text{HCI Treatment + HCI MRS}}{\text{HCI Total} - \text{HCI transfer}} \times 100 = \text{All waste recycling/recovery rate}$$

Table 22: Recycling/Recovery rates

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-2011
MSW	42%	49%	54%	56%	Data not yet available
<i>Recycling</i>	35%	40%	43%	45%	-
<i>Recovery</i>	8%	9%			

Figure 3: Recycling/Recovery rates and baseline targets (MSW)

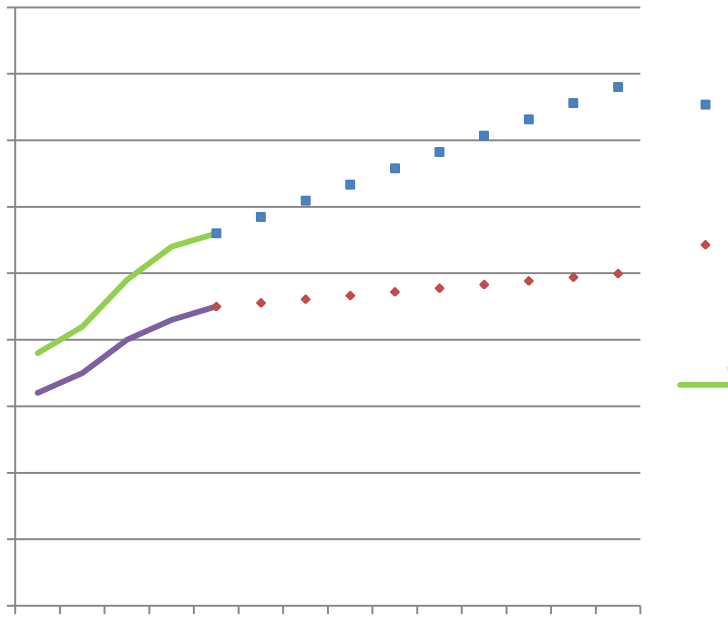


Figure 4: Recycling/Recovery rates and baseline targets (Household, Commercial and Industrial waste)

Action:

The current data for MSW Recycling/Recovery rates also forms the baseline for the targets. It is therefore not possible to assess progress against these milestones. Recycling/Recovery rates for Household, Commercial and Industrial waste is currently exceeding the milestones set out. No action is required.

Overall Recycling/Recovery rates over the last three years have increased. No action is required.

Indicator W18: Adoption of appropriate policies regarding waste managing waste arisings from all new development in City, Borough and District Councils' DPDs

Target:

Adopted by all City, Borough and District Councils.

Review trigger:

One relevant DPD adopted without appropriate policies.

Analysis

Table 24: Adoption of appropriate policies in City, Borough and District Councils' DPDs

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
DPDs adopted?	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Wyre Forest Core Strategy
Relevant policy included	-	-	-	-	Yes
Is target being achieved?	-	-	-	-	

Note: The Council formally commented on the South Worcestershire Development Plan (SWDP) (26th September – 18th November 2011). This will be reported in next years AMR.

Action:

Review trigger: There is no basis for setting a review trigger until a target has been set for this indicator.

Analysis:

It is national policy of encourage the production of secondary and recycled aggregates; at present however there are no mechanisms to assess how production can be measured. This issue is being considered at a national level by Defra.

7. Ensuring that the waste implications of all new development in Worcestershire are taken into account.

Section Summary

Indicators:

Is target being achieved?	-	-	-	-	-
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Action:

This indicator has been proposed to monitor the requirements in policy WCS13 as set out in the Waste Core Strategy Submission Document. This document has yet to be found sound and does not currently form part of the development plan. As such it is not appropriate to monitor this indicator at present.

Following consultation by the City, Borough and District councils on applications within 250m of a waste management facility Wastcouncils

8. Enabling equivalent self-sufficiency in waste management in the County by addressing the 'Capacity Gap' over the period to 2027 and safeguarding existing waste management facilities from incompatible development.

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W15 Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in re-use and recycling.	
W20 Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in 'other recovery'.	
W21 Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency in 'sorting and transfer'	
W22 Maintain equivalent self-sufficiency in disposal and landfill.	

Other issues to be monitored: Best available data on arisings and capacity will be monitored through the life of the strategy in order to determine changes in the capacity gap. Changes in national policy or targets.

Details of the waste management facilities in Worcestershire are set out in Appendix 1.

Indicator W15, W20, W21 & W22: Progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency

Target:

- Recovery
- Sorting or transfer
- Disposal or landfill

Review trigger:

a) Decrease in % waste being re-used or recycled for two years in a five year period.

b) Capacity gap identified for:

- Sorting or transfer,
- Disposal or landfill;

Or increasing capacity gap for reuse and recycling.

a) Change in % of waste recycled

Analysis

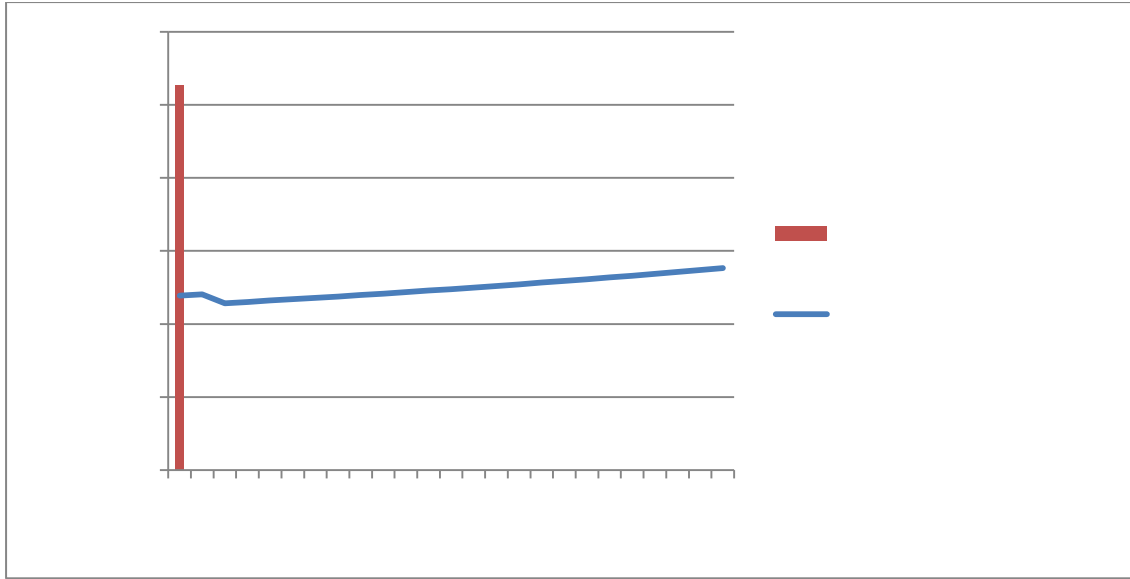
Table 26: Change in % of waste being re-used or recycled

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-2011
MSW	42%	49%	54%	56%	Data not yet available

Recycling

Table 27: Estimated

informed the emerging WCS) and actual capacity. Where actual capacity is less than projected requirement there is a capacity gap (re-use and recycling and 'other recovery'). Where actual capacity is greater than the requirement there is no capacity gap (Sorting and transfer).



Actions:

Current data sets a baseline. We will continue to monitor progress towards equivalent self-sufficiency.

9. Monitoring landbank and productive capacity of permitted sand, gravel, crushed rock reserves, clay and building stone.

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
M10 Annual production of primary land won aggregates.	
M11 Landbank	

sand and gravel. The patterns of sales in Worcestershire broad reflect the trends in the region, as shown in Figure 8 and Table 30.

Table 29: Sand and Gravel sales for aggregate purposes (million tonnes) (RAWP)

Sand and Gravel	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Worcestershire	0.75	0.7	0.81	0.758	0.524
Regional Total	9.1	9.99	10.00.48		

Figure 9: Sand and Gravel Sales for Aggregate purposes

The lack of applications probably reflects the limited nature and distribution of hard rock within the County, very little of which appears to be of aggregate quality.

For reasons of confidentiality figures for crushed rock sales in Worcestershire are combined with those in Herefordshire. There was only one crushed rock quarry in Worcestershire during the period shown below. This quarry has now been fully worked.

Table 31: Crushed rock sales for aggregate purposes (million tonnes) (RAWP)

Crushed rock

Review trigger: A landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves of less than 7 years

Analysis

Permitted reserves in Worcestershire are listed in *Appendix 2: Operational minerals sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2010 ± 1st April 2011*.

Table 32: Worcestershire landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves (years) (RAWP)

Sand and Gravel landbank	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Worcestershire	4.9	4.1	4.7	3.65	4.19

Figure 11: Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves West Midlands Region

According to the latest West Midlands Regional Aggregate Working Part (RAWP) (2009) Annual Report the County's landbank (at 31/12/2009) is 4.19 years. This is below

seeking to overcome this objection from the Highway

Based on information provided by the operator it is estimated that the average life of these two sites is 37 years.

Action: No action is currently required. The development of the Minerals Development Framework is likely to commence in Early 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

Other Non Aggregate Minerals

Target: There are currently no statutory targets for non aggregate minerals. This will be developed through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Review trigger: There are currently no statutory targets for non aggregate minerals. This will be developed through the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy.

Analysis

Permitted reserves in Worcestershire are listed in *Appendix 2: Operational minerals sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2010 ± 1st April 2011.*

At present, clay, building stone and silica sand are the only non-aggregate materials produced in the County. It is unlikely that the extraction of oil, gas or coal will be commercially viable in the Worcestershire.

- **Clay** is considered above.

Target: There are currently no statutory targets. This will be considered through

Analysis

Productive Capacity: Clay	2009-10	2010-11
Units	2	2

Action

The performance for this indicator is adequate. The development of the Minerals Development Framework is likely to commence in Early 2012 and will seek to address these issues.

10. Involving all those affected as openly and effectively as possible

Section Summary

Indicators:

Indicator	Current performance
W23 Permitted applications for waste management which include a Consultation Statement.	
M18 Permitted applications for minerals development which include a Consultation Statement.	
SCI2 Access to information	
SCI3 Consultation response rate/involvement	
SCI4 Satisfaction with the planning process	
SCI5 Consultation methods	-
SCI6 Value for money	-

Other issues to be monitored: Best available data on arisings and capacity will be monitored through the life of the strategy in order to determine changes in the capacity gap. Changes in national policy or targets.

Indicator W23 & M18: Permitted applications for minerals development which include a Consultation Statement (see also SCI3d)

Target:
100%

Review trigger:
Less than 90% for two years in any five

The *Revised Draft Validation Document* includes the requirement for a "Consultation Statement". However this is still being developed and is yet to be adopted by the Council. The submission of "Consultation Statements" has been monitored to establish the baseline, however it should be noted that at present these are not required.

Table 35: Planning permissions granted for proposals that include a Consultation Statement

	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Waste management development (including waste water treatment)					

Not

Actual

Satisfied

38.4%

press were the main methods people used to find out about planning issues, and as a result it is recommended that we continue to use these methods when carrying out consultations.

Past monitoring demonstrated that where people did not feel that their response would make a difference this stopped them getting involved in the consultation process; to combat this it was recommended that feedback would be provided to respondents after the consultation period ended. This feedback is currently done via direct mailing to respondents or hosting a response document of consultation comments on the web. It was suggested in last years` AMR that respondents would be asked to complete a short satisfaction survey in relation to the previous consultation which in this case was the Emerging Preferred Options consultation for the Waste Core Strategy. To save on costs, this was sent out at the same time as the Waste Core Strategy First Submission Draft Consultation. The findings were as follows:

The results of the 2009/10 satisfaction survey found that direct mail, local newspaper and County Council website, in that order remain the most popular ways to find out about County Council planning issues. Other methods of finding out about County Council Planning issues were the Consultation Portal, Public meetings, leaflets and newsletters and information available at Council buildings. Parish Councils were also named as methods to find out about planning issues. This same survey found that there was a slight increase in respondents satisfaction levels with regards to the availability of information for Development Plan Documents, however, it was also found that there was an increase in peoples dissatisfaction levels with the availability of information regarding Development Plan Documents. The results would show that although there as been an increase in different ways to find out a planning issues this has led to a decrease in satisfaction levels for availability of information regarding Development Plan Documents for some but an increase for others.

If respondents put that they were not satisfied with the availability and access to information regarding County Council planning issues, they were asked why they felt that way. The main themes coming out of this were as follows:

- Not easy to get access to information if you don't have access to the internet.
- Planning issues are not covered well in local newspapers.
- Residents don't understand the differences between county and district roles.
- If the Parish Council were not contacted it would be difficult for parishioners to be made aware of some issues.
- It's hard sometimes to find the information unless you are aware what to look out for.
- Lack of timely, relevant information.

In response to the comments above, it should be noted that the County Council use a variety of methods to keep people informed of County Planning issues and does not rely on the internet alone; for example, it uses public notices in local newspapers, direct mailings, allows people to ask to be notified of county planning consultations and lets them view planning consultations in libraries and Hubs. Local newspapers are used to inform residents of planning policy consultations and press releases are often produced, unfortunately the council

has no say as to if these make it in to the local press. There were also a number of comments related to a particular waste contract and planning application, these will be forwarded on to the Waste Management Team and Development Control.

When compared with that of 2007/08, the 2009/10 survey shows an increase in overall satisfaction levels of those involved in planning policy consultations (from 45.7% in 2007/8 to 56.9% for the 2009/10 satisfaction survey). If respondents put that they were not satisfied with past Waste Core Strategy planning policy consultation processes, they were asked why they felt that way. The most common comments were:

- Some felt that their views were not being listened to and acted upon.
- Consultation was not widely advertised and people were unaware of it.
- Consultation process was confused and difficult to understand.

There were also a number of comments related to a particular waste contract and planning application, these have been forwarded to the Waste Management and Development Control Teams

The most common reason given by those who had not taken part in past planning policy consultations was that they were not aware of the planning issues, didn't think they would be able to make a difference, that too much information was provided or documents were too long, enough time to get involved, that too much was jargon used or information was too difficult to understand.

Indicator SCI5: Consultation methods

Target The SCI did not set specific targets. This will be considered when the SCI is updated. Work on this is likely to commence in the next monitoring year.

Review trigger The SCI did not set specific targets. This will be considered when the SCI is updated. Work on this is likely to commence in the next monitoring year.

Analysis

Consultation on the *First Draft Submission Report , Interim Sustainability Appraisal, Initial Habitats Assessment and Equality Impact Assessment*

Screening commenced on 28th September 2010, with comments requested by 9th

No 1 90BTA4(p)4(t)-2(e)14(m)-20(b)4(e)4(r)74-3() (e)4(r)JTJET0 g90.024 333.53 .53 .5x2 90.024 3

Review trigger: The SCI did not set specific targets. This will be considered when the SCI is updated. Work on this is likely to commence in the next monitoring year.

Analysis:

This is a useful concept but is not easy to quantify; the value of any particular consultation is not related to the number of responses received. It is possible for example that a small number of perceptive responses may illuminate the issues better than a large number of repetitive or ill informed ones. In addition a decline in the number of responses over several consultations may reflect either satisfaction or be indicate fatigue or dissatisfaction.

The value in financial terms is even harder to quantify. To date there are no corporate assessments of the value of the methods used and no national advice on how the value of consultations could be assessed.

Action:

The adequacy of the public participation undertaken for the Waste Core Strategy will be considered as part of the Examination of its "soundness" in 2012; the Inspector`s comments may help to develop an appropriate indicator and for the present no

monitored through the life of the strategy in order to determine changes in the capacity gap.
Changes in national policy or targets.

Indicator 24: Increase in GVA in Worcestershire from Waste

12. Directing development to the most appropriate locations in accordance with the Spatial Strategy

Section Summary

Appendix 1: Operational waste sites and extant permissions within Worcestershire 31st March 2010 1st April 2011

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

Table 43: Operational waste Sites (excluding sewage operations) within Worcestershire

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Bromsgrove			
Pinches Quarry, Chadwich Mill Farm	M V Kelly	Infilling	09/000055/CM, 407541, 407382, 407360, 407357, 407349, 407250, 407122,

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Recycling Centre, Unit 100 Blackpole Trading Estate	Recycling		
Wychavon			
Waresley Quarry	Biffa Waste	Landfill and electricity generation from landfill gas	407551, 407177
Grove Farm, Radford,	Mr M. Fernihough	MRF, WTS	407243, 407178,
Hill and Moor Landfill	Mercia Waste	Landfill, HWS, MRF and electricity generation from landfill gas	407571, 407557, 407543, 407542, 407523, 407522, 407519, 407499, 407390, 407377, 10/000003/CM 10/000030/CM 10/000074/CM 407490, 407469,
Droitwich HWS, Hanbury Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
complex			400920, SU.223/63, SU 12/54, SU 70/48, 407582
No. 2 Hoobrook Trading Estate	Mrs Karen Jones	WTS – scrap metal and ELV	08/000070/CM
Wyre Forest Recycling, Sandy Lane Industrial Estate	Mr Downes	WTS	407550, 407422, 407600
Summerway Landfill, Talbots	Mr D. Talbot	Inert landfill. Soil, hardcore and road plannings recycling and storage.	SU. 298/69 407434, 407606, 407628, 407684 407711, 407712 08/000012/CM 08/000011/CM 09/000094/CM
Pencroft, Arthur Drive, Hoobrook,	Pencroft Ltd	WTS	407713 407452 08/000023/CM 09/000037/CM
Stourport, HWS, Bonemill, Minster Road	Mercia Waste	HWS	407470, 407649
HWS Kidderminster, Hoobrook	Mercia Waste	HWS	601077 407708
Bulk Storage, Hoobrook, Kidderminster	Mercia Waste	Bulk Storage for recyclables	407559
The UK Recycling Centre, Bewdley Road, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcestershire, DY13 8QT	7Tek	WEEE Recycling.	407687
The Forge, Kidderminster	Lawrence Skip Hire	WTS	407664.
6 Barracks Road, Sandy Lane Industrial Estate, Stourport-on-Severn	Mr Keith Coldrick, Pelican Food Services	Low impact Part A installation for producing biodiesel	10/000020/CM

Extant Permissions in Worcestershire, not yet implemented.

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Permission Ref.
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Bromsgrove

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Timberhonger Lane, Bromsgrove	Stone		
Malvern Hills			

Guinness Park Maile Skips,
Farm, Maile Skips Mr Costel8 Tr

Site	Operator	Facility Type	Application number
Landfill	Waste	electricity generation from landfill gas	407542, 407523, 407522, 407519, 407499, 407390, 407377
Droitwich HWS, Hanbury Road Throckmorton Airfield	Mercia Waste DEFRA	HWS Foot and Mouth Leachate Treatment Plant and burial pits	407490, 407469,

**Appendix 2: Operational minerals
sites and extant permissions
within Worcestershire 31st March
2010 1st**

Site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Aggregate sales 2009	Reserves at 31/03/11
Church Farm West	Ball Mill, Grimley	Tarmac	Active	none	Yes	Yes
Permitted Crushed Rock Reserves (limestone)						
Broadway/ Fish Hill	Fish Hill, Broadway Worcestershire, WR12 7LL	Smith & Son Bletchington	Active	AONB	Yes Aggregates and non- aggregates	Yes
Permitted Clay Reserves (clay and shale)						
New House Farm	Hartlebury, Kidderminster, Worcestershire	Baggeridge Brick	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes
Waresley/ Baggeridge Brick	Hartlebury Trading Est, Hartlebury Industrial Estate, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, DY10 4JB	Baggeridge Brick	Active	Green Belt	Yes	Yes

Appendix 3: Saved policies

Structure Plan Policies used by WCC 2010-2011

Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
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Policy (Structure Plan)	Indicators and Targets	Comments	Conclusion
RST12	Used by WCC (1)		
M1	-	Amplifies national policy	Retain
M2	-	Supports national policy	Retain
M3	Used by WCC (1)	Supports national policy	Retain for now
M4	-	Amplifies national policy	

