MALVERN HILLS DISTRICT COUNCIL

Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy January 2025

Executive Summary

The industrial history and development of the country has left a legacy of land where there is the potential for contamination to be present. Contamination may pose a risk to human health and the environment. Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 places a duty on local authorities to address these risks through the contaminated land regime. The presence of a harmful substance in, on or below a piece of land does not necessarily mean that land is "contaminated land". The source of contamination must present a significant possibility of significant harm to relevant receptors, for example a person, ecosystem, or controlled waters, through a viable pathway of exposure.

Enforcement action under this legislation should only be used when there is no other appropriate alternative with other mechanisms used in preference if possible. These include the planning and development control processes as well as voluntary action taken by landowners to minimise the unnecessary burdens placed on taxpayers, businesses, and individuals.

This strategy is a requirement under the contaminated land regime, as set out in the Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance 2012, for local authorities who are the primary regulator. Strategies should be reviewed every 5 years. Due to the withdrawal of the funding system from central Government for contaminated land work, the Council will focus on addressing sites where contamination may exist predominantly through the planning and development control process. This document details further how this is already achieved and how we continue to work to drive standards and improve consistency in regulation across the region and further afield.

One site has been determined as *'Contaminated Land'* by Malvern Hills District Council (MHDC) since the first Contaminated Land Strategy was produced in 2001. This site comprised a single residential property in a rural location where a significant spillage of heating oil occurred due to a longstanding leak that subsequently contaminated the private water supply for that property. The site was investigated and remediated in 2010 to address the contamination concerns on site. A current total of approximately 1640 sites have been identified as potential sites of contaminated land concern within the district largely relating to the historic land use.

MHDC Planning policies encourage the reuse of previously developed land subject to appropriate site investigation, risk assessment and remediation. Voluntary action is strongly encouraged to deal with potentially contaminated land, either on an individual site basis or as part of wider regeneration work. Regulatory action under Part 2A will only be used where no appropriate alternative regulatory solution exists.

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1. Introduction

Malvern Hills District Council, as with most local authorities, has a legacy of land contamination that has resulted from over 200 years of industrial development. In addition to historically contaminated sites, pollution incidents, such as spillages and accidents, can give rise to contamination of the land. In the minority of cases the contamination may be serious enough to present a hazard to human health or the environment.

In April 2000, the UK Government introduced a new duty on each local authority to inspect the land within its area and identify any areas that could be defined as "contaminated land". Where a local authority finds such land, it must ensure it is remediated to reduce or remove risks to people and the environment. The government set out its requirements for dealing with contaminated land within Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (“the Act”) and associated ‘Statutory Guidance’ documents.

Malvern Hills District Council (MHDC) first published its Contaminated Land Strategy in June 2001, with revisions undertaken and issued in 2007 and 2010. The current document represents a revised strategy which reviews and replaces the previous strategy. The document considers changes in the Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance 2012, national policy, council policy and sets out the Council’s strategic approach to contaminated land.

2. Legislative Context, National, and Local Policy

Section 57 of the Environment Act 1995 inserted Part 2A into the Act which establishes a legal framework for dealing with contaminated land. This came into force on 1st April 2000.

Part 2A provides a means of dealing with unacceptable risked posed by land contamination to human health and the environment.

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, states the following in its guidance document Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 2A - Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance (publishing.service.gov.uk) (2012)

1.4 The overarching objectives of the Government's policy on contaminated land and the Part 2A regime are:

(a) To identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment.
(b) To seek to ensure that contaminated land is made suitable for its current use.
(c) To ensure that the burdens faced by individuals, companies and society are proportionate, manageable and compatible with the principles of sustainable development.

Contaminated land is defined in Part 2A of the Act as any land, which appears to the local authority in whose area it is situated to be in such condition, by reason of substances in, on or under the land that:

(a) significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused.

or

(b) significant pollution of controlled waters is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such pollution being caused.

78A(4) Environmental Protection Act 1990 defines harm as:

"*Harm to the health of living organisms or other interference with the ecological systems of which they form a part, and in the case of man includes harm to his property*."

The presence of a harmful substance in, on or below a piece of land does not necessarily mean that land is "contaminated land". The source of harm may be present but unless a possible route exists through which it is likely to cause harm to health, eco-systems or property, or to cause pollution of controlled waters, the land is not contaminated within the meaning of the Act.

Only land where unacceptable risk has been clearly identified after risk assessment should be considered as meeting the Part 2A definition of contaminated land. Land

should be considered to be uncontaminated land as defined by Part 2A unless there is reason to consider otherwise.

Within this document "contaminated land" is used to mean land which meets the legal definition under Part 2A. Other terms, such as "land affected by contamination" or "land contamination" are used to describe land where contaminants are present but not at sufficient level of risk to be classified as contaminated land.

A site cannot be identified as contaminated land purely on the basis of contaminative substances being present. There must be a relevant sensitive receptor, such as a human being, ecosystem, controlled waters, or property, at risk of significant harm from the source of contamination. There must also be a viable pathway of exposure linking them together. A pathway may be exposure from handling of soils, breathing in dust or vapours, consumption of produce grown in impacted soils, or other means by which a contaminant may reach the receptor. A complete source-pathway-receptor model of contamination is referred to as 'contamination linkage or pollutant linkage'.

The term 'significant contaminant linkage', is used in the Statutory Guidance, to mean a contaminant linkage which gives rise to a level of risk sufficient to justify a piece of land being determined as contaminated land.

2.1 Radioactive Contaminated Land

A legal framework for dealing with radioactive contaminated land in England under the Part 2A regime has been established by Radioactive Contaminated Land (Enabling Powers) (England) Regulations 2005 and the Radioactive Contaminated Land (Modification of Enactments) (England) Regulations 2006.

The radioactive contaminated land regime addresses harm attributable to radioactivity under Part 2A, where radioactivity is present because of a past activity or as a result of the after-effects of an emergency. The regulations do not apply to current practices or natural background radiation and are only concerned with potential effects on human health, excluding environmental receptors. The Radioactive Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance (June 2018) is legally binding on local authorities including Malvern Hills District Council.

Radioactive contaminated land: statutory guidance - June 2018 (publishing.service.gov.uk)

2.2 Duties of Local Authority

Under section 78B(1) of Part 2A of the Act the council has an inspection duty, which is set out below.

Every local authority shall cause its areas to be inspected from time to time for the purpose –

(a) of identifying contaminated land; and
(b) of enabling the authority to decide whether any such land is land which is required to be designated as a special site

The Statutory Guidance states there are two broad types of inspection likely to be carried out by local authorities. Firstly, strategic inspection, which comprises collection of information to make a broad assessment of land within the area and then prioritisation of sites for further consideration. Secondly, detailed inspection of that particular land to obtain information on ground conditions and where necessary carrying out risk assessments in order to make decisions relevant to that land under the Part 2A regime. The Guidance refers to these as 'strategic inspection' and 'detailed inspection'. Further information is provided in Section 5 below.

2.3 Special sites

Land required to be designated as a 'special site' is defined within The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006, regulation 2. Where a local authority inspects land considered to meet one of the definitions, and constitutes contaminated land, consultation with the Environment Agency would be undertaken. Subject to the Agency's advice and agreement, a joint approach to inspection of the land would be adopted. For special sites, regulation is transferred to the Environment Agency, however, the local authority retains the duty to formally determine land as contaminated land under Part 2A.

2.4 Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) published revised Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance in April 2012 (Statutory Guidance). The Statutory Guidance requires the Local Authority to take a strategic approach to carrying out inspection duty, set out in a written strategy which is periodically reviewed.

The strategy should include the following:

(a) Its aims, objectives and priorities, taking into account the characteristics of its area.
(b) A description of relevant aspects of its area.
(c) Its approach to strategic inspection of its area or parts of it.
(d) Its approach to the prioritisation of detailed inspection and remediation activity.
(e) How its approach under Part 2A fits with its broader approach to dealing with land contamination.
(f) *Broadly, how the authority will seek to minimise unnecessary burdens on the taxpayer, businesses and individuals.*

Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part 2A - Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance (publishing.service.gov.uk)

2.5 Malvern Hills District Council Policy

Malvern Hills District Council's 'Our Five Year Plan 2024-2029 - Proposed actions for 2024/25 and beyond" sets out the Council's strategic priorities. The core values relevant to this strategy are:

- Our Health & Wellbeing
- Our Economy
- Our Environment

The Council Plan sets out the Council's ambitions for the area that they aim to deliver within the stated time period.

Councillor Malvern Hills District Five Year Plan 2024

South Worcestershire Development Plan

Malvern Hills District Council joined together with Worcester City and Wychavon District Councils to prepare a joint Development Plan covering the area of South Worcestershire. The aim of which was to ensure future development is well planned and managed effectively within the area and ensure a positive impact on the environment.

The South Worcestershire Development Plan (SWDP) replaced the existing Local Plans of the three partner Councils when it was adopted in February 2016. The SWDP considers the long-term vision and objectives for South Worcestershire up to the year 2030, as well as containing the policies for delivering the objectives in a planned and cohesive manner.

The Councils started a review of the SWDP in late 2017 in response to changes by Government requiring Development Plans to be updated every five years, necessitating a revised SWDP by 2021.

The purpose of the review is to provide an update of the existing plan period to 2041 and where necessary, its vision, objectives, spatial strategy, and policies for the future development of the area. The second part of the plan includes site allocations, policies and policy designations that will provide for the development needs of the area up to 2041.

As of 27 September 2023, following the further consultation in November and December 2022, the south Worcestershire Councils formally submitted the South Worcestershire Development Plan Review (SWDPR) and associated evidence base documents to the Secretary of State for independent examination.

A dedicated webpage with all relevant documents is available via the following link

South Worcestershire Development Plan Review | Local Plan Examination Services (localplanservices.co.uk)

Other information relating to Local Planning Policy is available at Planning Policy - Malvern Hills District Council

2.6 Brownfield Land Register

The Government introduced a requirement for all Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to publish a Brownfield Land Register (BLR) by 31st December 2017. The BLR is a comprehensive list of brownfield sites in a local authority area that are suitable for housing. The register aims to help house builders identify suitable sites quickly, speeding up the construction of new homes.

The Council will have the final say on which sites are on the register and which sites will have permission in principle. The BLR is compiled in two parts:-

Part 1 will include sites categorised as previously developed land which are suitable, available and achievable for residential development.

Part 2 will allow LPAs to select sites from Part 1 and grant permission in principle (PiP) for housing led development. There are currently no sites that have been put forward for Part 2.

All sites submitted must be Brownfield land, suitable to be developed for housing and meet the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) definition of previously developed land.

Further information relating to the BLR within Malvern Hills is available via the following link.

Brownfield Land Register - Malvern Hills District Council

3. Aims and Objectives

The aim of this document is to outline how the Council will implement the contaminated land regime within the district, in a proportionate and cost-effective manner. It is not intended to reiterate the specifics as defined by legislation or in statutory guidance or other best practice documents which cover the numerous and detailed aspects involved when assessing land for contamination. A brief outline of the regime is provided here Contaminated land: Dealing with contamination - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) and on the WRS website Contaminated Land | Worcestershire Regulatory Services (worcsregservices.gov.uk) .

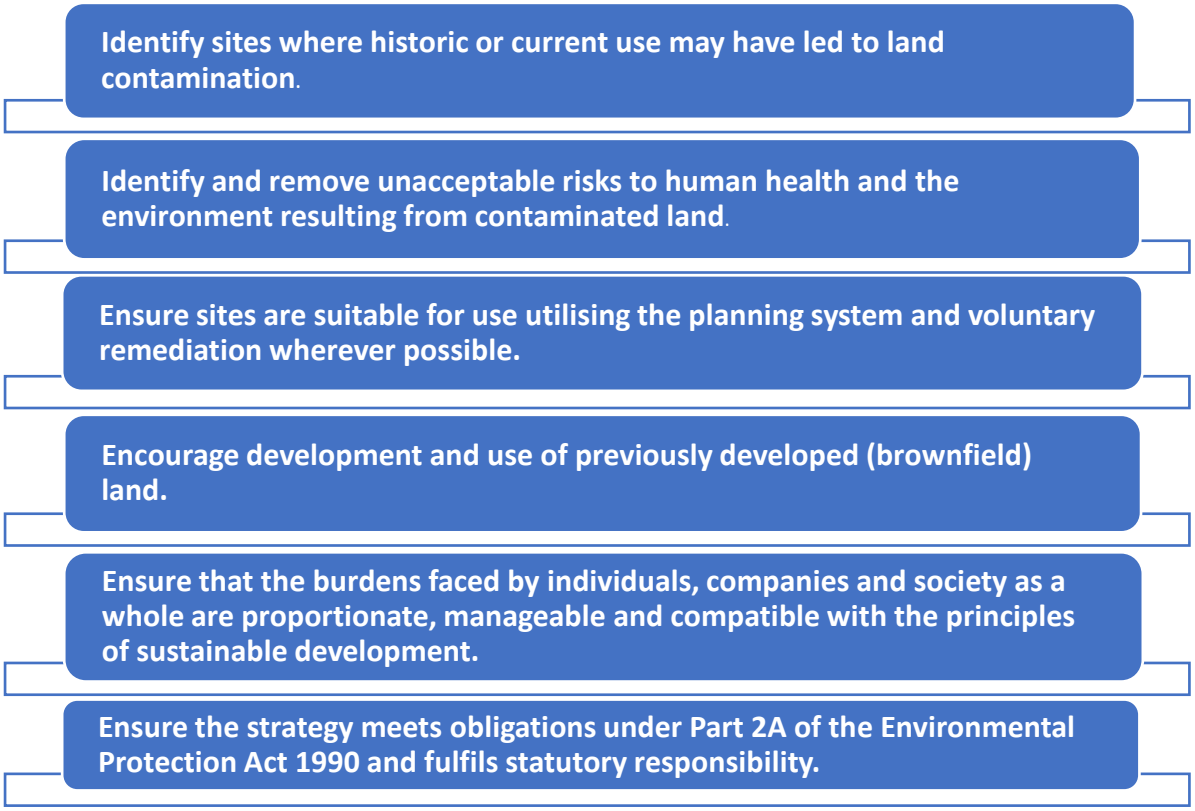
Aims

The council's aims in dealing with contaminated land are to:

- **Protect human health;**
- **Prevent damage to property, livestock, and crops;**
- **Protect designated ecosystems;**
- **Prevent any further contamination of land;**
- **Encourage voluntary remediation; and**
- **Encourage re-use of brownfield land.**

Objectives

The principal objectives of this strategy are to:



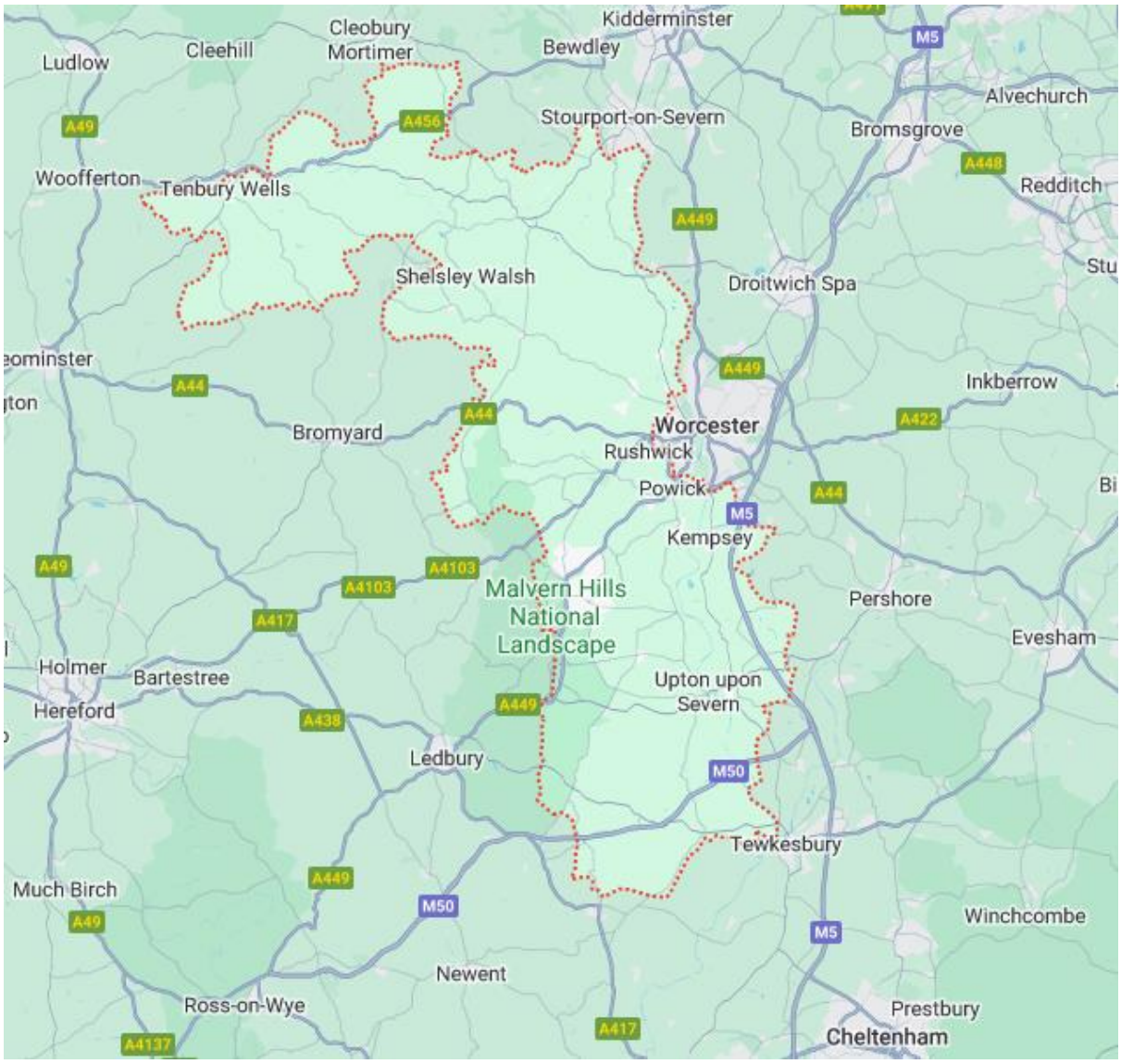
The objectives outline the 'suitable for use approach' with respect to the remediation of contaminated land and achieving sustainable development. This means that the risk is assessed in the context of a specific use with the aim of maintaining an acceptable level of risk at minimum cost, thereby, "not disturbing social, economic and environmental priorities."

Priorities

The council (through WRS) undertake to:

- **Maintain accurate information and records of potentially contaminative land uses.**
- **Undertake risk assessment and prioritisation of potentially contaminated land sites.**
- **Where land is considered to be contaminated, ensure appropriate remediation is undertaken, using Part 2A powers only when no alternative solution exists.**
- **Act as consultee through the planning process, ensuring appropriate investigation and remediation, protecting new developments from historic land contamination.**
- **Consulting with stakeholders, as necessary.**
- **Provide information and advice to developers.**
- **Provide information and advice in response to enquiries regarding property transactions.**
- **Adopt and publish a revised Contaminated Land Strategy (this document) which is rational, ordered, efficient and reflects local circumstances, in accordance with Statutory Guidance.**
- **Periodically review the Contaminated Land Strategy, at least every 5 years.**
- **Maintain a public register of contaminated land as required by Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.**

4. Characteristics of Malvern Hills District



The Malvern Hills District is surrounded by Herefordshire, Gloucestershire and Shropshire and covers most of the west of the County of Worcestershire. Formerly divided between Herefordshire and Worcestershire, the Malvern Hills District includes Malvern, on the slopes of the famous hills, and the main towns of Upton-upon-Severn and Tenbury Wells as well as numerous villages. It came into being on 1 April 1998 in the process of local government re-organisation.

The nine-mile stretch of the hills extend from Bromsberrow to Malvern and is surrounded by green swathes of extensive commons where sheep have roamed since the Middle Ages.

The boundary passes along the western fringe of the city of Worcester and also close to the towns of Tewkesbury to the south and Stourport-on-Severn to the north. The river Severn cuts through the east of the district and the market town of Upton-upon-Severn. The river Teme passes along the northern boundary and through the town of Tenbury Wells. The stone bridge in Tenbury crosses the river Teme and links the counties of Worcestershire and Shropshire.

Malvern

The urban area of Malvern has developed from a number of individual settlements located to the north, east and west of the Malvern Hills. It includes Great Malvern on the steep eastern flank of the hills, as well as other centres such as Malvern Link and Barnards Green. Many of the suburbs and settlements that comprise the town are separated by large areas of open common land and fields. Together with the smaller civil parishes adjoining the town's boundaries and the hills, the built-up area is often referred to collectively as ‘The Malverns’.

Archaeological evidence suggests that Bronze Age people had settled within the hillforts around 1000 BC, although it is not known whether these settlements were permanent or temporary. The town itself was founded in the 11th century when Benedictine monks established a priory at the foot of the highest peak of the Malvern Hills.

According to folklore the healing properties of the local spring water has been known since medieval times. The town however prospered and grew significantly during the Victorian era largely due to the purported curative benefit of the local water and the natural beauty of the surroundings. This led to the development of Malvern as a spa town. In 1842 leading exponents of hydrotherapy Dr James Wilson and Dr James Gully set up clinics in Belle Vue, Great Malvern. Development of numerous large and small hotels, villas, guest houses and boarding houses occurred during this period. This coupled with the arrival of the railway in 1859 led to the expansion of the town and popularity as a destination.

Following the decline of spa tourism towards the end of the 19th century, the town's focus shifted to education with the establishment of several private boarding schools in former hotels and large villas. A further major expansion was the result of the relocation of the Telecommunications Research Establishment (TRE) to Malvern in 1942, which continued under various names into the 21st century.

With the recognised science and technology developments in the Malvern area, Malvern Hills Science Park was built with Phase 1 opening in 1999. Most recently Phase 5 was completed in 2019. The area is home to a variety of science and technology led businesses. Other manufacturing and service industries are mainly grouped in the Spring Lane Industrial Estate that was developed in the 1960s and the adjoining Enigma Business Park that was begun in the 1990s.

Over the years Malvern has been noted for production of pipe organs (Nicholson Organs), cars (first by Santler then by Morgan Motor Company), and specialist glass tubing and microscope slides (Chance Brothers).

The hills have also been subject to extensive quarrying over the years. This began on a small scale with men extracting stone for use in the nearby area using pickaxes and wheelbarrows, gradually growing into a fully-fledged industry as the quarrying became more systematic and mechanised. The stone is hard and not easily worked, breaking into irregular pieces and was used extensively for walling in both buildings and boundaries and for road stone. A number of specific Acts of Parliament were passed to help manage the industry and protect the landscape. The first was the Malvern Hills Act 1884 which created the Malvern Hills Conservators to help protect and manage the hills and the adjacent commons. Quarrying continued to be controversial due to the discord of preserving the beauty of the hills and the factors of economy and employment. Works at the final active quarry ceased in the mid-1970s.

Tenbury Wells

Tenbury Wells is a small market town situated on the banks of the river Teme and surrounded by rolling countryside. It is known for its fruit growing, particularly apples and pears, and has been referred to as the "Town in the Orchard". It has a rich history and was once an important trading centre for the wool industry. It is connected to the village of Burford on the opposite bank of the river by the old stone bridge.

The bridge represents an important crossing point over the fast-flowing river, where there has been a settlement since at least Anglo-Saxon times and likely long before. Tenbury was recorded in the Domesday Book as ‘Tamedeberie’, the word meaning fortified site on the river Teme. The only remaining sign of fortification is an earth mound in a field near the river known as Castle Tump. The unusual position of which is likely due to the Teme historically flowing in a large loop (or meander) around Castle Tump. It is reported that a major flood in 1580 caused the Teme to permanently change course cutting out the loop around Castle Tump.

Tenbury officially became a Market Town when a charter was granted to Roger de Clifford from King Henry III in 1249. In 1305 permission was granted by King Edward I for a bridge to be built over the Teme. It is likely that this was close to the current location as around this time Teme Street and the burgage plots on either side were laid out and have remained so to present day.

In 1839 mineral waters were discovered when a well was being dug to search for clean drinking water. Then in 1840 a small, redbrick bathhouse was built to take advantage of the find. Records suggest that although the spa waters were at first slow to attract visitors the coming of the railway to Tenbury in the 1860s made the town more accessible. Later expansion included building of the Pump Rooms, along with an increase of boarding houses and accommodation, and the town taking on the name of Tenbury Wells. The Pump Rooms were restored in 1999 and are now home to Tenbury Town Council as well as being available for hire for meetings, events and ceremonies.

Upton-upon-Severn

Upton-upon-Severn is a town of early foundation developing around a crossing point on the river, that was the only one for miles around. During medieval times it became the market centre servicing the needs of the surrounding rural area. Its location on the navigable section of the river Severn also made it an important inland port. The significance of the bridge as a key strategic point was highlighted during the English Civil War. The Battle of Upton took place in August 1651 with the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell crossing the Severn here and forcing back the Royalist troops prior to the main Battle of Worcester in September of that year.

For centuries before modern transport, the river would have been alive with craft carrying goods to and from the rich agricultural areas around it. Today, pleasure boats have taken over and there is a flourishing marina on the eastern bank. Constraints imposed by the floodplain have resulted in Upton developing into a compact town of a unique character.

Elsewhere across the district much of the land is in use for agricultural purposes, including a wide range of crops and livestock, and also a large quantity of open, common land. The economy has a traditional association with agriculture, as well as tourism. In recent years there has also been more of a focus on developing technology including research and electronics. The area is a focus for tourism attracting around 1.5 million visitors each year for attractions such as ‘the Hills’, Malvern Theatre(s), regular events at the Three Counties Showground and festivals held within Upton-upon-Severn.

Current industrial activity is generally restricted to the towns of Malvern and Upton-upon-Severn. The industrial centre at Tenbury Wells is largely within Burford which is outside the district. There are also numerous small to medium sized industrial estates scattered across the district, such as the ones at Martley, Hallow, Holt, Hanley Swan, and Welland. There are also various sites where quarrying and extraction of sand and gravel is undertaken with locations including Severn Stoke, Ripple and Grimley / Holt.

There are a variety of specially designated areas highlighting the strategic importance of the Malvern Hills District in terms of its natural assets. The Malvern Hills themselves, stretching for nine miles, are designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (A.O.N.B). A large area to the east of Tenbury Wells is designated as an Area of Great Landscape Value. In addition the District also has:

- Forty-seven sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI’s)
- Twenty-one conservation areas
- Forty eight Scheduled Monuments
- Over two hundred key wildlife sites are understood to be located within the district out of 553 recorded across Worcestershire as a whole. These are referred to as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS – formally known as Special Wildlife Sites (SWS).

- 3,000 acres (1,200 hectares) of common land; The Malvern Hills Trust (the new working name of the Malvern Hills Conservators) being responsible for the largest proportion of this https://www.malvernhills.org.uk/about-us/ .

Further details pertaining to the above can be found at Appendix C.

The Malvern Hills District does not have such a long industrial history as some other regions of Worcestershire. Malvern and Tenbury Wells developed from Victorian times as spa towns and visitor centres with the arrival of the railway. Upton's history derives from its establishment as a port on the river Severn. Industries within the district have included, but not limited to, quarrying, brick manufacture, tanneries, animal by-products processes, abattoirs, military establishments and hospitals, manufacturing including aircrafts, cars, and electrical equipment, timber processing and treatment, gas production, and research establishments.

4.1 The Geological Setting

Large parts of the northern areas of the district comprises the old red sandstones of the Downton and Ludlow series of the Silurian period. These strata include red marls and sandstones, Lower Ludlow strata and Temeside Beds.

Around the village of Mamble coal bearing strata of the Upper Carboniferous period are present. These include Highley Beds of grey clays, shales, sandstones, coals and spirorbis limestone together with Wenlock Limestone.

Deposits to the east of the hills are of the Triassic and Jurassic periods in the area referred to as the Worcester Basin. These strata comprise limestone, siltstone, Lower Lias clay formations with limestone from the Jurassic period and river terrace drift deposits.

The hills themselves are described as Pre-Cambrian 'Malvern Complex' with solid igneous micro-diorite. The eastern slopes are sandstone deposits and on the westerly slopes are deposits of the Palaeozoic era including Raglan mudstone, Upper Ludlow strata and Malvern quartzite, fractured by the Colwall fault.

Valleys of the rivers Teme and Severn are marked by a wide band of Quaternary Alluvium drift.

To the south, beyond Upton and bordering Tewkesbury and the Forest of Dean District, the strata is largely comprised of Mercia Mudstone and Sherwood Sandstone groups. Outcrops of Arden sandstone are present in the Eldersfield and Pendock parishes.

4.2 Hydrogeology and Hydrology

Hydrogeology

To help protect groundwater, the Environment Agency (EA) in England and Wales has identified different types of aquifer, which is the name for underground layers of water-bearing, permeable rock from which groundwater can be extracted. The groundwater within the district largely comprises areas of Secondary A and Secondary B aquifers There are also smaller areas of Secondary Undifferentiated aquifer and unproductive strata. Some areas of Principal aquifer are also present located largely in the north of the district (MAGIC website, 2024). Further information can be accessed via the following website Protect groundwater and prevent groundwater pollution - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) .

The Private Water Supplies (England) Regulations 2016 and The Private Water Supplies (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2018 set out standards for the quality of the water and place a duty on the Council to sample and risk assess these private supplies. According to the available records there are approximately 275 private water supplies identified within the district. These generally comprise of wells, spring water, or borehole abstractions from the underlying aquifer. Malvern and Tenbury Wells are historic spa towns and this continues to be an important aspect in the attraction of visitors to the area. There are a number of spring water collection points around the Malvern area which are periodically tested for their suitability for drinking water. Malvern Spa Association, formed 18th September 1998, aims to 'conserve, protect, restore and enhance Malvern's spring water heritage', alongside the community. Further information can be found on their website via Welcome to Malvern Spa Association - Malvern spa association .

WRS, on behalf of Malvern Hills District Council, undertakes inspection and risk assessment of private drinking water supplies in the area. Further information in relation to private water supplies can be found on the WRS website via the following Private Water Supplies | Worcestershire Regulatory Services (worcsregservices.gov.uk) .

Hydrology

The course of the river Teme defines parts of the northern boundary of the district, which then passes through the parishes around Tenbury Wells and south through Knightwick and Rushwick. The rivers Teme and Severn meet at the southern edge of Worcester where the Severn continues through to Upton-upon-Severn passing across the southern boundary and into Tewkesbury.

The two major rivers are fed by the Kyre Brook, River Reg, Dick Brook, Laughern Brook, Grimley Brook, Sapey Brook, and Leigh Brook in the north of the district. To the south, tributaries to the main water-courses are the Longdon Brook, Kempsey Brook, Madresfield Brook, and Whiteacres Brook.

5. Strategic Inspection & Prioritisation

Worcestershire Regulatory Services (WRS) is the shared Environmental Health and Licensing functions of Malvern Hills District Council and the five other Worcestershire districts. In line with the service level agreement the potential contaminated land sites of each district are maintained in a combined working dataset to provide a countywide prioritisation to tackle those sites in the county in order of priority.

Using a combination of historical maps supplemented with Council records and other relevant information sources, a dataset of sites where past uses may have led to the presence of contamination is maintained. These sites are termed 'Sites of Potential Contaminated Land Concern' ("PCL").

As of the time of writing this report, there are approximately 9500 site records held relating to potential sites of contaminated land concern within the dataset. It should be noted that some of these may relate to multiple records for a site due to changes in land use or the time period over which uses have occurred. Approximately 1640 PCL sites are recorded within the Malvern Hills District Council area. New sites are being added to the records as and when they are identified, or further clarity of information is attained. These sites range from large industrial sites, such as former power stations, landfill sites, and gas works, to very small sites such as infilled ponds, electricity substations, and everything in between, such as petrol filling stations, warehouses, factories, and depots.

A manual method of prioritisation of these sites is being undertaken to rank the sites in order of priority for detailed inspection. Sites that have a greater risk will be classed as a higher priority, those with a lower risk will be allocated a lower priority. Where sites have been remediated as part of the planning process or through voluntary remediation this will be reflected within the prioritisation. The list will continue to be revised as further sites are redeveloped through the planning regime.

Most of these sites will have not been investigated, with only limited information available, and therefore have only been identified with a potential for contamination to be present due to the historical land use rather than a known history of contamination. The sites will be ranked by order of priority for possible detailed inspection in the future.

It is important to note that requirements under Part 2A of the Act addresses the risk based on the existing land use only and not future possible uses. Whilst sites may have been noted as remediated, or not requiring inspection, this does not preclude further work being required in the future should a more sensitive land use be proposed which may create a higher level of risk.

Part 2A adopts a precautionary approach in terms of the risks posed by contamination. The Statutory Guidance provides more detail on the specifics of risk assessment and the procedures for deciding whether land meets the legal definition

of contaminated land resulting in determination. Any inspection by the Council carried out would follow the requirements set out in the legislation and Statutory Guidance at that time.

6. Detailed Inspection

Sites of Potential Concern will be prioritised for further detailed inspection with the highest-ranking sites inspected first. These sites would be the ones with the highest associated risk. The risk is considered based on the likelihood of contamination being present (by former activity), the sensitivity of the current land use and likelihood of harm being caused.

Detailed inspection should follow a phased approach, which is standard practice for investigating the presence of contamination. This may include intrusive investigation involving the collection of soil and water samples along with gas and groundwater monitoring, dependent on the nature and likelihood of contamination suspected. All inspections will follow the Statutory Guidance and Land Contamination Risk Management Guidance (Environment Agency, 2024) and other relevant best practice and guidance.

To date, Malvern Hills District Council have undertaken a number of inspections under Part 2A of the Act. As a result, one site has been determined as 'contaminated land' requiring various remedial measures to be undertaken. Remedial works were completed in 2010. The full details can be found online on the Council's Register of Contaminated Land Public register of contaminated land (worcsregservices.gov.uk).

The detailed inspection of potentially contaminated land sites under the Part 2A regime is very resource intensive for the local authority, in terms of both time and money. Defra previously provided a grant system to local authorities via a bidding system, to finance the investigations. The grant system could also be used by local authorities to remediate sites, where no other responsible party could be identified. This scheme was withdrawn in 2013 and no replacement funding mechanism has been provided to enable local authorities to undertake this work since.

Intrusive investigation can be an expensive process usually requiring the services of specialist environmental consultants, often needing further rounds of investigation after initial results are received. Where remediation is required, the Council will seek to identify those persons responsible for the contamination and therefore liable for the costs of remediation.

Remediation costs can reach hundreds of thousands of pounds and where no other person is found to be liable for the costs, it would fall to Malvern Hills District Council to fund and ultimately the taxpayer.

The Statutory Guidance states that local authorities must seek to minimise unnecessary burdens on the taxpayer. As such, in the absence of any external funding mechanisms and the financial risk that this creates, Malvern Hills District

Council at this time, will not proactively undertake Part 2A detailed inspections of Sites of Potential Concern (except where there is clear evidence that a problem exists).

The Council will continue to use the favoured mechanisms detailed in the Statutory Guidance, such as the planning process and voluntary remediation, to ensure that historical contamination is appropriately and proactively dealt with. These alternative arrangements are described in more detail below.

The Council will, however, use its powers under Part 2A of the Act to reactively deal with contaminated land where there is clear evidence that a problem exists or is likely to exist and there is no other regulatory approach available. Any potential funding streams will be assessed and pursued where appropriate should they become available.

7. Broader Approach

Contaminated land is considered within the Development Control and Building Control regimes to ensure sites are suitable for their current and intended use. Each system has its own requirements.

Development Control
The current version of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2024) sets out government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Paragraphs 196 onwards detail the requirements for addressing potential contamination in the development control process to ensure the site is suitable for its proposed use and, after remediation (where required), ensure that the land is not capable of being determined as contaminated land.

NPPF Paragraph 196

Planning policies and decisions should ensure that:

a) a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination. This includes risks arising from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation (as well as potential impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation);

b) after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and

c) adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is available to inform these assessments.

NPPF Para 197

Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rest with the developer and/or landowner.

WRS act as a consultee within the planning process and work closely with Planning Officers to ensure issues of potential contamination are investigated and dealt with as required. This is generally achieved by way of various conditions being applied to planning consent notices, as appropriate, to ensure the relevant issues are adequately addressed.

Involvement continues throughout a development up to the point it is demonstrated that no remedial measures are required on a site, or a final verification report is submitted and agreed to demonstrate remediation work has been successful. It is the responsibility of the developer and/or landowner to ensure the site is safe. The Council welcomes early communication on these matters so advice can be provided as to the requirements of addressing land contamination under the planning regime.

Addressing potential contamination through the development control regime is the best approach for addressing potentially contaminated sites. The high number of planning applications received per year in the district allows a much greater number of sites to be investigated than could be progressed under the Part 2A regime. The use of other mechanisms to address potential contamination is supported by the Statutory Guidance.

Building Control

Regulation 6 of the Building Regulations 2010 identifies resistance to contaminants as being a requirement to certain material changes of use.

Approved Document C, *'Site preparation and resistance to contaminants and moisture'*, (HM Government, 2013) provides guidance for addressing potential contamination within the Building Control regime.

WRS Officers would work closely with the Building Control Officers with regards to the requirements under the legislation and the subsequent remediation measures agreed for a site with the developer or landowner.

Environmental Permitting Regime

The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 and subsequent amendments provides a regime for the regulation of prescribed industrial and waste management activities.

Where significant harm or pollution of controlled waters comes from a process regulated under the above regimes, a remediation notice under Part 2A of the Act cannot be served if the powers are available under the relevant Environmental Permitting regime to address the harm or pollution of controlled waters.

Voluntary Remediation

Discussions with landowners or occupiers who wish to address potential contamination on their land on a voluntary basis are welcomed. This sometimes occurs where a landowner wishes to sell land, use it as equity, reduce the risk of damage to the environment, or limit any future liability.

Regional Collaboration

WRS is a member of a number of regional contaminated land groups consisting of representatives from other Local Authorities and relevant bodies. These include the West Midlands Contaminated Land Group, Gloucestershire Contaminated Land Group, and Staffordshire Contaminated Land Group. These groups are voluntarily run organisations working to provide support to local authority officers, encouraging dialogue with the wider industry and helping deliver consistency in the regulation of environmental pollution matters. WRS are also a member of the National Contaminated Land Officer Group which offers a coordinated approach across the country to topical matters as they evolve.

WRS have produced the *Technical Guidance Note for Planning* (2024) which sets out the requirements for how land affected by contamination should be dealt with as part of the planning process. The document also provides a specification as to the technical standards expected for contaminated land reports submitted in support of planning applications and discharge of condition requests. Environmental consultants and developers are directed to this document. It is hoped that this helps to improve the quality of information submitted and to raise awareness of the requirements particularly within the planning process. The document has been made available to other local authorities for information.

wrs-technical-guidance-document-for-planning-v-5-6-final.pdf (worcsregservices.gov.uk)

The Office for Environmental Protection

The Office for Environmental Protection (OEP) was legally created in November 2021, under the Environment Act 2021. Their remit is to protect and improve the environment by holding government and other public authorities to account. The OEP have powers to enforce against failures to comply with environmental law.

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Appendix A – Prioritisation Methodology

Preliminary prioritisation will continue in order to assess sites for future inspection. The sites will be scored utilsing a risk ranking scoring system within the contaminated land database. The aim is to score all potential sites of concern to establish a hierarchy system with the higher risk sites at the top of the list. The site categorisation methodology is based upon the Source-Pathway- Receptor linkage, taking into account;

- Likely presence of Contaminant and severity of harm
- Likelihood of a Pathway for contaminant cause harm
- Receptor Sensitivity

The first step is to identify former potentially contaminative land uses or activities, such as “Gas Works”, and apply the corresponding score. If a site has had mutiple different land uses it will be assigned the relevant scores for each of the major land uses. The risk assessment tool allows for up to six separate land use scores to be assigned. If a case arises where there are more than six relevant land uses for the site, the highest category scores will be included. A generic score according to the risk class is appointed depending on the use from the following rankings; Very High, High, Medium, Low, or Very Low.

The next stage is to assign a further score based on the pathway efficiency taking account of geology, soil classification, services pathways, and whether any remediation or barriers have been put in place. If no data is held a conversative approach is adopted by applying the same score as for high risk. The other values are medium or low.

A third score is applied in relation to the receptor sensitivity with the highest sensitive uses accruing a higher score. The most sensitive end uses are classed as residential with gardens, schools, and children’s nurseries. The receptor sensitivity takes account of exposure pathways that are likely to be present and the vulnerability of those receptors. A residential property with garden is likely to have more exposure pathways because of the potential for residents to interact with bare soils. Home grown produce may take up contaminants whilst growing that can then be ingested when consumed. Soils may also be ingested by young children during play, inhaled as dust, and tracked into residential properties. Children are at a higher risk from contaminants due to a number of factors including their smaller size (and therefore exposure to proportionally larger doses of toxins), closer proximity to the ground, dirt and indoor dust. When compared to an adult children also breathe more and consume more food and water in terms of per kg of bodyweight (Hauptman, M, / Woolf, A, 2020).

A further score can be applied for other considerations where relevant. These include controlled waters sensitivity and whether there are other ecological

receptors, or protected property or buildings. These may include national nature reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest, ancient monuments, crops, owned or domesticated animals, and wild animals subject to shooting or fishing rights.

The scoring matrixes that are to be utilised within the prioritisation process are set out below.

SCORING MATRIXES

SOURCE		CODE	RISK	SCORE
Asbestos manufacture, abrasives, and related products		ML	Very High	50
Chemical works (organic and inorganic)	Manufacture of cosmetics, bleaches, manure, fertilisers and pesticides, detergents, oil organic based pharmaceuticals, other chemical products, including glues, gelatines, recording tapes, photographic film	CH		
	Sheep dips	SD		
	Dyes, pigments	DY		
	Paint, varnishes, printing inks, mastics, sealants, and creosote	PA		
Radioactive materials processing and disposal		NA		
Gas works, coke works, coal carbonisation and similar sites. Production of gas from coal, lignite, oil, or other carbonaceous material other than waste		GA		
Refuse and waste disposal sites, including hazardous wastes, incinerators, sanitary depots, drum and tank cleaning, solvent recovery		RF		
Oil refining and bulk storage of oil and petrol & Gasometers which are not gas works		LL		
LANDFILL SITE - KNOWN TO BE ACTIVELY PRODUCING GAS		LA		
Abattoirs and animal slaughtering:		AB	High	40
Animal products processing into animal by-products e.g. soap, candles, and bone works.		AN		
Tannery, leather goods and skinnery		TY		
Engineering (heavy and general)	Manufacturing of distribution, telecoms, medical, navigation, metering, and lighting.	HE		
	Manufacture and repair including ships, aerospace, rail engines and rolling stock	HT		
	Heavy products manufacture - rolling and drawing of iron, steel, and ferroalloys - includes tube works	HM		
	Manufacturing of electrical and electronic domestic appliances.	HS		
	Manufacture of cars, lorries, buses, motorcycles, bicycles	LT		
	Manufacturing of engines, buildings and general industrial machinery, including nuts and bolts, gas fitting as, wire rope/cable	MA		

	and ordnance accessories. Including metal workshops and canneries			
Metal smelting and refining	Includes furnaces and forges, electroplating, galvanising, and anodising	FY		
	Ferro and aluminium alloys-manganese works, slag works	PL		
Civilian manufacture and storage of weapons, ammunition, explosives, and rockets including ordnance.		MG		
All military establishments including firing ranges (if not specified as civilian).		MD		
Recycling of metal waste including scrapyards and car breakers		SP		
Natural and synthetic rubber products including tyres and rubber products. Tar bitumen, linoleum, vinyl, and asphalt works		RB		
Paper, card etc products (packaging).		PD		
Pulp, paper, and cardboard manufacture		PR		
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS ON SITE and above ground fuel storage tanks (except domestic)		US		
LANDFILL SITE - STRONGLY SUSPECTED TO BE PRODUCING GAS, based on available information on age and content of fill		LB		
Manufacture of clay bricks and tiles, including associated activities eg brick fields, also solitary kilns (other than lime kilns)		BK		
Extraction of alluvial sediments (sand, stone, clay, peat, marl and gravel)		PT		
Quarrying of all stone (including limestone, gypsum, chalk and slate) and ores, includes all opencast mining and slant workings - also slate/slab works, flint works, stone yards		QU		
Airports and similar (air and space transport)		AP	**Medium**	**30**
Concrete, ceramics, cement and plaster works.	Concrete, cement, lime and plaster products, also including solitary lime kilns.	CE		
	Tableware and other ceramics.	CR		
Dry-cleaning and laundries (larger scale, not usually "High Street")		LY		

Flat glass products manufacture		GL		
Photographic processing		PP		
Coal storage/depot.	Coal mining (and the manufacturing of coke and charcoal) -	CC		
	areas include associated surface activities in area and coal mine shafts.	CY		
	Areas of mining and single or groups of shafts other than coal, or not specified - including levels, adits, etc also areas associated with mineral railways.	MN		
Electricity generation and distribution, including large transfer stations, power stations (excluding nuclear power stations).		PW		
Batteries, accumulators, primary cells, electrical motors, generators, and transformers		BT		
Printing of newspaper		NW		
Printing works other than newsprint and bookbinding (usually excludes "High Street" printers)		PN		
Railway land, including yards and tracks.		RW		
(Railway tracks - up to 4 tracks wide or 30 m)		RL		
Sale of automotive fuel. Road vehicle fuelling, transport depots, road haulage and commercial vehicle fuelling, local authority yards and depots.		FU		
Repair and sale of cars and bikes, parts and motorway services.		GG		
Transport depots - road haulage corporation yards		DP		
Sewage treatment works. Sewerage, septic tanks, effluent - including all filter beds.		SW		
Textiles manufacturing - natural and manmade textile manufacture and products including hemp rope and linoleum.		TX		
Timber treatment works and manufacturing. Sawmills, planning and impregnation (ie treatment of timber), wood products, telegraph works, timber yard, eg veneer		WD		
Computers, office machinery, business/industrial electrical goods.		LE		
Insulated wire and cable for electrical/tel/purposes.		WR		
LANDFILL SITE - GAS PRODUCTION IS POSSIBLE, based on historical map evidence of infilled quarry, water body or other void		LC		
Plastic products manufacture, moulding and extrusion; building materials; fibre glass, fibre glass resins and products. Manufacturing of Tar, Bitumen and Asphalt.		PS	**Low**	**20**

Dockyards and wharves. Boatbuilding, wharf and quays, cargo/transport handling facilities - marine or inland	DK		
Brewing and malting	BW		
spirit distilling and compounding.	DL		
Major food processing includes large dairies. Exceptionally large-scale corn/flour milling	FD		
Constructional steelwork, metal structures and products and building materials (Including Building Yards and smithy's)	MP		
Cemetery, modern burial ground, and graveyard	GV		
All hospitals including sanatoriums but not lunatic asylums (also includes laboratories)	HL		
LANDFILL SITE - GAS PRODUCTION UNLIKELY, based on available information on age and content of fill	LD		
Light Industry	LI	**Very Low**	**10**
Pollution incident (historic)	PI		
Area prone to repeated flooding	FL		
Radioactive Substances Act Registrations	RS		
Allotments and agricultural areas subject to repeated sewage spreading or excessive treatment	AL		

PATHWAYS		**SCORE**
Geological risk pathway	No data held or High Risk	5
	Medium Risk	3
	Low Risk	1
Soil Classification risk pathway	No data held or High Risk (No info or soils of high leaching potential)	5
	Medium Risk (Soils of intermediate leaching potential)	3
	Low Risk (Soils of low leaching potential)	1
Services pathway risk	No data or Drainage services (including culverted rivers) or wells known	5
	Possible drainage services	3
	No drainage services on site	1
Remediation pathway risk	No knowledge	5
	Likely that some remedial scheme would have been employed	4
	Partial remedial scheme believed to be in place	3
	Remedial scheme believed to be in place and effective	1

	Full appropriate remedial scheme in place and full details held	0
Barrier pathway risk	Uncertain/No knowledge of any barrier	1
	Physical or effective management barrier in place	0

RECEPTORS	**SCORE**
Residential with Gardens	20
Schools and Children's Nurseries	20
Private Water Supply abstraction for domestic consumption	18
Residential without Gardens	16
Playing fields and Public Open Space	9
Allotments and Cemeteries	8
Leisure/Hospitals/Commercial	7
Industrial	6
Agricultural	5
Other	1
No Risk Recorded	0

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS		**SCORE**
Controlled Waters	Abstraction Point for Domestic Consumption	10
	River Water Classification A, B or C	
	Source Protection Zone 1	
	Major Aquifer (vulnerability risk = High)	
	Source Protection Zone 2	8
	Major Aquifer (vulnerability risk = Medium)	
	Minor Aquifer (vulnerability risk = High)	
	Source Protection Zone 3	6
	Major Aquifer (vulnerability risk = Low)	
	Minor Aquifer (vulnerability risk = Medium)	
	River Water Classification D, E or F	5
	Pond, Lake or other unclassified water feature	
	Minor Aquifer (vulnerability risk - Low)	4

	Abstraction Point for Commercial or Industrial use	3
	Non-Aquifer	2
Ecological Receptor, Property or Buildings	Owned or Domesticated animals	5
	Crops	
	Wild Animals subject to shooting or fishing rights	4
	National Nature Reserves & Sites of Special Scientific Interest	3
	Ancient Monuments	2
	Other Property	1

Appendix B – Ecological and Sensitive Sites

There are a variety of specially designated areas highlighting the strategic importance of the Malvern Hills District in terms of its natural assets. The Malvern Hills themselves, stretching for nine miles, are designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (A.O.N.B). A large area to the east of Tenbury Wells is designated as an Area of Great Landscape Value.

In addition the District also has:

- Forty-seven sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's)
- Twenty-one conservation areas
- Forty eight Scheduled Monuments
- Over two hundred key wildlife sites are understood to be located within the district out of 553 recorded across Worcestershire as a whole. These are referred to as Local Wildlife Sites (LWS – formally known as Special Wildlife Sites (SWS).
- 3,000 acres (1,200 hectares) of common land; The Malvern Hills Trust (the new working name of the Malvern Hills Conservators) being responsible for the largest proportion of this https://www.malvernhills.org.uk/about-us/ .

According to available information sources there are 47 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) within the Malvern Hills District area (Search for planning data / Magic Map Application / Site Search)	
Ashmoor Common 1001315	Malthouse Farm Meadows 1001214
Aileshurst Coppice 1005535	Merries Farm Meadows 1007245
Areley Wood 2000212	Micklefield Meadow 1005774
Avenue Meadow 1007247	Monk Wood 1001125
Barn Meadow 1003724	Monkwood Green 1001146
Broad Green 1001507	Mutlow's Orchard 1001180
Brotheridge Green Disused Railway Line 1003289	Napleton Meadow 1007248

Brotheridge Green Meadows 1003303	Nine Holes Meadows 1007258
Burley Dene Meadows 2000253	Old River Severn, Upper Lode 1002623
Castlemorton Common 1003434	Osebury Rock 1001849
Coombhill Meadows 1003591	Penny Hill Bank 1001895
Crews Hill Wood 1003616	Poolhay Meadows 1001966
Duke Of York Meadow 1004354	Quarry Farm Meadow 1007242
Dumbleton Dingle 1004366	River Teme 1006248
Earl's Croome Meadow 1004370	Rye Street Meadows 1002192
Frog End Meadow 1003740	Shrawley Wood 1002918
Grange Meadow 2000256	Starling Bank 1007243
Grimley Brick Pits 1004509	Teddon Farm 1007232
Hanley Dingle 1000027	The Malvern Hills 1002508
Hay Wood And Tinkers Coppice 1003544	Tudor Cottage Meadow 1007244
Hillend Meadow & Orchard 1007241	Upton Ham 1001604
Leigh Brook Valley 1000821	Windmill Tump 1005483
Lord's Wood Meadows 1007240	Woodbury Quarry 1000398
Malvern Common 2000862	

There are 21 Conservation Areas within Malvern Hills District		
Abberley	Kempsey	Martley
Bayton	Leigh	Newland
Bushley	Madresfield	Powick
Castlemorton	Great Malvern	Ripple
Clifton upon Teme	Malvern Link	Tenbury Wells
Hallow	Malvern Trinity	Uckinghall
Hanley Castle	Malvern Wells	Upton Upon Severn

The conservation section has embarked upon a programme of conservation area appraisals and management strategies including a review of the boundaries.

Every local authority is obliged to undertake this work under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Find out more about conservation area appraisals.

There are 48 Scheduled Monuments (England) recorded within the Malvern Hills District area.		
Herefordshire Beacon Camp, Little Malvern 1001792	Disc barrow 400m south of Common Farm, Kempsey 1014548	Moated site 200m north of Lucas Farm, Corse Lawn, Eldersfield 1019851
Garmsley Hill Fort, Stoke Bliss 1002942	Disc barrow 500m south of Common Farm, Kempsey 1015320	Churchyard cross, St Mary's Church, Shrawley 1014901
Site of Yarranton iron furnace, Astley and Dunley 1005290	Motte and bailey (Ham Castle) at Ham Farm 1005278	Churchyard cross in St Denys's churchyard, Severn Stoke 1016113
Enclosure 110yds (100m) N of St Bartholomew's Church, Grimley 1005296	Ringwork known as Hanley Castle 520m south of the Church of St. Mary 1005280	Motte and bailey castle at Castle Green, Leigh 1018010
Enclosure W of Church Farm 1005315	Witley Court, Great Witley 1005292	Moated site 150m east of St Nicholas' Church, Hill Croome 1017343
Ham Bridge, Clifton upon Teme 1005265	Dovecote and barn in Kyre Park, Kyre Magna 1005293	Uckinghall Cross, Ripple 1014906
Powick Old Bridge, Worcester 1005268	Churchyard cross in St Mary the Virgin's churchyard, Kempsey 1016114	Ripple village Cross 1014907
Woodbury Hill Camp, Great Witley 1005330	Priory gateway, Malvern 1005301	Moated site at Sodington Hall, Mamble 1016478
Berrow Hill Camp, Martley 1005332	Gadbury Camp, Eldersfield 1005329	Grimley churchyard cross 1014886
Tower of old church, Upton upon Severn 1005305	Churchyard cross in St Nicholas's churchyard, Queenhill 1016115	Churchyard cross in Great Malvern Priory churchyard 1018346
Little Malvern Priory, Little Malvern 1005319	Moated site at Sherrard's Green, Malvern 1016441	Cruck Barn at Leigh Court Farm, Leigh 1014894

Barrows adjoining county boundary, E of Gardener's Common, Malvern Wells 1005342	Castle Tump, Castlemorton 1005505	Boundary cross 50m NW of Northend Cottage, Hanley Castle 1014905
St Bartholomew's Church, Lower Sapey 1005503	Moated site 590m north east of The Elms, Kenswick 1017342	Upton cross in old churchyard 1015289
The Shire Ditch, Little Malvern 1003537	Moated site at Earl's Court, Rushwick 1017229	Motte castle 50m north east of Rochford church 1008393
Disc barrow 400m SSE of Common Farm 1014535	Moated site at Manor Farm, Hill Croome 1017344	Cross north of St Mary's Church, Ripple 1014908
Medieval fishponds and ridged cultivation remains, east of Grimley village 1014539	Moated site at Moat House, Longdon 1017345	Boundary cross at entrance to Quay Lane, Hanley Castle 1015421