

**Worcestershire County Council
Minerals and Waste Development
Framework**

**Sustainability Appraisal
Waste Core Strategy**

Scoping Report

Version 2

September 2005

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 All local development documents (LDD) are to be subject to the process of sustainability appraisal¹. This is the initial Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy. It also incorporates the requirements of scoping for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. It has been prepared in accordance with guidance from the Office for the Deputy Prime Minister on Sustainability Appraisal as well as having regard to Planning Policy Statement 12.
- 1.2 In this Chapter we introduce the requirements of SA and provide an outline of how it will impact on the Waste Core Strategy. The succeeding chapters discuss:
- the main findings following the review of the pertinent policies, plans and programmes,
 - the key sustainability issues and the associated base line data,
 - sustainability objectives that will establish the framework for the assessment of the Waste Core Strategy in the following stages of the process,
 - the consultation arrangements for the scoping report and next stages in the process of undertaking SA of the Waste Core Strategy.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.3 The objective of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive² is:

To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development (Article 1)

- 1.4 The purpose of SA is:

to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans (Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks, 2004 Consultation Paper, ODPM)

- 1.5 SA therefore requires an examination of not only the environmental effects of a plan but also the social and economic effects.
- 1.6 Although SEA and SA are separate legal matters, it is possible to meet the requirements of SEA as part of the more wider ranging SA process, subject to the environmental effects being addressed with sufficient rigour as required by the SEA.
- 1.7 From hereon in reference to Sustainability Appraisal includes the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment. As part of a quality assurance process a checklist is reproduced in Appendix 1 that will be used to signpost where the SEA requirements are addressed within the SA process.

¹ Section 39, Town and Country Planning Act 2004

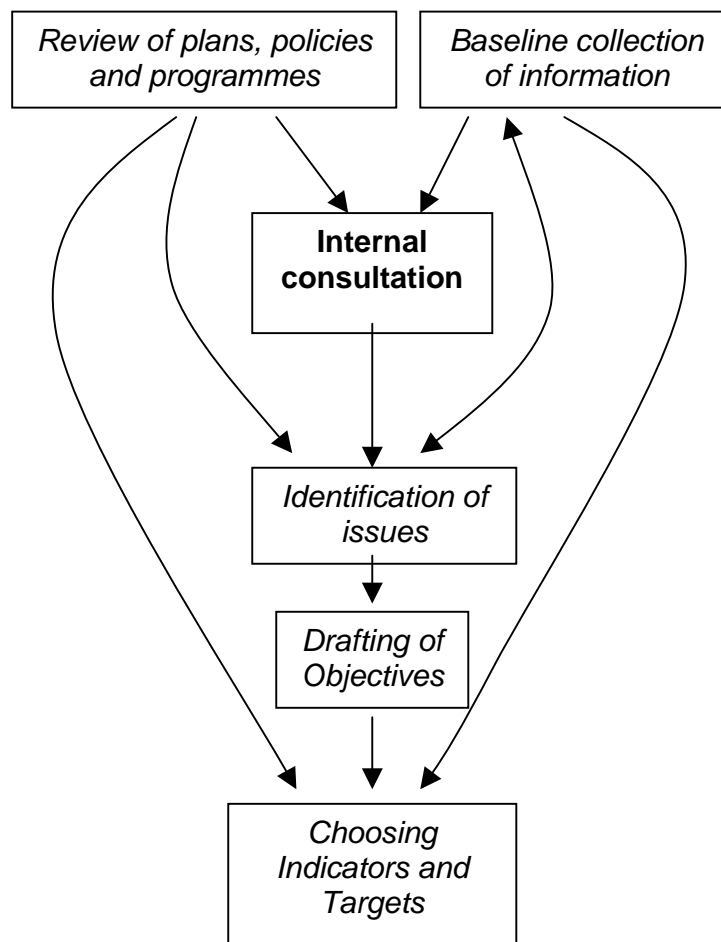
² Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment

- 1.8 The appraisal process will culminate in the production of a Sustainability Report that will describe the process undertaken including potential alternatives; give reasons for any decisions made and state the predicted implications, positive and negative, of the preferred approach advanced within the Waste Core Strategy. The effects of the Waste Core Strategy upon each of the sustainability objectives, is to be considered in terms of its short, medium and long nature as well as the secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects.
- 1.9 Although the Sustainability Report will not formally form part of the Waste Core Strategy it does provide one of the key tests of soundness against which a Planning Inspector will examine the Waste Core Strategy. Working in parallel with plan preparation the process of undertaking sustainability appraisal will provide a commentary on the potential social, environmental and economic effects arising from the Waste Core Strategy. This in turn will help develop waste policies that reflect the Government's principles for sustainable development as set out in the UK Government's Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005) of:-
- Living within environmental limits
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
 - Achieving a sustainable economy
 - Promoting good governance
 - Using sound science responsibly

Methodology

- 1.10 The SA of the Waste Core Strategy is being led by Worcestershire County Council's strategic planning team (and has been prepared following guidance in the ODPM draft consultation guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (September 2004)).
- 1.11 The process of undertaking sustainability appraisal of the Waste Core Strategy will comprise of five stages:
- (A) The gathering of information via a review of plans, policies and programmes to establish the sustainability issues of concern for Worcestershire and establishing the objectives and indicators against which to consider the performance of the plan towards achievement of sustainable development.
 - (B) Appraisal and then consultation of the emerging options for the Waste Core Strategy.
 - (C) Preparing the sustainability report including the details of the findings from the appraisal and how the Waste Core Strategy has been informed and influenced by the process.
 - (D) Joint consultation on the SA report and the preferred Waste Core Strategy.
 - (E) Monitoring of the sustainability credentials of the plan and responding to adverse effects should they arise.

- 1.12 Although the process has a series of separate stages, the actual undertaking of the process is one whereby there is likely to be a cycle of continuous review and refinement as more baseline information is obtained and as more sustainable issues and options are identified.
- 1.13 This report represents the culmination of the work undertaken as part of stage 1 and provides the scope and level of detail against which the Waste Core Strategy will be appraised and reported upon in the Sustainability Report.
- 1.14 Stage A of the process began in December 2004 with the review of plans, policies and programmes to establish the sustainability policy context, which helped to distil the key sustainability issues. Upon identification of key issues an internal reference group of County Council staff was established with representation from the departments with specialisms/interests and/or responsibilities for those areas to be addressed by the SA. This group was used as a sounding board following preparation of each section of the scoping report. The scoping report has also received input from consultants ERM, who are currently assisting the Council in the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy. To provide independent comment on the scoping report, a third party in the form of the environmental charity Forum for the Future, have been asked to review the appraisal process advocated within the scoping report.
- 1.15 The process of Stage A is summarised in Figure 1 below.



Commenting on this initial report

1.16 This is the initial scoping report and comments are being sought on how it could be improved or clarified. This draft report has been forwarded to the Environment Agency, English Nature, Countryside Agency and English Heritage to obtain their views on the soundness of the report with advice to the appraisal process proceeding to the next stage. The consultation has been supplemented with an invitation to those stakeholders that the Council consider to be appropriate such as Worcestershire Wildlife Trust, Chamber of Commerce, Primary Health Care Trust and the Health Protection Agency. To assist in making responses, and ourselves in making amendments, the following questions may usefully be considered:

- Has there been any significant omissions of plans, programmes and policies relevant to the scoping of this report?
- Do you agree with the selection of key sustainability issues for Worcestershire?
- Do you agree that the types of baseline data that have been, or will be, collected is relevant and of sufficient detail to support the appraisal?
- Is there any key baseline data available that is or could be used in support of the issues that has not been identified? Likewise are you aware of any appropriate targets that the report should cite?
- Do the sustainability objectives provide a sound framework against which to assess the sustainability credentials of the Waste Core Strategy?
- Do you agree with order of priority of the sustainability objectives?
- Can you propose additional indicators and targets for the objectives?

The Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy and Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)

1.17 The Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy will set out a planning strategy to 2021 for sustainable waste management to enable the adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations (PPS 12, para. 2.11) throughout the County. It will not identify land allocations, this being a task of other development plan documents.

1.18 The Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) was undertaken jointly for Herefordshire and Worcestershire in 2003. The BPEO process considered the relative merits of various waste management options, (taking into account the conservation of the environment across land, air and water), to help identify the “best” option for the two Counties. The outcome of the process was endorsed by Worcestershire County Council in July 2003 as forming the basis for preparing the Development Plan.

2. REVIEW OF POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

- 2.1 As part of the evidence gathering for the SA all relevant policies, plans and programmes (PPP) were identified with a view to helping to establish the key sustainability issues for Worcestershire which the Waste Core Strategy may affect.
- 2.2 Policies, plans and programmes have been considered at a national, regional and local level, although it is assumed that national and European PPPs have been incorporated into the strategic direction and content of locally based documents. Only national documents of most direct relevance to the Waste Core Strategy and sustainability have been reviewed.
- 2.3 This is a dynamic process and as new PPPs emerge or are revised, they will be reviewed and any conflicts or inconsistencies will be recorded. Policy context continually shifts as new plans are adopted and/or take the place of former plans. The full list of reviewed policies, plans and programmes can be found in appendix 2.

Results of the Review

- 2.4 The purpose of the review has not been to highlight every detail from every document selected, but to detail the key implications for the SA. The findings of the review can be found in appendix 3. For each document reviewed the table sets out the name of the document, key objectives and targets, and implications for the SA. In addition to extracting information to inform the issues stage (discussed later) this process enables relevant indicators and targets from the reviewed plans to be fed into the indicators and target as demonstrated in Figure 1. In doing so it is not proposed to create targets for the SA report, but to include targets already devised in other documents.
- 2.5 The key points emerging from the review that the SA needs to address are as follows:

Social

- (1) Access to services is a key issue, particularly for people living in rural areas.
- (2) Promote and improve access to education.
- (3) Enable communities to participate in and contribute to the issues that affect them.
- (4) Pockets of deprivation exist in the County.
- (5) Provision of decent affordable housing for all.
- (6) Promote communities that are healthy and support vulnerable people.
- (7) Address health inequalities.
- (8) Tackle crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour

Environmental

- (9) Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery, in order to meet national, regional and local targets.

- (10) Prevent or reduce the negative effects of waste management on the environment.
- (11) Target of 10% reduction in gas emissions that cause climate change by 2010 and 20% by 2020.
- (12) Improve energy efficiency; increase use of renewable energy. 10% of the UK energy should be coming from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020 (PPS 22).
- (13) Development should be focused in, or next to, existing towns and villages with previously developed land used in preference to Greenfield.
- (14) Encourage and promote land use activities which will lead to an improvement in the quality of its natural resources.
- (15) Development should be informed by and sympathetic to the landscape character of the locality.
- (16) Protection of the County's natural and cultural heritage.
- (17) The County is subject to potential flooding from, in particular, the Rivers Severn, Teme, Avon and Stour.
- (18) There is an emphasis on reducing the need to travel and the challenge of addressing hotspots of road congestion.

Economic

- (19) Ensure prudent and efficient use of natural resources.
- (20) Ensure the efficient transportation of freight within the County, so as to support a strong long economy, but not at a compromise to existing or future needs of society or the environment.
- (21) On a workplace basis average earnings well below national comparators combined with a relatively low level of skilled workforce in the County
- (22) Significant proportion of workforce employed in declining industries

2.6 The above points, coupled with consideration of baseline data and feedback from internal reference group enable the initial identification of the key sustainability issues that will need to be addressed in the sustainability appraisal. This is discussed further in the next chapter.

3. IDENTIFICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

3.1 The SEA requires that the following issues be addressed:

Biodiversity; population; human health; fauna; flora; soil; water; air; climatic factors; material assets; cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage; landscape; and the inter-relationship between the factors.

3.2 In addition to these environmental issues the review of plans, policies and programmes provided a list of additional matters particularly in relation to economic and social matters. From this review and through consultation with colleagues, sustainability issues relevant to the Waste Core Strategy were identified:

- Waste
- Traffic and transport
- Growth with prosperity for all
- Participation by all
- Technology, innovation and inward investment
- Energy generation and use
- Access to services
- Provision of housing

3.3 Following identification of the issues a process of ranking in order of priority took place. This was undertaken by a dual assessment of significance of the issue within the County, and the significance of the issue with regard to waste, (for example the issue of climate change, related to waste due to methane from landfill is 23 times more potent than CO₂).

3.4 Appendix 4 sets out the main issues identified through the PPP review, whether it is a SEA topic; its ranking according to its significance; and a justification for why the issue has been selected. The selection of a set of sustainability issues has enabled work to focus on the collection of relevant baseline data.

3.5 Baseline data has a fundamental role throughout the stages of the appraisal providing the evidence base for the sustainability appraisal from which to predict and monitor effects of the Waste Core Strategy on sustainability. *In particular the SEA Directive requires that “the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan” be considered.*

3.6 Collection of baseline information that is currently available has begun but it is equally important to recognise that it will continue to be diagnosed and collected. The existing range of resources include government websites, the census, the County State of the Environment Report and the interim economic assessment 2004-2005. Collection of baseline information and the development of issues is a two-way process, ensuring that the relevant baseline data is collected to inform the issues which in turn will ensure that all relevant issues are being addressed.

3.9 The ensuing process of data collection has been and will continue to be focused on producing datasets that can provide the relevant evidence base for those SA objectives upon which the Waste Core Strategy could have a significant effect,

(although recognising in some cases this may be remote). The baseline data for the current state of the environment of Worcestershire, described through the identification of the prime sustainability issues, will continue to be collected as the process progresses. The tables presented in Appendix 4 a condensed version of the headline data for each issue alongside the potential opportunities of how the Waste Core Strategy could positively influence the issue and the likely evolution of the baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy.

3.10 In addition to this, Appendix 5 identifies for each sustainability issue the importance of that issue within Worcestershire and in relation to the Waste Core Strategy. That has been used to justify a priority order for the issues. The appendix also sets out the proposed baseline data to allow the Waste Core Strategy to be appraised; and gaps in baseline data. Provision will need to be made to fill the data gaps for issues in future plans. The consultation process provides opportunity for additional sources of baseline data to be included with a view to responses to helping to assess:

- What Impact do waste sites have on local transport infrastructure?
- What contribution does waste generation and disposal make to emissions of greenhouse gases?
- How does waste generation and disposal affect biodiversity?
- What opportunities do waste sites create for the enhancement of habitats?
- How has/does waste generation and disposal affect(ed) the landscape?
- How does waste generation and disposal affect air, water and soil quality?
- What contribution does/could waste generation and disposal make to the Worcestershire economy?
- How many people does the waste sector employ in Worcestershire?
- The potential impacts does waste disposal have on health and amenity of local residents?

3.11 As the process towards undertaking the appraisal of the Waste Core Strategy continues the sustainability issues will be supplemented as appropriate with a view to being presented in the following comprehensive format:

- Sustainability issue
- Baseline data characteristics
- Indicators
- Trends
- Targets
- Evolution of the baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy
- Opportunities/Actions for SA/Strategy to positively influence the condition of the baseline data
- Data sources

4. THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK: OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework is the core component of the Sustainability Appraisal process. Through the development of a set of objectives, indicators and when appropriate, targets, the framework provides the means through which sustainability effects of the Waste Core Strategy can be described, analysed and compared.
- 4.2 The development of objectives is important however, not only to assess whether the Waste Core Strategy is providing the most sustainable option but also because they play an essential role in later stages of the Sustainability Appraisal. They are critical in stage 2 in undertaking assessment of the potential sustainability affects of Core Strategy and prompting consideration of alternative approaches for the Waste Core Strategy; in stage 3 through informing the detailed assessment of the significance of the effects (direct or indirect/long term or short term) predicted to arise as a consequence of the Strategy; in stage 5 where the objectives and associated indicators are used to monitor the effects of the Strategy.
- 4.3 Sustainability objectives are distinct from the objectives of the Waste Core Strategy by virtue of their focus upon outcomes (ends) rather than how they will be achieved (inputs). The Waste Core Strategy is concerned with the means of achieving the policy. The Sustainability Appraisal objectives in comparison are more concerned with the ends rather than the means, acting as a methodological yardstick against which the sustainability effects of the Strategy are tested. The ODPM consultation paper *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (2004)* also advises that objectives should be drafted having in mind that:
- the development of SA objectives and indicators and the collection of baseline information should inform each other;
 - objectives should be linked to indicators explicitly measuring progress or otherwise towards them, and likely to be influenced by the plan; and
 - each objective should be genuinely needed and should not duplicate or overlap with other objectives.
- 4.4 It is suggested that between 12 and 25 objectives should be sufficient to cover the range of topics needed for SA.
- 4.5 The SEA Directive requires that as a minimum, assessment be made of the following topics:
- Biodiversity; population; human health; fauna; flora; soil; water; air; climatic factors; material assets; cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage; landscape; and the inter-relationship between the factors.
- 4.6 Sustainability appraisal guidance requires a balance to be met between environmental, social and economic topics. Within this context the selection of objectives has derived from a combination of the following considerations:
- a review of the issues of relevance to Worcestershire as described within PPP, with particular regard being given to the Community Strategy and Regional Sustainable Development Framework

- a review of the sustainability characteristics and issues
- analysis of the opportunities arising from the baseline data

all based on best available information at the time.

- 4.7 The objectives identified as part of this process are listed below. They have been ranked in order of priority. This was determined with regard to both the extent to which the Waste Core Strategy may affect the objective and the relevance of the objective within Worcestershire at the time. If a conflict were to arise as part of the appraisal process, the sustainability objective higher in the hierarchy would take precedence.
- 4.8 It will be important to bear in mind that due to the breadth of objectives included within the Sustainability Appraisal, the Waste Core Strategy will only have limited scope to influence some of the objectives. It will be for other plans, programmes and policies to secure the sustainable benefits for Worcestershire where this occurs. This may include site allocation plans.
- 4.9 The draft objectives for each of the sustainability issues are set out below. Those objectives that address the required SEA topics are shown in italics.

Issue: Waste

1. Manage the waste streams in accordance with the waste hierarchy, encouraging reuse and recovering addressing waste as a resource.

Issue: Climate Change

2. *Reduce greenhouse gas contributions.*

Issue: Traffic and Transport

3. To reduce traffic volumes.

Issue: Growth with prosperity for all

4. Develop a knowledge-driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all have access to the benefits, urban and rural.

Issue: Participation by all

5. To provide opportunities for communities to participate in and contribute to the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.

Issue: Technology, innovation and inward investment

6. Promote and support the development of new technologies, especially those with high value and low impact.

Issue: Energy generation and use

7. To increase the proportion of energy needs met from renewable sources.

Issue: Natural resources

8. *Protect and improve standards of air, water and soil quality.*

Issue: Access to services

9. To improve the quality of, and accessibility to, local services and facilities.

Issue: Landscape

10. *Safeguard and strengthen landscape character.*

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

11. Seek net gain to biodiversity at all levels.

Issue: Health

12. *To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health.*

Issue: Provision of Housing

13. Provide housing of the right quantity, type, tenure, ensuring affordability for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment.

Issue: Population 1

14. *To raise the skills level and qualifications of the workforce.*

Issue: Cultural Heritage, built design and archaeology

15. *Conserve and enhance the historic environment and encourage the re-use of existing buildings.*

Issue: Material assets

16. Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural lands and land of local amenity value and maximise use of previously developed land.

Issue: Population 2

17. *Encourage pride and social responsibility in the local community.*

4.10 It is anticipated that the above objectives will be common to scoping reports for other mineral and waste development documents to be produced by the Council. The order of priority would however expect to be amended to reflect the sustainability issues specific to the plan under preparation and the extent to which the plan may affect the objective.

4.11 As the process of preparing the sustainability report continues in which consultation is undertaken, more baseline data is collected and new issues emerge, the objectives and their associated indicators and targets will be revised. **It is important to note that the list of objectives is necessarily generic at this stage. Those that are found to be irrelevant to the Waste Core Strategy will become deleted as part of the process while objectives that merit additional detail specific to the minerals and waste development document and any broad options proposed will be supplemented with sustainability sub-objectives.**

4.12 Appendix 6 provides draft details of each objective, its sub-objective, potential indicators to measure achievement and where relevant, any existing targets. The Sustainability Appraisal objectives cited in appendix 6 have been drafted having in mind how sustainability in its widest sense could be furthered within Worcestershire. The set of sub objectives relate to how the Waste Core Strategy could promote these general sustainability objectives. The remaining stages of sustainability appraisal of the Waste Core Strategy will largely be driven by the

contents of appendix 6, with appendices 2-5 informing appendix 6. As part of the consultation it is hoped that this information will be enhanced.

5. NEXT STEPS

- 5.1 The process of Sustainability Appraisal is very much an iterative process. For example, the collection of baseline data will continue throughout the process, which in turn will help to refine the sustainability objectives and inform the selection of indicators.
- 5.2 However, there are a number of distinguishable stages in the preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal report that are outstanding – see below and Figure 2 (following). The remaining stages are outlined below along with the proposed methodology for their completion.
- 5.3 Consultation on the scoping report is important as it ensures that the SA will be comprehensive and robust in order that it can support the Waste Core Strategy, through later stages of consultation, as described above. Consultation at this stage will last for 5 weeks and will be with the four consultation bodies required by the SEA Directive. The four consultation bodies are:

Countryside Agency
English Heritage
English Nature
Environment Agency

Stage B – Developing, appraising and refining options

- 5.4 During the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy various options will be compared with each other on a basis of their ability to deliver the plan objectives as well as their relative performances against the sustainability benchmark set by the sustainability framework. The options for the Waste Core Strategy will be reasonable, realistic and relevant and may include the do nothing as a means to compare what would happen without the Waste Core Strategy. Means by which the options can be amended to better account for sustainability will be documented although it is not the role of the SA to select the preferred option for the Waste Core Strategy. The consideration of alternative technologies for waste disposal in terms of is it necessary, and if so how should it be done were considered as part of the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) in 2003. The BPEO strategy establishes the broad mix of technologies for managing waste within the County up to 2015 and has identified the preferred types and numbers of facilities that will be required during the period. Alternative approaches will be required to demonstrate how they are equal to the BPEO. A matrix will be utilised to test the compatibility of each option with the sustainability objectives. Where there is an inconsistency or conflict between the two sets of objectives this will be documented and any changes made as a result will be recorded. The sustainability objectives listed in Para. 4.9 are shown in order of priority and it will be the presumption that the effect on those objectives higher in the hierarchy will be less negotiable.
- 5.5 Where positive or negative effects upon sustainability cannot be predicted or assessed the reason for the uncertainty will be recorded. Should this relate to lack of baseline information for example, measures will be discussed as to how this is to be overcome.
- 5.6 The work involved during this stage will be included in a report that discusses the sustainability credentials of each of the options for the Waste Core Strategy.

Consultation will take place with the statutory agencies, stakeholders and the general public.

Stage C - Appraising in detail the effects of the preferred option and documenting the process in the SA report

- 5.7 This stage will assess and predict in more detail the effect of the preferred option for the Waste Core Strategy, taking into account the findings from the consultation in stage B. Any adverse effects that are identified arising from the preferred option will be accompanied with details of the measures of how the negative impacts are proposed to be mitigated against. Likewise where steps can be taken to further enhance positive effects this will be documented.
- 5.8 The prediction and assessment of effects will be undertaken having consideration to the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effect, including cumulative, indirect and synergistic effects. Magnitude and spatial extent of the effect will also be addressed. Assessment in this matter will determine the overall significance of each of the effects.
- 5.9 In carrying out this process it is important to note that in assessing the significance of the effects the County Council will use reasonable time and effort to carry out the assessment and it will be proportionate to the expected severity of the effect. Both qualitative and quantitative data will be used to determine the significance.
- 5.10 The documentation of the work carried out as part of the appraisal will culminate in the SA Report. This will include a table, to demonstrate when the requirements of the SEA Directive have been met. The table shall list the requirement and where it can be located in the document by way of a paragraph number. The SA report will show how the SA process has influenced the development and content of the Waste Core Strategy. A post project monitoring report will also be prepared to plan the methods for the future monitoring of the Sustainability Framework.

Stage D - Consulting on SA Report for the Waste Core Strategy

- 5.11 Consultation will be carried out in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and as a minimum the consultation will need to comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive. The SCI sets out for each stage of the process the intended method of consultation and the venues where this information will be held. It is proposed that in order to comply with the SCI the following methods will be utilised, depending on who is being contacted; web and postal surveys, workshops/focus groups, newsletters and citizens panel. Views will be sought at the earliest opportunity and adequate time in which to respond to the consultation will be provided.
- 5.12 If significant changes are made to the preferred option of the Waste Core Strategy as a result of the consultation, then the SA report will be amended to take account of the changes. Once the SA report is finalised it will be submitted with the Waste Core Strategy to the Secretary of State for independent examination.
- 5.13 This process entails testing the soundness of the Waste Core Strategy, in public, before an Inspector. The independent examination will assess whether the SA report has been taken into account and if the requirements for the SEA Directive have been met.

Stage E – Monitoring and Implementation of the Plan

5.14 The post project monitoring report is likely to address the following steps as a minimum:

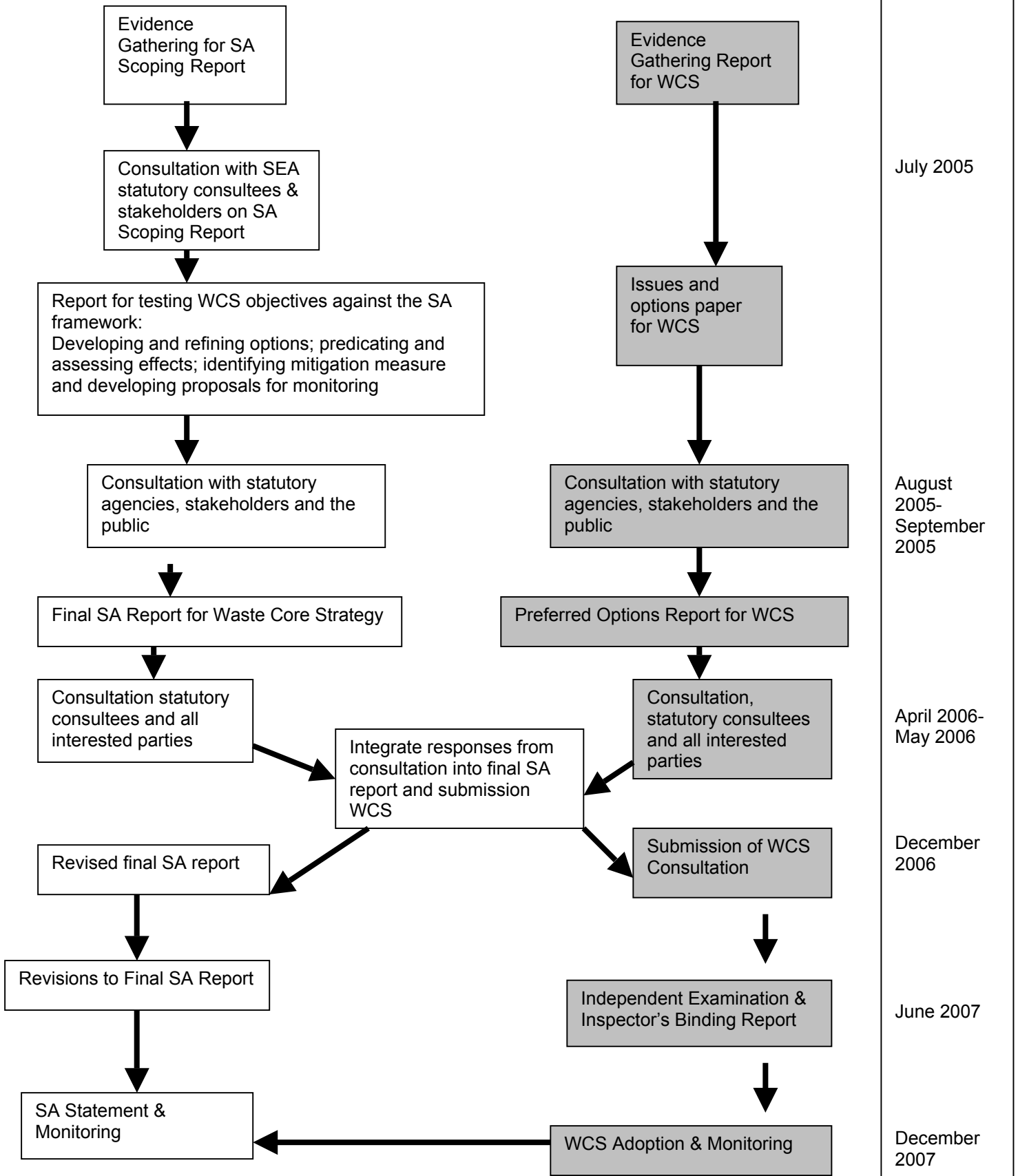
- (1) What needs to be monitored?
- (2) What type and detail of information is required?
- (3) How effective are the existing sources of monitoring information?
- (4) What are the gaps in information, and how can this be addressed?
- (5) What actions will be taken if adverse effects are monitored arising from implementation of the Waste Core Strategy?
- (6) Who is responsible and what is the frequency and the spatial extent of the monitoring programme?

Figure 2

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

Waste Core Strategy (WCS)

Timetable



For details of consultation see draft SCI

Appendix 1 - The SEA requirements

SEA requirement for stage A	Location in the Sustainability Appraisal scoping report
An outline of the contents, of the Waste Core Strategy the main objectives of plan and the relationship with other plans and programmes.	Para. 1.17 to 1.18
The relevant aspects of the state of the environment are recorded and the likely evolution of these aspects without the implementation of the Waste Core Strategy.	Appendix 5
The environmental characteristics of areas in Worcestershire likely to be significantly affected.	Countywide
Any existing problems, which are relevant to the Waste Core Strategy. This may take the form of a particular environmental importance.	Para. 3.10
The international, national and community level, environmental protection objectives, which are relevant to the Waste Core Strategy. In addition it will be demonstrate, the way these objectives and any environmental consideration have been taken into account during its preparation.	Appendix 2
Consultation with authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding the scope and level of detail of the information, which must be included in the environmental report.	Para. 1.16 Para. 5.10

Appendix 2 - Policies, plans and programmes reviewed

European

Landfill Directive
Water Framework Directive
WEEE Directive
ELV Directive
Waste Framework Directive

National

PPG 1 Delivering Sustainable Development
PPG 2 Green Belt
PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
PPS 9 Nature Conservation
PPG 10 Planning and Waste Management
PPS10 Planning for Sustainable waste management awaiting review
PPG 13 Transport
PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment
PPG16 Archaeology and Planning
PPS 22 Renewable Energy
PPG 24 Planning and noise
PPG 25 Development and flood risk
Waste Strategy 2000 (May 2000)
National Air Quality Strategy
National Sustainable Development Strategy

Regional

RPG 11 Regional Planning Guidance (June 2004)
Regional Economic Development Strategy awaiting review
Regional Transport Strategy awaiting review
West Midlands Regional Waste Planning Strategy, draft
West Midlands Energy Strategy
Regional Sustainable Development Framework
England Rural Development Program, West Midland awaiting review
Regional Cultural Strategy awaiting review

County

Worcestershire County Structure Plan 1996 - 2011
Local Transport Plan
Landscape Character Assessment
Community Strategy (2003 – 2013)
Climate Change Strategy
Municipal Waste Strategy
Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan (2004)
Malvern Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan (2004)
Minerals Local Plan
Economic Strategy
Worcestershire County Council Corporate Plan awaiting review
Worcestershire Rural Action Plan awaiting review
Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan
Rural Action Plan awaiting review
Air Quality Management Areas awaiting review
Learning and Skills Council Strategy for Sustainable Development awaiting review

Other

West Mercia Policing Strategy
Local Public Service Agreement
Local Community Safety partnership Strategies
H&W Social Enterprise Strategy

awaiting review
awaiting review
awaiting review
awaiting review

Appendix 3 - Implications arising from the review of PPP

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
Landfill Directive	To prevent, or reduce, negative effects of waste management on the environment. Targets see waste strategy.	Objective relating to recovery, recycling and reuse of materials and pollution avoidance
Water Framework Directive	All surface and groundwater needs to be of good quality by 2015	Objective relating to water quality to be included
WEEE Directive	Sets measures to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce, recycle and recover waste electrical and electronic equipment. • Minimise the risks and impacts to the environment associated with the treatment & disposal of these wastes 	Objective relating to recovery, recycling and reuse of materials and pollution avoidance
ELVs Directive	Main requirements for members states are to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producers limit the use of certain hazardous substances in the manufacture of new vehicles and automotive components; • ELV's are subject to de-pollution prior to dismantling, recycling or disposal; • Treatment facilities operate to higher environmental standards and have permits if dealing with under polluted ELVs; • Certain recovery targets are met by 01/01/06 and 01/01/15 and • By 2007, producers pay 'all or a significant part' of the cost of treating negative or nil value ELVs at treatment facilities. 	Objective relating to recovery, recycling and reuse of materials and pollution avoidance
Waste Framework Directive	Waste hierarchy established requiring: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention or reduction of waste 2. Recovery of waste through reuse, recycling or reclamation 3. Energy recovery from waste 4. Disposal of waste to landfill 	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate
PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development	Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development.	To ensure the requirement is reflected in the sustainability objectives

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
PPG 2 Green Belt	There is a general presumption against development that would harm the purposes of the designation.	To include an objective relating to reuse of previous developed land
PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	<p>Amongst the governments objectives for rural areas is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote more sustainable patterns of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Focusing development in, or next to, existing towns and villages; ○ Preventing urban sprawl ○ Discouraging the development of Greenfield land; ○ Promoting a range of uses to maximise the potential benefits of the countryside fringing urban area; ○ Providing appropriate leisure uses <p>The conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape and countryside within designated AONB's is given great weight. Within Worcestershire there are two AONBs – the Cotswolds and Malvern Hills.</p>	To include sustainability objective relating to rural regeneration and landscape protection
PPS 9 Nature Conservation	<p>Key principles include the need for plan policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas and • Should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance and the wider environment. 	To ensure these requirements are reflected in the sustainability objectives
PPG 10 Planning and Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider what new facilities may be required in light of wastes forecast • Preserve or enhance the environment and avoid risks to human health • Best Practicable Environmental Option • Regional Self Sufficiency • Proximity Principle • Waste Hierarchy 	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate
PPG13 Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and for moving freight by shaping the pattern of development and influencing the location, scale, density, design and mix of land uses. • Reduce the need to travel and the length of journeys • Make it safer and easier for people to access jobs, shopping, leisure facilities 	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
	and services by public transport, walking and cycling.	
PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment	Identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, designated historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment.	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate
PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning	Archaeological remains are a finite resource and they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside.	Noted
PPS 22 Renewable Energy	<p>10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and to 20% by 2020. A key principle in realising the target is that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy developments should be capable of being accommodated throughout England in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily. 	To include objective relating to climate change/atmospheric pollution
PPG 24 Planning and noise	Outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise. The aim of this guidance is to provide advice on how the <i>planning</i> system can be used to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business.	Noted
PPG 25 Development and flood risk	Flood risk is a material issue for the development plan and location of development is to be guided by a risk based approach in which development in flood plains will be exceptional. In the County we are potentially affected by flooding from the rivers Severn, Teme, Avon and Stour.	To address the issue of economic costs associated with natural hazards
National Waste Strategy	<p>Applies the waste hierarchy and sets out the targets in relation to the Landfill Directive so reduce biodegradable waste disposed to landfill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To 75% of 1995 levels by 2010 • To 50% by 2013 • To 35% by 2020 	To reflect targets
National Air Quality Strategy	<p>The Strategy sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health.</p> <p>Within Worcestershire there are 3 local air quality management (LAQM) zones where this will be monitored.</p>	To ensure that health and pollution objectives are covered

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
National Sustainable Development Strategy	<p>Four broad objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production – working towards achieving more with less. • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • From local to global, building sustainable communities • Climate change and energy 	Ensure that issues are addressed through objectives.
RPG 11 Regional Planning Guidance	<p>WD1 Development plans should include proposals which will enable the following Regional targets to be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) To recover value from at least 40% of municipal waste by 2005 45% by 2010 & 67% by 2015. ii) To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005; 30% by 2010; & 33% by 2015; and iii) To reduce the proportion of industrial and commercial waste which is disposed of to landfill to at the most 85% of the 1998 levels by 2005. <p><i>Needs for future waste Management Capacity in Worcestershire ('000 tonnes per annum)</i></p> <p>Municipal waste recycling and composting facilities. Annual throughput capacity require by 2020/21 ('000 tonnes) = 159</p> <p>Municipal waste recovery. Annual throughput capacity by 2020/02 ('000 tonnes) = 164</p> <p>Cumulative landfill void capacity required for all waste streams taking into account the target reductions in the National Waste strategy 1998/99 –2020/21 Municipal ('000 tonnes) = 4414 Industrial & commercial ('000 tonnes) = 6883 Construction & demolition ('000 tonnes) = 28 700.</p> <p><i>Additional municipal waste management facilities required by 2021</i></p> <p>Recycling & Composting Additional capacity required by 2021 (annual throughput capacity in '000 tonnes) =</p>	Wording of sustainability objectives to ensure that the targets are covered.

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
	<p>134 = 2.5 facilities @ 50 000 tonnes pa capacity</p> <p>Recovery –either EfW or MRF Additional Capacity required by 2021 (annual throughput capacity in '000 tonnes) = 164 = 0.5 EfW facilities @ 300,000 tonnes pa = 3 MRFs @ 50,000 tonnes pa</p> <p>Policy WD3: Criteria for the location of WMF</p> <p>Policy M3 Minerals – the use of alternative sources of material?</p> <p>Policy EN1Energy Generation?</p>	
West Midlands Regional Waste Planning Strategy (Draft)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Region must play its part in delivering the targets set in the national waste. It is proposed that the national targets are adopted for the West Midlands (See National Waste Strategy, above). • Proximity Principle • Regional Self Sufficiency and County interdependency • Take account of Waste Hierarchy and BPEO • Encourage and promote waste reduction and reuse • Encourage the use of recycled materials in new developments and redevelopments. 	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate
West Midlands Energy Strategy	<p>The strategy wants to achieve the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved energy efficiency • Increased use of renewable energy • Business benefiting from commercial opportunities • Focused and practical delivery 	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate
Regional Sustainable Development Framework	<p>Principals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting people and the community first • A holistic view 	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole-life costing • Living within our means • The Precautionary Principle • The perpetrator pays • Embracing diversity • Valuing the environment • Consideration beyond the region Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing thriving sustainable communities • Enhance and protect the environment • Ensure prudent and efficient use of natural resources • Develop a flourishing, diverse and stable regional economy 	and objectives as appropriate
Worcestershire County Structure Plan	Objectives of the plan include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek a reduction in the consumption of energy and finite resources through the more efficient use of resources, recycling, the use of renewable sources and the reduction in the amount of waste produced. 	That the SA framework incorporates the land use sustainable development framework.
Local Transport Plan (Worcestershire)	The Freight Strategy seeks to ensure the efficient transportation of freight within the County, so as to support a strong local economy, but not at compromise to existing or future needs of society or the environment. This is to be delivered partly through the objective of 'improving efficiencies and timing of distribution; implementing approved freight routes and interchanges where appropriate and minimising pollution and disturbance from freight movements.	Ensure objective relates to the efficient patterns of movement
Landscape Character Assessment (Worcestershire)	Ensure that new development or land use change is informed by and sympathetic to the landscape character of the locality. Within Worcestershire there are identified 22 different landscape types	Include sustainability objectives relate to conservation of landscape quality and character
Worcestershire Community Strategy	The most pertinent theme of the Strategy is that of providing 'a better environment for today and for our children'. Target include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the amount of the County's household waste recycled or composted from 13% of volume in 2001/2 to 25% of volume by 2005 	To ensure sustainability objectives relate to improving the quality of the environment for

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA												
		people of Worcestershire.												
Worcestershire Climate Change Strategy	Sets the target to reduce climate change causing gas emissions across the County by 10% by 2010 and 20% by 2020 and prepare land uses for adaptation to consequences of climate change.	To have an objective relating to The target of reducing climate change gas emissions.												
Municipal Waste Strategy (Worcestershire & Herefordshire)	<p>There are six targets that are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 2. To reduce the Kg/head collected/disposed to 2001/02 levels by March 2006. 3. By march 2005 Local Authorities will provide a household or kerbside recycling collection to % of their properties as shown below <table border="0" data-bbox="501 657 981 865"> <tr> <td>Bromsgrove DC</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malvern Hills DC</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Redditch BC</td> <td>92%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Worcester City</td> <td>96%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wychavon DC</td> <td>94%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wyre Forest DC</td> <td>84%</td> </tr> </table> 4. The Local Authorities within Herefordshire and Worcestershire will continue to promote and encourage participation in the household collection of Recyclables to achieve 75% active participation by 2006. 5. A minimums of 50% of all waste deposited at Household Waste Sites will be recycled/Composted by 2005/6 and 55% by 2011. 6. By 2015 or earlier if practicable, a minimum of 33% of waste to be recycled and/or composted with a maximum of 22% to be landfilled as per the BPEO for Herefordshire and Worcestershire. 	Bromsgrove DC	100%	Malvern Hills DC	100%	Redditch BC	92%	Worcester City	96%	Wychavon DC	94%	Wyre Forest DC	84%	To include an objective that covers the targets relating to reduction in waste generated and increase proportion recycled
Bromsgrove DC	100%													
Malvern Hills DC	100%													
Redditch BC	92%													
Worcester City	96%													
Wychavon DC	94%													
Wyre Forest DC	84%													
AONB Management Plans (Cotswold & Malvern Hills)	For both AONBs the central aim is the conservation and protection of the landscape. Both AONB's have former quarries, which could be used to dispose of waste.	Include sustainability objectives that relate to landscape quality and character												
Minerals Local Plan	Hard rock quarries are identified as a potential source for waste disposal, which in turn can aid restoration to former land levels. However only one site remains in operation and other sites have a restoration scheme already in place.	To include an objective relating to reuse of previously developed												

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
		land.
Economic Strategy	The vision for 2014 is for Worcestershire to be an economic driver for the region – with a prosperous and sustainable economy, driven by technology-led enterprises, offering well-paid and highly skilled jobs and a high quality of life for its residents.	Objective relating to the creation of employment opportunities and economic growth
Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan	Contains details of 19 priority habitats and 20 species occurring in the County with typically five year plans for action.	Ensure that issues are addressed through objectives.

Appendix 4 - Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal

Key: ✓✓= high ✓ = low o = neutral

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
		County	Waste		
Waste	N	✓✓	✓✓	Municipal waste accounts for less than quarter of the waste stream although 84% of the waste is disposed to landfill; industrial and commercial waste accounting for the other 811,000 tonnes of waste of which 64% and 27% was either recycled or reused respectively. At current rate of input there exist less than 10 years capacity at landfill sites.	<p>Figures for generation and disposal of each waste stream within each district.</p> <p>Waste production per capita/yr</p> <p>Waste production per household</p> <p>Location of waste management facilities</p>
Climate Change	Y	✓✓	✓✓	<p>Climate change is probably the most significant environmental challenge facing us. Most scientists now agreed that the increased rate of change that we are now experiencing is due to human activities.</p> <p>The extremity of change is expected to depend on future levels of emissions of climate change gases. The more we do now to reduce emissions, the less extreme the expected impact. Worcestershire's climate is expected to change in several ways; predictions include: An increase in average maximum temperature of up to 4.5C by the 2080s. More frequent very hot summers and less frequent very cold winters.</p>	<p>Emissions of greenhouse gases produced in the County</p> <p>Incidences of floods or disruptions to travels caused by extreme weather.</p> <p>Properties at risk from flooding</p>

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
		County	Waste		
				<p>Summer rainfall to decrease by up to 12% by 2020s and up to 50% by 2080s.</p> <p>Winter rainfall to increase by up to 23% by 2080s.</p> <p>More short duration extreme weather events such as storms and floods (Worcestershire is particularly vulnerable to flooding).</p> <p>There should be a 10% reduction in gas emissions that cause climate change by 2010 and 20% by 2020. Methane from landfill is 23 times more potent than CO2. Emissions are also produced by the incineration and transportation of waste.</p>	
Transport		✓✓	✓✓	<p>Transport is responsible for 23% of Carbon Dioxide emissions in the County, this is above the national average. Limited crossing points across the River Severn has resulted in congestion being focussed on a few key parts of the Counties road network.</p> <p>The movement of freight within and across the County is a significant local issue.</p> <p>Any major waste management facilities will be served by a significant number of heavy goods vehicles. Potentially causing congestion, traffic associated air pollution and impacting on the amenity of local residents.</p> <p>Waste collected by the district council refuse lorries can be compacted into larger quantities at Waste Transfer Stations (WTS) before final transportation on to disposal facilities. This reduces the number of journeys needed to dispose of waste.</p>	<p>Traffic modelling/forecasts</p> <p>HGV Journeys</p> <p>Modal split</p> <p>Road congestion</p> <p>Peak/non peak traffic speed.</p>

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
		County	Waste		
				<p>Therefore reducing traffic congestion and carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p>Civic amenity sites have the potential to attract larger numbers of people both by car and on foot. Better access to doorstep recycling will mean fewer car trips to household waste site, thus fewer cars on the road reducing congestion and air pollution.</p> <p>The proximity principal calls for waste to be treated as close to its source of production as possible.</p>	
Prosperity for all		✓✓	✓✓	<p>Acting as an economic driver for the region, with a prosperous and sustainable economy, which offers well paid, and highly skilled jobs is the vision. This is set against a background in which the Gross Value Added has grown within the County by 11% between 1999 – 2001 and per head by 17 per cent performing well against the national average yet it still remains significantly lower than the national and regional average. The major employment sector within the County is manufacturing. Assuming waste management is categorised within the Energy and utilities sector it is noteworthy that this sector is forecast to experience the greatest decrease in employment levels between 2001–2010. And this is notwithstanding the premise that amounts of waste increase as the economy grows.</p> <p>Objective 2 area in north west of County</p>	<p>Average earnings Employment levels</p> <p>No. of people trained in field over time period</p> <p><i>% increase or decrease in the total number of vat registered business in the area.</i></p> <p><i>GVA per capital</i> <i>GVA per worker</i> % of people employed in different employment types.</p>
Participation by all/ responsibility		✓✓	✓✓	<p>People/communities should have the opportunity to participate in and contribute to the decisions that affect their</p>	<p>Response rates to county council consultation events</p>

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
		County	Waste		
				<p>neighbourhood and quality of life. Encouraging communities to become involved in the decisions that affect them gives them a sense of community empowerment and ownership. They should shape their future by not only seeking early involvement in issues that affect them, but by also taking responsibility for their actions. For example reducing the amount of waste they produce, increase the amount they reuse, recycle and participating in the planning process.</p> <p>One of the aims of the County Council is to provide a voice for the people of Worcester. 92% of our residents think it is important that the Council keeps them informed about it's services and policies (MORI Communications Survey November 2002) <i>There is a direct correlation between how well informed people feel and how satisfied they are with the Council: 75% of those who don't feel well informed are dissatisfied with the Council overall, compared to only 21% of those who do feel well informed (MORI)</i> The six District Authorities have committed to providing kerbside recycling to 84 -100 % of it's residents, by 2005. The districts can provide this but it needs people to take responsibility for the waste it produces by participating in kerbside recycling.</p>	<p>Percentage of kerbside recycling provided for residents of Worcestershire.</p> <p>Amounts of recycled waste collected from residents' homes and civic amenity sites.</p>
Technology, Innovation & inward investment		✓✓	✓✓	Technology led enterprises are seen as being the key drivers in delivering sustainable economic growth as demonstrated in part by the development of the Central Technology Belt linking Birmingham with Malvern. Coupled with technology advances	<i>Business Formation an Survival Rates % Increase or decrease in the total number of VAT</i>

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
		County	Waste		
				is investment. During the period 2001 –2010 total investment is projected to increase by 1.1per cent in line with the region. The recent legislative requirements relating to the diversion of waste away from landfill are likely to rely on innovation and investment in environmental technologies.	<i>registered business in the area.</i>
Energy generation & use		✓	✓✓	Energy generation is associated with major environmental problems in both a global and local sense. As fossil fuels become more finite and the demand for energy increases the need to find more environmentally sensitive sources of energy, coupled with energy conservation, increases. A number of potential sources of renewable energy that could supply local or regional needs exist within Worcestershire, including energy from waste, which may play a key element towards contributing towards national targets.	Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption. Energy consumption per person/per household. % of electricity generated from renewable energy sources and CHP. No of renewable energy generating sites Energy consumption per building and per occupant.

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste		SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
			County	Waste		
Natural Resources	Air	Y	✓	✓	Air pollution is the cause of many health as well as a considerable environmental repercussions associated with poor air quality and which may not only affect the immediate vicinity but may also travel long distances in the atmosphere. The principal pollutants in the County are from: (sulphur dioxide; carbon monoxide, ozone, benzene, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, hydrocarbons, lead, acid rain, 1,3 – butadiene and toxic organic micro pollutants). The major threat to air quality is the pollutants associated with traffic emissions, particularly within our urban areas and alongside the M5 motorway. It is still unclear as to the extent and impacts of the atmospheric pollutants from each of the waste disposal options although methane from landfill sites is a recognised significant contributor to air pollution and climate change.	Smog index Air management zones in Worcestershire Numbers of days of air pollution Achievement of emissions limits values. Number of people living in an Air Quality Management Area. Background levels of main air quality pollutants. Number of poor air quality days. Existing levels of major pollutants in the County
Water		Y	✓✓	✓	Water is a precious natural resource and its sustainable management is essential to protect the water environment and to meet current and future demand. This includes groundwater, rivers and bodies of standing water, many of which are of significant environmental quality in Worcestershire as well as	Quality (biology and chemistry) of rivers canals and freshwater bodies. River lengths of good or

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
		County	Waste		
				<p>contributing to drinking water supplies. The Water Framework Directive will establish river basin district structures within which demanding environmental objectives will be set and expected to be achieved by 2015. Potential polluting sources within the basin structures will be identified. <i>Relatively high concentrations of contaminants may arise from waste plants but would be very localised to the facilities and if managed properly are unlikely to cause significant harm.</i></p>	<p>fair chemical quality. River lengths of good of fair biological quality. Incidents of major and significant water pollution. Groundwater quality and quantity (Groundwater Source protection Zones?). Water use and availability Quality as well as drinking water quality. Water consumption per capita</p>
Soil	Y	✓	✓	<p><i>Non-surprisingly agricultural activity is seen as a major contributor to impacting upon soil quality. Erosion and degradation of the soil resource depends on the soil type. A secondary effect of soil erosion is siltation of water resources (see above).</i> Soil can also absorb pollution, which may go undetected for many years. Despite the critical importance of soil we still know relatively little about soil quality issues. The effect of the application of industrial waste to land and resultant effect on soil quality has very little data. Interesting to note that option of</p>	<p>Waste disposed of in landfill Agriculture land classification Vacant derelict land Incidences of pollution</p>

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
		County	Waste		
				composting waste may serve to benefit soil quality.	Amount of contaminated land in the County
Minerals		✓	✓	Quarries provide potential sites for waste stations.	Year's supply of minerals occurring in county.
Access		✓✓	✓	<p>People should have equal access to services and facilities, regardless of location, income, lifestyle or background. Access to services is a key issue for people living in the County, particularly those living in rural areas. Accessibility is hampered in many areas of the County due to poor bus service levels.</p> <p>Nearly 40per cent of areas in Worcestershire are ranked within the top 20per cent most deprived areas nationally in terms of the geographical distance to basic services. 45 areas have a ranking within the top 5 per cent. Eight areas in the County have been ranked as in the top 1% of the most deprived areas in England with regard to access to services.</p> <p>People should have access to door step/ kerbside recycling and local civic amenity sites.</p> <p>Access to skills/development/employment in waste sector.</p>	<p>The distribution of community services and facilities.</p> <p>Distance of households from key services</p> <p>Perceived access to services.</p>
Landscape	Y	✓✓	✓	<p>The protection, enhancement and where necessary the restoration of landscapes and townscapes, local distinctiveness, historic and cultural character and scenic value.</p> <p>Within in the County there are two AONBs, the Cotswolds and</p>	% of land designated as an AONB or AGLV.

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
		County	Waste		
				<p>Malvern Hills, that are of national importance and areas designated as Areas of Great Landscape Value which are of regional importance. There are 22 different rural landscapes identified in the county.</p> <p>The scale of visual intrusion of different waste management facilities will depend on the type and size of the facility proposed. Generally small waste management sites are unlikely to cause significant visual intrusion, especially if new facilities can be located within and in conjunction with existing agricultural or light industrial units. Large waste management facilities have the potential to have a dramatic impact on the landscape. Where possible they should be situated on industrial estates and within industrial units.</p>	Condition of landscape
Biodiversity	Y	✓✓	✓	<p>The County is host to much flora and fauna of national importance. However some species have become extinct from the County this century. Halting this loss of native species and their natural habitats within the County is the purpose of County Biodiversity Action Plan. It has prioritised 20 species and 19 habitats that require action on account of their threatened status. Loss and degradation of habitat is a key threat. The latter may arise from the accumulation of other effects, which if at all is where waste facilities are most likely to cause harm to biodiversity interest.</p>	<p>Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets.</p> <p>Condition of SSSI Area of BAP priority habitats</p> <p>Priority BAP species population levels</p> <p>What Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats are present within the County</p>

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
		County	Waste		
					and location
Flora & Fauna	Y	✓✓	✓	The County is host to much flora and fauna of national importance and protected by national and European law.	Number and condition of SSSI's Number of protected/threatened species occurring in the County Protected species licences issued Which habitats are locally, regionally and nationally important and the condition
Health	Y	✓	✓	General health comment – Worcestershire – Life expectancy Deprived areas Health inequalities Connection to waste –, air, dust, odour and noise but long term effects unproven - perceptions	Health deprivation indices Disease incident reports by location Index of deprivation - % of pop in good health Life expectancy The patterns/levels of allergy related illness including asthma

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
		County	Waste		
Provision of housing		✓	✓	<p>This covers housing need; provision of affordable housing and housing types.</p> <p>The average house price in Worcestershire 2004 was £196,457, Source (HM Land Registry Property Prices, 2004). The average income for Worcestershire (as determined by postcode area) was £30,687 in summer 2004. This means that the average house price was about six and a half times the average income, placing beyond the spending capacity of individuals on Standard mortgage lending terms.</p> <p>More households lead to increases in waste, plus construction and demolition waste from house building.</p>	<p>Provision of affordable housing</p> <p>Proportion of average salary/average house prices</p> <p>Population characteristics of Worcestershire, its geographic density and how has it changed over time</p>

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste		SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
			County	Waste		
Population	Learning and skills	Y	✓	✓	<p>Learning continues throughout life enhancing our skills and knowledge base. There is a lack of higher-level skills within some sectors of the local economy along with a drain of skilled young people to outside of the County.</p> <p>With regard to education there are 18 areas within the top 5% most deprived areas nationally, 32 areas within the top 10% and 53 in the top 20%.</p> <p>As new waste technologies develop there will be a need to secure and retain skilled operators as well as a wider role in educating the community on their responsibilities in relation to sustainable lifestyles.</p>	<p>Workforce profile – skills and qualifications</p> <p>Skills shortages</p> <p>Occupations</p> <p>Attendance participation on related courses at Centres of Vocational Excellence (CoVEs)</p>
Cultural Heritage, Built Design and Archaeology		Y	✓✓	0	<p>Over 15,000 known archaeological sites are currently recorded on the Counties Sites and Monuments record. Of these sites, 235 have been designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</p> <p>6,800 buildings in the County have been listed as being of architectural or historic interests, along with 147 Conservation Areas and one Registered Battlefield</p>	<p>Number of buildings within the County recorded as being “at risk” on District Building at Risk Registers</p> <p>Number, percentage or area of historic assets affected by waste related development</p>

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
		County	Waste		
				The siting of waste management facilities is a key concern where it could impact on the setting and in-situ conservation of buildings of architectural or historic interests or archaeological sites.	
Material assets (including land use and local amenity)	Y	✓	0	<p>In the sense of considering those things, which are 'materially valued', land and property, values give an appreciation of financial worth. Across the whole of Worcestershire property values stood at an average of £196,457 against a regional average of £159,202.</p> <p>Average house prices in Worcestershire in 2004 were significantly greater than the regional average.</p> <p>Worcestershire remains a popular place to buy a house due to the close proximity to the M5 and rail and access links. High demand and increasing property prices have meant it first time buyers are finding it hard to get on the property ladder.</p> <p>The Government is committed to preferring the development of land within urban areas, particularly on previously developed sites, provided that it creates or maintains a good living environment, before considering the development of Greenfield sites. Making the best possible use of previously developed land and existing buildings will contribute to the regeneration of urban areas, by reusing derelict and disused sites; it will avoid Contaminated land Derelict land Development in the flood plain-properties at risk. In the county we are potentially affected by flooding from the rivers Severn, Teme, Avon and Stour</p>	<p>Average property price compared with average earnings.</p> <p>New homes built on previously developed land.</p> <p>Amounts of derelict and contaminated land in the County.</p> <p>Land covered by restoration and aftercare conditions</p> <p>Properties at risk from flood</p>

Issues Of importance to Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste		<i>SEA topic</i>	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
			County	Waste		
					<p>Local amenity is here considered in terms of the ambient levels of noise, dust, light and odour. Noise levels for Worcestershire? Road noise</p> <p>Although very localised around waste facilities where levels exceed the ambient levels they can become nuisance issues at best which can lead to significant public complaints and concerns relating to residential amenity.</p>	<p>Areas affected by high levels of ambient light pollution</p> <p>Tranquillity Maps for Worcestershire</p>
Population	Anti social behaviour & crime litter, graffiti		✓	0	<p>Crime statistics show that Worcestershire is a comparatively safe place to live. However there pervades a fear of crime within our communities. Littering, vandalism, graffiti and other anti social activities have a cumulative negative impact on quality of life. If not controlled litter for example can be a significant issue at waste management facilities.</p>	<p>Recorded crimes per 1,000 population Fear of crime surveys.</p> <p>Incidences of fly tipping, littering, vandalism etc.</p>

Appendix 5

<i>Sustainability Issue: Waste</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>In 2004-05, 297,937 tonnes of municipal solid waste was collected in Worcestershire representing approximately 24% of the controlled waste stream, with industrial waste accounting for 59% and commercial waste 17%.</p> <p>About 22% of the municipal waste produced in 2004-05 was handled by disposal to landfill. About 64% of industrial waste and 27% of commercial waste was either reused or recycled. About 63% of industrial and commercial waste was disposed of within Worcestershire.</p>	<p>There will remain a reliance on landfill, depositing waste at landfill will become increasingly more expensive, this will mean higher costs, which in turn could lead to higher council tax.</p> <p>The market will lead waste disposal not the Local Authority.</p> <p>Increase in the growth levels of waste production across all waste streams.</p> <p>No opportunity to see waste as a resource.</p>	<p>Opportunity to reduce the amount of waste being land filled.</p> <p>Opportunity to slow down the amount of waste that is being produced, through waste minimisation – education/awareness</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Climate Change</i>												
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>										
<p><i>Carbon Dioxide Emissions</i> In 2001 an estimated 5.4 million tonnes of CO₂e added to the atmosphere from sources within Worcestershire as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Domestic</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial/Service</td> <td>12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> </table> <p>County's Climatic Norms (1961-1990 av) Mean max temperature 13.4oC Mean min temp 4.9oC Mean annual rainfall 669mm</p> <p>Predicted changes in climate <i>2020 Temperature</i> Winter max +1.8oC Summer Max +1.4oC <i>2020 Precipitation</i> Winter + 5% Summer -12% <i>2080 Temperature</i> Winter max +1.9 - 3.2oC Summer Max +3.6 - 6.1oC <i>2080 Precipitation</i> Winter +13 - 22% Summer - 29 - 48%</p>	Domestic	23%	Commercial/Service	12%	Industrial	35%	Transport	27%	Waste	3%	<p><i>Mitigation of Climate Change</i> If nothing is done to prevent an increase in amount of waste produced and waste is not managed appropriately there will be an increase in CO₂e emissions attributable to Worcestershire's waste (including methane).</p> <p>These emissions will contribute towards increased magnitude of climatic change</p> <p>Adaptation to Climate Change If the WCS does not take predicted climate change into account, flooding, health & safety problems could occur or be exacerbated</p> <p>e.g. increased risk of pests & disease associated with waste collection & disposal</p> <p>increased fire, subsidence & instability risk on landfill</p> <p>Not having the Proximity Principle in place will lead to waste being transported across further distances which will increase the amounts of CO₂ being produced.</p>	<p>Mitigation of Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote waste minimisation (reduce, reuse, recycle) • Encourage awareness raising & education activities on waste minimisation (including the link between climate change & waste) • Collection & combustion of landfill gas for energy • Divert waste from landfill • Encourage Biodigestion and composting of organic waste • Encourage use of waste as a resource • Minimise transport of waste <p>Adaptation to Climate Change Factor predicted climate change into Waste Planning e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider need to increase frequency of summer waste collections • Consider need for increased pest control at waste collection, treatment & disposal points • Ensure condition of landfill sites are monitored & design of future sites takes climate change into account <p>Factor in the impact of future climate change on all sustainability issues listed in the SEA.</p> <p>Waste can be diverted from landfill, which will reduce the amounts of methane being produced.</p>
Domestic	23%											
Commercial/Service	12%											
Industrial	35%											
Transport	27%											
Waste	3%											

<i>Sustainability Issue: Climate Change</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>Likely to be increased incidences of intense rainfall, drought & heat waves in the future leading to increased risk of flooding, subsidence, water shortages, outdoor fires</p> <p>The area of the indicative floodplain (2000) is approximately 22300 ha.</p> <p>The Vale of Evesham is among the driest areas of England and Wales. Other areas within Worcestershire may also potentially be affected by water shortages in the future.</p>		<p>The Proximity Principle in place will mean that waste is treated close to its source of production, therefore not transported as far and lessening the amounts of CO2 that could have been produced.</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Climate Change</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>The limited number of crossings is a key cause of congestion in Worcester with 77,000 movements across the City Centre Worcester Bridge and the A440 Carrington Bridge each day. Most problematic congestion points in the County have been determined as: east-west river crossing movements in Worcester, A456 Kidderminster Ring Road, A38 Bromsgrove-M42 junction 7 and A4184 Evesham Town Centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worcestershire's roads are far safer now than in 1990s • Worcestershire's roads are generally in good condition and improving further • There is relatively little traffic congestion on the County's road network • Vulnerability to problems with bridges exacerbated by previous lack of investment in maintenance • Poor access to national rail services and poor reliability on local rail services • Potential key rights of way are sometimes unsuitable to provide access for all to the local services that they link to • Currently no major rail freight facilities located within Worcestershire 	<p>Potential inappropriate use of road network.</p> <p>Congestion in and around waste disposal sites.</p>	<p>Use of other methods on transport waste, such as by rail or water.</p> <p>Reduce congestion in and around civic amenity site through design.</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Growth with prosperity for all</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>The efficiency of Worcestershire's labour market when analysed in terms of economic activity rates (calculated as a percentage of working age population in employment) appears better in relative terms than both West Midlands and England.</p> <p>The employment rate for Worcestershire (total, male and female working age population) is higher than the regional and national averages. Further analysis at district level reveals Bromsgrove has the highest employment rate in Worcestershire. On the other hand, employment rates in Wyre Forest, particularly for the male working age population appear to be significantly lower than county-wide, regional and national comparators.</p> <p>Total number of people employed in recycling business in 2003 was 103 (sic Class 37).</p>	<p>Minimal impact.</p>	<p>Jobs created through the treatment of waste.</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Participation by all</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>One of the aims of the County Council is to provide a voice for the people of Worcester.</p> <p>92% of our residents think it is important that the Council keeps them informed about it's services and policies (MORI Communications Survey November 2002).</p> <p>There is a direct correlation between how well informed people feel and how satisfied they are with the Council: 75% of those who don't feel well informed are dissatisfied with the Council overall, compared to only 21% of those who do feel well informed (MORI)</p> <p>The six District Authorities have committed to providing kerbside recycling to 84 -100 % of it's residents, by 2005.</p>	<p>Lessens the opportunity for promoting waste minimisation</p>	<p>Through the SCI the Waste Core Strategy will allow for continuous community engagement. Which will mean the percentage rate of those who feel satisfied with the councils services through being kept informed will either remain the same or will rise.</p> <p>Help strengthen participation rates of kerbside recycling.</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Technology, innovations and inward investment</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>The business base of Worcestershire is highly concentrated towards distribution, hotels and restaurants and banking, finance and insurance. The two sectors account for a total of 58% of the county's businesses. Employment concentration in distribution, hotels and restaurants type activity is high in Worcestershire at 27%, but a much lesser proportion of the local workforce is employed in banking, finance and insurance, highlighting the precedence of small scale firms in the county's banking and services sector. Other significant sectors in terms of number of businesses in Worcestershire include manufacturing and construction industries which account for 10.5% and 9.8% of local enterprises respectively. The manufacturing sector is very important accounting for 18% of the county's employment. In addition, some 8% of local organisations fall within the public services sector (including administration, health and education)</p>	<p>Policy promotion to develop a resource park will not occur, as there would be no framework in place to promote it. Inward investment with regards to waste may not be attracted if there is no Waste Core Strategy in place.</p>	<p>Will provide opportunities to encourage innovative technologies with regard to waste disposal into the county.</p> <p>Will lead to job creation in the manufacturing sector, with regard to Resource Parks and seeing waste as resource.</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Technology, innovations and inward investment</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
In most respects the employment profile of Worcestershire is similar to that of the West Midlands region, with a very high concentration in distribution industries, public administration education and health and the manufacturing sector.		

<i>Sustainability Issue: Energy generation and use</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>Limited information is available for energy from renewable sources in Worcestershire, but potential sources of renewable energy generation include solar, biogas, energy crops and wind power. Data on total energy use in Worcestershire is currently being collated.</p> <p>Est 5% of total renewable energy in West Mids comes from Worcestershire. Most of this will likely be from landfill gas. There are several wood fuelled, ground source and solar systems in operation.</p> <p>Biodiesel on sale at one location in County.</p> <p>Work is currently being undertaken to investigate feasibility of producing energy from biogas by biodigestion of organic domestic, commercial and agricultural waste. Also biodiesel from waste vegetable oil.</p>	<p>Amount of energy used in County is likely to increase, especially use of fossil fuels.</p> <p>It is likely opportunities to produce energy from waste will be lost</p> <p>Waste collection & disposal may not be energy efficient</p> <p>It is likely opportunities to use renewable energy to power waste collection, recycling & disposal could be lost</p> <p>Amount of waste produced may not be reduced. (Waste reduction is the most energy efficient method of managing waste)</p>	<p>Encourage production of energy from waste e.g. production of biogas, production of biodiesel from waste vegetable oil</p> <p>Encourage reduction of transport of waste</p> <p>Encourage energy efficiency in facilities and methods used to collect, recycle and dispose of waste</p> <p>Encourage waste reduction as the most energy efficient method of managing waste. (Encourage awareness raising & education activities on this)</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Landscape</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>The Worcestershire landscape character assessment identifies and describes 22 different landscape types that occur in the County within the landscape there are numerous historic townscapes – including 147 conservation areas.</p> <p>Two areas within the County are designated as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), due to their recognised high landscape interest. These are the Costwolds (to the east of the County) and the Malvern Hills (to the south of the County).</p> <p>Additional headline data sets which would be relevant would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i- the visual quality of the landscape ii- tranquillity of the landscape <p>Neither data sets are currently available</p>	<p>The 18 different landscape types have been identified. This is a defined result from a process of assessment, based upon physical factors and cultural evolution. The number of landscapes types and their extent will not change as a result of the Waste Core Strategy (WCS), or indeed any other strategy or policy document for which an SEA or SA is required. Similarly, the number of AONB's within the county, and their extent, are not going to change as a result of the WCS.</p> <p>Landscape character impacts on landscape condition The creation of landfill sites would continue with the associated problems of landscaping. The creation of new, pronounced landforms associated with landfill sites can generally be integrated into the landscape as 'extensions' of similar adjacent topography, providing the appropriate tree cover and hedgerow structures can be introduced to them.</p>	<p>High standards of design for waste management facilities.</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>199 designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) covering approximately 2% of the County. Of which 72.4% were in a good condition as of March 2005.</p> <p>There is one Special Area for Conservation (SACs), 11 National Nature Reserves (NNRs); 25 Local Nature Reserves 5,848 ha of ancient semi natural woodland.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Action Plan provides a plan of action for eight priority habitats and 16 priority species.)</p>	<p>Degradation of wider biodiversity interests arising from direct and indirect impacts of the waste management infrastructure.</p>	<p>Protect existing sites of conservation importance from both direct and indirect impacts of waste management infrastructure.</p> <p>Seek and maximise opportunities to enhance biodiversity interests both as part of restoration of landfill and for new developments.</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Natural Resources (air, water and soil)</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>The main soils occurring in the County are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wetland • Gleyed • Clay • Mixed • Brown • Sandy • Impoverished • Shallow • Limestone <p>The majority of which are grade3 in the agricultural land classification but significant areas of 1 and 2 also occurring.</p> <p>Three air quality management areas declared due to poor air quality, all associated with busy arterial and main roads, a further 21at which levels of pollutions area concern. Landfill site emissions?</p> <p>The water quality of the majority of rivers within the County are judged grade B. Kidderminster and Bromsgrove overlie a major aquifer of high vulnerability which spreads south along the line of the Severn, its southern extent is approximately level with Droitwich.</p>	<p>Potential contamination by inappropriate/illegal disposal of waste and contaminants.</p> <p>Without the Waste core Strategy, facilities may be built in urban areas that may give rise to traffic congestion. This in turn could lead to air pollution.</p> <p>Even without the Waste core Strategy pollution controls would largely be met through existing environmental controls and legislation.</p>	<p><i>Protect best and most versatile agricultural lands</i> Promote good soil handling practices</p> <p>Opportunities to increase the amounts of waste being composted and improving the soil by applying the compost.</p> <p>Soil can be extracted from construction and demolition waste, to be mixed with compost and used again. Diverting it away from landfill and using it as resource.</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Access to services</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>A full range of services and facilities are available to the local population, including various social, leisure, cultural and religious buildings along with schools, health centres, clinics and hospitals.</p> <p>There are 602 community buildings including Village Halls and Community Centres in Worcestershire.</p> <p>Nearly 40per cent of areas in Worcestershire are ranked within the top 20per cent most deprived areas nationally in terms of the geographical distance to basic services. 45 areas have a ranking within the top 5 per cent. Eight areas in the County have been ranked as in the top 1% of the most deprived areas in England with regard to access to services (Interim Economic Assessment, 2004-2005).</p> <p>The six District Authorities have committed to providing kerbside recycling to 84 -100 % of it's residents, by 2005.</p>	<p>There will be no incentive for developers to include bringing sites within their housing developments.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Opportunity for housing developments to have bring sites incorporated into the design.</p> <p>An opportunity at Civic Amenity sites to promote other council services.</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Health</i>				
<i>Characteristics</i>		<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>		<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>Life Expectancy in Worcestershire at birth for Males 2004 – 76.0 2003 – 75.5 Females 2004 – 80.5 2003 – 80</p> <p>The healthy life expectancy of males and females living in Worcestershire is marginally higher than for the West Midlands and England. Age Characteristic information - Census 2001 Worcestershire Council</p> <p>Self Assessed Health as Resident Population % Good self assessed health Fairly good self assessed health Not good self assessed health</p>		<p>People's mental health may decrease if the environment they live in suffers from fly tipping due to insufficient infrastructure being where people can dispose of rubbish.</p>		<p>People's mental health may be improved if the environment in which they live in is free from fly tipping.</p>
District	Good	Fairly Good	Not Good	
Worcestershire	69.7%	22.3%	8.0%	
Redditch	70.2%	21.9%	8.0%	
Wychavon	70.4%	22.2%	7.4%	
Malvern Hills	69.1%	22.5%	8.4%	
City of Worcester	69.9%	22.3%	7.8%	
Bromsgrove	71.1%	21.2%	7.7%	
Wyre Forest	67.5%	23.7%	8.9%	

<i>Sustainability Issue: Health</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>Long – term Illness as Resident Population %</p> <p>Approximately 177 medical and health care establishments in Worcestershire, including GP Surgeries, dentist and NHS Hospitals.</p> <p>In the United Kingdom in 1999 there were nearly 74,000 admissions to hospital due to asthma.</p> <p>In 2000, annual hospital admission rates for asthma were 48 per 10,000 children aged under 5 years and 16 per 10,000 children aged 5 to 14 years.</p>		

<i>Sustainability Issue: Provision of housing</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>Number of households with residents 223,049.</p> <p>9244 houses are described as being overcrowded.</p> <p>The average household in Worcestershire size is 2.39 persons.</p> <p>632 of households in Worcestershire do not have their own bath/shower and toilet.</p> <p>13742 households in Worcestershire do not have central heating.</p> <p>169629 houses are owner occupied.</p> <p>5967 Vacant household spaces.</p>	<p>No impact</p>	<p>Reuse of Construction and demolition waste, for new houses.</p> <p>Bring banks can be incorporated into housing developments.</p> <p>Use of construction materials that have been derived from waste.</p>

Sustainability Issue: Population 1 (learning and skills)

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>																					
<p>In 2003 it was recorded that employers in Herefordshire and Worcestershire indicated a total of 33, 271 employees with a skills gap. This account for 11% of the workforce, which is below the West Midlands average of 15%.</p> <p>In Worcestershire in 2001, 22.4% of the 16-24 population has poor numeracy skills (29.7 % regionally, nationally 24%). 22.6 % of the 16-60 population has poor literacy, below the regional and national averages. In Redditch the proportion of 16-60 is above the national average.</p> <p>Educational Performance</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="85 821 600 1396"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="85 821 264 949">District</th> <th data-bbox="264 821 465 949">No Qualifications</th> <th data-bbox="465 821 600 949">Degree or higher</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="85 949 264 1045">Malvern Hills</td> <td data-bbox="264 949 465 1045">24.9%</td> <td data-bbox="465 949 600 1045">25.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="85 1045 264 1109">Wychavon</td> <td data-bbox="264 1045 465 1109">27.0%</td> <td data-bbox="465 1045 600 1109">20.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="85 1109 264 1173">Bromsgrove</td> <td data-bbox="264 1109 465 1173">26.1%</td> <td data-bbox="465 1109 600 1173">21.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="85 1173 264 1236">Wyre Forest</td> <td data-bbox="264 1173 465 1236">33.6%</td> <td data-bbox="465 1173 600 1236">15.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="85 1236 264 1332">City of Worcester</td> <td data-bbox="264 1236 465 1332">27.6%</td> <td data-bbox="465 1236 600 1332">20.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="85 1332 264 1396">Redditch</td> <td data-bbox="264 1332 465 1396">31.0%</td> <td data-bbox="465 1332 600 1396">13.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	District	No Qualifications	Degree or higher	Malvern Hills	24.9%	25.1%	Wychavon	27.0%	20.0%	Bromsgrove	26.1%	21.8%	Wyre Forest	33.6%	15.2%	City of Worcester	27.6%	20.4%	Redditch	31.0%	13.7%	<p>Without the promotion of new high technology waste management solutions, skills in this sector are unlikely to be affected.</p>	<p>Provide new opportunities for training and skills as new waste technology develop.</p> <p>Opportunity to provide education about more sustainable ways to manage waste.</p>
District	No Qualifications	Degree or higher																					
Malvern Hills	24.9%	25.1%																					
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City of Worcester	27.6%	20.4%																					
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<i>Sustainability Issue: Population 1 (learning and skills)</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>The skills base of Worcestershire is relatively average. A slightly higher proportion, than the national average, of local economically active workforce has no qualifications. As many as 27% hold a degree or higher qualification in Worcestershire compared to 28.3% in England and 24% in West Midlands. Lack of higher and further education facilities in Worcestershire, as identified in the county's recently published Economic Strategy, can partly be accounted for this average performance. In addition, <i>Worcestershire County Economic Assessment 2003-04</i> identified a skills gap in the county, particularly to fill graduate positions and jobs which demand high value adding transferable skills such as IT/computing, problem solving and management skills.</p>	<p>No impact.</p>	<p>Minimal opportunity.</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Cultural Heritage, built design and archaeology</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
Approaching 6,000 listed buildings, 485 scheduled ancient monuments, 147 conservation areas, 1 registered battlefield, 15 historic parks and gardens, and 16,000 entries on the County Historic Environment record. 16 buildings of grade I and II* classified as being at risk (2005).	Minimal impact.	Ensure appropriate siting and provide quality design of facilities avoiding damage to cultural heritage assets and their setting. The restoration and re-use of buildings and building materials.

<i>Sustainability Issue: Material assets (including land use & local amenity)</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>
<p>Construction aggregates make up most of the mineral output of the County. Sand, gravel clay, moulding sand and limestone are the materials being commercially exploited both at present and in the foreseeable future. The main sand and gravel resources in the County occur in solid deposits in north Worcestershire, terrace deposits along the Rivers Severn and Avon and fan deposits to the south and east of Bredon Hill, close to the County boundary with Gloucestershire. The Abberley/Suckley/Malvern Hills, the edge of the Cotswolds near Broadway, and Bredon Hill contain the hard rock resources of the County, whereas brick clay is found near Hartlebury</p> <p>Housing developments on previously developed land accounts for 42% of the total land take.</p> <p>The enjoyment of the countryside is a key pull factor for many visitors to the County. 148 countryside sites affording a recreation opportunity identified in 2001</p>	<p>Use of primary aggregates will continue to increase.</p>	<p>Recycled aggregate will reduce the reliance on virgin aggregates.</p> <p>Use of Brownfield land first through the use of the sequential approach.</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Population 2 (anti social behaviour, crime, litter and graffiti)</i>														
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the Waste Core Strategy</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the Waste Core Strategy to positively affect the data</i>												
<p>Number of fly tipping incidents recorded under BV199b.</p> <p>Between April 2000 and March 2001, 34,301 crimes were recorded in Worcestershire. The crime levels are highest in urban areas with the highest rate per 1000 population being recorded in Worcester City Centre.</p> <p>The peak crime level occurred in May 1999, when over 3500 crimes were recorded. Crime levels have shown a general decline since with a fall of 6.8% of the three-year period. The lowest level was recorded in February 2001, when just over 2,596 crimes were recorded.</p> <p>The most common type of crime is vehicle crime which accounted for 26% of all crime in 2000 – 2001. The complete crime figures are indicated below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Crime by Category</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Vehicle crime</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other thefts</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Criminal damage</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non dwelling burglary</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shoplifting</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Crime by Category	%	Vehicle crime	26%	Other thefts	25%	Criminal damage	11%	Non dwelling burglary	10%	Shoplifting	3%	No impact.	Promote level of infrastructure, so that people do not need to fly tip waste.
Crime by Category	%													
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Appendix 6 - Objectives and Sub Objective

<i>Issue</i>	1. Waste	SEA Topic: Yes / No
SA objective	Manage the waste streams in accordance with the waste hierarchy, encouraging reuse and recovery addressing waste as a resource	
Indicator & target	% of construction & demolition waste going to landfill % of household waste recycled Recycle 30% of household waste by 2010 35% of 1995 levels of biodegradable waste disposed to landfill by 2020	
Sub objectives	To minimise the production of waste generated	
Indicator & target	Waste per capita/household	

<i>Issue</i>	2. Climate Change	SEA Topic: Yes / No
SA objective	Reduce greenhouse gas contributions	
Indicator & target	CO2 emissions by user/sector Reduce climate change causing gas emissions across the county by 10% by 2010 and by 20% by 2020 compared to 2001 levels	
Sub objectives	Minimise biodegradable waste going to landfill. Maximise opportunities to generate power from methane at landfill sites.	
Indicator & target	Methane emissions from landfill sites.	

<i>Issue</i>	3. Transport	SEA Topic: Yes / No
SA objective	To reduce traffic volumes	
Indicator & target	Road traffic figures – traffic congestion / average speed of flow along principal roads No targets identified	
Sub objectives	Ensure the disposal of waste as close to point of origin as practicable and promote transfer of waste by rail or water transport where appropriate.	
Indicator & target	Movement of waste by commercial vehicles via tacho-graph mileage records Tonnage of waste moved by mode (road/rail/water)	

<i>Issue</i>	4. Growth with prosperity for all	SEA Topic: Yes / No
SA objective	Develop a knowledge-driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all have access to the benefits.	
Indicator & target	Average earnings / no of people trained in sector / VAT registered business in the area / unemployment levels / skills and qualification levels of workforce No targets identified	
Sub objectives	To encourage business development within the waste sector to achieve Government targets for waste To encourage rural regeneration	
Indicator & target	% of people employed in the waste sector Number of VAT registered businesses in the area	

<i>Issue</i>	5. Participation by all	SEA Topic: Yes / No
SA objective	To provide opportunities for communities to participate in and contribute to the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life	
Indicator & target	Community well being Amount of recycled waste collected from residents homes and civic amenity sites 75% active participation by 2006 in household collection of recyclables	
Sub objectives	To provide opportunities for communities to participate in and contribute to waste planning decisions within Worcestershire	
Indicator & target	Response rates to Minerals and Waste Development Framework consultation events	

<i>Issue</i>	6. Technology, innovation & inward investment	SEA Topic: Yes- / No
SA objective	Promote and support the development of new technologies especially those with high value and low impact	
Indicator & target	Business formation and survival rates / Number of VAT registered businesses in the area Enquiries to Business Links Employment land availability No targets identified	
Sub objectives	To make an economic gain from the recovery and treatment of waste streams wherever this is environmentally acceptable	
Indicator & target	Number of businesses and employee numbers involved in waste sector	

<i>Issue</i>	7. Energy generation and use	SEA Topic: Yes / No
SA objective	To increase the proportion of energy needs met from renewable sources	
Indicator & target	Proportion of energy generated by renewable sources Energy use by sector/household Energy efficiency 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020	
Sub objectives	In accordance with waste hierarchy support the generation of energy from waste	
Indicator & target	Amount of energy generated from waste as percentage of total usage	

<i>Issue</i>	8. Natural resources (air, water, soil,)	SEA Topic: Yes /No
SA objective	Protect and improve standards of air, water and soil quality ensuring prudent use of natural resources	
Indicator & target	% of population living within an Air Quality Management Areas Number of days of air pollution Concentrations of selected air pollutants Rivers and canals assessed as good or fair quality Water abstractions by purpose / groundwater quality Water consumption per capita Area of contaminated land All inland waters to achieve good status by 2015 (Water Framework Directive) No targets identified for soil and air	
Sub objectives	Minimise the creation of dust, odour and noise and other pollutants in the vicinity of waste station / facilities Ensure development does not occur in flood prone areas	
Indicator & target	Number of new waste facilities developed in flood prone areas	

<i>Issue</i>	9. Access to services	SEA Topic: Yes / No
SA objective	To improve the quality of and accessibility to local services and facilities	
Indicator & target	% of residents within 500m of key local services Perceived access to services Deprivation indices of access to services 75% active participation by 2006 in household collection of recyclables	
Sub objectives	To improve accessibility to kerbside recycling and civic amenity sites	
Indicator & target	% of residents being offered kerbside recycling	

<i>Issue</i>	10. Landscape	SEA Topic: Yes /No
SA objective	Safeguard and strengthen landscape character	
Indicator & target	Change in condition of landscape character Area of land within the AONB's actively managed under an agri - environment scheme? No targets identified	
Sub objectives	Encourage design that reduces visual intrusion and is sensitive to the local vernacular, as defined by the county landscape character assessment and conservation area appraisals.	
Indicator & target	To be developed	

<i>Issue</i>	11. Biodiversity/Flora/Fauna	SEA Topic: Yes /No
SA objective	Seek net gain to biodiversity at all levels	
Indicator & target	Area of land actively managed under an agri - environment scheme Net change in natural/semi natural habitats Area of land designated as a SSSI which is in 'unfavourable condition' Number of protected species in decline within the County See local Biodiversity Action Plan	
Sub objectives	To assist in meeting Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan targets during the lifetime of the Waste Core Strategy	
Indicator & target	Area of priority habitat re-created	

<i>Issue</i>	12. Health	SEA Topic: Yes /No
SA objective	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	
Indicator & target	Incidences of respiratory illness by location Access to local greenspace Index of deprivation - % of population in good health Life expectancy No targets identified	
Sub objectives	To limit environmental impacts of waste treatment facilities on the local population including pest species at landfill sites. To reduce respiratory diseases/allergy related illness	
Indicator & target	Public concern over noise levels and odour	

<i>Issue</i>	13. Provision of housing	SEA Topic: Yes / No
SA objective	Provide housing of the right quantity, type, tenure ensuring affordability for local needs, in a clean, safe and pleasant local environment	
Indicator & target	The average house price/ average earnings ratio Provision of affordable housing as % of housing completions 28,100 new homes between 1996 – 2011 (County Structure Plan)	
Sub objectives	Encourage the use of sustainable building technologies in new housing developments in particular the re-use of construction and demolition waste. Promote the provision of recycling facilities within new housing developments	
Indicator & target	Figures for destination of construction and demolition waste. Number of new housing developments with a Bring Recycling Centre provided.	

<i>Issue</i>	14. Population 1 (Learning and skills)	SEA Topic: Yes /No
SA objective	To raise the skills level and qualifications of the workforce	
Indicator & target	Skills deprivation indices Qualifications of specified groups No targets identified	
Sub objectives	To encourage engagement in community/environmentally responsible activities	
Indicator & target	Voluntary activity – participation levels in recycling and training opportunities at Centres of Vocational Excellence (CoVEs)	

<i>Issue</i>	15. Cultural Heritage, Built design and archaeology	SEA Topic: Yes /No
SA objective	Conserve and enhance the historic environment and encourage the re-use of existing buildings	
Indicator & target	Number of buildings on at-risk register Loss or damage to SAM's, historic parks and gardens, conservation areas Re-use and renewal of buildings of historic interest No targets identified	
Sub objectives	Promote design concepts for new buildings that are informed by the local vernacular The siting of new waste management facilities should not have a detrimental effect on the setting and in-situ conservation of historic buildings, areas, landscapes or archaeological remains	
Indicator & target	Number of buildings on the local at-risk register Loss or damage to SAM's, historic parks and gardens, conservation areas	

<i>Issue</i>	16. Material Assets	SEA Topic: Yes /No
SA objective	Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural lands and land of local amenity value and maximise use of previously developed land	
Indicator & target	Years supply of minerals occurring in the County Loss of grade 1 and 2 agricultural lands The amount of derelict land and contaminated land 67% of housing development to be on previously developed during 2001 –2011 (RSS)	
Sub objectives	To support the reuse of construction materials To protect land from contamination arising from waste. To restore landfill sites to amenity purposes.	
Indicator & target	Figures for the recycled and reuse of construction and demolition waste	

<i>Issue</i>	17. Population 2 (Anti social behaviour, crime, litter and graffiti)	SEA Topic: Yes /No
SA objective	Encourage pride and social responsibility in the local community	
Indicator & target	Recorded crime levels Fear of crime surveys No targets identified	
Sub objectives	Reduce the number of fly tipping incidents	
Indicator & target	Number and cost of reported fly tipping incidents.	

