



Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP) Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is the MWLP and what is it for?

The development plan for Herefordshire is to be set out within a series of documents together referred to as the Local Plan. This is intended to guide development and change in the county up to 2031. The Minerals and Waste Local Plan (MWLP) is one of a number of documents, which form the Herefordshire Local Plan.

Minerals gained from across the UK are needed throughout the construction, manufacture, chemicals and energy industries; for example: sand and gravel are used to build houses; silica sand is used to make glass; and hydrocarbons are used to make energy. Within Herefordshire minerals are mainly used for construction, for example local building stone is used to repair historic buildings.

An appropriate network of waste management facilities is important in order to ensure that its potential use as a resource is realised and to avoid significant adverse impacts on the environment and communities. For example, there is a network of household waste recycling centres across Herefordshire, which enables householders to deposit items no longer required at a location where they can be recycled or disposed of safely.

The MWLP will set out the strategic priorities for minerals and waste development in Herefordshire until 2031.

2. What is the consultation for?

This Issues and Options Report is the first stage of consultation on the MWLP. It has been prepared to present the identified needs for the county up until 2031, the potential issues as a result and potential options to address those issues.

As part of the preparation process, and in line with the requirements set out in the Statement of Community Involvement, we are asking for feedback on the document from potentially interested parties across the county in the form of a public consultation from Monday 14 August to Friday 6 October.

A survey can be found at www.herefordshire.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste

The responses received will help to shape the MWLP preferred options, which is the next stage in the process.

3. Why don't we partner with other neighbouring counties to form a plan?

Herefordshire Council has historically worked jointly with Worcestershire County Council on minerals and waste matters. However Worcestershire has adopted its own Waste Core Strategy and work to prepare its own Minerals Local Plan is well underway.

Similarly Shropshire and Gloucestershire County Councils have either adopted their own minerals and waste policy, or are significantly advanced in their preparation.

Powys and Monmouthshire Councils could also be considered potential partners in plan making; however Wales has a separate, and slightly different, planning system to England, so this option has not been pursued.

Herefordshire Council is interested in your view on this matter. If you feel strongly that an alternative plan area should be considered please respond to question 1.

4. What time period will the plan cover and will it get reviewed during this time?

The plan will last until 2031 and a review will be due every 5 years. If you think the review schedule should be different, please refer to question 3.

5. How does the MWLP relate to the Core Strategy?

The Core Strategy is another of the documents forming the Local Plan, setting out an overall strategic framework and shaping development across the county. It covers a number of topics and although it touches on issues affecting minerals and waste, the MWLP will specifically address these areas and provide the strategic direction and development management policies needed.

6. How does the council know what minerals and waste requirements for the county will be?

Herefordshire Council has both undertaken and commissioned several items of work to ensure that the evidence being used is relevant and up to date.

Various evidence base documents used in preparation of the Core Strategy have been utilized in relation to the MWLP Issues and Options.

In 2016, Herefordshire Council made a 'call for sites', asking minerals and waste site operators and landowners to put forward site proposals to consider for future minerals or waste development and to outline future aspirations for existing sites.

British Geological Survey has been commissioned to prepare comprehensive mapping of the geology and mineral reserves across Herefordshire. This information became available in early 2017

Hendeca Ltd has been commissioned to prepare assessments of need for both mineral resources and waste management infrastructure. It is important to get this base information correct before preparing the policy.

7. What does the minerals part of the plan cover?

The plan covers primary aggregates, consisting of sand, gravel and crushed rock, recycled aggregates, building stone, and hydrocarbons.

8. What are minerals are covered within the plan?

The plan covers construction aggregates including sand, gravel, crushed rock and secondary or recycled materials gained from quarry and waste operations.

It also covers clay extraction and building stone, as well as exploration for and possible extraction of energy minerals such as coal, gas and oil.

9. What does the type of waste does the plan cover?

The plan will cover local authority collected waste (LACW), commercial and industrial waste (C&I waste), construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&E waste), agricultural waste and hazardous waste.

10. What are the definitions of the different waste streams?

Municipal waste, local authority collected waste and household waste is broken down into the following areas:

- Household waste -waste collected from households within the local authority;
- Trade waste -the commercial and industrial waste collected by the local authority (eg from local businesses);
- Other municipal wastes -for example waste from parks and gardens, or fly tipping; and
- Non-municipal outlets, such as construction and demolition waste.

Commercial waste is generated from the business sector, including the activities of:

- Wholesalers
- catering establishments
- shops and offices.

Industrial waste is generated by factories and industrial facilities.

Construction and demolition wastes are those generated through building projects; whilst excavation waste refers to wastes produced from earth moving activities.

Agricultural waste is that generated by the agriculture sector, principally farms.

Hazardous waste relates to wastes that could cause harm to human health or the environment. They are usually a component of other wastes stream, i.e. hazardous wastes can arise in households, from industrial premises, at construction sites etc.

Radioactive waste is not a controlled waste under UK legislation. However, waste planning authorities are required to consider disposal requirements that may arise for this waste stream time in preparing their development plans.

11. What is the waste management hierarchy?

There is an ideal order for dealing with waste, the top option being the most favourable whenever possible.

Avoidance/prevention	This would include:	Designing out waste Maximising product lifetime Hiring over buying new Using less hazardous materials
Preparing for re-use		Checking, cleaning, repairing, refurbishing, whole items or spare parts
Recycling		Turning waste into a new product, includes composting if it meets quality protocols
Other recover		Includes incineration with energy recovery, gasification and pyrolysis, which produce energy
Landfill		Disposal and incineration without energy recovery

12. What happens next?

Representations will be considered as part of the preparation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The next stage will be the production of a draft plan setting out policies and proposals, which will go out for further public consultation during 2018.

If you have any further questions, please contact 01432 260146, 01432 260137 or email us on ldf@herefordshire.gov.uk

www.herefordshire.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste