

**Herefordshire Council &  
Worcestershire County Council**

**Sustainability Appraisal for the  
Joint Municipal Waste Management  
Strategy**

**Scoping Report**

**Version 4**

**April 2008**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 All local development documents (LDD) are to be subject to the process of sustainability appraisal<sup>1</sup>. The Worcestershire County Council Waste Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (SA) was published in 2005 and provides a framework for this document, the initial Scoping Report as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Herefordshire & Worcestershire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS). 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 published in 2005 (A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive) and as this document suggests, integrates the required SEA for the JMWMS with other types of appraisal, in this instance the Sustainability Appraisal (SA).
- 1.2 In this Chapter we introduce the requirements of SA and provide an outline of how it will impact on the JMWMS. 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 JMWMS 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 JMWMS.

### **Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment**

- 1.3 The objective of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive<sup>2</sup> 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, 2005 , 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 19, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

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

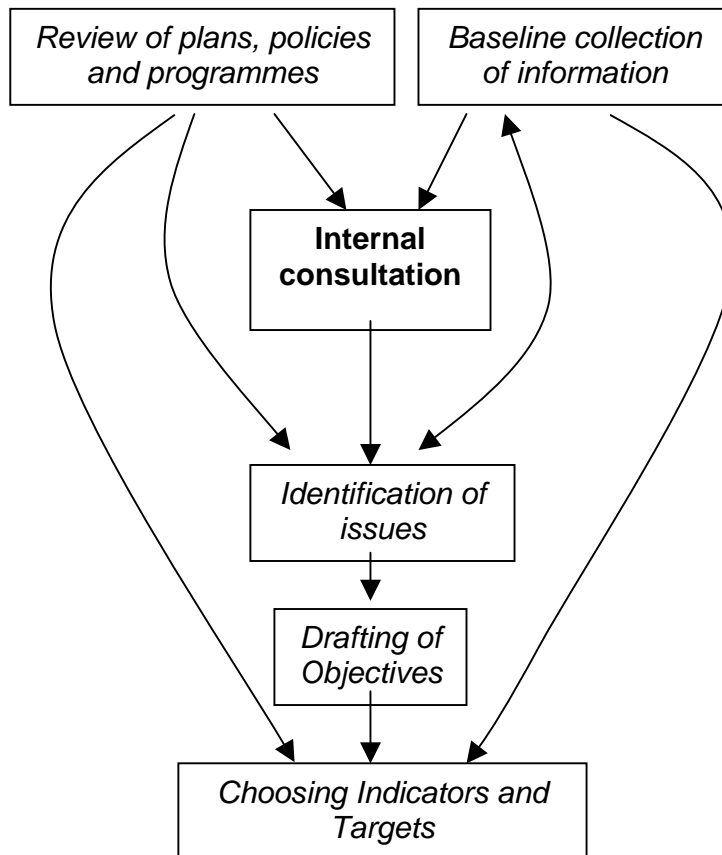
- 1.7 From hereon in reference to Sustainability Appraisal includes the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment. As part of a quality assurance process a checklist is reproduced in Appendix 1 that will be used to signpost where the SEA requirements are addressed within the SA process.
- 1.8 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 JMWMS. The effects of the JMWMS upon each of the sustainability objectives, is to be considered in terms of its short, medium and long term nature as well as the secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects.
- 1.9 Although the Sustainability Report will not formally form part of the JMWMS, it does provide one of the key tests of soundness against which the JMWMS can be examined and it also informs the decision making on the contents of the 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 JMWMS. 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 JMWMS is being led by Worcestershire County Council's Waste Management Unit. . It has been prepared following guidance in the ODPM guidance 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents.
- 1.11 The process of undertaking sustainability appraisal of the JMWMS 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 Herefordshire & 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 review of the JMWMS.
- (C) Preparing the sustainability report including the details of the findings from the appraisal and how the JMWMS has been informed and influenced by the process.
- (D) Joint consultation on the SA report and the preferred JMWMS.

- (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 sustainability issues and options are identified.
- 1.13 This report represents the culmination of the work undertaken as part of stage A and provides the scope and level of detail against which the JMWMS will be appraised and reported upon in the Sustainability Report.
- 1.14 Stage A of the process for the Waste Core Strategy Scoping Report upon which this document is based began preparation 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 Worcestershire County Council staff was established with representation from relevant departments with specialisms, interests in 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 also received input from consultants ERM, who assisted 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, were also asked to review the appraisal process advocated within the scoping report. This Worcestershire County Council led working group have established a generic SA Framework as a basis for developing Scoping Reports.

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, Natural England and English Heritage to obtain their views on the soundness of the report from an environmental perspective with advice to the appraisal process proceeding to the next stage. The consultation has been supplemented with an invitation to those stakeholders that the Councils consider to be appropriate such as Worcestershire Wildlife Trust, Herefordshire Nature Trust, H&W Chamber of Commerce, Primary Health Care Trusts and the Health Protection Agency. To assist in making responses and amendments, the following questions may usefully be considered:

- Have 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 Herefordshire & Worcestershire?
- Do you agree that the types of baseline data that have been, or will be, collected are relevant and of sufficient detail to support the appraisal?
- Are there any key baseline data available that are or could be used in support of the issues that have not been identified?
- Are you aware of any appropriate targets that are not currently included that the report should cite?

- Do the sustainability objectives provide a sound framework against which to assess the sustainability credentials of the JMWMS?
- Can you propose additional indicators and targets for the objectives?

### **The Herefordshire & Worcestershire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy and Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)**

- 1.17 The Herefordshire & Worcestershire JMWMS will set out a strategy for sustainable waste management to enable the adequate provision of waste management facilities 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, , to help identify the “best” option for the two Counties, taking into account the conservation of the environment across land, air and water. 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 Herefordshire & Worcestershire which the JMWMS may affect.
- 2.2 PPPs 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 JMWMS 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 addressed. 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. The PPP Review ensures that the JMWMS is prepared after having regard to the requirements of other relevant plans and strategies.

### **Results of the Review**

- 2.4 The purpose of the review is to detail the key implications for the SA. It is not to highlight every detail from every document selected. The findings of the review are shown in tables 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 region.
- (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 and increase use of renewable energy. 10% of the UKs electricity 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 natural and cultural heritage of the area.
- (17) The area is subject to potential flooding from, in particular, the Rivers Severn, Teme, Avon, Stour and Wye.
- (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 region, 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 area.
- (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 PPP provided a list of additional matters particularly in relation to economic and social matters. From this review and through consultation with colleagues conducted for the Waste Core Strategy, sustainability issues relevant to the JMWMS 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 two counties, and the significance of the issue with regard to waste.

3.4 Appendix 4 sets out the main issues identified through the PPP review, shows if 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 appraisals, providing the evidence base from which to predict and monitor effects the JMWMS will have 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 appropriate baseline information that is currently available has begun but it is equally important to recognise that other relevant information will continue to be identified and collected. The existing range of resources include government websites, the National Census and relevant regional and local documents.

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 JMWMS could have a significant effect. The baseline data for the current state of the environment of Herefordshire & Worcestershire, described through the identification of the prime sustainability issues, will continue to be collected as the JMWMS is progressed. The tables presented in Appendix 4 contain a condensed version of the headline data for each issue alongside the potential opportunities of how the JMWMS could positively influence the issue and the likely evolution of the baseline without implementation of the JMWMS.

3.10 Appendix 5 identifies, for each sustainability issue, the importance of that issue within Herefordshire & Worcestershire and in relation to the JMWMS. That has been used to justify a priority order for the issues. The appendix also sets out the proposed baseline data to allow the JMWMS to be appraised and gaps in baseline data to be identified. 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 helping to assess the following:

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

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

- Sustainability issues
- Baseline data characteristics
- Indicators
- Trends
- Targets
- Evolution of the baseline without implementation of the JMWMS
- Opportunities/Actions for SA/JMWMS 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 JMWMS can be described, analysed and compared.
- 4.2 The development of objectives is important not only to assess whether the JMWMS 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 the JMWMS and prompting consideration of alternative approaches for the 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 JMWMS by virtue of their focus upon outcomes (ends) rather than how they will be achieved (inputs). The JMWMS 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 guidance *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (2005)* also advises how objectives should be drafted.
- 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 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, based on best available information at the time:
- a review of the issues of relevance to Herefordshire & Worcestershire as described within PPP
  - a review of the sustainability characteristics and issues
  - analysis of the opportunities arising from the baseline data
- 4.6 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 JMWMS may affect the objective and the relevance of the objective within Herefordshire & 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.
- 4.7 It will be important to bear in mind that due to the breadth of objectives included within the Sustainability Appraisal, the JMWMS 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 Herefordshire & Worcestershire where this occurs.

- 4.8 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, prevention, encouraging reuse, recycling and recovery addressing waste as a resource.

Issue: Climate Change

2. *Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change*

Issue: Traffic and Transport

3. To reduce the need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns

Issue: Growth with prosperity for all

4. Develop a knowledge-driven economy, with 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, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community

Issue: Technology, innovation and inward investment

6. Promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact, especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives

Issue: Energy generation and use

7. Promoting energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources

Issue: Natural resources

8. Protect and improve standards of air, water and soil quality ensuring prudent use of natural resources

Issue: Access to services

9. To improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.

Issue: Landscape

10. Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality

Biodiversity / Geodiversity / Flora / Fauna

11. To conserve and enhance Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Issue: Health

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

Issue: Provision of Housing

13. Provide decent affordable housing for all, of all the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments

Issue: Population 1

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

Issue: Cultural Heritage, architecture and archaeology

15. Conserve and enhance the architecture, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, resource efficient, high quality built environment in new development proposals

Issue: Material assets

16. Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural lands, lands of Green Belt value, maximising use of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings, where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.

Issue: Population 2

17. Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour

Issue: Flooding

18. Ensure development does not occur in flood prone areas

4.9 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 Councils. 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.

4.10 As the process of preparing the sustainability report continues, whereby 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 Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy will become deleted as part of the process while objectives that merit additional detail specific to the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy document and any broad options proposed will be supplemented with sustainability sub-objectives.**

4.11 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 Herefordshire & Worcestershire. The set of sub objectives relate to how the JMWMS could promote these general sustainability objectives. The remaining stages of sustainability appraisal of the JMWMS 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 JMWMS, through later stages of consultation, as described above. Consultation at this stage will last for 5 weeks and will be with the three consultation bodies required by the SEA Directive. The three consultation bodies are:

English Heritage  
Natural England  
Environment Agency

### **Stage B – Developing, appraising and refining options**

- 5.4 During the review of the JMWMS 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 JMWMS will be reasonable, realistic and relevant and may include the ‘do nothing’ option as a means to compare what would happen without the JMWMS. 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 JMWMS. 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 JMWMS. Consultation will take place with the statutory agencies and stakeholders.

### **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 JMWMS, 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 Councils 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 JMWMS. 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 Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy**

- 5.11 Consultation will be carried out in accordance with the Councils' Statements of Community Involvement (SCI) and as a minimum the consultation will need to comply with the requirements of the SEA Directive. The SCIs set 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, 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 JMWMS as a result of the consultation, then the SA report will be amended to take account of the changes.

### **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:



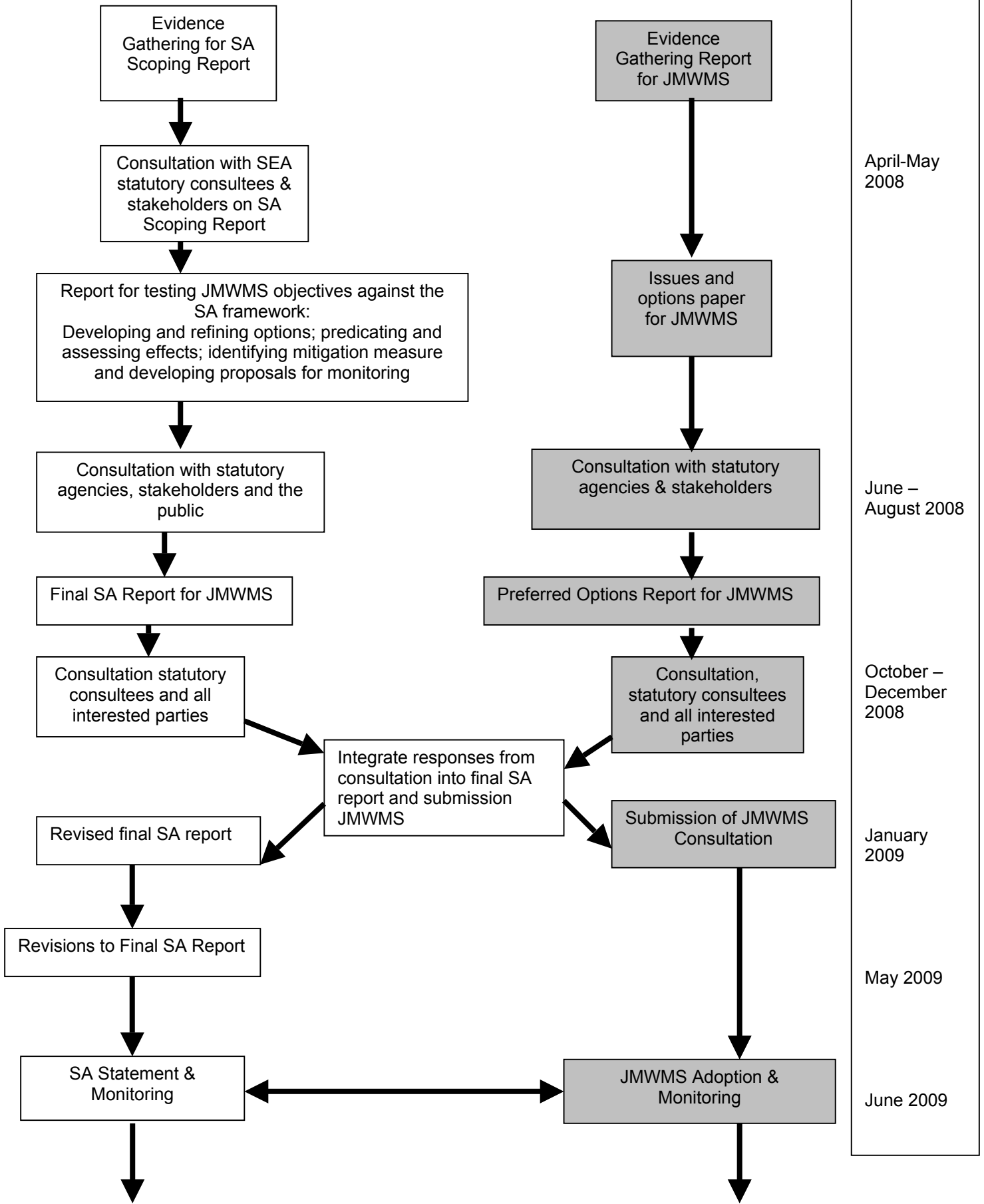
- (1) What needs to be monitored?
- (2) What type and detail of information is required?
- (3) How effective are the existing sources of monitoring information?
- (4) What are the gaps in information, and how can this be addressed?
- (5) What actions will be taken if adverse effects are monitored arising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

**Figure 2**

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA)**

**Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS)**

*Timetable*



## Appendix 1 - The SEA requirements

SEA requirement for stage A	Location in the Sustainability Appraisal scoping report
An outline of the contents, of the JMWMS 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 JMWMS.	Appendix 5
The environmental characteristics of areas in Herefordshire & Worcestershire likely to be significantly affected.	Countywide
Any existing problems, which are relevant to the JMWMS. 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 JMWMS. 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. 5.11

## Appendix 2 - Policies, plans and programmes reviewed

### *International & European*

Kyoto Agreement  
Landfill Directive  
Water Framework Directive  
WEEE Directive  
ELV Directive  
Waste Framework Directive  
Ambient Air Quality Directive  
European Sustainable Development Strategy

### *National*

PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development  
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1  
PPG 2 Green Belts  
PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas  
PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation  
PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management  
PPG 13 Transport  
PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment  
PPG16 Archaeology and Planning  
PPS 22 Renewable Energy  
PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control  
PPG 24 Planning and Noise  
PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk  
Waste Strategy for England 2007  
National Air Quality Strategy  
National Sustainable Development Strategy  
DETR – A Better Quality of Life  
Waste Not, Want Not  
Climate Change Bill  
Planning White Paper

### *Regional*

Regional Spatial Strategy: West Midlands (Formerly RPG)  
Regional Economic Development Strategy  
Regional Transport Strategy  
West Midlands Regional Waste Planning Strategy, draft  
West Midlands Energy Strategy  
Regional Sustainable Development Framework  
England Rural Development Program, West Midland  
Regional Cultural Strategy  
Enriching Our Region  
West Midlands Counting Consumption  
Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands

awaiting review

### *Worcestershire 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 Biodiversity Action Plan	
Worcestershire County Council Statement of Community Involvement	
Worcestershire County Council Waste Core Strategy	
Worcestershire County Council Corporate Plan	
Worcestershire Local Area Agreement (LAA)	
Worcestershire State of the Environment Report	awaiting review
Worcestershire Rural Action Plan	awaiting review
Air Quality Management Areas	awaiting review

*Herefordshire County*

Community Strategy  
 Cultural Strategy  
 Herefordshire Council Corporate Plan  
 Economic Development Strategy (2005 – 2025)  
 Herefordshire Council Corporate Environmental Strategy (2005 – 2011)  
 Herefordshire Partnership Climate Change Strategy  
 Herefordshire Biodiversity Action Plan  
 Local Transport Plan  
 Carbon Management Plan  
 Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan 1996 - 2011  
 Herefordshire Local Area Agreement (LAA)  
 Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan (2004)

*Other*

West Mercia Constabulary Strategic Plan	
H&W Social Enterprise Strategy	
Local Community Safety partnership Strategies	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
Kyoto Agreement	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12	Objective relating to the target of reducing climate change gas emissions.
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"> <li>• Reduce, recycle and recover waste electrical and electronic equipment.</li> <li>• Minimise the risks and impacts to the environment associated with the treatment &amp; disposal of these wastes</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Producers limit the use of certain hazardous substances in the manufacture of new vehicles and automotive components;</li> <li>• ELV's are subject to de-pollution prior to dismantling, recycling or disposal;</li> <li>• Treatment facilities operate to higher environmental standards and have permits if dealing with under polluted ELVs;</li> <li>• Certain recovery targets are met by 01/01/06 and 01/01/15 and</li> <li>• By 2007, producers pay 'all or a significant part' of the cost of treating negative or nil value ELVs at treatment facilities.</li> </ul>	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"> <li>1. Prevention or reduction of waste</li> <li>2. Recovery of waste through reuse, recycling or reclamation</li> <li>3. Energy recovery from waste</li> <li>4. Disposal of waste to landfill</li> </ol>	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate

<b>Document</b>	<b>Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA</b>	<b>Implications for SA</b>
EU Ambient Air Quality Directive	New air quality standards	Objective to protect and improve air quality
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)	Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy. Combat poverty and social exclusion Manage natural resources more responsibly Improve the transport system and land use management	To include sustainability objective relating to improving energy efficiency and increasing the use of renewables.
PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development	Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development. Reduce the need to travel and encourage accessible public transport provision	To ensure the requirement is reflected in the sustainability objectives
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	Amongst the governments objectives for rural areas is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote more sustainable patterns of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Focusing development in, or next to, existing towns and villages;</li> <li>○ Preventing urban sprawl</li> <li>○ Discouraging the development of Greenfield land;</li> <li>○ Promoting a range of uses to maximise the potential benefits of the countryside fringing urban area;</li> <li>○ Providing appropriate leisure uses</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape and countryside within designated AONB's is given great weight. Within Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire there are three AONBs – the Cotswolds and Malvern Hills and the Wye Valley.</p>	To include sustainability objective relating to rural regeneration and landscape protection
PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	Key principles include the need for plan policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas and</li> <li>• Should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of</li> </ul>	To ensure these requirements are reflected in the sustainability objectives

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
	international, national and local importance and the wider environment.	
PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.</li> <li>• Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, address waste as a resource and look to disposal as the last option</li> <li>• Encourage sustainable waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Reduce: the most effective environmental solution is often to reduce the generation of waste</li> <li>– Re-use: products and materials can sometimes be used again, for the same or a different purpose</li> <li>– Recycle and compost: resources can often be recovered from waste</li> <li>– Recover: value can also be recovered by generating energy from waste</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Dispose: only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed of</li> </ul>	Objective relating to recovery, recycling and reuse of materials
PPG13 Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel and the length of journeys</li> <li>• Make it safer and easier for people to access jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.</li> </ul>	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate
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"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	To include objective relating to climate change/atmospheric pollution



Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control	Ensure sustainable and beneficial use of land, encourage use of previously developed land in preference to Greenfield sites. Locate facilities so that their adverse effects are minimised and contained within acceptable limits	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate
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
PPS 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 two Counties we are potentially affected by flooding from the rivers Severn, Teme, Avon, Stour and Wye.	To address the issue of economic costs associated with natural hazards
National Waste Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applies the waste hierarchy (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Recover, Dispose)</li> <li>• Annual greenhouse gas emissions – 2020: reduction of 10 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.</li> <li>• Household Waste Recycling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2010: 40%</li> <li>○ 2015: 45%</li> <li>○ 2020: 50%</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Household Residual Waste (reduction from 2000 levels): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2010: 29% reduction</li> <li>○ 2015: 35% reduction</li> <li>○ 2020: 45% reduction</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Municipal Waste Recovery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2010: 53%</li> <li>○ 2015: 67%</li> <li>○ 2020: 75%</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Commercial and industrial waste landfilled in 2010 expected 20% reduction from 2004 levels.</li> </ul>	To reflect targets

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
National Air Quality Strategy	<p>The Strategy sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health.</p> <p>Within Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire there are 6 local air quality management (LAQM) zones where this will be monitored.</p>	To ensure that health and pollution objectives are covered
National Sustainable Development Strategy	<p>Four broad objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production – working towards achieving more with less.</li> <li>• Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement</li> <li>• From local to global, building sustainable communities</li> <li>• Climate change and energy</li> </ul>	Ensure that issues are addressed through objectives.
DETR – A Better Quality of Life, A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK	<p>Four main aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social progress which meets the needs of everyone</li> <li>• Effective protection of the environment</li> <li>• Prudent use of natural resources</li> <li>• Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment</li> </ul>	Ensure that issues are addressed through objectives.
Waste Not, Want Not – A Strategy for tackling the waste problem in England	<p>National recycling rate target of 45% by 2015</p> <p>Increase choice for industry, local authorities and household over how waste is managed.</p> <p>Stimulate innovation in waste treatment, reduce damage to the environment whilst increasing resource productivity.</p>	Objective relating to recovery, recycling and reuse of materials
Climate Change Bill	20% reduction in greenhouse gasses by 2020 (against 1990 levels) and a 60% reduction by 2050.	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate
Regional Spatial Strategy: West Midlands (Formerly Regional Planning Guidance - RPG) 11- June 2004	<p>WD1 Development plans should include proposals which will enable the following Regional targets to be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) To recover value from at least 40% of municipal waste by 2005 45% by 2010 &amp; 67% by 2015.</li> <li>ii) To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005; 30% by 2010; &amp; 33% by 2015; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	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><i>Needs for future waste Management Capacity in Herefordshire &amp; 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 2020/21 ('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 &amp; commercial ('000 tonnes) = 6883  Construction &amp; demolition ('000 tonnes) = 28 700.</p> <p><i>Additional municipal waste management facilities required by 2021</i></p> <p>Recycling &amp; Composting  Additional capacity required by 2021 (annual throughput capacity in '000 tonnes) = 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>	

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
Regional Economic Strategy and Action Plan (2004 – 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilise available opportunities to ensure economic development</li> <li>• Find innovative solutions and create a safe, sustainable, transport system supporting the economy</li> </ul>	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate
West Midlands Regional Waste Planning Strategy (Draft)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Region must play its part in delivering the targets set in the National Waste Strategy. It is proposed that the national targets are adopted for the West Midlands (See National Waste Strategy, above).</li> <li>• Proximity Principle</li> <li>• Regional Self Sufficiency and County interdependency</li> <li>• Take account of Waste Hierarchy and BPEO</li> <li>• Encourage and promote waste reduction and reuse</li> <li>• Encourage the use of recycled materials in new developments and redevelopments.</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Improved energy efficiency</li> <li>• Increased use of renewable energy</li> <li>• Business benefiting from commercial opportunities</li> <li>• Focused and practical delivery</li> </ul>	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate
Regional Sustainable Development Framework	<p>Principals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Putting people and the community first</li> <li>• A holistic view</li> <li>• Whole-life costing</li> <li>• Living within our means</li> <li>• The Precautionary Principle</li> <li>• The perpetrator pays</li> <li>• Embracing diversity</li> <li>• Valuing the environment</li> <li>• Consideration beyond the region</li> </ul> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing thriving sustainable communities</li> <li>• Enhance and protect the environment</li> </ul>	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles and objectives as appropriate

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure prudent and efficient use of natural resources</li> <li>• Develop a flourishing, diverse and stable regional economy</li> </ul>	
England Rural Development Programme – West Midlands Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect &amp; enhance the environment</li> <li>• Improve access and transport infrastructure</li> <li>• Promote &amp; develop sustainable rural communities and businesses</li> </ul>	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate
Regional Cultural Strategy – Cultural Life in the West Midlands (2001 – 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure sustainable development</li> <li>• Promote cross cutting and influence other plans</li> <li>• Championing culture to the regional and national decision makers</li> </ul>	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate
Enriching Our Region: An Environmental Manifesto for the West Midlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce consumption of natural resources, creative management of waste materials and recognition of the need to recycle</li> <li>• West Midlands to become a leader in energy efficiency</li> <li>• Exploration of new economic sectors</li> <li>• Reclamation of derelict and disused land</li> <li>• Radical improvement in air quality</li> <li>• Recovery of threatened wildlife species, expansion of important habitats</li> <li>• Introduce water conservation measures</li> </ul>	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate
West Midlands Counting Consumption, CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions, Material Flows and Ecological Footprint of the West Midlands	A factor four increase in resource efficiency, or a 75% reduction in Ecological Footprint, by 2050 in the region. The footprint calculation can be directly effected by construction, transport, energy, waste & industry.	Objectives should address this issue
Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands	Maintain and improve the conditions of habitats, species and ecosystems Coping with the impact of climate change	Objective relating to biodiversity and preservation of the landscape
Worcestershire County Structure Plan	Objectives of the plan include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	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	Ensure objective relates to the efficient patterns

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA												
	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.	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"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	To ensure sustainability objectives relate to improving the quality of the environment for 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.												
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (Worcestershire & Herefordshire)	There are six targets: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. To reduce the Kg/head collected/disposed to 2001/02 levels by March 2006.</li> <li>3. By march 2005 Local Authorities will provide a household or kerbside recycling collection to % of their properties as shown below <table data-bbox="501 1117 1008 1332" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <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> </li> <li>4. The Local Authorities within Herefordshire and Worcestershire will continue to promote and encourage participation in the household collection of Recyclables to</li> </ol>	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%													

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
	<p>achieve 75% active participation by 2006.</p> <p>5. A minimums of 50% of all waste deposited at Household Waste Sites will be recycled/Composted by 2005/6 and 55% by 2011.</p> <p>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.</p>	
AONB Management Plans (Cotswold & Malvern Hills, Wye Valley)	For AONBs the central aim is the conservation and protection of the landscape. Each AONB has 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 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.	Objective relating to biodiversity and preservation of the landscape
Worcestershire County Council Statement of Community Involvement	There will be a genuine opportunity for all members of the community to have a stake in the decisions that will influence minerals and waste planning within Worcestershire	Scope of consultation process
Worcestershire County Council Waste Core Strategy	Sets out the strategic framework to deliver the waste management facilities needed in the County	Objective relating to waste
Building on Success – Worcestershire County Council Corporate Plan (2005 – 2009)	<p>Vision – A county with safe, cohesive, healthy and inclusive communities, a strong and diverse economy and a valued and cherished environment.</p> <p>Priorities – Improving community safety. Raising standards in schools. Improve highways, footways and transport services. Supporting older people to live independent lives. Strengthening Worcestershire’s economy. Enhancing services for young people.</p>	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
	Aims – To provide an effective voice for the people of Worcestershire. To ensure efficient delivery of cost effective services. To listen to, learn from and communicate with all communities. To be a good employer.	
Worcestershire Local Area Agreements (LAA)	Reduce waste and increase recycling.  To reduce the impact of traffic congestion upon Worcestershire	Objective relating to waste Objective relating to transport
Herefordshire Community Strategy	Five Guiding Principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realise the potential of Herefordshire, its people and communities</li> <li>• Integrate sustainability into all actions</li> <li>• Ensure an equal and inclusive society</li> <li>• Protect and improve Herefordshire’s environment</li> <li>• Build on the achievements of partnership working and ensure continual improvement</li> </ul>	To ensure sustainability objectives relate to improving the quality of the environment for people of Herefordshire.
Herefordshire Cultural Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve health for all, provide education and training for all ages</li> <li>• Encourage communities to shape their own future</li> <li>• Protect and enhance Herefordshires environment</li> <li>• Develop an integrated transport system</li> <li>• Support business growth</li> </ul>	To ensure sustainability objectives relate to improving the quality of the environment for people of Herefordshire.
Herefordshire Council Corporate Plan 2005 - 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect the environment, recycle more, reduce carbon emissions</li> <li>• Improve transport and road safety</li> <li>• Sustain vibrant and prosperous communities with customer focused services</li> <li>• Promote diversity and community harmony</li> </ul>	Ensure that issues are addressed through objectives.
Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2005 - 2025	Increase economic development within Herefordshire, attract sustainable high value sectors, enhance community, enhance community based training, improve road investment and reduce congestion.	Objective relating to the creation of employment opportunities and economic growth
Herefordshire Council Corporate Environmental Strategy 2005 - 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make efficient use of natural resources, prevent pollution and minimise environmental risks</li> <li>• Reduce waste, increase recycling, ensure that the disposal of waste is done in a manner that reduces its impact on the environment</li> </ul>	Ensure that sustainability objectives reflect these principles as appropriate



Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce Carbon emissions</li> <li>• Protect natural habitats and species</li> <li>• Promote the benefits of healthy living and community well being through the environment</li> </ul>	
Herefordshire Partnership Climate Change Strategy 2005/06 – 2011/12	Reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from council controlled activities by 1.25% per year by 2012. Secure 100% renewable electricity for operational Council properties	Objective relating to the target of reducing climate change gas emissions.
Herefordshire Biodiversity Action Plan	Protect and enhance the biodiversity on Council owned land Improve the condition of Council owned SSSI's	Ensure that issues are addressed through objectives.
Herefordshire Local transport Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased use of sustainable transport</li> <li>• Reduce congestion</li> <li>• Safer Roads</li> <li>• Better air quality</li> </ul>	Objectives relating to the provision of a sustainable transport system
Herefordshire Carbon Management Plan 2005/06 – 2011/12	Achieve a 12.5% reduction on the 2002 base-line by 2012 and a total of 20% reduction by 2020 Projected emissions from waste management to drop to around 25% of 1990 levels by 2020 Minimum of 10% of electricity to be sourced from renewables by March 2008	Objective relating to the target of reducing climate change gas emissions
Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan 1996 - 2011	Contribute to sustainable development by development of land use policies and proposals	Ensure a balanced approach is taken to new development to ensure sustainability principles are met
Herefordshire Local Area Agreement	Household waste – reduce landfill  Reduce traffic volumes on Herefordshires roads	Objective relating to waste Objective relating to transport
West Mercia Constabulary 3 Year Strategic Plan and Joint Policing Plan 2006/07	The Four Better Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reassurance</li> <li>• Reduced Crime, increased detections and more offences brought to justice</li> <li>• Reduced disorder and anti-social behaviour</li> </ul>	Ensure that issues are addressed through objectives.

Document	Key objectives / targets / guidance relevant to the plan and SA	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced road casualties</li> </ul>	
The Social Enterprise Strategy for Herefordshire & Worcestershire 2005-07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form a sustainable social economy</li> <li>• Increase access to local services</li> <li>• Enable access to quality employment</li> </ul>	Ensure that issues are addressed through objectives.

#### Appendix 4 - Issues for the Sustainability Appraisal

Key: !!! = high   ! = low   o = neutral

Issues Of importance to Herefordshire & 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	✓✓	✓✓	Household waste accounts for approximately one third of the waste stream, although 59% of the waste is disposed to landfill in Worcestershire and 73% in Herefordshire; industrial and commercial waste accounting for the remaining material where 64% and 27% was either recycled or reused respectively. At the current rate of input there exists less than 12 years capacity at the landfill site used to dispose of household waste in Herefordshire & Worcestershire.	<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 agree 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 greenhouse gasses. The more we do now to reduce emissions, the less extreme the expected impact. The climate is expected to change in several ways; predictions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An increase in average maximum temperature of up to 4.5C by the 2080s</li> <li>• More frequent very hot summers and less frequent very cold winters.</li> </ul>	<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 Herefordshire & 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		
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summer rainfall to decrease by up to 12% by 2020s and up to 50% by 2080s.</li> <li>• Winter rainfall to increase by up to 23% by 2080s.</li> <li>• More short duration extreme weather events such as storms and floods (The area is particularly vulnerable to flooding).</li> </ul> <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 CO<sub>2</sub>. Emissions are also produced by the incineration and transportation of waste.</p>	
Transport		✓✓	✓✓	<p>Transport is responsible for 27% of Carbon Dioxide emissions in Worcestershire and 33% in Herefordshire, these figures are above both the regional and national average. Limited crossing points across the River Severn and Wye have 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 two counties is a significant local issue.</p> <p>Any major waste management facility will be served by a significant number of heavy goods vehicles. Unless consideration is given to their positioning relative to the wider road network this could potentially lead to congestion, traffic associated air pollution and impacting on the amenity of local residents.</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 Herefordshire & 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>Waste collected by 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. Therefore reducing traffic congestion and carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p>Household Waste Sites have the potential to attract larger numbers of people by car or van. Better access to doorstep recycling will mean fewer car trips to household waste sites, thus fewer cars and vans on the road, reducing congestion and carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p>The proximity principle calls for waste to be treated as close to its source of production as is practically possible.</p>	
Prosperity for all		✓✓	✓✓	<p>The vision for Worcestershire set out by the Economic Strategy 2004 is that: <i>“In ten years time, Worcestershire will 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”</i>. This is set against a background in which the Gross Value Added (GVA) per head of population was estimated to be £14,528 in 2004. GVA per head grew within the County by 13.9% between 2002-2004 and per head by 12.6%, a rate of growth outstripping the regional and UK average. However, GVA per head still remains lower than the regional average and significantly lower than the UK average. The major employment sectors within Worcestershire are Retail &amp; Wholesale Trade &amp; Repair, Real Estate &amp; Renting &amp;</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> <i>% of people employed in different employment</i></p>

Issues Of importance to Herefordshire & 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>Business Activities and Manufacturing.</p> <p>Herefordshire has a relatively fragile economy and must improve its performance if it is to deliver higher incomes and tackle issues of isolation and social exclusion. Growth in GVA has failed to keep up with that for the West Midlands or England. Key objectives are to establish and promote Herefordshire as the leading county for knowledge and education in sustainable development practices, and to incorporate this knowledge into local policy and business support. Manufacturing industries in Herefordshire employ a larger share of the workforce than is the case nationally. The county is weak in the private sector services and knowledge based industries areas and the growth of these businesses will be encouraged</p> <p>Objective 2 area in north west of Worcestershire, 61 wards in Herefordshire</p>	types.
Participation by all/ responsibility		✓✓	✓✓	<p>People/communities should have the opportunity to participate in and contribute to the decisions that effect their 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>Response rates to county council consultation events</p> <p>Percentage of kerbside recycling provided for residents of Herefordshire and Worcestershire.</p> <p>Amounts of recycled waste collected from residents' homes and Household</p>

Issues Of importance to Herefordshire & 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>One of the aims of both Herefordshire Council and Worcestershire County Council is to provide a voice for the people of the region.</p> <p>41% of Worcestershire residents feel very or fairly well informed about the services and benefits the County Council provides. There is a direct correlation between how well informed people feel and how satisfied they are with the Council. Just 33% of respondents who don't feel well informed are satisfied with the Council, compared to 67% of those who do feel well informed. (BVPI General Satisfaction Survey 06/07).</p> <p>Overall in 2006, 45% of residents felt Herefordshire Council well informed (both very well and fairly well) about the services and benefits it provides.</p>	Waste Sites.
Technology, Innovation & inward investment		✓✓	✓✓	<p>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 is investment. Total investment in Worcestershire is projected to increase by 2.4% per annum between 2004 and 2010 (compared to 2.3% in the West Midlands and 3.1% in the UK), and by 2.3% per annum between 2010 and 2015 (compared to 2.2% in the West Midlands and 2.6% in the UK). The recent legislative requirements relating to the diversion of waste away from landfill are likely to rely on innovation and investment in environmental technologies.</p> <p>Herefordshire has entered a period of high investment in employment infrastructure, focused on the Edgar Street Grid in</p>	<i>Business Formation and Survival Rates</i> <i>% Increase or decrease in the total number of VAT registered business in the area.</i>

Issues Of importance to Herefordshire & Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
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				Hereford and business parks around the county. Investment will exceed £100M from 2007 to 2017.	
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 the two counties, including energy from waste, which may play a key element towards contributing towards national targets.	<p>Emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption.</p> <p>Energy consumption per person/per household.</p> <p>% of electricity generated from renewable energy sources and CHP.</p> <p>No of renewable energy generating sites</p> <p>Energy consumption per building and per occupant.</p>



Issues Of importance to Herefordshire & 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 issues 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 two counties 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 Herefordshire & 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 two Counties
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,	Quality (biology and chemistry) of rivers canals and freshwater bodies.

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				<p>rivers and bodies of standing water.</p> <p>The Water Framework Directive will establish river basin district structures within which demanding environmental objectives will be set and are expected to be achieved by 2015. Potential polluting sources within the basin structures will be identified.</p> <p><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>River lengths of good or fair chemical quality.</p> <p>River lengths of good of fair biological quality.</p> <p>Incidents of major and significant water pollution.</p> <p>Groundwater quality and quantity (Groundwater Source protection Zones?).</p> <p>Water use and availability Quality as well as drinking water quality.</p> <p>Water consumption per capita</p>
Soil	Y	✓	✓	<p><i>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></p> <p>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</p>	<p>Waste disposed of in landfill</p> <p>Agriculture land classification</p> <p>Vacant derelict land</p>

Issues Of importance to Herefordshire & 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		
				soil quality has very little data. Interesting to note that option of composting waste may serve to benefit soil quality.	Incidences of pollution  Amount of contaminated land in the two counties
Minerals		✓	✓	Quarries provide potential sites for waste stations.	Year's supply of minerals occurring in the two counties.
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 Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire, particularly those living in rural areas. Accessibility is hampered in many areas due to poor bus service levels.</p> <p>Nearly 40% of areas in Worcestershire are ranked within the top 20% most deprived areas nationally in terms of the geographical distance to basic services. 45 areas have a ranking within the top 5%. 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>Over 60% of areas (Super Output Areas) in Herefordshire are within the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of the geographical distance to services sub-domain of the 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>People should have access to door step/ kerbside recycling, bring sites and local Household Waste Sites.</p>	<p>The distribution of community services and facilities.</p> <p>Distance of households from key services</p> <p>Perceived access to services.</p>

Issues Of importance to Herefordshire & Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
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				Access to skills/development/employment in waste sector.	
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 two counties there are three AONBs, the Cotswolds and Malvern Hills and the Wye Valley, that are of national importance and areas designated as Areas of Great Landscape Value which are of regional importance.</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>	<p>% of land designated as an AONB or AGLV.</p> <p>Condition of landscape</p>
Biodiversity	Y	✓✓	✓	<p>The two counties are host to much flora and fauna of national importance. However, some species have become extinct. Halting this loss of native species and their natural habitats is the purpose of county-based Biodiversity Action Plans(BAPs). BAPs prioritise species and habitats that require action on account of their threatened status. Loss and degradation of</p>	<p>Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets.</p> <p>Condition of SSSI Area of BAP priority</p>

Issues Of importance to Herefordshire & Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste	SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
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				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	habitats  Priority BAP species population levels  What Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats are present within the two counties 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 two counties  Protected species licences issued  Which habitats are locally, regionally and nationally important and the condition
Health	Y	✓	✓	The health of Herefordshire & Worcestershire residents is significantly better than the English average for: life expectancy (male & female), death from heart disease, smoking and cancer. Herefordshire residents are also significantly better than the English average on Binge Drinking and Healthy	Health deprivation indices  Disease incident reports by location

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				<p>Eating. Worcestershire residents are better than the average in Alcohol related hospital stays, drug misuse treatments and children's tooth decay.</p> <p>Both counties are worse than the English average for people with diabetes.</p> <p>Herefordshire Residents are significantly worse than the English average for obese adults, drug misuse treatments and children's tooth decay. Worcestershire residents for mental health treatment.</p> <p>Connection to waste – , air, dust, odour and noise but long term effects unproven - perceptions</p>	<p>Index of deprivation - % of pop in good health</p> <p>Life expectancy</p> <p>The patterns/levels of allergy related illness including asthma</p>
Provision of housing		✓	✓	<p>This covers housing need; provision of affordable housing and housing types.</p> <p>The average house price in Herefordshire in September 2007 was £220,044, and in Worcestershire it was £210,458, Source (HM Land Registry). The average income for the region was £33,819. This means that the average house price was over six times the average income, which is 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 Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire, its geographic density and how has it changed over time</p>

Issues Of importance to Herefordshire & Worcestershire. Ranked in order of significance for waste		SEA topic	Significance for the:		Justification	Potential Baseline data (to inform the identification of indicators)
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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>Herefordshire performs well at GCSE level, however there is limited higher education provision in the county.</p> <p>11% of Herefordshire's SOAs are within the top 20% deprived nationally in terms of the Education, Skills and Training domain</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 19,000 known archaeological sites are currently recorded on the Worcestershire Counties Sites and Monuments record, over 20,000 are recorded on the Herefordshire Sites &amp; Monument Record. Of these sites,</p> <p>443 (262 + 181) have been designated as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</p> <p>211 (64 + 147) Conservation Areas, two Registered Battlefield and one area of archaeological importance.</p> <p>The siting of waste management facilities is a key concern where it could impact on the setting and in-situ conservation of</p>	<p>Number of buildings within the two counties 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 Herefordshire & 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		
				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 £210,458 and £220,044 in Herefordshire against a regional average of £173,941. Average house prices in Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire in 2007 were significantly greater than the regional average. 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. Worcestershire is potentially affected by flooding from the rivers Severn, Teme, Avon and Stour and Herefordshire from the Wye.</p> <p>Local amenity is considered here in terms of the ambient levels of noise, dust, light and odour.</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 two counties.</p> <p>Land covered by restoration and aftercare conditions</p> <p>Properties at risk from flood</p>



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					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.	Areas affected by high levels of ambient light pollution  Tranquillity Maps
Population	Anti social behaviour & crime litter, graffiti		✓	0	Crime statistics show that Herefordshire & Worcestershire are comparatively safe places 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.	Recorded crimes per 1,000 population Fear of crime surveys.  Incidences of fly tipping, littering, vandalism etc.

## Appendix 5

<i>Sustainability Issue: Waste</i>																																											
<i>Characteristics</i>																																											
<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the JMWMS</i>																																											
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<p>In 2006-07 378,607 ( 90774+ 287833) tonnes of household waste was collected in Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire, this equates to approximately 30% of the total waste stream in the two counties, the remaining material originating from industrial and commercial operations.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Reuse / Recycle (%)</th> <th>Composted (%)</th> <th>Energy from Waste (%)</th> <th>Landfill (%)</th> <th>Tonnage ('000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Herefordshire</td> <td>18.59</td> <td>7.33</td> <td>1.31</td> <td>72.72</td> <td>91</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Worcestershire</td> <td>22.50</td> <td>9.78</td> <td>8.98</td> <td>59.03</td> <td>288</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It is estimated that the landfill site currently used to dispose of municipal waste collected in Herefordshire and Worcestershire has 12 years of capacity remaining.</p> <p>Commercial &amp; Industrial Waste Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire 2002/03  <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/103601/wm_ci_waste_2003_1323858.xls">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/103601/wm_ci_waste_2003_1323858.xls</a></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Landfill (%)</th> <th>Reuse / Recycle (%)</th> <th>Thermal Treatment (%)</th> <th>Not Recorded (%)</th> <th>Tonnage ('000)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Industrial</td> <td>3</td> <td>53</td> <td>7</td> <td>2</td> <td>518</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial</td> <td>62</td> <td>33</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>397</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Reuse / Recycle (%)	Composted (%)	Energy from Waste (%)	Landfill (%)	Tonnage ('000)	Herefordshire	18.59	7.33	1.31	72.72	91	Worcestershire	22.50	9.78	8.98	59.03	288		Landfill (%)	Reuse / Recycle (%)	Thermal Treatment (%)	Not Recorded (%)	Tonnage ('000)	Industrial	3	53	7	2	518	Commercial	62	33	5	0	397	<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 promote 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>
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<p><b>Carbon Dioxide Emissions</b> An estimated 7 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> added to the atmosphere from sources within Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="107 480 560 799"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Heref</th> <th>Worc</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Domestic</td> <td>30%</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial / Industrial</td> <td>28%</td> <td>47%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport</td> <td>33%</td> <td>27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td> <td>0%</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land use Change</td> <td>9%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonnage ('000)</td> <td>1600</td> <td>5400</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Regions Climatic Norms</b> (1961-1990 av) Mean max temperature 13.4°C Mean min temp 4.9°C Mean annual rainfall 669mm</p> <p><b>Predicted changes in climate</b> <i>2020 Temperature</i> Winter max +1.8°C Summer Max +1.4°C <i>2020 Precipitation</i> Winter + 5% Summer -12% <i>2080 Temperature</i> Winter max +1.9 - 3.2°C Summer Max +3.6 - 6.1°C <i>2080 Precipitation</i> Winter +13 - 22%</p>		Heref	Worc	Domestic	30%	23%	Commercial / Industrial	28%	47%	Transport	33%	27%	Waste	0%	3%	Land use Change	9%	0%	Tonnage ('000)	1600	5400	<p><b>Mitigation of Climate Change</b> If nothing is done to prevent an increase in amount of waste produced and if waste is not managed appropriately there will be an increase in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions attributable to Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire's waste (including methane).</p> <p>These emissions will contribute towards increased magnitude of the effects of climatic change.</p> <p><b>Adaptation to Climate Change</b> If the JMWMS does not take predicted climate change into account, flooding, health and safety problems could occur or be exacerbated.</p> <p>e.g. increased risk of pests &amp; disease associated with waste collection &amp; disposal, increased fire, subsidence &amp; instability risk on landfill.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation of Climate Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote waste minimisation (reduce, reuse, recycle)</li> <li>• Encourage awareness raising &amp; education activities on waste minimisation (including the link between climate change &amp; waste)</li> <li>• Collection &amp; combustion of landfill gas for energy</li> <li>• Divert waste from landfill</li> <li>• Encourage Biodigestion and composting of organic waste</li> <li>• Encourage use of waste as a resource</li> <li>• Minimise transport of waste</li> </ul> <p><b>Adaptation to Climate Change</b> Factor any predicted climate change effects into Waste Planning e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider need to increase frequency of summer waste collections</li> <li>• Consider need for increased pest control at waste collection, treatment &amp; disposal points</li> <li>• Ensure condition of landfill sites are monitored &amp; design of future sites takes climate change into account</li> </ul> <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>
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<p>Summer – 29 - 48%</p> <p>Likely to be increased incidences of intense rainfall, drought &amp; heat waves in the future leading to increased risk of flooding, subsidence, water shortages, outdoor fires</p> <p>7.7% of Herefordshire (167 sq.km) and 8.0% of Worcestershire (139 sq.km) fall within a Floodzone 1 Area (1 in 100 year return period)</p> <p>The Vale of Evesham is among the driest areas of England and Wales. Other areas within the two counties may also potentially be affected by water shortages in the future.</p>		
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<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS 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. The 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"> <li>• Roads are far safer now than in 1990s</li> <li>• Worcestershire's roads are generally in good condition and improving further</li> <li>• There is relatively little traffic congestion on the County's road network</li> <li>• Vulnerability to problems with bridges exacerbated by previous lack of investment in maintenance</li> <li>• Poor access to national rail services and poor reliability on local rail services</li> <li>• Potential key rights of way are sometimes unsuitable to provide access for all to the local services that they link to</li> <li>• Currently no major rail freight facilities located within Worcestershire</li> </ul> <p>Hereford suffers from limited river crossings and the absence of a</p>	<p>Potential inappropriate use of road network.</p> <p>Congestion in and around waste disposal sites.</p>	<p>Use of other methods to transport waste, such as by rail or water.</p> <p>Reduce congestion in and around Household Waste Site through design.</p>

<p>bypass. During the peaks approximately one-third of vehicle travelling time is spent in congestion. Greyfriars Bridge records an average daily flow of 42,500 vehicles.</p> <p>In Hereford and Leominster 2 Air Quality Management Areas have been declared, one along the A49 in central Hereford and one in Bargates in Leominster.</p> <p>However, due the rural nature of Herefordshire and the limited increases in recorded traffic flows, congestion is not an issue for the majority of the county outside the areas referred to above.</p>		
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<i>Sustainability Issue: Growth with prosperity for all</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS to positively affect the data</i>
<p>The efficiency of Herefordshire &amp; 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 the West Midlands and England.</p> <p>The employment rate for Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire (total, male and female working age population) is higher than the regional and national averages. Further analysis at district level reveals Bromsgrove &amp; Malvern Hills have the highest employment rate in Worcestershire (98.3%) and Worcester City the lowest (96.9%, Jan 2007) Comparatively Herefordshire has an employment rate of 98.5% (April 2007) against a Regional figure of 95.5% and a National figure of 96.6%.</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 JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS to positively affect the data</i>																
<p>One of the aims of Herefordshire Council &amp; Worcestershire County Council is to provide a voice for the people of the two counties.</p> <p>41% of Worcestershire residents feel very or fairly well informed about the services and benefits the County Council provides.</p> <p>There is a direct correlation between how well informed people feel and how satisfied they are with Herefordshire Council. Just 33% of respondents who don't feel well informed are satisfied with the Council, compared to 67% of those who do feel well informed. <i>(BVPI General Satisfaction Survey 06/07 for Herefordshire)</i></p> <p><b>Provision of Kerbside Recycling Collection</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><b>Coverage 2006/07</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Herefordshire</td> <td>69.36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bromsgrove DC</td> <td>93.44%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malvern Hills</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Redditch BC</td> <td>94.38%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Worcester City</td> <td>95.19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wychavon DC</td> <td>93.46%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wyre Forest DC</td> <td>96.19%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<b>Coverage 2006/07</b>	Herefordshire	69.36%	Bromsgrove DC	93.44%	Malvern Hills	100%	Redditch BC	94.38%	Worcester City	95.19%	Wychavon DC	93.46%	Wyre Forest DC	96.19%	<p>Lessens the opportunity for promoting waste minimisation</p>	<p>Through SCI the review of the JMWMS 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>
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<i>Sustainability Issue: Technology, innovations and inward investment</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS to positively affect the data</i>
<p>The business base of Worcestershire is highly concentrated towards i) hotels, restaurants and distribution and ii) 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% and 30% in Herefordshire, 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. Public administration, health &amp; education also play an important part in the employment structure with over 25% of jobs in Herefordshire falling within this category. Employment in the agricultural sector is also significantly higher in Herefordshire than the regional average at 6%</p> <p>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.</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 JMWMS in place.</p>	<p>Will provide opportunities to encourage innovative technologies with regard to waste disposal into the two counties</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: Energy generation and use</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS to positively affect the data</i>
<p>There are a number of industrial and commercial installations in Worcestershire employing wind turbines, combustion of waste materials, biogas and clean biomass but the amount of energy generated is unlikely to currently exceed 10MWe. The largest installations remain those associated with landfill gas generation including at Throckmorton (2MWe) and sites belonging to Biffa &amp; Cleanaway. Feasibility studies are currently being conducted that will increase current installations by approx 25MWe and 80MWt: the first of these plants generating 2.5Mwe and 8MWt is currently awaiting a planning consent. Recent permissions have been granted to begin investigations into hydro-electric schemes for the River Severn</p> <p>New plans for biomass power stations and AD plants will likely result in Worcestershire generating a higher percentage of renewable energy dependent upon progress made in other areas (Staffs now has a 2.5MWe biomass power station). Many micro / mini renewables installations now exist (commercial &amp; domestic) but it is extremely difficult to quantify the total output from these installations. In Herefordshire in 2006/07 planning permission was granted for a biomass</p>	<p>Amount of energy used in Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire is likely to increase, especially use of fossil fuels.</p> <p>It is likely that opportunities to produce energy from waste will be lost</p> <p>Waste collection &amp; disposal may not be energy efficient</p> <p>It is likely that opportunities to use renewable energy to power waste collection vehicles, recycling &amp; 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, electricity generation.</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 &amp; education activities on this)</p>

power plant with a throughput of 90,000 tonnes pa of woodchip. 5 small- scale wind &/or solar developments were also approved		
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<i>Sustainability Issue: Landscape</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS to positively affect the data</i>
<p>The landscape character assessments for Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire both identify and describe 22 different landscape types that occur in each County.</p> <p>Three areas within Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire are designated as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), due to their recognised high landscape interest. These are the Costwolds, the Malvern Hills and the Wye Valley.</p> <p>Additional headline data sets which would be relevant would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i- the visual quality of the landscape</li> <li>ii- tranquillity of the landscape</li> </ul>	<p>The different landscape types are 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 JMWMS, 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 JMWMS.</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 JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS to positively affect the data</i>
<p>77 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) of which 19% were in a good condition in Herefordshire. 199 SSSI's of which 72.4% were in a good condition in Worcestershire as of March 2005.</p> <p>There are 6 (4 + 2) Special Area for Conservation (SACs), 7 (3 + 4) National Nature Reserves (NNRs); 31 (7 + 24) Local Nature Reserves. 12,777 ha of ancient semi natural woodland in Herefordshire and 5,848 ha in Worcestershire.</p> <p>The Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan provides a plan of action for 8 priority habitats and 16 priority species. In Herefordshire there are 21 UK BAP priority habitats and 156 priority species (59 being UK BAP priorities)</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 JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS to positively affect the data</i>
<p>The main <b>soils</b> occurring in Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wetland</li> <li>• Gleyed</li> <li>• Clay</li> <li>• Mixed</li> <li>• Brown</li> <li>• Sandy</li> <li>• Impoverished</li> <li>• Shallow</li> <li>• Limestone</li> </ul> <p>The majority of land is grade 3 in the agricultural land classification but significant areas of grades 1 and 2 also occur, Herefordshire and Worcestershire containing a disproportionately high quantity of this land compared to the rest of the West Midlands region.</p> <p>Six <b>air</b> quality management areas (AQMA) declared due to poor air quality, all associated with busy arterial and main roads.</p> <p>The <b>water</b> quality of the majority of rivers within Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire 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 JMWMS, 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 JMWMS 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 soil conditioner.</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 a resource.</p>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Access to services</i>																		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS 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 308 Village Halls in Worcestershire.</p> <p>Nearly 40% of areas in Worcestershire are ranked within the top 20% most deprived areas nationally in terms of the geographical distance to basic services. 45 areas have a ranking within the top 5%. 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>Over 60% of areas (Super Output Areas) in Herefordshire are within the 20% most deprived nationally in terms of the geographical distance to services sub-domain of the 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation.</p> <p><b>Provision of Kerbside Recycling Collection</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><b>Coverage 2006/07</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Herefordshire</td> <td>69.36%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bromsgrove DC</td> <td>93.44%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malvern Hills</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Redditch BC</td> <td>94.38%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Worcester City</td> <td>95.19%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wychavon DC</td> <td>93.46%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wyre Forest</td> <td>96.19%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<b>Coverage 2006/07</b>	Herefordshire	69.36%	Bromsgrove DC	93.44%	Malvern Hills	100%	Redditch BC	94.38%	Worcester City	95.19%	Wychavon DC	93.46%	Wyre Forest	96.19%	<p>There will be no incentive for developers to include bring sites within their housing developments.</p>	<p>Opportunity to promote the inclusion of bring sites within the design of new developments.</p> <p>An opportunity at Household Waste sites to promote other council services.</p>
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*Sustainability Issue: Health*



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<p><b>Life Expectancy at birth (2004)</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="134 319 631 414"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><b>Heref</b></th> <th><b>Worc</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Males</b></td> <td>77.5</td> <td>76.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Females</b></td> <td>82.5</td> <td>80.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The healthy life expectancy of people living in Worcestershire is approximate to the English average whereas that of Herefordshire residents is above average.</p> <p><b>Self Assessed Health as Resident Population %</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="134 813 645 1316"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>District</b></th> <th><b>Good</b></th> <th><b>Fairly Good</b></th> <th><b>Not Good</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Herefordshire</td> <td>68.7%</td> <td>23.0%</td> <td>8.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Worcestershire</td> <td>69.7%</td> <td>22.3%</td> <td>8.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Redditch</td> <td>70.2%</td> <td>21.9%</td> <td>8.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wychavon</td> <td>70.4%</td> <td>22.2%</td> <td>7.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malvern Hills</td> <td>69.1%</td> <td>22.5%</td> <td>8.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City of Worcester</td> <td>69.9%</td> <td>22.3%</td> <td>7.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bromsgrove</td> <td>71.1%</td> <td>21.2%</td> <td>7.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wyre Forest</td> <td>67.5%</td> <td>23.7%</td> <td>8.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<b>Heref</b>	<b>Worc</b>	<b>Males</b>	77.5	76.0	<b>Females</b>	82.5	80.5	<b>District</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Fairly Good</b>	<b>Not Good</b>	Herefordshire	68.7%	23.0%	8.3%	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%	<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>
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<p><b>Long – term Illness as Resident Population %</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>District</b></th> <th><b>% residents With Limiting Long Term Illness</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Herefordshire</td> <td>18.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Worcestershire</td> <td>16.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Redditch</td> <td>15.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wychavon</td> <td>16.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malvern Hills</td> <td>18.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City of Worcester</td> <td>15.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bromsgrove</td> <td>16.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wyre Forest</td> <td>17.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>187(48 + 139) medical and health care establishments in Herefordshire &amp; 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. 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>	<b>District</b>	<b>% residents With Limiting Long Term Illness</b>	Herefordshire	18.0%	Worcestershire	16.7%	Redditch	15.8%	Wychavon	16.1%	Malvern Hills	18.1%	City of Worcester	15.9%	Bromsgrove	16.7%	Wyre Forest	17.9%		
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*Sustainability Issue: Provision of housing*

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS to positively affect the data</i>
<p>Number of households with residents 307,200 (76,200 + 231,000).</p> <p>3,075 houses are described as being overcrowded in Herefordshire and 9244 houses in Worcestershire</p> <p>The average household size in Herefordshire is 2.32 persons; in Worcestershire it is 2.39 persons, Regional 2.41, National 2.36.</p> <p>1.0% of households in Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire do not have their own bath/shower and toilet.</p> <p>16.7% of households in Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire do not have central heating.</p> <p>72.4% of houses in Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire are owner occupied, 17.9% are rented from local authorities.</p> <p>7963 (2700 + 5967) Vacant household spaces in Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire (2001 census).</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>

<i>Sustainability Issue: Population 1 (learning and skills)</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS to positively affect the data</i>
<p>Overall in Herefordshire and Worcestershire, the proportion of the economically active population with either a Level 4 or Level 3 qualification is higher than the regional average – 29% and 48% respectively. The proportion with no qualifications is the same as the regional average at 12%. Within Herefordshire and Worcestershire, Malvern Hills and Bromsgrove districts have the highest proportion qualified to levels 3 and 4.</p> <p>Employment projections show that between 2004 and 2014 it is expected there will be steady employment growth in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. The net results of this will be 12,000 additional jobs, an increase of 3.5%. This predicted growth in employment in line with that estimated for the West Midlands and the national average. The structure of employment by industrial sector is expected to change. Projections indicate that there will be a decline in employment within the primary sectors, including agriculture, engineering and other manufacturing and construction. This will be offset by a major growth in employment in business and other services, distribution (including wholesale and retail), education, health and social care. However, there will be demand for labour in all sectors of the economy due to replacement demands which reflect the need to replace skills that will be lost because of labour turnover as people retire</p>	<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>

or leave for other reasons.  
At 6%, the proportion of employees in Herefordshire and Worcestershire with skills gaps as a proportion of employment is higher than the regional average (4.6%). Looking at recruitment problems, the sub-region is below the regional average in terms of the proportion of vacancies which are due to skills shortages (skills shortage vacancies 19% against 26%). As of March 2007, 56% of Herefordshire's businesses responding to the Chamber of Commerce Quarterly Economic Survey, reported having trouble recruiting skilled manual/technical workers.

<i>Sustainability Issue: Population 1 (learning and skills)</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS to positively affect the data</i>
While 10.3% of the economically active population of Worcestershire has no qualifications, (compared to 12.5% for the West Midlands and 9.4% for England), 32.5% have achieved NVQ Level 4+ (or equivalent, which includes first degree or higher qualification). In the West Midlands the comparable figure is 27.5%, while for England as a whole it is 30.8% (APS, 2006). 29% of Herefordshire's 16-74 year old population have no qualifications, equa to the national average. The proportion of Herefordshire's 16-74 year olds with a degree or higher qualification is at a similar level to nationally (2001 Census).	No impact.	Minimal opportunity.

<i>Sustainability Issue: Cultural Heritage, built design and archaeology</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS to positively affect the data</i>
Over 12,000 (5918 + 6,154) listed buildings, 443 (262 + 181) Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 211 (64 + 147) conservation areas, 2 registered battlefields, 39 (24 + 15) historic parks and gardens, and 19,000 entries on the Worcestershire County Historic Environment record and over 20,000 records on the Herefordshire Sites and Monument Record. 36 (20 + 16) buildings of grade I and II* classified as being at risk (2005). English heritage website	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 &amp; local amenity)</i>		
<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Likely evolution of baseline without implementation of the JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS to positively affect the data</i>
<p>Construction aggregates make up most of the mineral output of Worcestershire. 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>The known mineral resources in Herefordshire are relatively limited in range, primarily consisting of aggregates. Limestone occurs on the western side of the Malvern Hills and Ledbury, the Woolhope Dome and in the north west of the County in the Presteigne/Aymestry area, south west of Ross-on-Wye and the northern flanks of the Forest of Dean. Igneous and metamorphic rock sources are concentrated upon the Malvern Hills. Sand &amp; gravel can be found in the river valleys of the Wye, Lugg and Arrow as river terrace deposits and in glacial deposits to the north and west of Hereford.</p> <p>Housing developments on previously developed land accounts for 42% of the total land take in Worcestershire and 71%</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 in preference through the use of the sequential approach.</p>

<p>in Herefordshire.</p> <p>The enjoyment of the countryside is a key pull factor for many visitors to Herefordshire &amp; Worcestershire.</p>		
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<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 JMWMS</i>	<i>Potential opportunities for the JMWMS to positively affect the data</i>
<p>Number of fly tipping incidents recorded under BV199b.</p> <p>Between April 2006 and March 2007, 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 month during 2006/07 for crime was March and the lowest number of recorded crimes was in July. There was a 2.1% decrease in recorded crime between 2005/06 and 2006/07.</p> <p>The most common type of crime was Criminal Damage, making up 22.3% of all crime.</p> <p>In Herefordshire the numbers of crime has fallen by 22% over the last 4 years between 2001-02 and 2005-06.</p> <p>In 2004, criminal damage, violent crime and thefts were the largest crime categories across Herefordshire as a whole:</p>	<p>No impact.</p>	<p>Promote level of infrastructure, so that people do not need to fly tip waste.</p>



## Appendix 6 - Objectives and Sub Objective

<i>Issue</i>	1. Waste
<b>SA objective</b>	Manage the waste streams in accordance with the waste hierarchy, encouraging reuse and recovery addressing waste as a resource
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	% of construction & demolition waste going to landfill % of household waste recycled & composted, sent to energy from waste plants, landfilled.  Recycle 30% of household waste by 2010 35% of 1995 levels of biodegradable waste disposed to landfill by 2020
<b>Sub objectives</b>	To minimise the production of waste generated
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	Waste per capita/household

<i>Issue</i>	2. Climate Change
<b>SA objective</b>	Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> 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
<b>Sub objectives</b>	Minimise biodegradable waste going to landfill.  Maximise opportunities to generate power from methane at landfill sites.
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	Methane emissions from landfill sites.

<i>Issue</i>	3. Traffic & Transport
<b>SA objective</b>	To reduce the need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	Road traffic figures – traffic congestion / average speed of flow along principal roads  No targets identified
<b>Sub objectives</b>	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.
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	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
<b>SA objective</b>	Develop a knowledge-driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all have access to the benefits urban and rural
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	Average earnings / no of people trained in sector / VAT registered business in the area / unemployment levels / skills and qualification levels of workforce % of working population claiming benefits No targets identified
<b>Sub objectives</b>	To encourage business development within the waste sector to achieve Government targets for waste To encourage rural regeneration
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	% of people employed in the waste sector Number of VAT registered businesses in the area

<i>Issue</i>	5. Participation by all
<b>SA objective</b>	To provide opportunities for communities to participate in and contribute to the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	Community well being  Amount of recycled waste collected from residents homes and Household Waste Sites
<b>Sub objectives</b>	To provide opportunities for communities to participate in and contribute to waste planning decisions within Worcestershire
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	Response rates to Minerals and Waste Development Framework consultation events

<i>Issue</i>	6. Technology, innovation & inward investment
<b>SA objective</b>	Promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact, especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	Business formation and survival rates / Number of VAT registered businesses in the area Enquiries to Business Links Employment land availability CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in Herefordshire and Worcestershire  No targets identified
<b>Sub objectives</b>	To make an economic gain from the recovery and treatment of waste streams wherever this is environmentally acceptable
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	Number of businesses and employee numbers involved in waste sector

<i>Issue</i>	7. Energy
<b>SA objective</b>	Promoting energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	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
<b>Sub objectives</b>	In accordance with waste hierarchy support the generation of energy from waste
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	Amount of energy generated from waste as percentage of total usage

<i>Issue</i>	8. Natural resources
<b>SA objective</b>	Protect and improve standards of air, water and soil quality ensuring prudent use of natural resources
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	% 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
<b>Sub objectives</b>	Minimise the creation of dust, odour and noise and other pollutants in the vicinity of waste station / facilities
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	

<i>Issue</i>	9. Access to services
<b>SA objective</b>	To improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment.
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	% of residents within 500m of key local services Perceived access to services Deprivation indices of access to services Amount of completed office development Amount of completed office development in Town Centres Amount of retail development Amount of retail development in Town Centres Amount of leisure development in Town Centres Number of first/middle/high schools, Number of further education colleges Number of community centres Number of libraries
<b>Sub objectives</b>	To improve accessibility to kerbside recycling and Household Waste Sites
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	% of residents being offered kerbside recycling

<i>Issue</i>	10. Landscape
<b>SA objective</b>	Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	Change in condition of landscape character Area of land within the AONB's actively managed under an agri - environment scheme  No targets identified
<b>Sub objectives</b>	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.
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	To be developed

<i>Issue</i>	11. Biodiversity / Geodiversity / Flora / Fauna
<b>SA objective</b>	To conserve and enhance Biodiversity and Geodiversity
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	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 Plans
<b>Sub objectives</b>	To assist in meeting Biodiversity Action Plan targets during the lifetime of the JMWMS
<b>Indicator &amp; target</b>	Area of priority habitat re-created

<i>Issue</i>	12. Health
<b>SA objective</b>	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
<b>Sub objectives</b>	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
<b>SA objective</b>	Provide decent affordable housing for all, of all the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments
Indicator & target	The average house price/ average earnings ratio Provision of affordable housing as % of housing completions
<b>Sub objectives</b>	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)
<b>SA objective</b>	To raise the skills level and qualifications of the workforce
Indicator & target	Skills deprivation indices Qualifications of specified groups  No targets identified
<b>Sub objectives</b>	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, architecture and archaeology
<b>SA objective</b>	Conserve and enhance the architecture, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, resource efficient, high quality built environment in new development proposals
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
<b>Sub objectives</b>	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
<b>SA objective</b>	Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural lands, lands of green belt value, maximising use of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings, where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest
Indicator & target	Years supply of minerals occurring in the Herefordshire & Worcestershire Loss of grade 1 and 2 agricultural lands The amount of derelict land and contaminated land Green Belt land lost to development  67% of housing development to be on previously developed during 2001 –2011 (RSS)
<b>Sub objectives</b>	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)
<b>SA objective</b>	Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
Indicator & target	Recorded crime levels Fear of crime surveys  No targets identified
<b>Sub objectives</b>	Reduce the number of fly tipping incidents
Indicator & target	Number and cost of reported fly tipping incidents.

<i>Issue</i>	18. Flooding
<b>SA objective</b>	Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risks or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas.
Indicator & target	Number of new allocated developments located on the floodplain. % of Herefordshire and Worcestershire covered by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.  No targets identified
<b>Sub objectives</b>	Ensure development does not occur in flood prone areas
Indicator & target	Number of new waste facilities developed in flood prone areas

