

SIMPLIFIED SUMMARY OF RESULTS

<i>Core Output Indicator</i>	<i>Financial Year</i>			
		2004/5	2005/6	2006/7
5a	Sand Gravel	é	ç è	ç è
	Crushed Rock			
		ç è	ç è	ç è
9	Renewable Energy	? ç è	ç è	ç è
Compliance with Regulation 48		é	é	@ è

Key

- = Fully Achieved
- ? = Adequate
- @ = Not Achieved
- é = Improving
- ç è = Same
- è = Worsening
- ? = Insufficient data

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The Report includes:-

- €# Details of progress on implementing the Council's Mineral and Waste Development Scheme;

- €# An assessment of the effectiveness of how saved policies are being implemented; and

- €# Possible proposals for the future and

other matters, including:

- €# A short summary of the physical and economic background of the County with an emphasis of how these relate to minerals and waste issues

- €# A note on the relationship between the Annual Monitoring Report and the Community Strategy, and

- €# Details of the policies themselves.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

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

Saved Policies

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

Monitoring of Saved Policies

Minerals:

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

Crushed Rock:

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

one site is operational, its productivity is below this and its landbank below 10 years. In Regional terms, the Council's contribution and the shortfall are both trivial. The Council is concerned nonetheless that its productive capacity and landbank for crushed rock will not realise the County sub regional apportionment and that its policies to ensure the production of crushed rock need re-assessment.

Sand and Gravel:

The position for sand and gravel is better but only just adequate. No planning permissions were given during the course of the year for the extraction of sand and gravel. WMRAWP for 2005 estimates the landbank to be 4.9 years. This can be updated on the basis of officer information to 7.34. The decline in reserves has therefore been arrested and reversed. Two of the Preferred Areas for extraction identified in the Minerals Local Plan remain unworked and (at December 2007) there are four undetermined applications for planning permission to work other sites. If these were to be given permission, they would add about 1.5 and 6.5 years respectively to the landbank and they could temporarily postpone the need for a review of the Local Plan policies, so far as Sand and Gravel supply is concerned. The Council is unlikely therefore to begin pre-commencement work and evidence gathering during 2008 or to include a Minerals Core Strategy in its Local Development Scheme until 2010.

Waste:

The Council's saved Structure Plan policies for waste set out criteria to guide the location of waste management criteria and their assessment in accordance with its adopted BPEO (Best Practical Environmental Option) Strategy. The policies comply with some of the waste policies in the Regional Spatial Strategy but are not in complete accord with government policy as set out in PPS10. The analysis confirms the need for a Waste Core Strategy Local Development Document and one is currently in preparation. The trend over the year continues to demonstrate that the use of criteria based policies is effective in enabling waste management facilities to be developed in Worcestershire, confirming the appropriateness of the Council's current proposal not to prepare a site specific DPD for waste management uses.

Future Proposals

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

Difficulties in Producing this Report

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

- £# Waste Management Treatment and capacity; and particularly that for
- £# The treatment of Construction and Demolition Waste

It is clear that these are insoluble at County level.

2. ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT – Background

Minerals and Waste Issues: Economic Significance

The Mineral and Waste management industries in Worcestershire are not significant in terms of the numbers of people directly employed or their financial value to the County's economy (although they may be locally important at the Parish level and future AMRs may explore this). Their small scale however belies the significance mineral and waste development has in terms of sustainability and the considerable potential it has to enhance or, if inadequately addressed, to harm the environment. It also conceals the fact that the minerals and waste industries are fundamental to the workings of the economy, true primary industries on which all other economic activity depends and cannot function without. The Mineral and Waste Development Framework for Worcestershire will reflect this significance.

Legal Background to the AMR

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced substantial changes to the land use planning system in the UK. As part of which existing Development Plans will be replaced by Local Development Documents. Under Section 35 of the Act the Council has to produce an Annual Monitoring Report to assess progress on the preparation of its Local Development Documents, the appropriateness of the

Purpose of the Report

The purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report is to:

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

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

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

Policy Monitoring

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

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

Context and Background for the AMR

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

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

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

Quartile Analysis

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

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

These were:

- £# BV 16a: Percentage of local employees with a disability (CorpS).
- £# BV 84a: Number of kilograms of household waste collected per head (ES).
- £#

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

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

Monitoring the State of our Environment

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

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

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

As a general principle, however, the Council is concerned that the quality of both the background information and the monitoring assessments available are not as comprehensive as it would wish.

Proposed
date of
Adoption

4. ANALYSIS OF POLICIES IN EXISTING DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Introduction

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

Objectives

The objectives are based on securing the Government's aims for sustainable development

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Policies

These relate to saved policies within the Worcestershire Structure Plan 1996-2011, Adopted Plan 2001 and the Hereford and Worcester Minerals Local Plan, Adopted June 1997.

Table 2

AMR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 1	The first objective of the AMR is to assess if the Council’s policies safeguard and, where possible, enhance the County’s national and historic assets and amenities from the potentially adverse impacts of mineral sand waste development. This objective applies to both Mineral and Waste Development; other objectives are focused on either one or the other sector.
MONITORING OF “SAVED” STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES NOs	SD1, SD2, SD3, SD5, SD8, CTC1, CTC2, CTC3, CTC5, CTC7, CTC8, CTC9, CTC10, CTC11, CTC12, CTC14, CTC15, CTC16, CTC17, CTC18, CTC19, CTC20, CTC21 D39, D40 T1 M2, M3, M4, M5 WD2, WD3, WD4
RELATED SA OBJECTIVES NOs	2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15
CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS	None
LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS	<p>€# 1.1 Number of minerals or waste planning applications permitted which would adversely affect a) natural or historic assets; or b) amenities. Target – None.</p> <p>€# 1.2 Area of designated assets adversely affected by mineral and waste developments Target – None.</p> <p>€# 1.3 Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which were modified/conditioned in order to protect a) designated assets; or b) amenities Target 100%</p> <p>€# 1.4 Number and % of mineral or waste developments permitted which secured improvements a) designated assets; or b) amenities Target – 100%.</p>
The results for the above indicators are set out in Table 3 overleaf.	

OUTPUT INDICATOR RESULTS FOR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 1

TABLE 3
Local Output Indicators (None)

Local Output Indicators	Number	3 rd Year Trend	Performance
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1.1 Number of minerals or waste

Analysis

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

The purpose of the Objective is to assess if the County's planning policies safeguard and, where possible, enhance, the County's national and historic assets and amenities. The indicators chosen focus therefore on whether the Council's policies have successfully protected, or enhanced these features. This is particularly difficult in the case of applications for mineral development.

MINERAL ISSUES

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

Local Context and Background Data

AGGREGATE MINERALS

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

Table 4 – Permitted Sand and Gravel Sites

Site	Type for site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Agg sales 2005	Reserves at 31/03/07
Church Farm East/ Ball Mill	Sand & Gravel	Ball Mill, GRIMLEY, Worcester	Tarmac	Active		Yes	Yes
Clifton	Sand & Gravel	Clifton Arles Wood Off A38, SEVERN STOKE, Worcester, WR8 9JE	Tarmac	Active		Yes	Yes

Table 5 – Permitted Crushed Rock Sites

Site	Type for site	Location	Operator	Status	Designation	Agg sales 2005	Reserves at 31/03/07
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Broadway/
F0345 Tc 40033 Tw 0 -1.114o7m9-0.005 T9767te

TABLE 7**AMR POLICY
MONITORING
OBJECTIVE 2**

To assess if the following policies ensure an adequate and steady supply of aggregates (in accordance with MPS1 and MPG6)

MONITORING OF “SAVED” STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES NOs	M1
MONITORING OF “SAVED” MINERALS LOCAL PLAN POLICIES NOs	1, 2, 6, 7
RELATED SA OBJECTIVES NOs	16
CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS	5a Annual production of land won aggregates 5b Annual production of secondary recycled aggregates
LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS	2.1 Landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves 2.2 Landbank of permitted crushed rock reserves 2.3 Sufficient productive capacity for sand and gravel supply 2.4 Sufficient productive capacity for crushed rock supply
TARGETS FOR CO1 5a)	<p>€# Make provision for the regional apportionment guidelines of 0.871 mt pa of sand and gravel OR 8.6% of annual regional production of sand and gravel</p> <p>€# 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.</p> <p>(Dual targets are preferred because the RAWP allocation includes both. Successive WM RAWP Annual Reports have recorded total regional production of aggregates of significantly lower tonnage than the original guidelines predicted. The proportions produced by each MPA have remained consistent however and the % produced may be a more realistic interpretation of the supply position.</p>
TARGETS FOR CO1 5b)	None.
The results for the above Core Output Indicators are set out in Table 8 and for Local Output Indicators and Targets in Table 9 below.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Secondary/recycled aggregates are produced in two ways:

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

These are considered below:

Sites with specific planning permission:

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

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

Other Sites:

In reality, production is likely to be much larger from “other” sites. Mostly on-site production of recycled materials from demolition contractors, who now routinely clear previously developed land, crush hard materials on site and re-use them as foundations or sell them. Such activity may be permitted development under the General Permitted Development Order 1995, 28-day rule, or as part of the implementation of a planning permission. The local planning authority has no power to compel demolition contractors to provide information from such activities or the County

OUTPUT INDICATOR RESULTS FOR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 2

TABLE 8
Core Output Indicators

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

Notes

Re Core Output Indicator Est: Crushed Rock production is from 1 site only, for reasons of Commercial Confidentiality the figure cannot be published. It is, however, less than the WMRAWP apportionment for annual crushed rock production.

Analysis

Core Output Indicator 5a)

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

Crushed Rock: *The supply of crushed rock is far more problematic in terms of meeting both regional supply and the number of productive units. County Structure Plan Policy M1 sets a commitment to meet national and regional apportionments of crushed rock and Minerals Local Plan Policy M7 is an enabling policy setting the criteria by which applications should be assessed. The Council considers that both policies are sound in principle and have been useful in practice. Difficulties arise however because only two applications for crushed rock extraction have been made in the County since 1997. This itself probably reflects the limited nature and distribution of hard rock within the County, very little of which is of aggregate quality or accessible outside of national e.g. AONB or local, e.g. Abberley Hills Quarrying Policy, designations.*

At present the Council is not aware of any difficulties there might be in supplying the market with crushed rock in Worcestershire in the short term. As reported in the AMRs for 2004-05 and 2005-06, it is assumed that the shortfall is being made up with recycled materials and imports from other counties. The Council is not aware however of any complaints about how the shortfall is being met, of problems of where imports are coming from or of any traffic problems which may be caused. The Council is concerned however that the landbank for permitted crushed rock reserves is significantly below that recommended in Government guidance and it is very likely that the landbank of permitted reserves will be exhausted soon. This shortfall must be addressed. In the short to medium term the Council will consider whether the sub regional

Analysis

NON AGGREGATE MINERALS: BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

Building Stone: Building stone is currently only produced at one quarry, Fish Hill, as ancillary to aggregate production. The material produced, Oolitic Limestone, is used in only a few parishes in the south western corner of the County. Sales are mostly into Gloucestershire, where numerous comparable sites exist. The Council does not consider it necessary to define landbanks for this building stone.

Silicia Sand: The Wildmoor Sandstone Formation is worked in the Bromsgrove area to produce foundry sand from a naturally bonded sandstone and building sand. The decline of the foundry industry and availability of synthetic

M d

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

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

TABLE 13
Local Output Indicators

	Production 2006-07	Trend	Performance
3.1 Landbank of permitted clay reserves	Confidential	Consistently satisfactory	

DATA COLLECTION

The production of non-aggregate minerals in the County is only recorded as a sub set of the information requested through the WMRAWP regarding aggregate supplies. At present, most non-aggregate materials are only produced in the County from sites which also produce aggregates. The exception is clay production. The Council depends upon the goodwill of the operators for information about clay and this is only held on a confidential basis. There could be difficulties in data collection if permissions were given for more non-aggregate production and such goodwill was not forthcoming. There are no Core Output Indicators for these policies.

ANALYSIS: NON AGGREGATE MATERIALS

Clay

No applications for mineral working which would be a departure from the policies have been granted planning permissions by the Council or at Appeal. There are no reasons at present to believe that any of these policies are not appropriate or need immediate amendment so far as clay production is concerned. The Council does have the 25 year landbank recommended for government but the issue of long term supply will need to be addressed in a future Minerals Core Strategy.

for these policies.

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

Planning Application Determinations

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

Table 15: Total Number of Current Waste Management Permissions

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

A full list is attached as Appendix 5

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

Sewage Works (Approved)

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

- 05.09.06
13. 407670 – Erection of Control Kiosk, Whittington Sewage Pumping Station, Worcester – Approved 15.09.06
 14. 407672 – New Sewage Pumping Station, Oddingley – Approved 06.11.06
 15. 407673 – Refurbishment of Sewage Pumping Station, Tenbury Wells – Approved 08.11.06
 16. 407674 – Alterations and 6 enclosures at Wychbold STW – Approved 19.12.06
 17. 407678 – Asset Renewal Works at Blakedown STW – Approved 27.11.06
 18. 407682 – Erection of 2 Control Kiosks, Bath Road, Worcester – Approved 11.01.07
 19. 407683 – Erection of a Control Kiosk, Bath Road, Worcester – Approved 12.02.07
 20. 407685 – Erection of 6 Control Kiosks, Worcester STW – Approved 12.02.07
 21. 406689 – Refurbishment of Sewage Pumping Station, Tenbury Wells – Approved 16.03.07

Waste (Approved)

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

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

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

Disposal (Approved)

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

Applications Withdrawn

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

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

BPEO

Although the concept of BPEO is no longer part of national policy, on 10th July 2003

AMR POLICY MONITORING OBJECTIVE 4

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

MONITORING OF "SAVED" STRUCTURE PLAN POLICIES NOS

WD1, WD2, WD3, WD4
SD9, M6, EN£

RELATED SA OBJECTIVES NOS

1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8

CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

LOCAL OUTPUT

Total amount of waste managed in Worcestershire and by management

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

∞ # Landfilling as a % of total
C and D waste

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

∞ # Diversion from landfill:

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

TARGETS

- To achieve a minimum waste treatment capacity (C and D and MSW) of 1.22m tonnes pa by 2026
- To achieve the targets in the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

JMWMS Target 1

To achieve Government Targets for recycling and composting of domestic waste by the end of 2003/4, 2005/6 and 2010/11 and 2015/16 as a minimum.

JMWMS Target 2

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

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

DATA COLLECTION

The principal source of data on C and D waste for this objective is the Environment Agency website. Abstracts and compilations from this site have also been made available through the West Midlands Regional Technical Advisory Body for Waste. The principal source for MSW is the Council itself. One of the major weaknesses in the availability of data regarding C and D waste is

TABLE 18
AMR Objective 4

TABLE 20
Local Output Indicators

**4.1 Total amount of waste
managed and by**

Local Targets

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

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

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

Table 21

Achieved	Statutory Target	Recycling	Composting	Combined	Difference	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove DC	18%	21.22%	19.61%	40.83%	22.83	Improving	
Malvern Hills DC	18%	24.70%	%	24.70%	6.70	Improving	
Redditch BC	18%	20.31%	%	20.31%	2.31	Improving	
Worcester City Council	24%	25.79%	0.06%	25.85%	1.85	Improving	
Wychavon DC	21%	21.95%	0.05%	22.00%	1.00	Improving	
Wyre Forest DC	18%	27.89%	%	27.89%	9.89	Improving	

Improving

Analysis: The County has succeeded in reducing the waste kg per head to less than 2001/02 levels. A major factor in this is likely to be the continued provision of low cost compost bins to county households along with raised awareness through widespread advertising campaigns and other waste reduction initiatives. To date about 64,000 bins have been provided to householders in Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

Table 23: Compost Bins Sold

Year	Bins Sold	Diversion/bin (KG/year)	Diversion (Tonnes) 2004	Diversion (Tonnes) 2005	Diversion (Tonnes) 2006/07	Diversion (Tonnes) 2007
2004/05 (Herefordshire and Worcestershire combined)	24,685	140	1,728	3,352	3,352	3,352
2005/06 (Worcestershire only)	16,061	140		1,124	2,181	2,181
2006/07 (Worcestershire only)	13,666	156				520
2007/08 (up to Oct 07) (Worcestershire only)	5,486	178				
		Worcestershire		Total Diverted		20,925

Assumptions:

- €# The figure for 2004/05 is for Herefordshire and Worcestershire (WRAP did not distinguish between the two at this time as we cover both areas)
- €# All other years cover Worcs only
- €# When calculating the diversion rate, the total tonnage has been halved, in order to account for the possibility that the resident could have bought a compost bin at any time throughout the year. It might be higher.

Source, WCC Waste Management section

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

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

Table 24

Achieved	Target Coverage	2006/07 Coverage	Difference	Trend	Performance
Bromsgrove	90.00	4.12	4.12	Improving	
Malvern Hills	100.00	100.00	0.00	Same	?
Redditch	92.00	93.97	1.97	Improving	

Worcester City

le6600/TT0 144 219.20033 Tw 16.01e bTT0 1 Tf9 0 0 9 478.68 219.2003 Tm()TjET70.92 2 2152 209 0

Analysis:

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

Table 27

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

Analysis:

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

Table 29

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

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

Core Output Indicator

6(a)

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

Analysis:

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

∞ # Importation and recycling of wood waste at the existing WTS at Wildmoor

6(b) Municipal Waste Arisings

Analysis

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

Table 30 - BVPI – Explanation to Tables

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

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

The indicators appear as follows:

PI No	PI Definition	2005/2006				2006/2007		2007/08	Medium Target 2008/9 2009/10	Commentary	PI No.
		Target	Outturn	English National Average	All Counties Average	Target	Outturn	Target			
	Waste & Cleanliness										
BV 82ai	Percentage of household waste arisings										

Integrated Waste Management Contract

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

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

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

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

Other Proposals:

A minimum of one strategic Household Recycling Centre site will be provided within each District in Worcestershire. These will offer the full range of recycling

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

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

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

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

Short term Diversion from Landfill to Energy from Waste Plants

As a contribution to diverting waste away from landfill, 25,857 tonnes of municipal waste from Worcestershire was processed during 2005/06 at a regional waste to energy plant. N.B. This figure does not include an estimate of the volume of Herefordshire's waste sent for treatment at an Energy from Waste plant.

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

Awareness Raising and Publicity

In recognising that Herefordshire's and Worcestershire's waste affects all residents, the Authorities have been working together on waste minimisation, reduction and recycling schemes. This joint working was put on a more formal footing in June 2000 when all the Authorities signed up to a Waste Minimisation Strategy.

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

Achievement

We have reduced the amount of Household waste from 526.97 kg/head in 2005/6 to 517.87 in 2006/7. We need to continue to reduce the amount of waste created and also divert more waste away from landfill.

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

Partnership Working

Achievement

The local authorities continue to work together to deliver more sustainable and cohesive waste management services across the County. An example of this, this year, is the introduction of alternate week collections of residual waste and commingled recyclables in Worcester City and Redditch. The Joint Members Waste Forum continues to help to drive the delivery of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

Analysis

Structure Plan Policy WD1 sets the principles by which waste management facilities will be assessed. It remains adequate but will be superseded when the Council's Waste Core Strategy is approved.

The saved Structure Plan policies and the BPEO Strategy address the requirements of RSS policies WD3A (i) and (ii), B and C. No permissions have been granted or allowed at appeal which would not comply with these or the principles which the RSS policy seeks to achieve. In general terms, however, the Council considers that the saved policies and the BPEO strategy are inadequate in the longer term. The Council's Waste Core Strategy DPD will supersede the Structure Plan policies and clarify the status of the Council's BPEO Strategy, which parts of it are to be retained and how it will be applied.

The Waste Core Strategy could be adopted in 2011. All of the Structure Plan Waste policies will then be superseded. The Council does not however intend to prepare a sites specific Waste DPD in the short term. The Council has serious shortages of staff resources at present and is concerned that the preparation of a site identification document would delay the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy unacceptably. It also considers there are good practical reasons for not doing so. The Council does not believe that the absence of a site specific DPD is holding back the provision of adequate and appropriate sustainable waste management facilities. Between the adoption of the County BPEO in July 2003 and 1st December 2007, the Council has received 151 applications for waste related facilities. Of these, 110 (73%) have been approved; 7 (4.6%) refused, a figure which continues to fall, 14 (9%) withdrawn and 2 (1.3%) still to be determined.

If those applications relating to sewage are discounted from the 151, then 79 applications for "mainstream" waste management development were received. Of these 43 (54%) were approved, 7 (9%) refused, a figure which continues to fall,, 11 (14%) withdrawn and 2 (less than 2%) are still to be determined. These applications have been for a range of facilities across the waste streams including landfill and tipping, aggregate recycling and crushing, waste transfer and bulking facilities, anaerobic digestion, composting and greenwaste processing, major waste treatment autoclaving facility for MSW at Hartlebury (109,000 tpa), a recycling depot at Kidderminster, (250,000 tpa) and an MRF at Norton near Worcester (100,000 tpa), which have all now been approved. It is clear therefore that the absence of sites specific proposals has not unduly delayed the provision of appropriate sustainable waste management facilities in Worcestershire.

The Council has one further reservation, that sites specific allocations for specific waste facilities could frustrate both alternative suitable sites (not known at the time of plan preparation) and innovative technology from being brought forward. The recently approved Estech facility at Hartlebury is a good example of this. The site had been previously discounted as it had a planning permission for alternative use. The application was for an emerging and developing technology previously not considered a viable waste management option within Worcestershire. Another comparable 'windfall' site was that of the MRF at Norton near Worcester, where the developer bought up existing industrial site which the Council had not identified as being available.

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

OTHER INDICATORS

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

National Core Output Indicator No 7

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

None.

National Core Output Indicator No 9

Renewable energy capacity installed by type

None.

6. LANDSCAPE AND BIODIVERSITY ISSUES

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

Measure Landscape Character Change

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

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

County Biodiversity Action Plan

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

Biological Records Centre

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

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

Special Wildlife Site Review

If adequately supported by local authorities and statutory agencies working in Worcestershire, the SWS system will provide higher quality repeatable monitoring data.

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

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

Worcestershire Habitat Inventory

The aims of the Worcestershire Habitat Inventory Project are to:

- €# Set up a GIS database that will enable a flexible approach to collation, storage, analysis and dispersal of habitat and land use data.
- €# Identify habitat/land use of every land parcel in Worcestershire by Aerial Photograph Interpretation, and analysis of existing habitat and Species data.
- €# To provide baseline habitat/land use information, derived from 2005 aerial photosets, that will enable monitoring of habitat/land use change to be undertaken in Worcestershire.
- €# To assist Worcestershire's local authorities to meet their obligations according UK legislation and Government policy guidance, for example:
 - Consideration, conservation and enhancement of biological diversity when exercising their functions
 - Monitoring of Local Development Frameworks and RSS
 - Obligations under SEA/SA
 - State of the Environment reporting
 - CPA, LPSA and LAA progress monitoring

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

Woodland Opportunities Mapping

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

Landscapes for Living

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

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

7. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Statement of Community Involvement

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

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

The themes are (the theme in bold and its indicator/s can be seen in the second column of the table in Appendix 17):

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

Different techniques will be employed to collect the data to inform the indicators; these are included within the third column of the table in Appendix 17.

Targets and trigger for remedial action

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

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

Results of Monitoring to date

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

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

8. LIMITATIONS AND PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE MONITORING

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.

APPENDIX 2

CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

The County of Worcestershire covers an area of 173,529 ha. and is part of the West Midlands Region, it is adjacent to the major West Midlands Conurbation and

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

Population

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

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

Economy

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

District	Males	Females	Total	2001 Census
Bromsgrove	92.5	88.9	90.8	81.2
Malvern Hills	88.6	77.6	83.3	78.8
Redditch	86.2	74.5	80.5	82.0
Worcester City	89.8	73.8	82.1	81.1
Wychavon	90.1	81.7	86.0	81.6

Employment and Agriculture

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

Employment by Industry

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

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

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

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

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

Deprivation

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

APPENDIX 3

DEVELOPMENT PLAN POLICIES

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

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

APPENDIX 4

RELEVANT DOCUMENTS MINERAL AND WASTE PLANNING

Regional Planning

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

Worcestershire County Council

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

- €# *Statement of Community Involvement
- €# Waste Core Strategy for Worcestershire: Moving Towards the Identification of Preferred Options (September 2005)
- €# *Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Core Strategy: Issues and Options (September 2005) (and Appendices)
- €# Scoping Report: Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Core Strategy (September 2005)
- €# Responses to Scoping Report Consultation (August 2005)
- €# Planning Issues and Options for Managing Waste in Worcestershire – Evidence Gathering in Preparation of the Core Strategy – Final Report (April 2005)
- €# *The Minerals and Waste Local Development Scheme (April 2006)
- €# Waste Development Framework Report of the Stakeholder Workshops (December 2004)
- €# *Planning Best Practical Environmental Option (Cabinet approved) (July 2003)

Saved Plans

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

Other Worcestershire County Council documents referred to in the text

- €# *Worcestershire State of the Environment Report (on-going)

€# *"Managing Waste for a brighter Future"
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Herefordshire and
Worcestershire 2004-2034 (November 2004)

€# *Economic Assessment 2006-2007 Worcestershire County Council

APPENDIX 5

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

Operational Sites within Worcestershire

WTS – Waste transfer station

HWS – Household waste site

MRF – Materials recycling facility

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, Bilford Road	Augean Treatment	WTS, Recycling Centre
Hallow Road	Mercia Waste	HWS
Blackpole Recycling Centre, Unit 100	Blackpole Recycling	WTS

Wychavon

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

Wyre Forest

Site	WTS	Operator	Facility Type
		Hills Ltrd	

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

Extant Permissions in Worcestershire

Bromsgrove

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

APPENDIX 6

**SCHEDULE OF POLICIES CONTAINED IN THE WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY
STRUCTURE PLAN (ADOPTED JUNE 2001)**

Policy Number	Policy Name
CTC20	Conservation Areas
CTC21	Re-use and Conversion of Buildings
D.5	The contribution of Previously Developed Land to Meeting the Housing Provision
D.6	Affordable Housing Needs
D.8	Affordable Housing for Local Needs in Rural Areas
D.10	Housing in the Open Countryside Outside the Green Belt
D.12	Housing in the Green Belt
D.14	Housing Development in Rural Settlements Beyond, and Excluded From, the Green Belt
D.16	Re-use and Conversion of Buildings
D.17	Residential Mobile Homes
D.18	Gypsy Sites
D.19	Employment Land Requirements
D.24	Location of Employment Uses in Class B8
D.25	Use of Employment Land for Specific Uses within Class B
D.26	Office Development (Class A2 and Class B1)
D.27	New Building for Business Uses Outside the Green Belt
D.28	New Building for Business Purposes in the Green Belt
D.29	Change of Use of Buildings in Rural Areas for Employment Purposes
D.31	Retail Hierarchy
D.32	Preferred Locations for Large Scale Development
D.33	Retailing in Out-of-Centre Locations
D.34	Retail Developments in District and Local Centres
D.35	Retailing in Rural Settlements
D.36	Farm Shops
D.37	Shops in Community Buildings in Rural Settlements
D.38	General Extent & Purposes of the Green Belt

Policy Number	Policy Name
D.39	Control of Development
D.40	Green Belt Boundary Definition
D.43	Crime Prevention and Community Safety
D.44	Telecommunications
T.1	Location of Development
T.2	Resources
T.3	Managing Car Use
T.4	Car Parking
T.5	Bus Facilities
T.6	Rail Facilities
T.7	Interchange Facilities
T.8	Interchange Facilities in the Green Belt
T.9	Rural Transport
T.10	Cycling and Walking
T.11	Assessment of New Roads
T.12	Road Schemes
T.13	Motorway Service Areas
T.15	Freight/Goods Transfer
T.16	Accident Reduction
T.17	Retention of Rail Policy
T.18	River Severn
T.19	Airfields
RST.1	Criteria for the Development of Recreation and Sports Facilities
RST.2	Location of Informal Countryside Recreation Developments
RST.3	Public Rights of Way
RST.4	Recreational Walking Routes
RST.5	Recreational Cycling Routes

Policy Number	Policy Name
RST.6	Horse Riding Routes
RST.7	Recreation in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
RST.9	Waterways and Open Water Areas
RST.11	Major Sports Facilities
RST.12	Recreation Provision in Settlements
RST.13	Golf Courses
RST.14	Tourism Development
RST.15	Development of Tourism Potential
RST.16	Tourist Accommodation
RST.17	Holiday Chalets
RST.18	Holiday Caravan Sites
RST.19	Touring Caravan Sites
M.1	Regional Production
M.2	Safeguarding of Deposits

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

Policy Number	Policy Name
1	Preferred Areas (S&G)
2	Other Sand and Gravel Deposits
5	Abberley Hills Quarrying Policy
6	Extraction of Minerals Other than Aggregates
7	Preferred Hard Rock Extension Areas

APPENDIX 7 LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

APPENDIX 8
WASTE STREAM DEFINITIONS

Waste types

Definition of waste types

Waste sub-category and definitions

Commercial &
Industry Waste
(C&I)

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.

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.

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

Waste Trends: Landfill transfer & treatment deposits

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

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

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

APPENDIX 12

Landfill Deposits since 1998/99

Environment Agency: Worcestershire

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

Year	Site Type	Waste type	Worcestershire	% of total waste landfilled
1998/9	Open gate	All	751	75%
	Transfer total		751	
1998/9To			751	
			126	
			501	
			3	

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

Table Notes:

1998/9 figure from Environment Agency SWMA 2000, West Midlands

After this report, new classifications were introduced. The only comparison possible therefore is of total figures.

- HIC = Household, Industrial and Commercial combined

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

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

The Hazardous category refers to merchant hazardous landfills only.

The Restricted User category includes restricted hazardous landfills.

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

APPENDIX 13

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

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

***** data cannot be released because of commercial confidentiality

APPENDIX 14

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

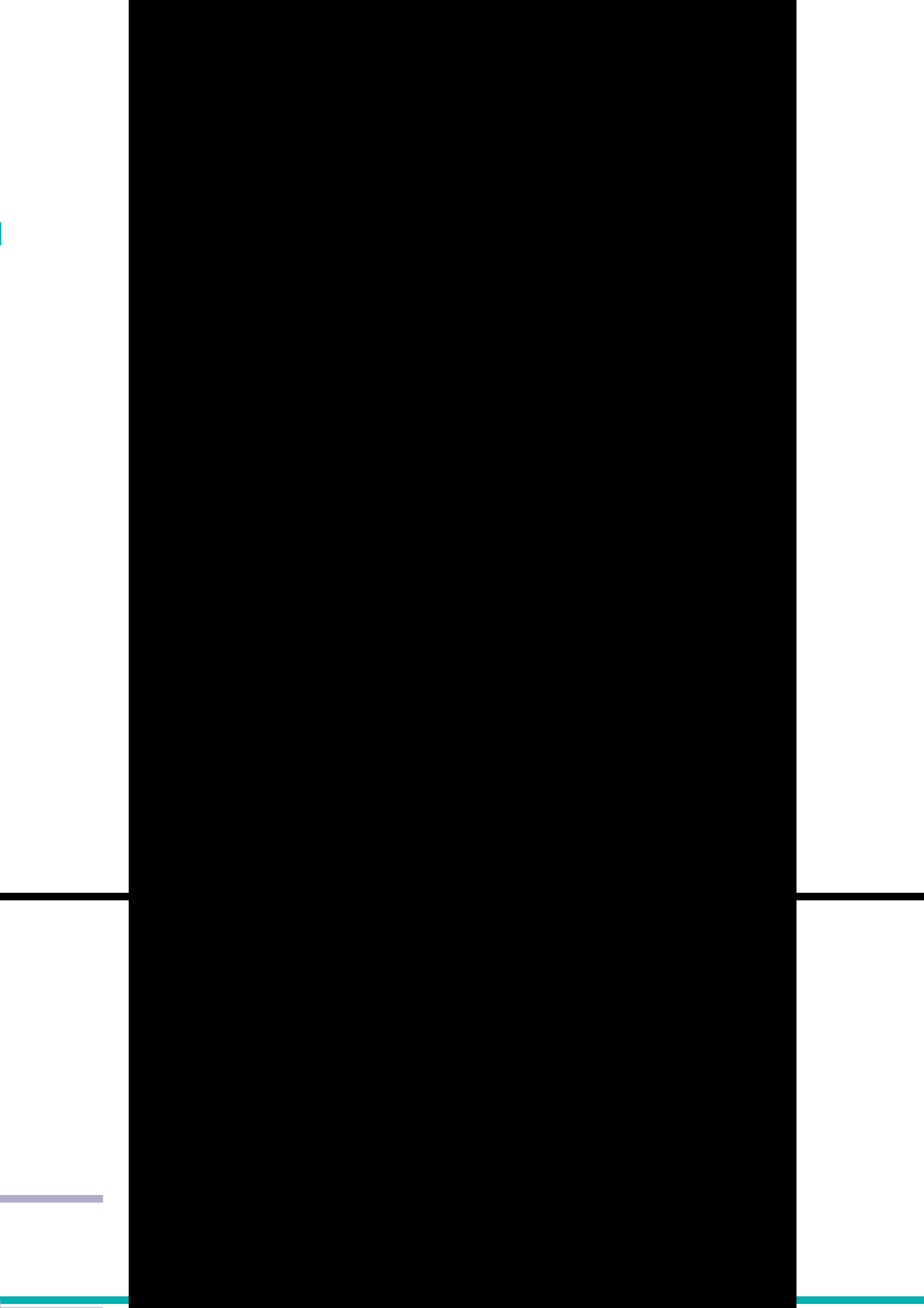
Year	Site Type	Worcestershire
1998/99	Inert Non-Inert	

APPENDIX 16

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
SCI 2a	Access to information % Survey stating where they find out about planning issues	Citizen Panel & Annual satisfaction survey using SCI database	Citizen Panel 2007 Satisfaction survey	See below		N/A	
SCI 2b	Access to information % Surveyed who are satisfied with availability of information regarding Ds/TT1 1 Tf0oveyed wv(Satis)-39.0024 Tw 0 -86 4.593 Td30024CIm424 Tw 0 -86 4.593 o.593 Td5ETq217.8 66.831 m309.78m4.8 66.831 m309.78m4						

Code	Theme and indicator	Technique	Data collected/ frequency of data collection	2006/07	2007/08	Desired direction of Indicator	Comment
SCI 3c	Consultation response rate/ involvement <i>Number of formal pre application meetings that were held</i>	All formal pre-app inquiries to be logged onto CAPS	Annually	N/A		β	
SCI 3d	Consultation response rate/ involvement # No. of consultation statements submitted # No. in compliance with the SCI	CAPS to record this data	Annually	N/A		β	
SCI 3e	Consultation response rate/ involvement Number of planning applications submitted on line	CAPS can record how many applications are received on-line /Planning Portal	Annually			β	
SCI 4a	Satisfaction with the planning process Satisfaction levels of those involved planning policy consultation process	Annual satisfaction survey using SCI database	2007/2008 Annually	N/A		β	
SCI 4b	Satisfaction with the planning process Satisfaction level of workshop/ consultation						

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 and 5c to						



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